



PREM 19/1034



1432

Confidential file

Visit of Monsieur Mauroy, PM of France, in May 1982.

franco-British Council

FRANCE.

FEBRUARY  
~~OCTOBER~~ 1981.

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

29 March 1983

Prime Minister

A.S.C. 29.  
3

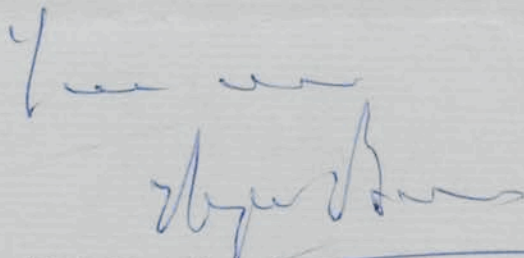
Franco-British Council

You told me yesterday that the Prime Minister is expecting to meet Sir Philip and Lady de Zulueta tomorrow evening and that you would welcome a short note on the Franco-British Council.

The Council have staged two major Franco-British Conferences and the Prime Minister has attended both, one at Bordeaux in September 1980 and the other in Edinburgh last May. (Sir Philip succeeded Lord Thomson of Monifieth as Chairman of the British Section between these two events).

The Council was established by the French and British Governments after The Queen's State Visit to France in 1972. It has traditionally organised a couple of seminars each year: the last was on cable television and broadcasting by satellite, late last year, and the next will bring together British and French trade unionists next month. The Council also supports other Anglo/French activities in a more general way, including through an award scheme and the sponsoring of a research fellowship.

The Council is almost entirely dependent on HMG for its finance. This year's grant amounted to £40,000 towards the Council's ordinary activities and £31,000 towards the Edinburgh Conference.

  
(R B Bone)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street



FRANCE

8-18

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

27 October 1982

The Prime Minister has asked me to thank you for your letter of 18 October, which reached us here on 23 October. Mrs. Thatcher is glad that the Franco/British Council has devised a useful discussion programme for 1983 and has noted with interest M. Mauroy's contribution to the success of the last meeting.

A. J. COLES

Sir Philip de Zulueta



cf (2)

# Franco-British Council

BRITISH SECTION

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

Sir Philip de Zulueta  
Chairman

Please reply to: 6 John Street,  
London, WC1N 2ES  
Telephone: 01-242 9921

18th October, 1982.

The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.,  
10, Downing Street,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

R23

Prime Minister

I have replied.

Dear Prime Minister

AM 23/10

You may perhaps be interested to know that we had a joint meeting of the Franco-British Council in Paris last Friday, October 15, at which about a dozen of the members from each side discussed plans up to the proposed next Plenary meeting planned to be held in France probably in the autumn of 1984. I think that we reached broad agreement on a number of useful subjects on which we hope to have discussions in a limited circle in the course of 1983. We already have a discussion planned for November of this year covering Cable, Satellite and other Broadcasting problems between the two countries which I think will be interesting and useful.

However, the main point of this letter is to report that Monsieur Mauroy was extremely kind and gave us a reception at the Matignon at which he came himself for about an hour and a half. He told me that he had done this in order to emphasise his real interest in increasing Franco-British cooperation and also, I think, perhaps as a token of his pleasure at the meeting in Edinburgh. As you perhaps know he was very much impressed by you personally and, if I might use a vulgar expression, has taken a bit of a shine to you! This is, of course, very sensible of him and I hope that it may perhaps have some political value. I felt that it was particularly good of Mauroy to take all this trouble after the irritation apparently caused in France by Geoffrey Howe's reference to French policies at the Party Conference.

Yours sincerely  
Philip de Zulueta





Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

5 July, 1982

Prime Minister

A.J.C.  $\frac{5}{7}$

Dear John,

M. Mauroy on Franco-British Relations

Sir Philip de Zulueta, Chairman of the British Section of the Franco-British Council, was in Paris on 15 June on Council business. The French Prime Minister invited him to a small working lunch. You may like to know that Sir Philip has written to say that M. Mauroy appeared very pleased by his experience in Edinburgh and particularly by the opportunity of talks with Mrs Thatcher. He was glad of the chance to get to know her a little better. Sir Philip said that M. Mauroy seemed genuinely interested in improving Franco-British relations and in the work of the Franco-British Council.

Yours ever

John Holmes

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
Private Secretary  
10 Downing Street



*Franco*  
**Franco British Council**

**BRITISH SECTION**

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

8 June 1982

Ian Kydd Esq.,  
10 Downing Street,  
LONDON SW1.

*Mr. Cotes to see \**  
*AD 14/6*  
*Mg/6*

*See Dr. Kydd.*  
I am very grateful to you for your letter of the 4th June enclosing the Prime Minister's speech and also for your kind remarks which are always encouraging.

I too thought the dinner at Hopetoun was superb and much of it was due to the generosity of Lord Forte who, although he would not wish me to publicise it unnecessarily, did allow his catering company, Ring and Brymer to undertake this dinner in exceptionally difficult circumstances at a price well below cost.

Knowing John Ardagh very well, I have been rather amused at the little "hoo hah" over the intended use of the apparently unspeakable word. I must say personally I suppose it is very difficult for Prime Ministers to mention such words but I think it was a little tough luck on the author. However as John is a rather tough character himself I doubt he will lose any sleep over it.

As regards the Prime Minister's warm introductory remarks, I will ask the French Section before they send out her text, to do so with a letter incorporating her warmth.

\* Finally the Prime Minister may like to know that my wife received an ecstatic letter from one of the wives<sup>\*</sup> present, which also contained the message that she and her husband and friends were wholly behind the Prime Minister in the Falklands dispute.

*Yours very sincerely*  
*James Hadley*  
JAMES HADLEY

*\* friends. I meant to say.*



UPO

✓ *to British Council*



10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

2 June 1982

*GR*  
*Letter to British Council*  
*14/6*

*John Ardagh*

Thank you for your letter of 26 May. The quotation from your interesting book "The New France" went down very well at the Edinburgh dinner, even in its censored form. I note your view that my caution may have been unnecessary. I shall look forward to reading your new book "France in the 1980s".

*Yours sincerely*

John Ardagh, Esq.

*Raymond Stiller*

*JS*



oro  
JOHN ARDAGH

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49 HORNTON STREET  
CAMPDEN HILL  
LONDON W8 7NT

TEL: 01 - 937 8230

The Prime Minister,  
the Right Hon. Margaret  
Thatcher, M.P.,  
No. 10 Downing Street,  
London SW1.

26th May 1982

Dear Prime Minister,

I am flattered that you should have quoted from my book "The New France", towards the end of your speech to the Franco-British Council at the dinner in Edinburgh on 15th May.

Nor am I especially dismayed that, on the advice of your staff as I learn, you excised the phrase, "the French had berets and bidets and the English did not", although it was in the text of the speech as distributed.

I understand that it was felt that the reference to bidets might have caused offence to the French Prime Minister and to other French guests at the dinner. Personally, I am not sure that this fear was justified: the jovial Pierre Mauroy might more probably have been amused by my remark. But never mind. I forgive you for your censorship of my text.

My new book, "France in the 1980s", is being published next month by Secker & Warburg and Penguin Books. I shall ask them to send you a copy shortly, in the hope that one day you may be able to give this book too some publicity. It contains no reference to bidets.

Forgive a frivolous letter in such distressful times. I take this opportunity of congratulating you on your courageous and honourable stand over the Falkland Islands.

Yours respectfully,  
John Ardagh



*France*

20 May 1982

Franco/British Council

You wrote to me on 13 April.

I explained to Philip de Zulueta before the Edinburgh Conference that given the Prime Minister's unavoidable preoccupation with the Falklands crisis it had really been quite impossible to raise with her the suggestion about raising money from prominent businessmen. De Zulueta said that he entirely understood. In view of Sir Michael Palliser's earlier interest, I also told him that I did not think I could press this matter at the present time.

I am quite prepared to do so if an appropriate opportunity presents itself in the future - but I think we shall have to wait for some other Franco/British event.

AJC

R.A. Burns, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.





Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

20 May 1982

John Coles Esq  
Private Secretary  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1

*We have already sent  
me. I have told the*

*F/C.O.*

*A.S.C. 20  
p.a.*

*Dear John*

FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL

There is no doubt that the Franco-British Council Conference in Edinburgh last weekend achieved its objectives. This achievement was in no small part due to the presence of the Prime Minister. However, it would be much appreciated if she were to write a short letter of thanks to the Chairman of the Council for inviting her to address the Conference Dinner on Saturday 15 May. I attach a suggested draft.

*Yours ever,*  
*S M J Lampport*

S M J Lampport  
Private Secretary to Mr Hurd





20 MAY 1982



ER (Revised)

**DRAFT:** minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note

**TYPE:** Draft/Final 1+

**FROM:**

Reference

PRIME MINISTER

**DEPARTMENT:**

**TEL. NO:**

**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION**

**TO:**

Your Reference

Top Secret

Secret

Confidential

Restricted

Unclassified

Sir Philip de Zulueta  
Franco-British Council  
2 Clarendon Close  
London  
W2 2NS

**Copies to:**

**PRIVACY MARKING**

**SUBJECT:**

.....In Confidence

**CAVEAT**.....

Thank you so very much for inviting me to address the Franco-British Council Conference Dinner at Hopetoun House on Saturday 15 May. It was a magnificent occasion and I was delighted to have been able to contribute to the undoubted success of the Conference. I am also grateful to you for having provided the opportunity for me to meet the French Prime Minister for the first time.

As I told you before the dinner, I am sure that Edinburgh in every way equalled or surpassed the Council's first big conference at Bordeaux. Whether or not we can maintain such very high standards of entertainment in the future remains to be seen, but I should like to thank you and all those who worked so hard to make this Conference a success. I should also like to wish the Council all possible success in the future: it has established itself as an indispensable actor in the Franco-British drama.

Enclosures—flag(s).....



MR COLLES

(4)

*Franco British Council* BRITISH SECTION

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

18th May, 1982.

The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.,  
10 Downing Street,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

Prime Minister

AR 23/5

*Dear Prime Minister,*

Edinburgh Conference

This is just to say again how much everyone concerned appreciated your presence and speech at Hopetoun House last Saturday. In the middle of all your preoccupations no-one would have been surprised if you had found yourself unable to come and I am sure that the French in particular noted with appreciation the effort which you had made to show your interest, and this was a great encouragement to us all.

*You know I think how much  
we all feel for you and wish  
for your (and our) success at this  
difficult time.*

*With very warm thanks*

*Yours sincerely*

*Philip de Zurenda*





10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

18 May 1982

Dear Sir Philip

Thank you so much for the splendid dinner at Hopetoun House on Saturday evening. It was an impressive gathering and the evening was superbly arranged. I have heard many reports of the value of the weekend conference. I wish the Franco/British Council well in the months ahead and will remember with the greatest pleasure its hospitality.

Yours sincerely  
Margaret Thatcher

Sir Philip de Zulueta

Monsieur le Senateur Robert Pontillon

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*France*

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

17 May 1982

*Dear Sir,*

VISIT OF FRENCH PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister and M. Mauroy held talks at Hopetoun House, Edinburgh on 15 May. I enclose the record of conversation and would be grateful if circulation could be restricted to those who have an operational need to know the contents of the discussion.

I am copying this letter and enclosure to John Kerr (HM Treasury), Robert Lowson (MAFF) and David Wright (Cabinet Office).

*Yours ever*

*John Kerr*

Brian Fall, Esq  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

CONFIDENTIAL



SUBJECT  
Mastin

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORD OF A CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE  
PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE AT 1900 HRS ON 15 MAY 1982 AT  
HOPETOUN HOUSE, EDINBURGH

PRIME MINISTER'S  
PERSONAL MESSAGE

Present:

The Prime Minister  
The Rt Hon Douglas  
Hurd, MP

Sir John Fretwell  
Mr John Coles  
Interpreter

M. Mauroy  
M. Chandernagor

M. Rocard  
M. Jacquin de Margerie  
M. Garcia  
Interpreter

SERIAL No. ....

M. Mauroy suggested that the talks should begin with the most difficult problems. Bilateral relations presented no problems so Community issues might be tackled first.

The Prime Minister said there was nothing inherently difficult about the outstanding Community issues, even though politicians were naturally reluctant to sacrifice national interests. In the case of the Budget dispute, an equitable solution required that national interests were not pushed too far. We understood the importance of agriculture to the French economy. Our farmers were important too, though our agriculture had a different structure. We believed in supporting our farmers because they were part of our way of life; they, like French farmers, wanted price increases. But the fundamental question was whether we were to continue subsidising products which existed in far too great a quantity. A large proportion of the EC budget was devoted to financing surpluses which we could not eat.

M. Mauroy said that it would be possible to spend all night developing comparative studies of agriculture. Certainly, British agriculture differed from French but there were differences between the agricultural structures of other European countries. It was unreasonable to ask farmers to wait longer for their price rises. Nine countries agreed to the new prices and he thought Britain did too. But we had blocked a decision for

/political

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political reasons which the French understood. This matter should be settled at the meeting with President Mitterrand on 17 May. He agreed that the Common Agricultural Policy had to be revised but that was a long term matter. A new definition could not be expected now. European farmers could not be asked to wait beyond June for a price settlement. What better time to reach a settlement than during this week of Anglo/French cooperation?

The Prime Minister rehearsed the history of the Mandate negotiation. Should we not in this week of cooperation settle the Budget issue, for the two matters were linked? We had moved on agriculture and had made concessions with regard to small farmers, to which we knew the French attached importance. France was a net beneficiary from the Budget but we rarely benefited.

M. Mauroy reiterated that the CAP could not be reformed now. It was already May. The agricultural seasons continued. Farmers needed their prices now. Before his departure M. Cheyssson had told him that Britain was now prepared to contemplate an agreement for one year. He assumed that the price to France of such an agreement would be 900 million ecus. Could the Prime Minister confirm this? France had originally suggested 800 million ecus. Perhaps we could now settle for 900 million, dispose of the Budget question and then agree to an agricultural prices settlement.

The Prime Minister said that the figure of 900 million was new to her. She believed that 1200 had been discussed between M. Attali and Mr Hancock. What was at issue now was a continuation of the May, 1980 agreement. We had hoped that before the third year of application of that agreement there would be a revised structure for both the Budget and the CAP. Budget reform would be no easier in the future than it had been in the last few months. But to avoid creating excessive difficulty we had agreed to contemplate

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a settlement for the third year under the old agreement and in that connection had heard references to a figure of 1200. Reform of the overall Budget structure would then be a matter for the future. But even the figure of 1200 would still leave us net contributors to the tune of about 400 ecus.

M. Mauroy said that the situation simply could not continue. A crisis situation existed. The Prime Minister said that the crisis had been reached two years ago. We had then agreed to revise the structure of the Budget because the present structure made Germany by far the largest contributor and made us a substantial net contributor. France and others were net beneficiaries. This was totally inequitable. M. Mauroy complained about the lack of an agricultural settlement. She complained that the other half of the agreement had not been implemented. We were prepared to apply the May, 1980 formula for the third year. The question was - what did that formula produce in terms of figures? We believed it had to be 1200 and no less.

M. Mauroy said he now knew the file by heart. Contrary to his hopes, it seemed that not much progress could be made. He was very disappointed. The Prime Minister said that we felt deeply that we had done our part. We had agreed to changes in the CAP which were politically important to France. But we had not obtained a Budget settlement. We did not want discussions every year. A lasting formula was necessary.

M. Mauroy reiterated that agricultural prices must be fixed before the end of June, whatever happened. The Prime Minister asked whether the Mandate/agricultural prices issues were the main subjects which President Mitterrand would wish to raise. If so, she would marshal all the necessary facts and statistics. M. Mauroy said that, noting the Prime Minister's determination, he thought it might be better to discuss other subjects.

/Taking

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Taking up the subject of the Channel Link, M. Mauroy said that he had a particular interest in the matter. As Mayor of Lille he had always had a dream which he wished to turn into reality. The issue was certainly not ready for final decision now. But the press were full of the fact that there would be no link. He hoped that we could take the line publicly that, while the matter was not right for decision yet, studies would continue. We should say that our experts were continuing their consideration of the matter and that in due time a decision would be taken. The Prime Minister said that she too harboured a dream of a fixed link. But she did not think finances would be available for a rail link alone. She did not know whether it would be possible to have a road link as well but that would have more appeal. The requisite private financing would not be forthcoming for a rail link, because of the likely inadequate return on investment. But she was happy to continue with studies.

M. Mauroy said that before the discussion concluded he wished to refer to the exceptional circumstances surrounding the situation in the South Atlantic. France was completely behind the United Kingdom. The French Government was fully prepared to continue the embargo. President Mitterrand would certainly repeat this on Monday. The Prime Minister recalled that President Mitterrand was the first Head of State to telephone her. He had understood completely the significance of the Argentine invasion and had done much to help both in banning Argentine imports and at the Security Council. We were most grateful and were much looking forward to his visit on 17 May.

The discussion ended at 2005 hours.

A J. C.

17 May, 1982

CONFIDENTIAL



France

SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE  
FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL, EDINBURGH, 15 MAY

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INTRODUCTION

I am delighted to be with you this evening. I am particularly glad to welcome the Prime Minister of France, Monsieur Mauroy, and his distinguished colleagues from the French Government.

Prime Minister, this is your first official visit to Britain. Indeed, you are the first French Prime Minister to visit us since Monsieur Pompidou in 1966. That is far too long. We meet our French colleagues frequently on Community business and at the growing list of international conferences. But everyone here, with their special concern for our bilateral relations, will agree ~~with me~~ that we need to meet more frequently - to discuss the particular problems and areas of co-operation where France and Britain have common interests and aims. You and I, Prime

/ Minister,



*had a most useful discussion of that kind earlier this*  
Minister, ~~will have the opportunity to do that in~~  
*evening* ~~you will be joining~~  
~~London on Monday~~ and I am delighted that President  
~~President Mitterrand and myself~~ *are* ~~in London on~~ *Monday for a further*  
~~Mitterrand will be visiting us on that day as well.~~  
*round of talks.*

Perhaps it was the prospect of Scotland rather than  
England which persuaded you to break the habit of  
16 years. Scotland has enjoyed close links with  
France for many centuries. But I am bound to say  
that for several of them England - as the common  
enemy - "enjoyed" those links rather less. From  
the twelfth century, through the 'Auld Alliance'  
during the Hundred Years War to Mary Stuart and her  
*the ties between France and Scotland*  
French husband, Francis II, ~~these links~~ were tangible  
and powerful. Their influence has persisted:

- in the shape of two similar legal systems;
- in a certain cultural connexion; the

French Romantic movement owed a good deal  
to the novelist, Sir Walter Scott;

- even in sport, where the French left their  
mark on that most Scottish of games, golf:

/ a "caddie"

a "caddie" who carries a golfer's clubs

comes from the French word "cadet";

- and food? Well, hardly. Of the Scottish national dish let us say that, like French cuisine, it is inimitable and unexportable.

#### FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL

I look back with pleasure to the first meeting of the Franco-British Council, in the great city of Bordeaux 18 months ago. With this, the second conference of its kind, we are beginning to establish a tradition. It is a valuable one. Those who manage Franco-British relations, those who trade between Britain and France, those who help to mould opinions in both countries, <sup>be in close touch</sup> should ~~meet regularly~~. I congratulate the officers of the Council on providing the occasion. ~~I urge them to expand their activities,~~ always with an eye on practical results. And if they need the help of our governments I hope they will let me, and you, Prime Minister, know.



## FRANCO - BRITISH RELATIONS

Mr. Chairman, the relationship between France and Britain has never been dull and is rarely static. At the time of your first address we looked back on the rather turbulent year of 1950. ~~It~~ <sup>It</sup> ~~had begun with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan~~ <sup>It</sup> ~~that year~~ <sup>It</sup> ~~the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, rightly seen as a significant~~ <sup>It</sup> ~~challenge to the existing world order.~~ <sup>It</sup> ~~In Europe, the Community was engaged in difficult internal debate.~~ <sup>It</sup> ~~The world - and Europe - were changing.~~ <sup>It</sup> ~~In the process, British and French interests did not always coincide.~~

In September, 1951 I had my first summit meeting with President Rittersand. All the newspapers said it was a success. They were right. We talked about a remarkable range of subjects and found ourselves in agreement on most of them ~~the~~ but why?

— because I and Hans Rittersand and I share the same political philosophy? I hardly think so.

— because of common economic policies? No again — though we both have a certain attraction for radical solutions.

The answer lies in the <sup>fact that</sup> ~~fact that~~ <sup>both countries felt it right to make</sup> ~~are increasingly responding in similar ways to similar external challenges.~~ <sup>are to a changing world, first in economic</sup>



## ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

France and Britain are both affected by the changing patterns of international trade. The challenge from the newly industrialised countries has faced us with similar domestic problems - and ~~we are responding~~ our responses have <sup>led</sup> much in common.

As Jacques ~~Servan~~ <sup>Servan</sup> Schreber so graphically described in his recent book, *The World Challenge*, not only are these countries successfully competing in the traditional industries - steel, shipbuilding, motor vehicles and so on - but some of them are now <sup>skipping</sup> ~~shipping~~ an industrial generation and competing in the new high technology industries ~~them~~ and in information technology.

We can best meet this competition, first, by exploiting the new technology ourselves, then by ensuring that our high technology industries <sup>take</sup> ~~exploit~~ every opportunity to export to the rest of the world the skills and the products developed at home. Our two foremost ~~the~~ in both Britain and France, government and private industry alike are giving priority to developing and harnessing the new technology.

In France, public expenditure was raised by the famous ~~Asova~~ <sup>Nora</sup> / Pinc report which led to a range of information technology policies and programmes. In Britain, government and industry joined to designate this year Information Technology Year.

Our two countries have strength and skill which complement each other :-  
— we are competing with other European countries in the



the Euronet "diame" information service, a low-cost network linking 10 countries which gives access through computer terminals to a large number of important data bases - in agriculture, chemistry, law, business, medicine, energy and much more

- in space technology, France is particularly strong in developing launcher capacity; Britain has outstanding expertise in telecommunications payloads. Both are vital ingredients of a successful European space programme

I would give you other examples to illustrate the point that by the right mixture of cooperation and competition we shall surmount the new challenges with which we are faced.

- our two countries have had a long and successful history of participation in major European scientific projects, for example the European Organisation for Nuclear Research in Geneva, and the Joint European Space Agency in Paris and the Joint European Torus here in the United Kingdom (Culham)

Mr. Chairman, there was a period - in the 1970's - when collaboration seemed to have tailed off. But at our Summit meeting last September the French President and I identified a number of opportunities for fresh collaboration in aerospace, nuclear energy and science and technology. Since that Summit:-

- the British government has agreed to subscribe to the development of the next generation of Ariane satellite launchers



- we have also agreed to undertake the development of a satellite Europe communications satellite as a joint Anglo / French ~~government / industry~~ project between government and industry.
- scientists from both our countries met in Paris in February to follow up the summit and developed proposals for collaboration in a variety of other fields. They will meet again in the U.K. in autumn, 1983.

~~in other~~  
 progress on other areas identified at the summit has been less impressive. I hope we can efforts can be renewed. Because I am convinced that we are natural partners in these exciting fields of future technology. We both have a high degree of technological expertise, expertise, inventive imagination and industrial capacity. ~~and a tradition~~  
 and healthy rivalry.

~~we need to pool our talents, where it makes sense to do so, to face the external challenge to our economies which is strong, growing and will not go away. There is a new premium on the~~  
~~Flair and initiative which our two~~  
 democracies. We have a common interest in applying the  
 with the right mixture of cooperation and competition we shall  
 be able to ~~find projects where we can collaborate successfully and~~  
 thereby deal more successfully with the external challenge  
 to our economies which is strong, growing and will not  
 go away.



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

There is another and <sup>perhaps</sup> more fundamental challenge - the growing threat to the Western <sup>way of life</sup> ~~democracy~~. France and Britain are particularly well placed to meet it. We have, increasingly, a similar view of the world.

We may have - do have - our differences with the European Community. But we agree on the vital

/importance



importance of developing the Community as a more effective instrument for tackling our most pressing problems. [ We agree that the Community is a priceless asset in furthering moderation and stability in a dangerous world. [ We agree - and I recall in particular the attitude adopted by the present French government to ~~the~~ <sup>which is</sup> Soviet ~~invasion of~~ Afghanistan and to events in Poland - that all assaults on freedom and democracy must be resisted if the liberty which we cherish in our part of Europe is not to be imperilled too.

I have not got so far in a speech in recent weeks without mentioning the matter which is on the minds of most of our people at present - the situation in the South Atlantic. I do so now to make a particular point about the Franco-British relationship.

On 3 April <sup>the day</sup>, just hours after the Argentine invasion, President Mitterrand rang me to express his support for the British position. I shall

/not forget



not forget that gesture. The President of France understood at once the principles which were at stake:

- that if an aggressor succeeded in this case, no small country or territory anywhere would be safe;
- that if freedom and international law were trampled on, unchallenged, in one distant part of the world, then they would be elsewhere too.

France understood <sup>these principles</sup> ~~that~~ because like Britain it has a special devotion to liberty <sup>France</sup> ~~it~~, too, has had and still has responsibilities for small territories far from its own shores. <sup>like us,</sup> ~~France~~ <sup>France</sup>, too, is a permanent member of the UN Security Council with the particular obligations that brings to protect peace and security. <sup>And</sup> ~~we~~ have had the most encouraging support from our other Community partners, <sup>as well</sup> ~~too~~. Their firm response to a foreign

/power's



~~We are working for a peaceful solution - not a  
peaceful sell-out.~~

Both of our countries recognize the need to be strong in  
an unstable world. ~~From the north~~ We understand why France wishes to  
retain an independent nuclear deterrent. We understand  
that better than most because we too have reached  
the conclusion - and still to it - that we ~~we~~ also need  
that capacity.

A similar view of the world, a belief that the  
true democracies must be ready to defend their  
principles; ~~is the strongest~~ there are strong reasons  
indeed for cooperation.



power's assault on our cherished values has shown the world, perhaps more convincingly than any earlier act, that the Community, when its fundamental principles are challenged, has formidable political and economic power which it will use in defence of those principles.

#### CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, the British author of a recent book on modern France asked in his final chapter whether, as nations grow closer together and lose some of their earlier characteristics, France will lose its Frenchness. As he put it:

"In the old days, the French had berets and bidets and the English did not, the English had pubs and the French had bistros, the French had l'amour and the English had sport ..... Today it's no longer at all clear who has what, as nations copy each other fast and even the

/ British



British convert to the decimal system."

But, as he went on to say, this kind of change is superficial and the real question to ask is whether a nation's essential genius will be lost in the process of unification. Heaven forbid, but I

do not think there is much danger. ~~The nation of~~

~~Racine, Vanben~~ <sup>Voltaire</sup> and Brie will persist. The nation

of Shakespeare, ~~Brunei~~ <sup>Burke, Elgar</sup> and ~~Cheddar~~ is also alive

and strong. It is not by submerging our distinctive national characteristics that we shall achieve our aims. But we can and should pursue our national purposes by pooling our resources where it makes sense

to do so. ~~That is the constructive way to enhance~~ our national interests in the 20th century. France and Britain are well placed to pursue that course because we have fundamentally common interests in a world of rapid and sometimes dangerous change.

/ My aim and,

The nation of  
Racine, Voltaire,  
Debussy - and  
Brie - will persist.

Voltaire  
~~André Coi~~  
~~Debussy~~ / ~~Debussy~~



My aim and, I believe, the present French Government's, is a relationship where consultation and cooperation become a deeply ingrained habit. Your Council, Mr. Chairman, has an important role in promoting that co-operation. Thank you for your efforts so far. And for the future, all success.

*Le Poulle*



Cooperation does not mean that our distinctive national  
characteristics should be submerged. Rather that our the  
talents of our two peoples should be applied to meeting the  
challenges which face us. ~~It is~~ The world around us is  
changing fast and in some ways changing dangerously.  
~~We have~~ There is no surer basis for lasting friendship  
than a common perception of danger and a common resolve  
to face it. I believe that the present governments of  
France and Britain, and the people of our two countries,  
have a similar perception of the dangers, economic and  
political, and a similar resolve to face them. There is  
no surer basis for friendship than that. Anglo-French  
cooperation is more than an ideal, more than a dream -  
it has become a necessity.





*Amendments phoned through  
to Rosemary on 14/5*

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

14 May 1982

*Dear John,*

Thank you for your letter of today's date covering a revised version of the Prime Minister's speech for the Franco-British Council on 15 May. We have the following minor comments:

- Page 12: For "Culhan" read "Culham"
- Page 13: The first three lines should read "The British Government have subscribed to the developments of the next generation of Ariane satellite launchers"
- Page 13: In the gap before "European communications satellite" insert "stretched"
- Page 13: The meeting of scientists in February was not strictly speaking follow-up to the Summit, although it has of course happened since the Summit. I suggest deletion of the words "to follow-up the Summit and".

*Yours ever,*

*Francis Richards*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street



Hn 0929

MR COLES


c Dr Nicholson  
CPRS

Scientific Co-operation (Prime Minister's  
Speech to Franco/British Council in Edinburgh)

Further to my earlier minute I attach some notes on scientific co-operation based on material from Dr Nicholson.

2. Two small points on the paragraphs on I T:-

- i. In paragraph 3 the references in lines 4 and 9 should be to the Nora/Minc report (Nora was, incidentally, a Treasury official!);
- ii. in the penultimate paragraph on the second page the reference in brackets after CII was intended as a gloss for your own information. CII is the major French owned computer company and as such the French equivalent of our ICL.



J B UNWIN

13 May 1982



### Scientific Co-operation


In the broader field of scientific co-operation generally Great Britain and France have a long and successful history of participation in major European scientific projects. Outstanding examples are CERN (European Organisation for Nuclear Research) in Geneva, ESA (European Space Agency) in Paris and JET (Joint European Torus) in Culham, here in the UK.

I am glad to note too that close collaboration on a bilateral basis has recently been further stimulated by the meeting in Paris in February between scientists and officials from M Chevenement's Ministry of Research and Technology and a group of British Chief Scientists and Heads of Research Councils. This meeting was foreseen at the Anglo-French summit of September 1981 and resulted in a clear desire to promote collaboration in certain Government-supported scientific activities. This can only be beneficial to both our nations.

[ Specific proposals for collaboration include:

- a. the shared use of large equipment such as French participation in existing SERC (Science and Engineering Research Council) neutron sources and infra-red telescopes and British use of French oceanography research vessels and climatology research aircraft;
- b. joint discussions on new large equipment such as the proposed European Science Foundation synchrotron radiation source;
- c. exchange of information in areas of renewable energy resources such as solar, wind and wave energy, coal gasification and geothermal energy where the French and British programmes are largely complementary;
- d. joint programmes on emerging technologies such as biotechnology where both countries have significant Government-supported scientific research programmes.]





There have been a number of follow-up meetings on the detail of the discussions and the next major meeting is scheduled for autumn 1983 in the UK. As in the specific field of information technology which I have already discussed, co-operation of this kind, where we can each contribute and exploit our particular strengths, is vital if we are successfully to face the challenge of intensifying world competition.





13 MAY 1982





010  
Hn 0928

MR COLES

Information Technology (Prime Minister's Speech  
to Franco/British Council in Edinburgh

As requested, I attach a few paragraphs on Franco/British policies in the I T field. I hope this is the kind of thing the Prime Minister wanted - but please let me know if you want more or different.

2. I will send you separately as soon as possible a piece on scientific collaboration, on which I am awaiting material from Dr Nicholson.

J B Unwin

J B UNWIN

13 May 1982



Speaking Notes for Inclusion in Prime Minister's  
Speech to Franco/British Council in Edinburgh

Information Technology

[In the sphere of industry and technology] we both face the same challenge from the newly industrialised countries. (As Jacques Servan Schreiber so graphically described in his recent book, *The World Challenge*.) Not only are those countries successfully competing in the traditional industries - steel, shipbuilding, motor vehicles and so on - but some of them are now skipping an industrial generation and competing in the new high technology industries themselves, such as information technology.

This is a formidable challenge. How can we best meet it? First, we must ensure that we exploit the new technology ourselves - in our offices, our factories, our hospitals, our schools, and our homes. Only in this way can we improve our own productivity and so remain fully competitive. Second, we must ensure that our high technology industries <sup>take</sup> exploit every opportunity ~~for to~~ exporting the skills and products developed at home to the rest of the world.

I am confident that we can both succeed in this. We have both acknowledged the importance of developing and harnessing the new technology and Government and private industry alike are giving priority to it. In France public consciousness was raised by the famous Nova/Minc report [ "L'Informatisation de la Société" ] which led to (the formulation of) a range of information technology policies and programmes. In Britain we have demonstrated the high importance we attach to it by joining with industry to designate this year as Information Technology Year '82. Incidentally, I am told that our I T Year was in fact inspired by the (I T Week in France some two years ago which stemmed from the Nova/Minc report to which I have just referred. I am delighted to acknowledge the parentage; but I should not like it to be thought that in the field of information technology we need a year to learn what France can learn in a week!)

The fact is that we both have great skills to exploit and share with the rest of the world. In some of them we can and should co-operate; in others it is right that there should be healthy competition between us.



An outstanding example of co-operation involving our countries in the information technology field is the Euronet "Diane" information service. Diane stands for Direct Information Access Network for Europe - and it means precisely what it says. A low cost network linking 10 countries now gives access through computer terminals to a large number of important data bases - in agriculture, chemistry, law, business, medicine, energy and much more.

In the field of space, we both have strengths that complement each other. While France is particularly strong in developing launcher capacity, Britain has outstanding expertise in Telecommunications payloads. Both are vital ingredients of a successful European space programme.

In other areas we have perhaps developed in different ways and have more to learn from each other. The French ability to transfer technology between the private and public sectors is one that we often envy. Equally I believe that by the policies we have pursued on telecommunications we have started to lay more quickly the foundations and structure necessary for the full development of the information economy. We shall certainly be extremely well placed, for example, to exploit and develop cable systems, should we decide to accept the recommendations which have recently been put to the Government by the Panel of Information Technology Advisers I myself appointed last summer.

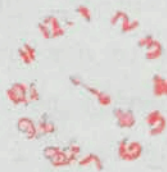
There are many examples I could quote of our common or complementary skills and policies in the high technology field. We have both recognised the need to co-operate with outsiders for world markets in hardware where economies of scale are crucial. Just as ICL has entered into an agreement with Fujitsu, so CII (the French ICL) has forged links with Honeywell-Bull. In the computer services field the European Computing Services Association (ECSA) was founded by Britain's own Computing Services Association (CSA), but France are now the largest members. And so on.

But the central fact is that we both have a rich culture to enjoy and share with the world. And we both attach high priority to developing the technology to enable us to do so. I am confident that by the right mixture of co-operation and competition we shall surmount the new challenges with which we are faced.





13 MAY 1982







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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

13 May 1982

*Dear John,*

Franco-British Council Conference

Thank you for your letter of 10 May <sup>sent 11.2</sup> enclosing the latest draft of the Prime Minister's speech. I attach our comments on a separate sheet.

We shall be forwarding the briefs requested in paragraph 3 of your letter by the evening of 13 May. We have already suggested those who should be present at the Prime Minister's talks with President Mitterrand and M Mauroy.

*Yours ever,*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street

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SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO DRAFT SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER TO  
FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL

- Page 1/2      Delete last sentence of paragraph 2. Substitute:  
'I am delighted that I shall have the opportunity  
to discuss questions of common concern with  
President Mitterrand in London on Monday'.
- Page 2      Last sentence of paragraph 3. Delete:  
'Their influence has persisted ... cultural  
connection'. Substitute: 'Their influence was  
felt most noticeably
- in the two legal systems which have a  
number of common roots;
  - in the field of culture; the French Romantic  
Movement ...'
- Page 3      Delete last two sentences on this page. (An  
exhortation to expand activities would lead to  
a request for more funds which we are at present  
unable to provide).
- Page 4      Delete from '1980 had been a rather turbulent year'  
down to 'in the process, British and French  
viewpoints did not always coincide'. (On  
reflection, it seems superfluous to point out  
these old Anglo-French differences).
- Page 5      For 'we both have a certain attraction for' read  
'we both see a certain attraction in'.
- Page 5      Under 'Economic and Industrial Cooperation'  
rephrase first three sentences as follows:  
'The first is that, as the industrialists here  
will agree, Britain and France have been rediscovering  
how much we have to offer each other in advanced  
technology'.
- Pages 6 & 7      Delete two paragraphs from 'In the 1970s' down to  
'So let us know'. Substitute the following:

/'In the 1970s





'In the 1970s our collaboration seems to have tailed off. This was regrettable; perhaps an inevitable reaction to some of the problems encountered in the 1960s. But at our Summit meeting last September the French President and I identified a number of opportunities for fresh collaboration in

- aerospace
- nuclear energy
- science and technology

Since the Summit the British Government has agreed to subscribe to the development of the next generation of Ariane satellite launchers. We have also agreed to undertake the development of a stretched European communications satellite as a joint Anglo-French Government/industry project.

But I am bound to say that in other areas progress has been disappointingly slow, despite the investment of considerable time and effort by Ministers on both sides of the channel. I find this disappointing because I remain convinced that we are natural partners in these exciting fields of future technology. We share to a high degree technological expertise, inventive imagination, industrial capacity - even a certain traditional rivalry.

I can only appeal to the eminent industrialists here tonight and their colleagues not here present, to think very carefully about the possibilities. You are the people in whose hands a very important area of Franco-British collaboration rests. Nothing would please me more than to see greater collaboration between French and British firms, particularly in areas of advanced technology. But we have to be realistic. The resources available for investment in large and exciting projects are not unlimited. The current world recession, and in particular

/the contraction





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of the US market in some crucial areas, make it essential to study the economics of each new project with especial care. A failed collaborative project may often be worse than no project at all.

Do not misunderstand me: I am convinced that we must think long and hard - and preferably together - before embarking on projects which may look good on the drawing board but which turn out to have inadequate commercial prospects. But I am equally convinced that the opportunities are there and that resources can be found.'

Page 8

After 'in our part of Europe is not to be imperilled too' insert two new paragraphs as follows:

'Prime Minister, it is no secret that there are very important differences between us on the Common Agricultural Policy and the Community Budget. You passionately believe that the CAP is at the heart of the European Community and must not be put at risk. We of course accept that it is an integral and vital part of the Treaty of Rome but we also believe that the Community Budget like any national budget ought to reflect a reasonable standard of fiscal equity. The problem is not an easy one to resolve and there may be troubled times ahead for the Community. It is vital that all our efforts should be bent towards achieving an early and equitable solution.

But meanwhile, Prime Minister, what we must both jointly resolve is that these difficulties do not damage the whole pattern of our bilateral relationship to which both you and I attach such importance. We need to make progress wherever we can. In international economic affairs for example, we are working closely together. I am looking forward with great confidence to the Economic Summit meeting at Versailles. I know the enormous care with which the President of France is making preparations for this important meeting and I await with particular interest his ideas on technology. There are many other areas

/where you

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[If made  
public]

where you and we are working closely together. I know how much Geoffrey Howe values his relationship with Monsieur Delors. In the industrial, transport and energy fields I have already mentioned there are constant exchanges of visits between Ministers and senior officials. [Our two Foreign Ministers, who most regrettably could not be iwth us here in Edinburgh met in London only last night].

Page 8

Last sentence to read: 'On 3 April, just 24 hours after the Argentine invasion ...'

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3 MAY 1982



CONFIDENTIAL

France



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

13 May 1982

Avail brief

Dear John,

AB 3/5

h.c.

Visits of M Mauroy and President Mitterrand

In your letter of 4 May you wrote that the Prime Minister would rather avoid having on the agenda a Channel Fixed Link item on which she considered that we have nothing to say.

Since then British officials have, in accordance with the discussions in "E" on 4 May, discussed the question further with French officials. The French expressed themselves surprised and disappointed by the way in which British Ministers' views were developing; and they made it clear that M Mauroy and possibly also President Mitterrand would wish to raise the subject with the Prime Minister at their meetings this weekend. (I attach a copy of Paris telno 452 reporting the officials' discussions.)

You will by now no doubt have seen Mr Howell's minute to the Prime Minister suggesting how she might respond to M Mauroy and President Mitterrand should they raise the subject. In the meantime there have been a number of indications that M Mauroy at least will be briefed to raise the subject, probably on the lines that the French Government is not fully convinced of the economic viability of the project and that further studies, notably on financing, should be carried out before the two governments reach any final conclusions. Until then, however, the French Government would find it difficult to associate itself with a negative appraisal of the Report of the Joint Study Group.

In these circumstances it seems that discussion of the Fixed Link in Edinburgh will be unavoidable. The FCO will, therefore, be including a brief on the Link among those being prepared for the Mauroy/Mitterrand visits.

/I am

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C ONFIDENTIAL



I am sending copies of this letter to John Kerr  
(HM Treasury), David Wright (Cabinet Office) and Anthony  
Mayer (Department of Transport).

*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

CONFIDENTIAL



FWE

lu

PRIME MINISTER

cc: Mr Coles (with enclosures)

FRANCO/BRITISH COUNCIL, 15 MAY

I attach a background note on the Franco/  
British Council Dinner (Flag A). A list of  
British and French delegates (Flag B) and the  
FCO's brief (Flag C).

13 May, 1982



PRIME MINISTER

cc:- Mr Coles  
Mr Kydd

CM

FRANCO/BRITISH COUNCIL EDINBURGH, SATURDAY

15 MAY

1. On arrival at Hopetoun House you will be met by Lord and Lady Linlithgow.
2. The talks with M. Mauroy will take place in Lord and Lady Linlithgow's private quarters.
3. After the talks at 2000 hrs you will separate from M. Mauroy and be conducted in opposite directions through the public rooms of Hopetoun, to be introduced to delegates and distinguished visitors. You will be accompanied by M. Pontillon and Mr Hadley the Director of the Council. M. Mauroy will be conducted by Sir Philip de Zulueta. The aim will be to introduce mainly the French to you and the British to M. Mauroy. This walk-about will finish by 2020 hrs when it will be announced that guests should walk across to the ballroom. It may take some 20 minutes to get the 300 guests through the very narrow entrance to the ballroom and to their seats. At 2040 hrs the intention is to pipe over the small party of distinguished people who will form about one twelfth of the top table.

After the two loyal toasts at which the two National Anthems will be played M. Mauroy will speak after being introduced by Sir Philip de Zulueta. The Toast Master will then announce you. The dinner might end as late as mid-night.

Television cameras will be present through the speeches.

4. You will be sitting next to M. Mauroy and M. Pontillon.  
(Biographical details attached).

CAROLINE STEPHENS

13 May, 1982





FILE

RM

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

12 May, 1982

VISITS OF PRESIDENT MITTERRAND AND M. MAUROY

Thank you for your letter of 10 May.

President Mitterrand

As I told you on the telephone, the Prime Minister has asked whether it is really necessary for her to go to the airport to meet the President. This is a working visit, unlike the formal bilaterals which we have had in the past. The Prime Minister will have spent much of Friday and Saturday in Scotland and expects to have to deal with urgent business in the first part of Monday morning. She hopes that the President will understand that, given her present preoccupation with the Falklands crisis, it is not easy for her to come to the airport. You were investigating whether a Cabinet Minister would be able to meet the President instead.

We envisage that the talks should begin at 1200 noon and be followed by a working lunch at 1300 hrs attended by President Mitterrand, a French Minister if the President wishes to bring one, M. Attali, the French Ambassador and the Private Secretary; on our side, the lunch would be attended by Mr Hurd, Sir Robert Armstrong, Sir John Fretwell and a Private Secretary.

The Prime Minister will wish to have an interpreter at both the talks and the lunch and I should be grateful if you could let me know what you have arranged in this respect.

The agenda suggested in your letter is acceptable.

I still await FCO comments on paragraph 5 of Sir Robert Armstrong's minute of 10 May about the President's desire to offer to the Prime Minister and certain others membership of the Legion d'Honneur.

M. Mauroy

The Prime Minister agrees that the talks should begin at 1900 hrs before she and M. Mauroy join the Franco/British Council reception at 2000 hrs. We agreed earlier today that on our side Mr Hurd, David Gladstone and I would be present. You will doubtless let me know in due course who M. Mauroy will wish to have with him.

CONFIDENTIAL

/The



The agenda which you propose is acceptable.

I am copying this letter to Muir Russell (Scottish Office)  
and David Wright (Cabinet Office).

K. J. COLES

Francis Richards, Esq  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

CONFIDENTIAL



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34

Mr Goodison

cc: Mr Gray MAED  
Mr Spreckley ECD(I)  
Mr Mallaby Planning Staff  
Emergency Unit

FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL CONFERENCE: PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

1. I submit comments on the draft speech enclosed with Mr Cole's letter of 10 May to the Private Secretary in the form of a draft letter in reply. I have taken advice from <sup>Mr Adams,</sup> MAED, EESD, ECD(I), Planning Staff and Emergency Unit.



D A S Gladstone  
Western European Department

12 May 1982



## CONFIDENTIAL

DSR II (Revised)

DRAFT: minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note

TYPE: Draft/Final 1+

FROM:

PS

Reference

DEPARTMENT:

TEL. NO:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

TO:

PS

Your Reference

No 10

Copies to:

Top Secret

Secret

Confidential

Restricted

Unclassified

PRIVACY MARKING

SUBJECT:

.....In Confidence

FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL CONFERENCE

CAVEAT.....

Thank you for your letter of 10 May enclosing the latest draft of the Prime Minister's speech. I attach our comments on a separate sheet.

We shall be forwarding the briefs requested in paragraph 3 of your letter by this evening. We have already suggested participation at the Prime Minister's talks with President Mitterrand and M. Mauroy.

Enclosures—flag(s).....



SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO DRAFT SPEECH BY THE  
PRIME MINISTER TO FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL

- Page 1/2      Delete last sentence of para 2. Substitute:  
                  ''I am delighted that I shall have the opportunity  
                  to discuss questions of common concern with  
                  President Mitterrand in London on Monday''.
- Page 2      Last sentence of para 3: Delete: ''Their  
                  influence has persisted ... cultural connection''  
                  Substitute: ''Their influence was felt most  
                  noticeably
- in the two legal systems which have a  
          number of common roots;
  - in the field of culture; the French  
          Romantic Movement ...''
- Page 3      Delete last two sentences on this page.  
                  (An exhortation to expand activities would lead  
                  to a request for more funds which we are at  
                  present unable to provide).
- Page 4      Delete from ''1980 had been a rather turbulent  
                  year'' down to ''in the process, British and  
                  French viewpoints did not always coincide''.  
                  (On reflection, it seems superfluous to point  
                  out these old Anglo-French differences).
- Page 5      Under ''Economic and Industrial Cooperation''



"The first is that, as the industrialists here will agree, Britain and France have been rediscovering how much we have to offer each other in advanced technology".

Pages 6 & 7 Delete two paragraphs from "In the 1970s" down to "So let us know".

Substitute the following:

"In the 1970s our collaboration seems to have tailed off. This was regrettable; perhaps an inevitable reaction to some of the problems encountered in the 1960s. But at our Summit meeting last September the French President and I identified a number of opportunities for fresh collaboration in

- aerospace
- nuclear energy
- science and technology.

Since the Summit the British Government has agreed to subscribe to the development of the next generation of Ariane satellite launchers. We have also agreed to undertake the development of a stretched European communications satellite as a joint Anglo-French Government/industry project.

But I am bound to say that in other areas progress



ment of considerable time and effort by Ministers on both sides of the channel. I find this disappointing because I remain convinced that we are natural partners in these exciting fields of future technology. We share to a high degree technological expertise, inventive imagination, industrial capacity - even a certain traditional rivalry.

I can only appeal to the eminent industrialists here tonight and their colleagues not here present, to think very carefully about the possibilities. You are the people in whose hands a very important area of Franco-British collaboration rests. Nothing would please me more than to see greater collaboration between French and British firms, particularly in areas of advanced technology. But we have to be realistic. The resources available for investment in large and exciting projects are not unlimited. The current world recession, and in particular the contraction of the US market in some crucial areas, make it essential to study the economics of each new project with especial care. A failed collaborative project may often be worse than no project at all.

Do not misunderstand me: I am preaching realism, not defeatism. I am convinced that the opportunities are there and that the resources can be found. But I am equally convinced that we must think long and hard - and preferably together - before embarking on projects which may look good on the drawing board



Page 8

After 'in our part of Europe is not to be imperilled too' insert two new paragraphs as follows:

'Mr Prime Minister it is no secret that there are very important differences between us on the Common Agricultural Policy and the Community Budget. You passionately believe that the CAP is at the heart of the European Community and must not be put at risk. We of course accept that it is an integral and vital part of the Treaty of Rome but we also believe that the Community Budget like any national budget ought to reflect a reasonable standard of fiscal equity. The problem is not an easy one to resolve and there may be troubled times ahead for the Community. It is vital that all our efforts should be bent towards achieving an early and equitable solution.

But meanwhile, Mr Prime Minister what we must both jointly resolve is that these difficulties do not damage the whole pattern of our bilateral relationship to which both you and I attach such importance. We need to make progress wherever we can. In international economic affairs for example, we are working closely together. I am looking forward with great confidence to the Economic Summit meeting at Versailles. I know the enormous care with which the President of



meeting and I await with particular interest his ideas on technology. There are many other areas where you and we are working closely together. I know how much Geoffrey Howe values his relationship with Monsieur Delors. In the industrial, transport and energy fields I have already mentioned there are constant exchanges of visits between Ministers and senior officials. [Our two Foreign Ministers, who most regrettably could not be with us here in Edinburgh met in London only last night.] ''

[If made  
public]

Page 8

Last sentence to read: ''On 3 April, just 24 hours after the Argentine invasion ...''



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Mr. C. S. S.

CF

RW

11. v. 82.

(2G/3151)

Copy to Duty Clerk  
Mrs. H. H. H.

MR WHITMORE

Copy: Mr D Wright

PRIME MINISTER'S VISITS TO PERTH AND EDINBURGH, 14/15 May

For these visits, arrangements have been made for secure speech (BRAHMS) between No 10 and -

- a. The Station Hotel, Perth
- b. Bute House and Hopetoun House, Edinburgh

Secure teleprinter facilities (up to and including TOP SECRET but not Codeword) will be available between the Cabinet Office Comcentre and the Scottish Office, Edinburgh continuously from 1600 14 May until 2000 15 May. A courier service for telegrams will operate as required between Edinburgh and Perth.

J. L. Wright

J L WRIGHT

11 May 1982

2100 End Perth  
1030 Sat Perth  
1430 Sat Bute  
Receives as necessary  
Midnight.

For information: Mr B H Elliott

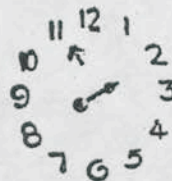
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*AKC*  
*per int*

11 MAY 1982

Assistant Heads of ERD  
SAmD  
ECD(I)  
ECD(E)  
MAED  
ESSD  
CRD  
NENAD  
Defence Dept



(96)

## VISITS OF PRESIDENT MITTERRAND AND M MAUROY

1. In my minute of 10 May I commissioned briefs for the meetings which the Prime Minister is due to hold on 15 May with M Mauroy and 17 May with President Mitterrand. I undertook to circulate a draft Steering Brief. This I now attach. I should be grateful for comments, if possible by lunch-time on Wednesday, 12 May.

2. I realise that this timing will cause particular problems for ECD(I). I had a preliminary discussion on this point with Mr de Fonblanque. WED would prefer the Steering Brief to cover all the major subjects for discussion at the two meetings, including Community issues. Mr de Fonblanque may wish to discuss further.

J R Young  
Western European Department  
W62A 233 4759

11 May 1982

cc Emergency Unit ✓  
Planning Staff  
Mr Gladstone  
Mr Armour



MEETINGS BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE FRENCH  
PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER: 15 AND 17 MAY 1982

## STEERING BRIEF

BRIEF BY FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Prime Minister will be seeing M. Mauroy and President Mitterrand within two days of each other. Originally, M. Mauroy was to have travelled to London on 17 May following the Edinburgh Conference for talks and lunch with the Prime Minister, but has changed his plans since President Mitterrand decided that he himself wished to visit London on 17 May. Accordingly, the Prime Minister will have an hour's discussion with M. Mauroy in Edinburgh before the dinner of the Franco-British Council at which both the Prime Ministers will speak.

2. Outline agendas have been agreed with the French for both meetings. Broadly, the Prime Minister will discuss bilateral and domestic issues with M. Mauroy; and with President Mitterrand the Versailles Summit, Community and international issues.

## OBJECTIVES

3. British objectives at both meetings will be impress on the French the strength of our commitment to securing just and durable solutions to the problems of the Falkland Islands and of the European Community. We shall wish to seek continuing French support for such measures as we find ourselves obliged to take versus Argentina; at the same time we shall wish to head off a damaging clash with the

/French



French over EC farm prices and the community budget.

4. For his part, President Mitterrand will probably be thinking mainly about the arrangements for the Versailles Summit, to which the French Government attach very great importance; having just seen Chancellor Schmidt in Hamburg (on 14/15 May) he may also try to dictate a solution to the present Community problems on the basis of an agreed Franco/German line. On the Falkland Islands he will be mainly concerned to learn more about HMG's longer term objectives.

5. M. Mauroy, whose constituency is in Lille, may lay particular stress on the need to build a Channel Fixed Link without too much delay. He will also probably wish to discuss the domestic economic situations in Britain and France.

#### STRATEGY AND TACTICS

6. In both meetings, the Prime Minister will wish to take advantage of playing host by leading off on our own chosen subjects. With President Mitterrand, she will wish to give a full exposition of HMG's longer term strategy for resolving the Falklands crisis, given the common Anglo-French interest in discouraging other powers from pursuing territorial claims by means of force. She could express the hope that the French Government will help to keep EC waverers - especially Italy, but also to an extent the FRG - up to the mark. It would be helpful in this context to stress the extent of UK/US collaboration since President Mitterrand is likely to be influenced by US thinking.

7. The Prime Minister may then wish to introduce tenacious EC topics herself via an expression of her gratitude for the French role in securing continuation of the EC import ban on goods from Argentina (if appropriate). She could go on to

/affirm



affirm HMG's dedication to the pursuit of fair and durable solutions to the EC budget problem in accordance with EC rules and principles. Finally, she could invite President Mitterrand to explain his plans for the Versailles Summit, while expressing the hope that an occasion could be found to put across privately to the Japanese an unmistakeable warning about the consequences for EC/Japanese relations if there is no modification of Japanese trading and/or macro-economic policies.

8. With M. Mauroy, the Prime Minister may wish to lead off with an account of HMG's economic policies and invite in return an explanation of French policies. She could then turn to bilateral industrial projects of interest to the UK (see briefs ... and ...) before allowing M. Mauroy to embark on the Channel Fixed Link. *There may be scope thereafter for some discussion of Community issues.*  
PROGRAMME

a) Prime Minister/M. Mauroy

M. Mauroy will arrive in Edinburgh at 1400 hours. He will have an hour's discussion with the Prime Minister at 1900 before they both go to the dinner organised by the Franco-British Council at Hopetoun, at which they will both be delivering speeches. The Prime Minister will fly back to London after dinner, while M. Mauroy will spend the night in Edinburgh, returning to Paris the following day.

b) Prime Minister/President Mitterrand

The French President will fly to Northolt at approximately ..... hours on 17 May, arriving at No 10 Downing Street in time for talks at ..... The President will leave after lunch.  
.....





Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

*Top Paper filed on  
France, visits of Mitterrand,  
Pt 3.*

10 May 1982

*Dear John,*

Visits of President Mitterrand and  
M Mauroy

President Mitterrand

President Mitterrand is prepared to arrive at Northolt during the morning of Monday 17 May at a time convenient to the Prime Minister. I suggest arrival at 1100 in order to give sufficient time for talks before lunch. I imagine the Prime Minister would wish to go to Northolt to meet him. He plans to leave again at 1500. Apart from attending the lunch which the Prime Minister had planned to give for M Mauroy that day, President Mitterrand particularly wants to talk about the Versailles Economic Summit. He has undertaken to visit all the Heads of Government attending the Summit before it takes place. He has also said that he would like the Falkland Islands to be on the agenda. The Prime Minister will no doubt wish to raise certain Community issues, particularly the 30 May Mandate.

I should be grateful if you could ascertain whether the Prime Minister would be content to proceed on these lines.

M Mauroy

M Mauroy considers that it would be inappropriate for him to participate in the talks between the Prime Minister and the President on 17 May and now proposes to return direct to Paris from Edinburgh on 16 May. He would, however, welcome the opportunity for a longer discussion with the Prime Minister in Edinburgh than the quarter of an hour foreshadowed in the programme. I understand that the Prime Minister could be available for an hour of talks at Hopetoun House. These could start at 1900 before the two Prime Ministers join the Franco-British Council reception at 2000. M Mauroy would be quite happy to hold talks after the dinner, but I understand the Prime Minister intends to return to London that night.

/The agenda for





/ The agenda for the talks would remain as agreed for London with the omission of the Versailles Economic Summit and international issues. I attach a revised agenda. Although Community issues will be raised with President Mitterrand, they are also likely to feature in the meeting with M Mauroy. Briefing on other collaborative projects, such as the Channel fixed link, will also be provided.

Again I should be grateful if you could seek the Prime Minister's approval for these arrangements.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Muir Russell at the Scottish Office.

*Yours ever,*  
*Francis Richards*  
(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street



M MAUROY'S TALKS WITH MRS THATCHER ON 15 MAY

AGENDA

1. Economic Issues:
  - UK and French domestic economies.
2. Community Issues:
  - 30 May Mandate.
  - Economic relations with Japan.
3. Bilateral Questions:
  - Aero-engine collaboration.
  - Fast breeder reactors.



TOP COPY

GRS 460

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FM PARIS 101605Z MAY 82

TO IMMEDIATE FCO

TELEGRAM NUMBER 452 OF 10 MAY 1982

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY No. 69

12 MAY 1982

FROM OFFICER

REGISTRY

PA

Action Taken

FOLLOWING PERSONAL FOR ADAMS.  
CHANNEL FIXED LINK

1. ROWSENFELD, BROWN AND NOULTON, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT, ACCOMPANIED BY GRAY, MAED AND MISS SPENCER, CALLED ON BRAIBANT TODAY. ROSENFELD SPOKE ON THE LINES AGREED WITH MR HOWELL ABOUT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S VIEW OF THE FUTURE OF THE CFL PROJECT.

2. BRAIBANT WAS CLEARLY BOTH SURPRISED AND DISAPPOINTED. HIS IMMEDIATE RESPONSE WAS TO REITERATE THE VIEW HE HAD EXPRESSED AT EARLIER STAGES THAT, IF THE PROJECT FAILED NOW, IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO REVIVE IT FOR 10 YEARS OR SO. HE DID NOT SEEM ATTRACTED BY THE POSSIBILITY OF GIVING FURTHER CONSIDERATION TO A BRIDGE OPTION. BRAIBANT SAID THAT AT AN INTERDEPARTMENTAL MEETING LAST WEEK, IT HAD BEEN AGREED THAT NO DECISION IN PRINCIPLE COULD YET BE TAKEN, AND THAT THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PRIME MINISTERS OR MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT AT THEIR NEXT MEETING MIGHT TAKE NOTE OF THE REPORT AND COMMISSION FURTHER STUDIES BY LEGAL AND FINANCIAL EXPERTS (WHO WOULD BE INDEPENDENT OF TRANSPORT MINISTRIES) WITH A VIEW TO THE SUMMIT IN SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER. BUT HE SAW NO VIRTUE IN DELAY IF A POSITIVE OUTCOME COULD NOT BE REALISTICALLY HOPED FOR. INDEED, IT WOULD BE BETTER TO ANNOUNCE A NEGATIVE DECISION NOW THAN TO DO SO AT THE SUMMIT.

3. AFTER A LUNCH INTERVAL (BRAIBANT SAID BEFOREHAND THAT HE INTENDED TO CONSULT THE QUAI D'ORSAY), ROSENFELD HANDED OVER A FIRST DRAFT OF A POSSIBLE JOINT STATEMENT. BRAIBANT TOOK THE LINE THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY WITH A JOINT OR IDENTICAL - STATEMENT WHICH POINTED TO DOUBTS ABOUT THE PROJECT'S ECONOMIC VIABILITY, IN VIEW OF THE RELATIVELY POSITIVE CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP. MOREOVER, THERE WAS NO NEED FOR ANY FORMAL STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. WHILE MR HOWELL WOULD NO DOUBT NEED TO REPORT TO PARLIAMENT, M. FITERMAN WOULD SIMPLY MAKE A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS. BRAIBANT SEEMED TO BE CONCERNED MAINLY TO AVOID TYING HIS MINISTER'S HAND IN ANY WAY OVER AN ANNOUNCEMENT. HE NOTED IN THE COURSE OF DISCUSSION THAT THIS "CONSIDERABLE CHANGE" IN THE SITUATION WAS BOUND TO HAVE NEGATIVE POLITICAL EFFECTS BOTH IMMEDIATELY AND IN THE FUTURE.

CONFIDENTIAL

/5.



## CONFIDENTIAL

4. A DECISION ON HOW EXACTLY TO HANDLE THIS WITH THE FRENCH MUST TAKE ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS HAPPENING SIMULTANEOUSLY IN BRUSSELS OVER AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND THE MANDATE. IF WE ARE MOVING INTO A FULL-SCALE COMMUNITY CRISIS, THERE WILL BE A TENDENCY TO ASSUME THAT THE NEGATIVE DECISION ON THE FIXED LINK REFLECTS A MORE GENERAL DRIFTING APART OF THE UK AND ITS EC PARTNERS.

FRETWELL

LIMITED

HDI MAED

HDI WED

HDI ECD(1)

PS

PS|MR RIFKIND

PS|PUS

LORD BRIDGES

MR BOLLARD

MR ADAMS

COPIES TO

MR ROSENFELD D/TRANSPORT



①

PRIME MINISTER

VISIT OF M. MAUROY

We have heard from M. Mauroy that he thinks it would be inappropriate for him to participate in the talks between yourself and President Mitterrand on Monday, 17 May. Mauroy therefore proposes to return direct to Paris from Edinburgh on 16 May. He hopes that this will not cause you any inconvenience.

We will therefore cancel the lunch that had been planned for M. Mauroy. President Mitterrand has suggested that he should arrive at noon on the Monday for talks before lunch and over a working lunch. Agree that we may plan on this basis? *Yes*

Mauroy would still appreciate an opportunity for a private talk with you and has suggested that an hour's discussion might be fitted in after dinner in Edinburgh on Saturday, 15 May. I am inclined to think that you will want to fly back to London as soon as dinner is over. Agree that we should suggest an hour's talks before dinner?

*Yes*  
*not*

*A. J. C. 10/5*

10 May 1982



*Five*

MR COLES

Visit of M. Mauroy and  
President Mitterrand

1) As M. Mauroy has cancelled his stay-over in London it is suggested by the MCO that talks on Saturday night with the Prime Minister in Hopetoun House should be extended. At present they are scheduled for 1930. Could they now commence at 1700?

2) Would the Prime Minister be prepared to meet President Mitterrand at Northolt?

CS

10 May 1982



*Three*

SUPT. CAWTHORNE

*five*

cc Mr Godbeer

Franco-British Council Dinner,  
Saturday 15 May

- 1) The Prime Minister should arrive at Hopetoun House at 1950.
- 2) On arrival at Hopetoun the Prime Minister should use the entrance leading to the private quarters of Lord and Lady Linlithgow. This door is at the "back" of the house, just to the left as you look at Hopetoun, of the main block.

I attach a leaflet about Hopetoun.

CS

10 May 1982



*France*  
PRIME MINISTER

*26 JL*  
FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL, EDINBURGH, 15 MAY

You are addressing the above next Saturday. You are asked to speak for about 15 minutes.

2. The Foreign Secretary will have spoken the previous day and will deal mainly with international problems. The organisers hope that you and Monsieur Mauroy, who will also be speaking, will deal principally with bilateral Anglo/French relations.

3. There will not be much time to prepare your speech because you will naturally want to concentrate this week on your much more important speech at Perth on Friday. We shall, however, have the afternoon before your Edinburgh speech to put it in final form (I plan to fly up to join you at the end of Saturday morning).

4. I attach a draft speech. The structure is:

(a) Introduction

(b) The Franco-British Council

(c) Franco-British relations

(i) economic and industrial cooperation

(ii) approach to international affairs

(d) Conclusion

4. Do you want to discuss this further before you leave for Perth?

10 May 1982

*A.S.C.*

*JL*





10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

10 May 1982

Dear Francis,

FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL CONFERENCE

Thank you for your letter of 4 May.

2. I enclose the latest draft of the Prime Minister's speech. It may of course still change substantially but it would be helpful to have as quickly as possible any comments which you may wish to offer at this stage.

3. I should be grateful if the briefing both for the Franco-British Council Conference and the talks with M. Mauroy could reach me by Thursday night at the latest and if the former brief could include notes on:

(a) the administrative arrangements as they affect the Prime Minister and Monsieur Mauroy, including a list of the principal guests at the dinner;

(b) the aims and structure of the Franco-British Council;

(c) the Bordeaux Conference, together with copies of the main speeches made on that occasion.

4. We shall also need to settle, before the Prime Minister leaves for Perth on Friday 14 May, the arrangements for the talks with President Mitterrand and/or Mauroy in London on 17 May. Could you therefore let me have as early as possible this week your suggestions as to the participants in these talks.

5. I am copying this letter to Muir Russell (Scottish Office) and David Wright (Cabinet Office).

*You are  
John Baker.*

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.



SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE  
FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL, EDINBURGH, 15 MAY

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INTRODUCTION

I am delighted to be with you this evening. I am particularly glad to welcome the Prime Minister of France, Monsieur Mauroy, and his distinguished colleagues from the French Government.

Prime Minister, this is your first official visit to Britain. Indeed, you are the first French Prime Minister to visit us since Monsieur Pompidou in 1966. That is far too long. We meet our French colleagues frequently on Community business and at the growing list of international conferences. But everyone here, with their special concern for our bilateral relations, will agree with me that we need to meet more frequently - to discuss the particular problems and areas of co-operation where France and Britain have common interests and aims. You and I, Prime

/ Minister,



Minister, will have the opportunity to do that in London on Monday and I am delighted that President Mitterrand will be visiting us on that day as well.

Perhaps it was the prospect of Scotland rather than England which persuaded you to break the habit of 16 years. Scotland has enjoyed close links with France for many centuries. But I am bound to say that for several of them England - as the common enemy - "enjoyed" those links rather less. From the twelfth century, through the 'Auld Alliance' during the Hundred Years War to Mary Stuart and her French husband, Francis II, these links were tangible and powerful. Their influence has persisted:

- in the shape of two similar legal systems;
- in a certain cultural connexion; the

French Romantic movement owed a good deal to the novelist, Sir Walter Scott;

- even in sport, where the French left their mark on that most Scottish of games, golf:

/ a "caddie"



a "caddie" who carries a golfer's clubs

comes from the French word "cadet";

- and food? Well, hardly. Of the Scottish national dish let us say that, like French cuisine, it is inimitable and unexportable.

#### FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL

I look back with pleasure to the first meeting of the Franco-British Council, in the great city of Bordeaux 18 months ago. With this, the second conference of its kind, we are beginning to establish a tradition. It is a valuable one. Those who manage Franco-British relations, those who trade between Britain and France, those who help to mould opinions in both countries, should meet regularly. I congratulate the officers of the Council on providing the occasion. I urge them to expand their activities, always with an eye on practical results. And if they need the help of our governments I hope they will let me, and you, Prime Minister, know.



FRANCO-BRITISH RELATIONS

When I look back at your first Conference, I am struck by the distance we have travelled since then; bilaterally, in the Community and in the world at large. 1980 had been a rather turbulent year. It began with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It continued with the protracted debate which led up to the decisions on the Community's finances taken on 30 May 1980. The world - and Europe - were changing. In the process, British and French viewpoints did not always coincide.

Less than a year later - in September 1981, I had my first Summit meeting with President Mitterrand. All the newspapers said it was a success. They were right. We talked about a remarkable range of subjects and found ourselves in agreement on most of them. But why?

/ - because



- because I and Monsieur Mitterrand share the same political philosophy? I hardly think so.

- because of common economic policies? No again - though we both have a certain attraction for radical solutions.

There are two reasons and I shall spend some time on them, because they tell us a good deal about the underlying strength of our relationship.

#### ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

The first is that our paths are converging in the industrial field. The industrialists here will bear me out. Britain and France have been re-discovering how much we have to offer each other in advanced technology. The 1960s saw several important bilateral collaborative programmes - Concorde, Jaguar aircraft, Lynx and Puma helicopters to name but four. But they were conceived in a



period of economic expansion and experienced the teething troubles associated with all new ventures.

In the 1970s, our collaboration tailed off. I believe that the downward trend was reversed by the bilateral summit of last September. We identified exciting new possibilities in transport, aerospace, nuclear energy, science and technology. I am sure this will have been particularly welcome to Monsieur Mauroy, with his close ties with the industrial north-east of France. We have not let the grass grow under our feet since then. Ministers and officials on both sides have put a great deal of effort into following up those summit decisions. More will be needed to bring to fruition the projects we discussed. If the project that has most caught the public imagination - I refer to the Channel Fixed link - still has a long way to go, I can only say that when something has been dreamed about for 150 years, it is reasonable to take a little more time to ensure that we know where we are going.

/ It is the



It is the technological expertise, inventive imagination, industrial capacity - even a certain traditional rivalry - of our two countries which makes them natural partners. Those qualities are represented by the industrialists here tonight. You are the people in whose hands a very important area of Franco-British collaboration rests. Again, if you think the two governments should be doing more, you have one, and I think two, Prime Ministers here tonight who want to promote good industrial projects which benefit both countries. So let us know.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The second reason why President Mitterrand and I found it easy to agree is because France and Britain have, increasingly, a similar view of the world.

We may have - do have - our differences within the European Community. But we agree on the vital

/ importance



importance of developing the Community as a more effective instrument for tackling our most pressing problems. We agree that the Community is a priceless asset in furthering moderation and stability in a dangerous world. We agree - and I recall in particular the attitude adopted by the present French government to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and to events in Poland - that all assaults on freedom and democracy must be resisted if the liberty which we cherish in our part of Europe is not to be imperilled too.

I have not got so far in a speech in recent weeks without mentioning the matter which is on the minds of most of our people at present - the situation in the South Atlantic. I do so now to make a particular point about the Franco-British relationship.

On , just hours after the Argentine invasion, President Mitterrand rang me to express his support for the British position. I shall

/not forget



not forget that gesture. The President of France understood at once the principles which were at stake:

- that if an aggressor succeeded in this case, no small country or territory anywhere would be safe;
- that if freedom and international law were trampled on, unchallenged, in one distant part of the world, then they would be elsewhere too.

France understood that because like Britain it has a special devotion to liberty, because it, too, has had and still has responsibilities for small territories far from its own shores. France, too, is a permanent member of the UN Security Council with the particular obligations that brings to protect peace and security. And we have had the most encouraging support from our other Community partners, too. Their firm response to a foreign

/power's



power's assault on our cherished values has shown the world, perhaps more convincingly than any earlier act, that the Community, when its fundamental principles are challenged, has formidable political and economic power which it will use in defence of those principles.

#### CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, the British author of a recent book on modern France asked in his final chapter whether, as nations grow closer together and lose some of their earlier characteristics, France will lose its Frenchness. As he put it:

"In the old days, the French had berets and bidets and the English did not, the English had pubs and the French had bistros, the French had l'amour and the English had sport ..... Today it's no longer at all clear who has what, as nations copy each other fast and even the

/ British



British convert to the decimal system."

But, as he went on to say, this kind of change is superficial and the real question to ask is whether a nation's essential genius will be lost in the process of unification. Heaven forbid, but I do not think there is much danger. The nation of <sup>Vauban</sup> Racine, Vanben and Brie will persist. The nation of Shakespeare, Brunel and Cheddar is also alive and strong. It is not by submerging our distinctive national characteristics that we shall achieve our aims. But we can and should pursue our national purposes by pooling our resources where it makes sense to do so. That is the constructive way to enhance our national interests in the 20th century. France and Britain are well placed to pursue that course because we have fundamentally common interests in a world of rapid and sometimes dangerous change.

/ My aim and,



My aim and, I believe, the present French Government's, is a relationship where consultation and cooperation become a deeply ingrained habit. Your Council, Mr. Chairman, has an important role in promoting that co-operation. Thank you for your efforts so far. And for the future, all success.





## CABINET OFFICE

With the compliments of  
The Private Secretary to the  
*Secretary of the Cabinet*

A. J. Coles, Esq

70 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AS  
Telephone 01-233 8319



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CABINET OFFICE

70 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AS Telephone 01-233 8319

*From the Secretary of the Cabinet: Sir Robert Armstrong KCB, CVO*

Ref: A08338

7th May 1982

A.J.C. 3/5  
h-a

Visits of President Mitterrand and Monsieur Mauroy

You will probably have seen copies of Sir Robert Armstrong's minute of 28th April to John Coles about this and of John Coles's reply of 4th May.

2. Sir Robert Armstrong spoke accordingly to Monsieur Attali yesterday. It seemed that Monsieur Attali was unaware of Monsieur Mauroy's forthcoming visit to Britain for the Franco-British Council Conference. Sir Robert therefore explained the background to Monsieur Mauroy's visit and said that the Prime Minister would be delighted to invite both President Mitterrand and Monsieur Mauroy to lunch on Monday, 17th May. It would, however, be necessary to concert the timings of the two visits and for the French to suggest how they wished President Mitterrand's talks with the Prime Minister to fit round the lunch. Monsieur Attali undertook to explore this.

3. Sir Robert subsequently made the same points to the French Ambassador (through whom the original proposal for a visit by President Mitterrand had been communicated). M. de Margerie also said that he would pursue further the question of the timings of the two visits.

4. I am sending a copy of this letter to John Coles.

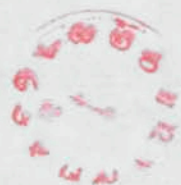
D. J. WRIGHT

D. J. Wright

R. A. Burns, Esq

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L-7 MEXICO



# *Franco-British Council* BRITISH SECTION

Franco-British Conference, Edinburgh, 14-16 May 1982

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

6 May 1982

Miss Caroline Stephens  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1

*Dear Miss Stephens.*

Further to your telephone conversation of this morning with myself and Mrs Small, I confirm that I requested that the Prime Minister should arrive at Hopetoun House at 19.50 hours on Saturday 15 May 1982. I enclose herewith a leaflet about Hopetoun House, which I have duly marked up.

On arrival at Hopetoun the Prime Minister should use the entrance leading to the private quarters of Lord and Lady Linlithgow. This door is at the "back" of the house, just to the left as you look at Hopetoun, of the main block. If it were possible for someone to telephone from Bute House as the Prime Ministers depart, either to the administrator (031 331 2451 - Major Drummond-Brady) or to Lord and Lady Linlithgow this would be of great assistance. The two chairmen will then receive the Prime Ministers, and thereafter, our intentions would be as follows:

The two Prime Ministers should separate and would be conducted in opposite directions through the public rooms of Hopetoun, to be introduced to delegates and distinguished visitors. We suggest that Mrs Thatcher be accompanied by M. Pontillon together with myself and M. Mauroy be conducted by Sir Philip de Zulueta and possibly Mlle Sabine Didelot of the French Section. The aim would be to introduce mainly the French to Mrs Thatcher and the British to M. Mauroy. We hope that this walk-about would be finished by 20.20 hours, because at that precise moment it will be announced that guests should walk across to the ballroom (on the extreme left of the photograph). Here I must make the point that it may well take some 20 minutes to get the 300 guests through the very narrow entrance to the ballroom and to their seats. At 20.40 or thereabouts, the intention is to pipe over the small party of distinguished people who will form about one twelfth of the top table, ie. the two Prime Ministers, the two Chairmen of the Council, etc. Once this party is seated, the meal will be served.

After the two Loyal Toasts, at which the two National Anthems will be played, it is our intention to ask M. Mauroy to speak - my chairman, Sir Philip de Zulueta will say a few words of introduction. At the end of M. Mauroy's speech, either M. Pontillon (or the toast master) will announce the Prime Minister. At the end of her speech and after a suitably short interval, Sir Philip will rise and make a short speech and then announce the end of the dinner. I am afraid I cannot say at exactly what time the dinner will end, as I do not know at this stage how long the Prime Ministers will be speaking - it may be around midnight.

.../...



Miss Caroline Stephens

6 May 1982

During the main speeches, television cameras will be running, but I hope this will present the least inconvenience to all concerned.

There will also be a number of journalists present, who will probably slip out before the Prime Minister leaves, in order to file their copy.

I enclose herewith copies of both the French and British delegate lists for your information. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you should require any further details.

James Hadley  
Director

cc: Sir Philip de Zulueta  
Mr Alan Barkley



# *Franco-British Council*    **BRITISH SECTION**

Franco-British Conference, Edinburgh, 14-16 May 1982

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS    Telephone 01-262 8959

## FRANCO-BRITISH CONFERENCE EDINBURGH 14-16 MAY

### BRITISH DELEGATES

Professor Eric A Ash	Head of Department of Electronic & Electrical Engineering, University College London.
Jock Bruce-Gardyne MP	Member of Parliament (Conservative) for Knutsford, Economic Secretary, H.M. Treasury.
Sir Richard Butler	President: National Farmers' Union of England and Wales. Vice President of COPA (the European Farmers' Organisation)
Mr Alastair Burnet	Senior newscaster and a director of Independent Television News. Former editor, Economist and Daily Express.
Mr Roderick Cavaliero*	British Council Officer since 1958, service in India, Brazil, Italy. Pre-Council service in Malta.
Mr F I Chapman	Chairman, Wm Collins; Chairman, Radio Clyde; Chairman, Hatchards; Chairman, Harvill Press; Director, Pan Books; Director, Book Tokens Ltd.
Mr Nicholas Colchester	Assistant editor & Foreign editor, Financial Times since 1968.
Mr Donald Dewar, MP	Member of Parliament (Labour) Glasgow, Garscadden. An Opposition spokesman on Scottish affairs.
Mr Geoffrey Drain*	General Secretary, National and Local Government Officers Association Director, Bank of England, Member, National Economic Development Council.
The Rt Hon Lord Duncan-Sandys*	President of Honour, Franco-British Council, former Cabinet minister and Founder of European Movement.
Baroness Elles	Vice-President, European Parliament 1975-1979 Opposition spokesman, Foreign and European Affairs House of Lords. 1979 - Member European Parliament.
Mr Fred Emery	Executive Editor (Home & Foreign) for 'The Times'

\* Member of the Franco-British Council (British Section)



# *Franco-British Council* BRITISH SECTION

Franco-British Conference, Edinburgh, 14-16 May 1982

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

- 2 -

## BRITISH DELEGATES

Mr Matthew Evans	Chairman, Faber & Faber; Deputy Chairman, National Book League, Member of Publishers Association Council.
Baroness Ewart-Biggs	1971-1976 In Paris as wife of H.M. Minister British Embassy. 1976-1981 involved in community work in Northern Ireland. 1981 Entered House of Lords.
Sir Derek Ezra*	Chairman, National Coal Board.
Mr Robin Farrington*	Director, Whitbread & Company Limited.
Mr Andrew Faulds, MP*	Member of Parliament (Labour) Warley East. Shadow Minister for the Arts.
Professor Christopher Foster	Director in charge of Economics & Public Policy of Coopers & Lybrand Management Consultancy Services. Visiting Professor, London School of Economics.
Mr Richard Francis	Managing Director BBC Radio since April 1982; formerly BBC Director News & Current Affairs, and Controller Northern Ireland.
Mr Michael Franklin	Permanent Secretary, Department of Trade. (Formerly, Head of European Secretariat, Cabinet Office).
Sir William Fraser	Permanent Under-Secretary of State to Scottish Office.
Mr Frank Giles	Editor of The Sunday Times, Director of Times Newspapers Ltd.
Mr David Gladstone	Head of the Western European Department at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
Mr Alan Goodison	Assistant Under Secretary of State in the F.C.O. responsible on the political side for British relations with the whole of Europe.
Mr James Hadley*	Director, Franco-British Council (British Section) Hon. Treasurer Franco-British Society; member of Management Committee of British Institute in Paris.

\* Member of the Franco-British Council (British Section)



# *Franco British Council* BRITISH SECTION

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

- 3 -

## BRITISH DELEGATES

Mr David Hancock	Professional civil servant since 1957, mainly in H.M. Treasury. Now Head of the European Secretariat at the Cabinet Office.
The Rt Hon Denis Healey, MP	Member of Parliament (Labour) for Leeds East. International Secretary of the Labour Party 1945-51. Secretary of State for Defence 1964-70. Chancellor of the Exchequer 1974-79.
Mr Paul Hodgson*	Head of French Language Services of the BBC.
Mrs Margaret Hook	Chairman, Institute of Directors, Scottish Division.
Mr Alistair Horne*	Author. Fellow of St. Antony's College, Oxford.
Mr Brian Howard*	Joint Managing Director - Marks and Spencer PLC
Lord Hunt of Tanworth	Chairman Banque Nationale de Paris PLC. Formerly Secretary of the Cabinet.
The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd, MP	Member of Parliament (Conservative) for Mid-Oxon. Minister of State, Foreign & Commonwealth Office.
Mr Clive Jenkins	General Secretary, Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.
Professor Douglas Johnson*	Professor of French History and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University College, London.
Sir Arthur Knight	Non-executive director of Dunlop Holdings Ltd. Former Chairman of Courtaulds Ltd. and of the National Enterprise Board.
Professor J C Laidlaw	Professor of French, University of Aberdeen.

\* Member of the Franco-British Council (British Section)



# *Franco-British Council* BRITISH SECTION

Franco-British Conference, Edinburgh, 14-16 May 1982

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

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## BRITISH DELEGATES

Mr David Lea*	Assistant General Secretary, Trades Union Congress.
Dr J E C Macrae	Head of Cultural Relations Dept of Foreign & Commonwealth Office; formerly Counsellor for Science and Technology, British Embassy, Paris.
Dr Gavin McCrone	Secretary, Scottish Economic Planning Department and Chief Economic Adviser, Scottish Office.
Professor Donald I MacKay	Professor of Economics, Heriot-Watt University. Senior partner PEIDA, economic & planning consultants.
Mr Tom McNally, MP*	Member of Parliament (SDP) for Stockport South. Former political adviser to Prime Minister 1976-79.
Mr David Mellor, MP	Member of Parliament (Conservative) Putney Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy.
Sir Anthony Meyer, MP*	Member of Parliament (Conservative) for West Flint. Chairman, Franco-British Parliamentary Relations Group.
Dr Roger Morgan	Head, European Centre for Political Studies, London. Researcher, author and broadcaster on European questions; formerly University Professor and Deputy Director of Studies, Royal Institute of International Affairs.
Mrs Sara Morrison	Director of The General Electric Co., Abbey National Building Society, IBA Fourth Channel Co., and The Imperial Group. Also Chairman of the National Council for the Employment of Disabled People.
Mr George Moseley	Permanent Secretary, Department of the Environment.
Sir Michael Palliser	Former Permanent Under Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office. British Embassy Paris 1956-60 and 1969-71.
Mr G M E Paulson*	Former H.M. Consul General in Nice.
Mrs Hella Pick	East-West Affairs correspondent, "The Guardian" Former correspondent at the U.N., Washington, E.E.C.

\* Member of the Franco-British Council (British Section)



# *Franco British Council* BRITISH SECTION

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

- 5 -

## BRITISH DELEGATES

The Rt Hon Lord Polwarth*	Director and Former Governor, Bank of Scotland. Former Minister of State for Scotland.
Mr Patrick Ramsay	Controller, BBC Scotland.
Mr Edward Rayne*	Chairman & Managing Director, H & M Rayne Ltd. Director, Debenhams Limited. Member of Export Council for Europe 1962-71 and European Trade Committee 1972-
Mr Peter Rees, MP	Member of Parliament (Conservative) for Dover and Deal. Minister for Trade, Dept. of Trade.
Sir Patrick Reilly	H.M. Ambassador in Moscow 1957-60 and in Paris 1965-68. Chairman, Banque Nationale de Paris Ltd. 1969-80. Former President, London Chamber of Commerce & Industry.
The Viscount Ridley	Chairman, Northumberland County Council 1967-1979, President, Association of County Councils 1979-
Mr Bryan Rigby	Deputy Director-General, Confederation of British Industry. Member of British Overseas Trade Board.
Mr Thomas N Risk	Governor, Bank of Scotland.
Mr Lewis Robertson	Chairman, F H Lloyd Holdings plc (Steel founders & producers) formerly Chief Executive, Scottish Development Agency.
Mr John Roper, MP*	Member of Parliament (SDP) for Farnworth (Greater Manchester). Chief Whip Social Democratic Party, House of Commons.
Mrs Jane Small	Secretary, Franco-British Council, British Section

\* Member of the Franco-British Council (British Section)



# *Franco British Council*    **BRITISH SECTION**

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS    Telephone 01-262 8959

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## BRITISH DELEGATES

The Rt Hon David Steel, MP	Member of Parliament (Liberal) for Roxburgh, Selkirk & Peebles. Leader of the Liberal Party. Rector of the University of Edinburgh.
Mr Robert Stephens	Diplomatic correspondent and Foreign Editor of "The Observer". Author.
The Lord Strabolgi*	Member of Labour Government, 1974-79. Opposition Arts Spokesman, House of Lords, since 1981.
Sir James Swaffield	Director-General, Greater London Council. Local Government work has included regular attendance at CLRAE (Council of Europe).
Lord Thomas of Swynnerton	Chairman, Centre for Policy Studies. Hugh Thomas, author.
Lord Thomson of Monifieth*	Chairman, Independent Broadcasting Authority; former Chairman, Franco-British Council; former EEC Commissioner and Cabinet Minister.
Sir Charles Villiers	Chairman, BSC (Industry) Limited. BSC (Industry) is a subsidiary company of the British Steel Corporation for bringing new business to the steel closure sites.
Mr David Watt	Director, Royal Institute for International Affairs; Times columnist.
Mrs Patricia Williams	Editorial Director (History & Social Sciences) Cambridge University Press. Responsible for establishing the joint publishing programme with the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris.
Mr Gordon Wilson, MP	Member of Parliament (SNP) for Dundee East. Chairman of Scottish National Party.
Lord Windlesham	Former Managing Director of ATV. Director, "The Observer".
Mr Peregrine Worsthorne	Associate Editor "The Sunday Telegraph"

\* Member of the Franco-British Council (British Section)



# *Franco British Council* BRITISH SECTION

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

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## BRITISH DELEGATES

The Rt Hon. George Younger, MP

Member of Parliament (Conservative) for Ayr.  
Secretary of State for Scotland.

Sir Philip de Zulueta\*

Chairman, Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd. Former  
Diplomat and Private Secretary to Prime Minister  
1955-63.

## In Attendance

Mr Nicholas Armour

French desk, Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Mr Alan Barkley

British Linen Bank

M. Jean-Pierre Gourdon

Political attaché, French Embassy, London

\* Member of the Franco-British Council (British Section)



14-16 Mai 1982

PARTICIPANTS FRANCAIS ( 3 MAI 1982)

Maurice ALLEGRE	Directeur du Développement scientifique et technologique et de l'Innovation, Ministère de la Recherche et de la Technologie
Jacques ANDREANI	Directeur des Affaires politiques, Ministère des Relations extérieures
Jean d'ARCY	Président du syndicat national de la vidéo-communication, Président de "International Institute of Communications".
Francis BALLE	Directeur de l'Institut français de presse et des sciences de l'information, Université de droit, d'économie et de sciences sociales de Paris.
François BEDARIDA	Directeur de recherche au CNRS, Directeur de l'Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent (CNRS)
Pierre BERES	Directeur des Editions Hermann
Jacqueline BEYTOUT	Président-directeur général "Les Echos"
François BILLETDOUX	Président de la Société des Gens de Lettres de France
Henry BORDES-PAGES	Délégué National chargé des questions internationale à la Confédération française de l'encadrement CGC
Michel BOSCHER *	Commissaire-priseur, ancien Député
Raymond BOURGINE	Sénateur de Paris-adjoint au Maire de Paris (CNIP, Centre National des Indépendants et Paysans), Président-directeur général de la Compagnie française de journaux
Christian BOURGOIS	Président-directeur général des Editions Christian Bourgois 10/18. Editeur de Stevenson, Dickens, Kirling, Austen, Eliot, Huxley, Waugh, etc...
Jean-Pierre BOUYSSONNIE	Président de Thomson-CSF
Guy BRAIBANT	Chargé de mission auprès du Ministre d'Etat, Ministre des Transports. Conseiller d'Etat
André CELARIE	Journaliste, correspondant de TFI à Londres
André CHANDERNAGOR	Ministre Délégué auprès du Ministre des Relations Extérieures, chargé des Affaires Européennes
Michel CHARZAT	Député de Paris (S), Président du groupe parlementaire d'étude de la science et de la technologie, membre de la commission permanente des finances et de l'économie de l'Assemblée Nationale, rapporteur de la loi sur la nationalisation



Jacques CHAUMONT	Sénateur de la Sarthe (RPR), 1er vice-président du Conseil général de la Sarthe, Conseiller général
Adolphe CHAUVIN*	Sénateur du Val d'Oise (UCDP, Union centriste des Démocrates de Progrès), Président du groupe d'amitié France-Grande-Bretagne du Sénat
Henri CORSON	Directeur général de l'Office National Inter-professionnel des Céréales (ONIC), Conseiller auprès du Premier Ministre
Jean COSSON	Conseiller à la Cour de Cassation. Professeur de Droit pénal des Affaires, Doctorat, Université de Paris I (Sorbonne)
Michèle COTTA	Président-directeur général de Radio-France
Geoffroy de COURCEL *	Ambassadeur de France, Ancien Secrétaire général du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Ambassadeur de France à Londres (1962-1972), Président de l'association France-Grande-Bretagne
Fernand COUSTEAUX	Rédacteur en chef de "La Dépêche du Midi". Vice-Président de l'Association régionale Presse, Enseignement, Jeunesse
François CROUZET *	Professeur d'histoire de l'Europe du Nord à l'université de Paris-Sorbonne, Directeur du Centre de Recherches sur la civilisation de l'Europe moderne
Jean DANIEL	Directeur, Le Nouvel Observateur
Jacques DARMON	Directeur délégué à la Société Tomson-CSF
Philippe DAUDY *	Ecrivain
Alain DAUVERGNE	Collaborateur du journal Le Point, chargé des affaires européennes
Jean DEFLASSIEUX	Administrateur général du Crédit Lyonnais
Bernard DELAPALME	Directeur Recherche, Développement et Innovation de la Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine
Henry DELISLE *	Député, Conseiller Général, Maire de Mézidon-Canon, Président du groupe d'amitié France-Grande-Bretagne à l'Assemblée Nationale
Dominique DENISET	Assistante du secrétaire du Conseil franco-britannique, section française
Pierre DESGRAUPES	Président-directeur général d'Antenne 2
Sabine DIDELOT *	Chargée de mission à l'Agence de l'Informatique, Secrétaire de la section française du Conseil
Jean DROMER *	Président-directeur général de la Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, Trésorier de la section française

\* membres du Conseil franco-britannique, section française

../...



Bertrand DUFOURCO	Directeur d'Europe, Ministère des Relations extérieures
Gaston ESPINASSE	Directeur général de l'Office d'Annonces (O.D'A) filiale du groupe Havas chargée de la régie de la publicité dans les annuaires officiels des abonnés au téléphone
Pierre ESTEVA	Président de l'Union des Assurances de Paris
Danièle EYQUEM	Directrice de l'AFP à Londres
Michel FAU	Président du Centre National des Jeunes Agriculteurs (CNJA)
André FONTAINE	Rédacteur en chef, Le Monde
Jean-Pierre FOURCADE	Ancien Ministre, Sénateur des Hauts-de-Seine (UREI, Union des Républicains et des Indépendants), Conseiller Général, Maire de Saint-Cloud
Claude FREJACQUES	Membre de l'Institut, Président du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
Marius-François GUYARD*	Professeur à l'Université de Paris-Sorbonne, ancien Recteur de l'Académie de Lyon
Stéphane HESSEL	Ambassadeur de France, délégué interministériel pour les questions de coopération et de développement auprès du Premier Ministre
Paulette HOFMAN	Membre du Conseil économique et social, secrétaire confédéral Force Ouvrière
André JEANSON	
Pierre JOXE	Député de Saône-et-Loire (S), Président du Conseil Régional de Bourgogne
Jean-Luc LAGARDERE	Président-directeur général de Matra
Antoine LAVAL	Vice-Président du Comité économique et social des Communautés Européennes, chargé de mission auprès du Président du Conseil économique et social
Jean-François LEMOINE	Directeur général de Sud-Ouest
Joël LE TAC	Président de l'Institut National de l'Audiovisuel
Roland du LUART	Sénateur de la Sarthe (liste des sénateurs n'appartenant à aucun groupe), Secrétaire du bureau du Sénat, Vice-Président du Conseil général de la Sarthe
Marc MAINDRAULT	Chef de Service à la Direction des relations économiques internationales du CNPF



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Christian MARBACH

Directeur général de l'Agence Nationale de Valorisation de la Recherche (ANVAR)

Jean MARIN\*

Ancien Président-directeur général de l'Agence France Presse

André MILLER

Président d'Amrep

Jacques MITTERRAND

Président de la Société Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale (SNIAS)

Jérôme MONOD\*

Président de la Société Lyonnaise des Eaux et de l'Eclairage, Président du centre français du commerce extérieur

Georges PEBEREAU

Directeur général de la Compagnie Générale d'Electricité. Administrateur-directeur général de la Cie industrielle des Télécommunications Cit-Alacatel

Michel PECQUEUR

Administrateur général du Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique

Henri PIGEAT

Président-directeur général de l'Agence France Presse

Hervé PINET\*

Directeur général de Paribas International

Robert PONTILLON\*

Sénateur des Hauts-de-Seine, Conseiller général, Maire de Suresnes, Président du Conseil franco-britannique, section française

Jean-François REVEL

Ecrivain

Alain RICHARD

Député du Val d'Oise (S), Vice-Président de la commission des lois

Pierre RICHARD

Directeur général des Collectivités locales au Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Décentralisation

Jacques RIGAUD

Administrateur délégué de la Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion, Conseiller d'Etat, Président du Musée d'Orsay

Michel ROCARD

Ministre d'Etat, Ministre du Plan et de l'Aménagement du Territoire

Robert SCHMELCK

Premier Président de la Cour de Cassation, ancien Président du comité européen pour les problèmes criminels au Conseil de l'Europe, membre de la Cour permanente d'arbitrage de La Haye

\* membres du Conseil franco-britannique, section française

.../...



Christian STOFFAES	Chef du Centre d'Etudes et de Prévision, Ministère de l'Industrie
Michel SUCHOD	Député de la Dordogne (S), Conseiller des Affaires Etrangères
Michel TARDIEU	Directeur de la Rédaction, Le Nouvel Economiste
Georges TAYLOR	Président de l'Union des annonceurs, Conseiller aux affaires internationales de Peugeot S.A.
Jacques THIBAU	Directeur général des Relations Culturelles et Techniques, Ministère des Relations Extérieures
Guy THOMAS	Président de France Régions FR3
Gabriel VENTEJOL	Président du Conseil Economique et Social
Alain VERNAY	Directeur du supplément économique et financier du Figaro
Robert-André VIVIEN	Ancien Ministre, Député du Val de Marne (RPR) Conseiller régional d'Ile de France. Vice-président de l'intergroupe d'étude de l'information de l'Assemblée Nationale

OBSERVATEURS

S.E. M. Emmanuel JACQUIN DE MARGERIE	Ambassadeur de France en Grande-Bretagne
Jean-Pierre GOURDON	Second Conseiller à l'Ambassade de France à Londres
Isabelle COSTA DE BEAUREGARD	Secrétaire adjoint des Affaires Etrangères, Direction Europe, sous-direction Europe Occidentale Ministère des Relations Extérieures
Philippe PELTIER	Directeur du Cabinet du Ministre Délégué auprès du Ministre des Relations Extérieures, chargé des Affaires Européennes, M. André Chandernagor



MR. LESLIE WRIGHT  
CABINET OFFICE

Prime Minister's Visit to Scotland: 14/15 May

Telephones

1. The telephone number at Bute House is:  
031 226 5977
  
3. For the Hopetoun House number you will  
have to contact Mr. Hadley's Secretary,  
Mrs Small, at the Franco/British Council on  
E 262 8959.

C.S.

7 May 1982



7 May 1982

I promised to let you have the names of the Prime Minister's detectives who will be accompanying her next week. They are:

Superintendent Gordon Cawthorne  
Detective Chief Inspector Jack Russell  
Detective Sergeant Barry Strevens.

There will also be Mr. Ken Godbeer, the Prime Minister's driver.

C.S.

James Hadley, Esq.





(TICKETS ENCLOSED)

10 DOWNING STREET

DETECTIVES

14/15 MAY - SCOTTISH CONFERENCE/  
FRANCO/BRITISH COUNCIL

I spoke to John Wilson  
in the Scottish Office today.  
The Bute House telephone  
number is 031-2265977. Your  
contact is the Housekeeper,  
Mrs Brannen on 031 2267247.

Can you please let me  
have as soon as possible the  
names of the detectives and  
drivers that will be going on  
this trip.

CAROLINE STEPHENS

6 May, 1982



cc Mrs. Dickson

MR. THATCHER

Visit to Scotland: 14/15 May

You are going to the Scottish Conference on Friday 14 May and at the moment you are due to return to London on Saturday morning. The Prime Minister is attending the Franco-British Dinner at Hopetoun House just outside Edinburgh that evening.

Would you like to attend this dinner (black tie) at which the French Prime Minister will be present, or return to London in the morning. The Prime Minister will come back to London after the dinner.

CAROLINE STEPHENS

6 May 1982



GORDON CAWTHORNE

Franco-British Council: Saturday 15 May

Your contact for the dinner in the evening is Mr. Hadley's secretary, Mrs. Small on 262 8959. Could you please ring her to tell her how many of you there will be; who has to be in the main body of the hall; and where you would like to sit.

CS

6 May 1982



NOTE FOR FILE



10 DOWNING STREET

James Hadley  
France British Council  
Tel 262 - 8959

Dinner 15 May.

He will provide  
interpreter. He would  
be very grateful if  
we could tell him  
who will make up  
dinner party from  
our side - + status  
etc.

*Princess A.S.C.*

Checked with A.S.C. and he said that  
it would be Pm + himself. Told Mr Hadley  
5/5/82



CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET

*File*  
*cc fco*  
*bc* *Miss Stephens* *France*  
*Mr. Goodchild*  
From the Private Secretary

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG

VISITS OF PRESIDENT MITTERRAND AND M. MAUROY

Thank you for your minute of 20 April which the Prime Minister saw, together with connected papers, over the weekend.

*DF*  
The Prime Minister would like the arrangements for these two visits to be clarified as soon as possible (it may be that Mitterrand's staff are unaware of Mauroy's plans). She would therefore be grateful if you would ring M. Attali and say that she would be delighted to see both the President and the Prime Minister on 17 May, that she could offer talks from 1130 until 1300, followed by lunch and if necessary a continuation of talks for a while in the afternoon. You could then ask the French how they would like to use this time. We need a very early reply in order to be able to make adequate arrangements, especially for the lunch.

I am sending a copy of this minute to Brian Fall (FCO).

*AC*

4 May 1982

CONFIDENTIAL

*✓*





Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

4 May 1982

AK 12/5

p.a.

Dear John,

Franco-British Council Conference, Edinburgh: 14 - 16 May

/ The Prime Minister is addressing the Conference on 15 May. I enclose a draft speech which - as agreed with the French - concentrates on Anglo-French relations. International affairs will be the theme of the Secretary of State's speech the previous day.

We are in separate correspondence about arrangements for the Franco-British Council and for the Prime Minister's talks with M Mauroy and M Mitterrand on 17 May.

Yours ever,

*Francis Richards*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary


A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street



PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH TO THE FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL,  
EDINBURGH, 15 MAY 1982

I am delighted to be with you this evening, and particularly glad to welcome the French Prime Minister, M. Mauroy, and his distinguished colleagues from the French government.

This is the first time you have paid an official visit to Britain, Mr Prime Minister. Indeed you are the first French Prime Minister to visit us since M. Pompidou in 1966. That is far too long. For a country that elects its President and Parliament for such enviably long periods as France, may we hope that her Prime Minister will in future be able to get away a little more often from the business of state to visit Britain without precipitating a national crisis? We would very much welcome that.

Perhaps the fact that this is Scotland and not England had something to do with your decision to break the habit of 16 years. Scotland has enjoyed close links with France for many centuries, though I am bound to say that for several of them, England - as the common enemy - 'enjoyed' those links rather less. From the 12th century through the 'Auld Alliance' during the Hundred Years War to Mary Stuart and her French husband, Francis II, these links were tangible and powerful. They remain today in the shape of two similar legal systems. The French Romantic movement owed a good deal to the novelist, Sir Walter Scott. The French  left their mark on that most Scottish of  
/games, golf:



games, golf: a "caddie" who carries a golfer's clubs came from the French word "cadet". The Scottish national dish may not have a direct French antecedent, but, like French cuisine, it is inimitable and unexportable. I am relieved that there is a chink in the Franco/Scottish front: it is after all the Promenade des Anglais in Nice, Edinburgh's twin city.

*Frans  
British Council*

There are therefore many good historical reasons why this Conference should be taking place in Ediburgh. In the presence of a French Socialist Prime Minister it is perhaps particularly to apt to recall that it was in Ediburgh in 1867 that one of my predecessors, Disraeli, said: "Change is inevitable. In a progressive country change is constant." As far as the Franco-British Council Conference is concerned, the change is not in spirit or purpose but in venue. The fact that this is the second Conference of its kind means that we are now establishing a tradition. These meetings are now a firm feature in the Franco-British calendar. The Franco-British Council has again brought together a remarkable group of participants. It is essential that those involved in managing Franco-British relations, those who trade between Britain and France, those who help to mould opinions, should meet regularly in an informed atmosphere to take stock of the partnership and chart its future course. Indeed, so eminent is this gathering that I was at first tempted to wonder whether you should all be kept in permanent session, not just in the interests of bilateral harmony but also to make suggestions on some of the pressing problems of the wider world. But on reflection, I decided I would rather go on doing things my way.

/When I look



When I look back at your first Conference at Bordeaux only 18 months ago, I am struck by the distance we have travelled since then; bilaterally, in the Community and in the world at large. 1980 was a fairly turbulent year, opening with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and continuing with the protracted debate which led up to the decisions on the Community's finances taken on the 30 May. A number of basic assumptions were being questioned and in the process British and French viewpoints did not always coincide.

Less than a year later, I was having my first Summit meeting with M Mitterrand. All the newspapers said it was a success. For once I agreed with them. We talked about an amazing range of subjects and found ourselves in agreement on most of them. Why should this have been so? Was it because my and M Mitterrand's political philosophies converged? Hardly. Were our economic policies the same? Despite a certain shared liking for radical solutions, I do not think the answer lay there!

If we adopt a more analytical, that is to say, French, approach to the problem, we can identify two basic lines of convergence. The first (as I have already suggested) is a remarkably similar view of international affairs and in

/particular



particular of East/West relations. We both proceed from the assumption that despite recession and the consequent agonies of unemployment, the real threat to our Western societies still comes from the Soviet Union, which continues to give absolute priority to strengthening its military, and specifically offensive, capability. Britain and France both recognise that, in order to achieve a stable political relationship with the East, military balance is required. That balance must be based both on military strength and on the rational pursuit of arms control. We both seek a way of managing East/West relations which takes account of the factors new to the 1980s and which reflects European preoccupations. At a time of economic difficulty, increased defence expenditure can mean painful budgetary choices. There are no doubt ways in which Britain and France, by working together, can alleviate the total burden. At any rate, both our governments realise that without a sustained effort in this area, Western Europe will become increasingly vulnerable and our capacity to influence events worldwide will be gravely diminished.

Secondly, our paths are also converging in the industrial field. Britain and France have been re-discovering how much they have to offer each other in a number of areas of advanced technology. The 1960s saw several important bilateral collaborative programmes - Concorde, Jaguar aircraft, Lynx and Puma helicopters to name but four. But they were conceived in a period of economic expansion and were subject to the teething troubles associated with



all new ventures. In the '70s our collaboration tailed off, and that trend could well have been strengthened by the current economic recession.

As it is, I believe that that downward trend was reversed by the bilateral Summit of last September. I was gratified by the political boost our two governments were able to give to bilateral cooperation. I am sure this will have been particularly welcome to M Mauroy, with his close ties with the industrial north-east of France. We identified exciting new possibilities in transport, aerospace, nuclear energy, science and technology. In all of these fields I know that we have much to learn from our French partners, and I believe we have something to offer in exchange. We have not let the grass grow under our feet since then. A lot of Ministerial and official time has been spent following up our Summit discussions. Marriage may be out of fashion these days, but I am old-fashioned enough to believe that it works - or can be made to work - provided that both parties apply their hearts and minds to the task. I would like that message to be received loud and clear by all our eminent industrialists here tonight as well as by those unlucky enough to be elsewhere. Few of the projects discussed last September may yet have reached the engagement columns of The Times, and in some cases it may be necessary to accept, after a frank assessment of what both sides have to offer, that no marriage at all is better than one doomed to an early divorce. But I shall continue to encourage firms to arrange as many marriages as possible.

/The technological



The technological expertise, inventive imagination, industrial capacity - even a certain traditional rivalry - of our two countries makes them natural partners. If the project that has most caught the public imagination, and I refer of course to the Channel Fixed Link, has not yet been consummated, I can only say that when something has been dreamed about for 150 years, you do not have to try to realise it overnight.

It will not have escaped you that most of the projects under discussion, including the Channel Fixed Link, have a European Community dimension, either of a tangible or of a symbolic kind. This is the framework within which our joint activities are increasingly taking place. It is no use pretending that we have not had - and still have - our differences within this framework. Nor perhaps is it surprising at a time of general economic difficulty that the most acute differences should have been over the allocation of scarce resources. But there is no disagreement between us over the vital importance of developing the Community as a more effective instrument for tackling our most pressing problems. Nor about the priceless asset which the Community represents in furthering moderation and stability in a dangerous world. We have been sharply reminded of this in recent weeks. We have seen how marvellously well the Community can react together to an external threat. The prompt, robust and effective support shown by our Community partners, not least by France in particular with her special responsibilities as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, has been exemplary. It has shown many sceptics in

/this



this country the real value of the Community. The Community's firm response to a foreign Power's assault on our cherished values of liberty and law can only be seen by the world at large as a ringing reaffirmation of the Community's significance as a political and economic force to be reckoned with.

I am always struck, in looking at the history of post-war relations between Britain and France, how thickly the path is strewn with good intentions. The political necessity for close Franco-British relations has consistently been recognised. But divergent interests have too often got in the way, and the relationship has oscillated between warmth and suspicion, enthusiasm and inertia. Summit meetings have periodically injected new energy into the relationship. Then, like the cables between two electricity pylons, that relationship has often sagged and the momentum has been lost. My aim and, I believe, the present French government's, is a relationship where consultation and cooperation become a deeply ingrained habit. Of course we shall continue to differ on a number of issues. Of course our distinct national geniuses will continue to propound differing approaches to our common problems. One has only to look at Racine and Shakespeare, Vauban and Brunel, Brie and Cheddar to realise that. But how monotonous it would be if we always sang in unison! But given the deep similarity in our national strength, capacity and aspirations, I hope that it will become a conscious habit to aim for common solutions. Let us not

/dissipate



dissipate our energies in argument, but rather pursue our national purposes through a pooling of resources. That, I firmly believe, is the current trend in our bilateral affairs. That is also the constructive way to enhance our national identity and interests in the 20th century. With their long tradition as nation states, France and Britain are uniquely placed to set an abiding example. When he arrived in London in 1830, Talleyrand aptly described his aim as "To establish at last that alliance between France and England which I have always considered as the most solid guarantee of the happiness of the two nations and of the peace of the world".

I wish this Conference, which is itself a shining example of the sort of joint endeavour I have in mind, every success.





10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

4 May 1982

VISIT OF M. MAUROY

Thank you for your letter of 30 April.

The Prime Minister agrees to meet M. Mauroy on his arrival at Turnhouse Airport at 1400 hours. Mrs. Thatcher also agrees to have a short private meeting with M. Mauroy at Hopetoun House at 1945 hours so that they can go to the Reception together.

The Prime Minister is content with the suggested agenda for her talks with M. Mauroy except that she would rather avoid the Channel Fixed Link item, on which she considers we have nothing to say at the present time.

I have minuted separately to Sir Robert Armstrong, with a copy to Brian Fall, about the confusion caused by President Mitterrand's wish to visit London on 17 May.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Muir Russell (Scottish Office).

A. J. COLES

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

11



①

PRIME MINISTER

Visits of President Mitterrand and M. Mauroy

We are in a slightly confused position.

You long ago agreed to hold talks with, and give lunch to, the French Prime Minister on 17 May.

President Mitterrand has just said that he would like to visit London on 17 May, as part of his series of informal visits to Capitals in connection with preparations for the Versailles Summit.

It is not at all certain that President Mitterrand's officials are aware of M. Mauroy's plans.

I suggest that Sir Robert Armstrong should ring M. Attali and say that you would be delighted to see both the President and the Prime Minister on 17 May, that you could offer talks from 1130 - 1300, lunch, and if necessary a continuation of talks for a while in the afternoon. How would the French like to use this time?

This may produce the reply that, in view of the President's visit, the Prime Minister will not come or that he will leave after talks with you in the morning. But I think we can only leave it to the French to sort out the confusion they have caused.

Yes  
not  
Agree that we should proceed in this way?

As you know, you will be seeing M. Mauroy in Edinburgh on Saturday, 15 May (in connection with the Conference of the Franco-British Council). There are a few points for decision:

Yes  
not  
a) Do you agree to meet him on his arrival at Turnhouse Airport at 1400 hours?

/ b)



b) Do you agree to have a short private meeting with M. Mauroy at Hopetoun House at 1945 hours so that you can go to the Reception which will precede the Conference Dinner together?

yes  
no

On the assumption that M. Mauroy does have talks with you on 17 May, do you agree with the proposed agenda at Flag A?

A.P.C.

I would

rather keep off

the 'Channel Tunnel'

item. We have

nothing to say on  
this at present

no

30 April 1982



CONFIDENTIAL

Seen by AHC 30/4

France



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

30 April 1982

Dear John,

Visit of M Mauroy

Thank you for your letter of 26 April. I apologise for the confusion which arose. We have now agreed with Muir Russell that my letter to you of the same date should stand, as it covers some additional points. I enclose a copy for ease of reference, with a slightly revised telegram setting out the agenda.

We have just heard that President Mitterand would like to join the Prime Ministers for lunch on Monday 17 May to discuss the Versailles Summit. I understand that Sir Robert Armstrong is submitting direct to the Prime Minister. The FCO warmly welcome the President's visit for a type of informal consultation which we have tried to encourage in the past.

There may well be repercussions on the programme of talks with M Mauroy, and the President will wish to take on at least that part of the first item on the proposed agenda which deals with the Versailles Summit. However, until French plans are clearer I think we should push ahead in offering a comprehensive agenda to M Mauroy. (the telegram to Paris has been adjusted to take account of developments). I hope that the Prime Minister's programme on 17 May will allow of a certain flexibility to accommodate the added complications of the President's presence.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Muir Russell (Scottish Office) and to David Wright (Cabinet Office).

Yours ever,

*James Richards*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street

CONFIDENTIAL



# OUT TELEGRAM

A

		Classification and Caveats CONFIDENTIAL	Precedence/Deskby PRIORITY
	↓		
ZCZC	1	ZCZC	
GRS	2	GRS	
CLASS	3	CONFIDENTIAL	
CAVEATS	4		
DESKBY	5		
M FCO	6	FM FCO 291245Z APR 82	
PRE/ADD	7	TO PRIORITY PARIS	
TEL NO	8	TELEGRAM NUMBER	
	9	Your telno 370: M MAUROY'S TALKS WITH THE PRIME MINISTER ON	
	10	17 MAY - AGENDA	
	11	1. The Prime Minister has in mind the following agenda for her	
	12	talks with the French Prime Minister on Monday 17 May in	
	13	London, - subject to President Mitterrand's plans (my telno 203).	
	14	i) <u>Economic Issues:</u>	
	15	- The <u>International Economic Situation</u> and the	
	16	Versailles Summit (for joint discussion with	
	17	M Mauroy and the President).	
	18	- UK and French Domestic Economies.	
	19	ii) <u>Community Issues:</u>	
	20	- 30 May Mandate (if decisions have not been reached	
	21	before).	
///	22	- Economic Relations with Japan.	
//	23	iii) <u>Bilateral Questions:</u>	
/	24	- <u>Channel Fixed Link</u> , including a joint statement if	
	25	appropriate.	
NNNN ends telegram		BLANK	Catchword - Aero-engine
File number		Dept	Distribution
Drafted by (Block capitals) PRIVATE SECRETARY		FCO/Whitehall WED	
Telephone number 233 4831			
Authorised for despatch			
Comcen reference	Time of despatch		



# OUT TELEGRAM (CONT)

		Classification and Caveats CONFIDENTIAL	Page 2
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In speaking to the French we shall explain that we do not</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">10</div> <div>wish the Falkland Islands to take up a disproportionate amount</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">11</div> <div>of the talks.</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">12</div> <div>3. If the French ask that Concorde be placed on the agenda we</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">13</div> <div>shall agree while making it clear that we would wish to talk about</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">14</div> <div>the cost sharing problem.</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">15</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">16</div> <div>PYM</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">17</div> <div>NNNN</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">18</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">19</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">20</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">21</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">22</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">23</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">24</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">25</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">26</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">27</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">28</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">29</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">30</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">31</div> <div>///</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">32</div> <div>//</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">33</div> <div>/</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">34</div> <div></div> </div> </div> </div> </div>			
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IT OF MONSIEUR MAUROY: PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE  
DRAFT PROGRAMME

SATURDAY 15 MAY

1400	Arrive RAF Turnhouse (Special aircraft)
1415	Depart for Caledonian Hotel
1445	Arrive Hotel
1515	Depart for National Library of Scotland
1520	Arrive National Library of Scotland
1600	Departure - drive through old Edinburgh and Leith Docks
1630 - 1730	Reception given by French Government
1750	Arrive Hotel
1920	Depart Hotel
1945	Arrive Elopetoun House
1945 - 2000	Private Meeting with the Prime Minister
2000	Reception
2030 - 2300 approx	Dinner
	Return to hotel

SUNDAY 16 MAY

0930	Depart Hotel Tour of Edinburgh - scenic drive to Scone Palace Dunfermline, Glen Devon, Gleneagles and Perth.
1145	Arrive Scone Palace
1145 - 1215	Tour of Scone Palace
1215 - 1415	Luncheon at Scone Palace Hosted by the Lord Mansfield



1330 Depart by helicopter for St Fergus

1530 Arrive St Fergus

1530 - 1630 Visit terminal

1630 Depart by helicopter

1645 Arrive Aberdeen Dyce Airport

1700 - 1730 Reception at Skean Dhu Hotel (TOTAL)

1730 Depart by special aircraft for London.

1845 Arrive at Heathrow Airport, London

1930 Arrive at the French Ambassador's Residence  
Private Dinner

MONDAY 17 MAY

1130 Talks with Mrs Thatcher at No 10 Downing Street

1300 Lunch at No 10 Downing Street

PM Depart mid-afternoon for Paris

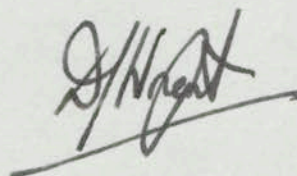


CONFIDENTIAL

MR. COLES

I spoke to you about President Mitterrand's wish to visit London to discuss with the Prime Minister the preparations for the Versailles Summit. When we spoke, the French had in mind a visit on 11th May. I understand that this was unlikely to be acceptable, but in any event the French Ambassador has now told us that President Mitterrand would like to make his visit to London on Monday, 17th May. You will recall that 17th May is the final day of the visit which the French Prime Minister, Monsieur Mauroy, is paying to Britain to attend the Franco-British Council conference in Edinburgh. The French Ambassador suggested that if it were acceptable for President Mitterrand to come to London on 17th May, he might attend the lunch which the Prime Minister is at the moment planning to give for Monsieur Mauroy. This would of course mean making the President the guest of honour and it would also be necessary for a slot to be found in the Prime Minister's diary. Unless the talks with the President are to replace those with Monsieur Mauroy, they will presumably need to follow lunch. It would be for the President to decide whether to ask Monsieur Mauroy to stay on for the talks about the Versailles Summit.

2. I should be grateful if you could let me know whether a visit at that time would be acceptable. I will then inform the French. A copy of this minute goes to Brian Fall.



Robert Armstrong

(approved by Sir R. Armstrong  
and signed on his behalf)

28th April 1982

CONFIDENTIAL





10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

26 April 1982

VISIT OF M. MAUROY

I have today received letters from both you and Muir Russell about the above event. To some extent they cover the same ground and pose similar questions. It would be very much easier, especially in current circumstances, if I could have a single letter, agreed by all the departments concerned, which could form a basis for seeking decisions from the Prime Minister. I wonder, therefore, whether you could kindly have a word with Muir Russell and either let me know that only one of the letters referred to is to stand or provide a further agreed letter.

A. J. COLES

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





SCOTTISH OFFICE  
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AU

A J Coles Esq  
Private Secretary  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1

26 April 1982

Dear John,

WEEKEND OF 15/16 MAY: FRANCO-BRITISH CONFERENCE: VISIT OF  
M MAUROY

It is perhaps time to bring you up to date with the arrangements as we now understand them, following a number of discussions we have had with Senator Pontillon, the French Ambassador, and Lord Polwarth representing the Franco-British Council.

We now expect that M Mauroy will arrive in Edinburgh early in the afternoon of Saturday 15 May and that he will stay at the Caledonian Hotel, rather than at Gogarbank as earlier envisaged. He will spend the Sunday relaxing in Scotland as a guest of HMG and following an itinerary which will include lunch with Lord Mansfield at Scone followed by a short flight round north-east Scotland and a reception with the French Community in Aberdeen. He will then fly direct from Aberdeen to London in time to dine with the French Ambassador on Sunday evening.

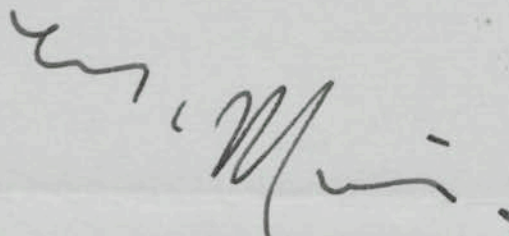
Two issues arise which I should draw particularly to your attention. I doubt if firm decisions on them will be possible at present, but it would be helpful to have any indication you can give of the Prime Minister's preliminary views.

- (1) Who should greet M Mauroy when he lands in Edinburgh? We understand that when Mrs Thatcher went to Bordeaux she was greeted by the then French Prime Minister, and the French Ambassador has indicated that he hopes that the protocol followed at Bordeaux will be respected in Edinburgh. The practicability of this will depend to some extent on the timing of the Prime Minister's journey from Perth to Edinburgh: we can perhaps consider the whole question once we know the timing of M Mauroy's arrival. In the meantime I should say that because of his other commitments of which you are already aware, it is very unlikely that the Secretary of State for Scotland would be able to be present to greet M Mauroy.



- (2) What arrangements should be made for the two Prime Ministers to meet in advance of the Hopetoun House dinner? We expect Mrs Thatcher to be in Bute House during the Saturday afternoon and a meeting could, in theory take place there. But M Mauroy is expecting to give a reception on board a French naval vessel in Leith in the early evening and his schedule will therefore be rather tight. This may therefore suggest that it would be preferable for the two Prime Ministers to meet in a private room in Hopetoun House. We can perhaps sort this out once we have firm details of the other fixed points in the programme.

Foreign Office officials have been kept in the picture on all this. Would Francis Richards, to whom I am copying this letter, please note that my Secretary of State's offer of accommodation for Mr Pym at Bute House still stands - I understand that Mr Younger had a word with Mr Pym about it some days ago. I would be glad to know if, subject to all the present uncertainties, Mr Pym would wish to stay in Bute House on Friday 14 or Saturday 15 May.

  
A MUIR RUSSELL  
Private Secretary



26 APR 1982







Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

26 April 1982

*Dear John,*

Visit of M. Mauroy

M. Mauroy will be visiting the UK on 15 - 17 May to address the Franco-British Council Conference with the Prime Minister in Edinburgh, to spend some time visiting Scotland, and for talks and lunch with the Prime Minister in London on 17 May. I attach at Annex A a suggested agenda in the form of a draft telegram to Paris which we will despatch if the Prime Minister agrees. We will simultaneously put the agenda to the French Embassy. It has been agreed with the Cabinet Office that the FCO will coordinate the briefing, which will reach you by 13 May.

The draft programme for M. Mauroy's visit is at Annex B. As you will see, he is planning to arrive at Edinburgh's Turnhouse Airport at 1400 on 15 May. The previous French Prime Minister met Mrs Thatcher on her arrival in Bordeaux for the Conference there in 1980. I should be grateful if you would ask the Prime Minister whether she would be prepared to meet M. Mauroy on his arrival at Turnhouse. It would also be helpful to know if she would prefer a short private meeting with M. Mauroy at the airport or before the evening reception (as indicated at Annex B).

M. Mauroy has changed his mind about accommodation and will not now be staying with the GOC Scotland but at the Caledonian Hotel with the delegates to the Conference.

Mr Pym will have addressed the Conference Dinner on 14 May, as will the French Foreign Minister. On the British side, the Ministerial delegates to the Conference will be Mr Douglas Hurd, Mr Bruce-Gardyne, Mr Rees and Mr Mellor. On the French side we expect M. Rocard (Minister of Planning), M. Chevenement (Minister for Research and Technology) and M. Chandernagor (Minister in charge of European Affairs). M. Chandernagore has said that M. Mauroy may ask him to accompany him to the talks with the Prime Minister in London on 17 May. I shall let you know if M. Mauroy decides to bring him or another Minister. We could then decide which British Minister might most appropriately accompany the Prime Minister. (Both Mr Pym and M. Cheyssson will be at a NATO Ministerial meeting).



CONFIDENTIAL



I have sent you separately a draft guest list for the Prime Minister's lunch on 17 May.

I am sending copies of this letter to the Private Secretaries to Mr Bruce-Gardyne, Mr Rees and Mr Mellor as well as to David Wright at the Cabinet Office.

*Yours ever,*

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Francis N Richards'.

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street

CONFIDENTIAL



# OUT TELEGRAM

		Classification and Caveats	Precedence/Deskby
		CONFIDENTIAL	PRIORITY
ZCZC	1	ZCZC	
GRS	2	GRS	
CLASS	3	CONFIDENTIAL	
CAVEATS	4		
DESKBY	5		
FM FCO	6	FM FCO	
PRE/ADD	7	TO PRIORITY PARIS	
TEL NO	8	TELEGRAM NUMBER	
	9	YOUR TELNO 370: M MAUROY'S TALKS WITH THE PRIME MINISTER ON	
	10	17 MAY - AGENDA	
	11	1. The Prime Minister has agreed the following agenda for her	
	12	talks with the French Prime Minister on Monday 17 May in London:	
	13	i) Economic Issues:	
	14	- The International Economic Situation and the	
	15	Versailles Summit.	
	16	- UK and French Domestic Economies.	
	17	ii) Community Issues:	
	18	- 30 May Mandate (if decisions have not been reached	
	19	before)	
	20	- Economic Relations with Japan.	
	21	iii) Bilateral Questions:	
///	22	- Channel Fixed Link, including a joint statement if	
//	23	appropriate.	
/	24	- Aero-engine collaboration.	
	25	- Fast Breeder Reactors.	
NNNN ends telegram		BLANK	Catchword iv)
File number		Dept	Distribution
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Telephone number 233 4831			
Authorised for despatch			
Comcen reference	Time of despatch		



# OUT TELEGRAM (CONT)

Classification and Caveats

CONFIDENTIAL

Page

2

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1 <<<<

2 iv) (If Time allows) Other International Questions:

3 - NATO Summit and East/West Relations.

4 - Arab/Israel.

5 - Falkland Islands.

6 We are putting this agenda to the French Embassy here.

7 2. In speaking to the French we shall explain that we do not  
8 wish the Falkland Islands to take up a disproportionate amount of  
9 the talks.

10 3. If the French ask that Concorde be placed on the agenda we  
11 shall agree while making it clear that we would wish to talk  
12 about the cost sharing problem.

13

14 PYM

15 NNNN

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NNNN ends  
telegram

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Catchword



## VISIT OF MONSIEUR MAUROY: PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE

## DRAFT PROGRAMME

SATURDAY 15 MAY

1400	Arrive RAF Turnhouse (Special aircraft)
1415	Depart for Caledonian Hotel
1445	Arrive Hotel
1515	Depart for National Library of Scotland
1520	Arrive National Library of Scotland
1600	Departure - drive through old Edinburgh and Leith Docks
1630 - 1730	Reception given by French Government
1750	Arrive Hotel
1920	Depart Hotel
1945	Arrive Hopetoun House
1945 - 2000	Private Meeting with the Prime Minister
2000	Reception
2030 - 2300 approx	Dinner
	Return to hotel

SUNDAY 16 MAY

0930	Depart Hotel Tour of Edinburgh - scenic drive to Scone Palace Dunfermline, Glen Devon, Gleneagles and Perth.
1145	Arrive Scone Palace
1145 - 1215	Tour of Scone Palace
1215 - 1415	Luncheon at Scone Palace Hosted by the Lord Mansfield



1430 Depart by helicopter for St Fergus

1530 Arrive St Fergus

1530 - 1630 Visit terminal

1630 Depart by helicopter

1645 Arrive Aberdeen Dyce Airport

1700 - 1730 Reception at Skean Dhu Hotel (TOTAL)

1730 Depart by special aircraft for London.

1845 Arrive at Heathrow Airport, London

1930 Arrive at the French Ambassador's Residence  
Private Dinner

MONDAY 17 MAY

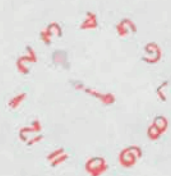
1130 Talks with Mrs Thatcher at No 10 Downing Street

1300 Lunch at No 10 Downing Street

PM Depart mid-afternoon for Paris



26 APR 1982





PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

13 April 1982

A J Coles Esq  
10 DOWNING STREET

*Dear Sir,*

FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL

1. Much has happened since you wrote to me on 9 February about your private lunch with Philip de Zulueta. One small development is that it now seems that the FCO may be able to go a bit further than had at one time looked possible towards meeting de Zulueta's financial requirements for running the Franco-British Council. Conferences apart, he reckons that he will need about £50,000 a year to run the ordinary activities of the Council; much of this will go on supporting the Director (James Hadley) and a full-time secretary.
2. We are now prepared to provide £40,000, but this contribution will still leave the Council some £10,000 short each year. One idea that has been canvassed is that of asking an appropriate interest group to sponsor the twice-yearly seminar which the Council holds on a wide variety of topics. This is a good idea, though the Council are reluctant to allow sponsoring groups, firms or individuals too much (or any) say in how the Council conducts its business.
3. That said, we still think here that there might be something to be said for your informal and personal suggestion that the Prime Minister have a word with a prominent businessman (or two) at the time of the Edinburgh Conference. Are you likely to see de Zulueta again before the Edinburgh Conference? If so, you might like to discuss tactics with him.

*Yours ever,*  
*Andrews*

R. A Burns  
Private Secretary to the  
Permanent Under Secretary

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



31 MAR 1982





*Franca*

*Franco-British Council* BRITISH SECTION

Franco-British Conference, Edinburgh, 14-16 May 1982

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

16 March 1982

*A.B.C. 17/3*

*f-a-*

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1

*Dear Mr Coles.*

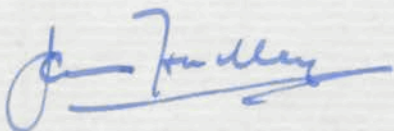
Thank you for your letter of 8 March 1982 regarding the National Library of Scotland's exhibition, which, unfortunately, the Prime Minister will be unable to attend.

I know that the organisers of both this exhibition and that at the National Register office will be very disappointed, but I am doing my best to see whether we can encourage Monsieur Mauroy and possibly Monsieur Cheyssson to pay a quick visit to these exhibitions.

I am not yet aware of the movements of Lord Carrington, who is speaking at the Civic Dinner on the Friday evening, but suppose it is just possible we might be able to persuade him to have a look at the exhibitions.

With renewed thanks for your cooperation.

*Yours very sincerely,*



James Hadley



06 MAR 1982







10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

15 March 1982

The Prime Minister has asked me to thank you for your letter of 21 January. I am so sorry that we have not replied before now, but Mrs. Thatcher's arrangements for that weekend became rather complicated.

The Prime Minister has now decided to return to London after the Franco-British Council Dinner in Edinburgh on Saturday 15 May. She is extremely grateful to you for inviting her to stay overnight at Holyrood and is only sorry that she is not able to accept this kind offer.

With all best wishes.

CS

Colonel Sir John Gilmour, D.S.O., T.D., J.P.

GR



NOTE FOR THE FILE

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FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL: SCOTLAND

I spoke to John Wilson today to ask him:

(1) whether it was all right for the Prime Minister to arrive in Edinburgh before lunch, given Scottish Office previous advice;

(2) to confirm that she would work at Bute House during the afternoon and change there for the dinner.

es.

9 March 1982



MR. COLES

cc. Mrs. Dickson

Franco/British Council, Edinburgh

Saturday, 15 May

I spoke to John Wilson (Scottish Office) today. We agreed that it would be better if the Prime Minister arrived after lunch in Edinburgh, so as not to offend anyone connected with the Church Assembly. I agreed that the Prime Minister would have an early lunch in Perth, say at 1200, and go straight to Bute House. She would work on her speech in the afternoon.

*CS.*

*I assume you will  
meet her in  
Edinburgh?*

9 March, 1982

*Yes. A.S.C.  $\frac{9}{3}$*





Blind copy: DETECTIVES

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

8 March, 1982

Thank you for your letter of 25 February enclosing a copy of a letter which you had received from the Librarian of the National Library of Scotland. I am sorry not to have replied sooner but I have been waiting for the Prime Minister's visit to Edinburgh on 15 May to take a slightly firmer shape. It is now clear to me that the Prime Minister will not be able to attend the National Library of Scotland's Exhibition, much as she would have liked to do so.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Muir Russell at the Scottish Office.

J Hadley, Esq





10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

8 March 1982

Weekend of 15/16 May

Thank you for your letter of 1 March. The Prime Minister has seen both this and John Wilson's letter of 11 February to Caroline Stephens.

✓ The Prime Minister would like the matter of M. Mauroy's accommodation to be cleared up as quickly as possible. She is keen that we should do all we can to meet whatever his wishes are. In view of the difficulties outlined in your letter, it may be that M. Mauroy would rather fly to London after the dinner on 15 May and spend the weekend here. On the other hand, should he maintain his wish to spend the Sunday privately in Scotland, the Prime Minister agrees that we should take advantage of the kind offer of the GOC Scotland. The best course now might be to put the various alternatives to M. Mauroy via the Embassy in Paris. I should be grateful if Francis Richards, provided he agrees, could do this. In discussing the Scottish alternative, the Embassy could presumably indicate that if for some reason M. Mauroy did not want to stay with the GOC Scotland we should be happy to make arrangements for him to use a leading hotel, unless he preferred to stay with his Consul General. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office will also doubtless deal with the point in your letter of 1 March about the status of the Edinburgh part of M. Mauroy's visit.

As regards the Prime Minister's own plans, she accepts the advice of your Secretary of State that she should not attend the opening of the General Assembly and that she should therefore arrive in Edinburgh at about lunch time on 15 May. On reflection, she is now inclined to fly back to London immediately after the dinner on 15 May and will therefore not need to take up the kind offer of accommodation for that night made by Mr. and Mrs. Younger.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Francis Richards (Foreign and Commonwealth Office).

A. J. COLES

Muir Russell, Esq.,  
Scottish Office.



File

Sup



Alan

You have  
this file in CF

10 DOWNING STREET

Kay  
8/3

MR. THATCHER

FRANCO/BRITISH COUNCIL:  
EDINBURGH - SATURDAY 15 MAY

The Prime Minister is not  
now staying overnight in  
Edinburgh. She will return  
to London after the Council's  
Dinner. I have written to the  
organisers to tell them that  
you will be accompanying the  
Prime Minister.

CAROLINE STEPHENS

8 March 1982



①

PRIME MINISTER

WEEKEND OF 15/16 MAY: SCOTLAND

I attach two letters containing Mr. Younger's advice on your visit to Scotland for the Franco/British Council.

The French Prime Minister

He cannot stay at Holyrood on the Saturday night because it will be occupied by the Lord High Commissioner and others in connection with the General Assembly. Various other alternatives (Hopetoun House, the Castle) have been considered but are thought not to be suitable.

Agree that we should offer M. Mauroy accommodation at the Residence of the GOC Scotland unless he prefers to stay with his Consul General or use a hotel?

Your own arrangements

Agree:

- (a) not to attend the Opening of the General Assembly;
- (b) to arrive in Edinburgh at about lunch-time, 15 May;
- (c) to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Younger at Bute House on the night of 15 May;
- (d) not to go to church on Sunday morning in view of the problems set out in the attached letters but to return to London.

All the above agreed with Caroline.

A. J. C.  $\frac{5}{3}$

5 March 1982

Clearly it would be easier to fly back to London immediately after the dinner. Perhaps the French P.M. would care to do the same too.





SCOTTISH OFFICE  
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AU

A J Coles Esq  
Private Secretary  
No 10 Downing Street  
LONDON SW1

1 March 1982

Dear John,

WEEKEND OF 15/16 MAY 1982

We spoke again last week about the arrangements for this weekend and I promised to write.

The Secretary of State's advice on the Prime Minister's engagements and accommodation remains as set out in my letter of 11 February to Caroline Stephens. Mr Younger feels that Mrs Thatcher should not attend the opening of the General Assembly and that it would be inappropriate for her to stay at Holyroodhouse on the night of Saturday 15 May. His invitation to the Prime Minister to stay at Bute House that night of course remains open and Mr and Mrs Younger would be very glad indeed to have Mrs Thatcher as their guest. It would be helpful to have an early decision on the Prime Minister's accommodation since Sir John Gilmour needs to firm up his guest list for Saturday 15 May and the associated church service and lunch on Sunday 16 May.

There is no obviously ideal accommodation for the French Prime Minister, M Mauroy. It would not be appropriate for him to stay at Holyroodhouse on Saturday 15 May for similar reasons to those given in the fourth paragraph of my letter of 11 February. Mr Hadley of the Franco-British Council, with whom I have discussed the matter, clearly feels that hotel accommodation would be inappropriate for M Mauroy though we would not necessarily accept this, and in the event that no other accommodation was available we would not regard accommodating M Mauroy in a hotel (probably the Caledonian) as inappropriate. Mr Hadley suggested to me that it might be possible for M Mauroy to stay in Hopetoun House itself but, as you will recall, Sir Philip de Zulueta intervened to tell you that this was out of the question because the domestic accommodation at Hopetoun House was inadequate for the purpose. (This is inconsistent with what is said in Mr Hadley's letter of 24 February to you conveying Lord and Lady Linlithgow's offer of overnight accommodation for the Prime Minister, but I rather think we should accept Sir Philip's judgement.)

As I told you, we explored whether Edinburgh Castle might contain suitable accommodation. It does not, but in the course of our inquiries General Sir David Young, GOC in Scotland, offered accommodation at his residence, Gogarbank, which is on the west of Edinburgh, not far from the route to Hopetoun House. I have discussed this with



B. R.

the Secretary of State who thinks it would be quite suitable for M Mauroy; and Mr Hadley, to whom I have mentioned the possibility informally, raised no objection. In the circumstances, subject to your views, I suggest that the way is clear to put this possibility to the French - presumably through our Embassy in Paris. In approaching the French might I suggest that the opportunity be taken to clarify once and for all the status which they attach to the Edinburgh part of M Mauroy's visit since, as we know, it has been arranged so far by the Franco-British Council through fairly informal personal contacts.

I am copying this letter to Francis Richards.

*For, Muir.*

A MUIR RUSSELL  
Private Secretary



MAR 1961





*Franco-British Council* BRITISH SECTION

Franco-British Conference, Edinburgh, 14-16 May 1982

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

25 February 1982

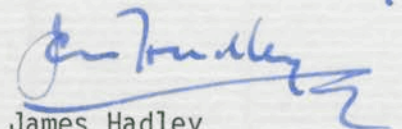
John Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1

*Dear Mr Coles.*

I enclose a copy of a letter received from the Librarian of the National Library of Scotland. I think it is important for you to know that the National Library, together with the Record Office are both putting on special exhibitions of books, documents, etc. relating to Franco-Scottish history. I have every reason to believe that both exhibitions will be of very great interest.

Obviously both organisers, Professor Roberts of the Library and Dr Imrie of the Record Office are hoping that some of the VVIPs can be persuaded to visit the exhibitions. Both gentlemen are fully prepared to make special arrangements, and as you will see, this is a matter which is already exercising the mind of Professor Roberts.

*Yours sincerely*



James Hadley

cc: Mr A Muir Russell



*Franco British Council* BRITISH SECTION

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

24 February 1982

John Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1

*es.*  
*Carol*  
*To note, while*  
*we hear from Hottel*  
*Office.*  
*26.*  
*2*

*Dear Mr Coles,*

I have just heard from the Administrator of Hopetoun House that Lord and Lady Linlithgow would be delighted to offer overnight hospitality to the Prime Minister if she would like to accept it. They will, of course, be present at our dinner and would welcome the Prime Minister should she wish to change at Hopetoun House.

Because of the, as yet, unresolved problem of Monsieur Mauroy I am copying this note to Mr Muir Russell of the Scottish Office, Sir Philip de Zulueta and the Lord Polwarth.

*Yours sincerely,*

*James Hadley*

James Hadley

cc: The Lord Polwarth, TD, DL  
Mr Muir Russell  
Sir Philip de Zulueta



22 February 1982

Visit of M. Mauroy

Thank you for your letter of 17 February.

The Prime Minister agrees to hold talks with M. Mauroy at 1130 and to follow these with lunch on 17 May.

As to the speeches at the Edinburgh dinner, the Prime Minister thinks that she will have to speak for some 10-15 minutes. I imagine that M. Mauroy will speak for rather longer.

AJC

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.





NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EW  
Telephone 031-226 4531 Telex 72638 NLSEDI G

19 February 1982

James Hadley Esq  
Franco British Council  
British Section  
2 Clarendon Close  
LONDON  
W2 2NS

*Dear Mr Hadley*

FRANCO-BRITISH CONFERENCE, 14-16 MAY 1982

The plans for our exhibition for the Franco-British Conference in May of this year are going well, but I have been wondering if there is any further news about the likelihood of the Prime Minister and other Heads of Government attending. I think it would not be too soon to be considering such questions as security, if there is a real prospect of Heads of Government being present.

With kind regards

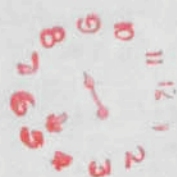
*Yours sincerely*

*Dennis Roberts*

E F D ROBERTS  
Librarian



26 FEB 1962





h-a  
22  
2

PRIME MINISTER

Visit of M. Mauroy

The present plan is that you should hold talks with him at 1100 on 17 May, followed by lunch.

This would involve talking for nearly two hours. But he speaks little English and we shall have to use an interpreter (which will cut the effective talking time considerably); he will probably expect a substantial exchange on economic policy in France and Britain and on many other issues; and since our contacts with him have been few there is good reason to allow plenty of time. Are you content with the arrangements or would you prefer the talks to start at 1130?

Surely 11.30 will be soon enough.

ms

A.J.C.

19 February 1982



Prime Minister

①



① Lunch will be more convenient for you than dinner. You are free. Agree?

Yes not

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

② I think you will want to speak for 10 minutes or so at the Edinburgh dinner, on the assumption that Harvey does too. Agree?

17 February 1982

Dear John,

③ I am still working on Holyrood etc.

A.J.C. 17/2

Visit of M Mauroy

Thank you for your letter of 8 February setting out the Prime Minister's thinking on arrangements for the Franco-British Council Conference in Edinburgh and the associated visit of M Mauroy.

You asked us to forward to Paris a formal invitation from the Prime Minister for talks and dinner. Before we had a chance to send the letter on, we learnt from the French Ambassador that M Mauroy would, after all, find it difficult if not impossible to stay on in London until late on Monday 17 May. The Embassy in Paris have since confirmed this point with the Matignon. In the circumstances, it might prove most convenient to all concerned if the talks with M Mauroy were to take place on the morning only of Monday 17 May and were then to be followed by a lunch at which the Prime Minister would be host. M Mauroy could then leave for Paris in the mid-afternoon.

I should be grateful if you could confirm that the Prime Minister would be content to proceed on this basis. In the circumstances we do not think that another letter of invitation will be necessary.

Incidentally, we noted that the Prime Minister wished to keep lunch and the afternoon of Saturday 15 May free to work on her speech for the dinner that evening. We had previously understood that her intention had been to say no more than a few words at the dinner because she would have made a major speech on the preceding evening in Perth. I should be grateful if you could confirm whether she now intends to speak at greater length to the Franco-British Council Conference.

There is no point in going unless one says something 10-11 min for me.

We cannot continue our quest to that limited time.

Yours over.

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street

It is making the effort to come & should speak longer. Not



11 FEB





Mr W. H. B. B. B.

1 hour P.M.

Sd.:

a) online Edinburgh  
of the Sat. lunchtime.

g) stay Bute the

With the Compliments

of the

Private Secretary

g) depart 11:15  
Wed. Sunday  
after. The  
Church.

agree?

1. Mr. Cotes
2. Mrs. Stephens

By all means try 01.

Scottish Office,  
Dover House,  
Whitehall,

London SW1A 2AU. to Mr Cotes on

Sunday morning + then have  
to stay in Holyrood House  
on Saturday night. Bob King





SCOTTISH OFFICE  
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AU

Miss Caroline Stephens  
No 10 Downing Street  
LONDON SW1

11 February 1982

Dear Caroline,

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

We have discussed on a number of occasions your request for advice on whether the Prime Minister should attend part of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (your letter of 26 January refers). John Coles' letter of 8 February to Francis Richards has been helpful in removing some of the uncertainties about the various possibilities for this rather busy weekend and I am now in a position to offer you advice.

On Saturday 15 May the only possibility would be for the Prime Minister to attend the formal opening of the General Assembly, as she did last year. My Secretary of State considers that this would be unnecessary and indeed perhaps inappropriate since it would mean that twice in succession the Prime Minister had attended the General Assembly without making a formal address (which there is no possibility of doing in the opening ceremony). There could also be practical problems in that the ceremony begins around 9.30 am; and it is of course customary for those taking part to spend the previous night as guests of the Lord High Commissioner at Holyrood, which the Prime Minister's engagements in Perth would preclude.

If the Prime Minister does not attend the opening ceremony there may be some advantage in arranging her travel plans so that she does not arrive in Edinburgh until perhaps just after lunch on Saturday 15 May, to avoid any suggestion that she was in the city and failed to come to the ceremony.

The question of accommodation for the Prime Minister on the night of Saturday 15 May is linked with whether, as suggested in John Coles' letter, she attends church on the morning of Sunday 16 May. The appropriate service for her to attend would be at St Giles' Cathedral. This is a formal service involving Church dignitaries, High Court judges and the like. The Prime Minister could really only attend this service as a guest of the Lord High Commissioner and established custom would indicate that she should spend the previous night at Holyrood House, and probably also stay for lunch with Sir John Gilmour on the Sunday. Also, while no publicity would be given to her attendance at the Church Service, the fact that she would be there would be bound to become fairly widely known.



An alternative course would be for the Prime Minister to stay at Bute House as a guest of the Secretary of State and Mrs Younger. She would then be free to leave Edinburgh whenever convenient in the course of Sunday morning. If the Prime Minister wishes to meet M Mauroy on the Saturday afternoon or early evening (perhaps before travelling with him to dinner) this could be conveniently arranged at Bute House.

I hope that this advice will be helpful in firming up the Prime Minister's programme. Once we have done so it will be possible to consider the rest of the points in John Coles' letter of 8 February about the arrangements to be made for M Mauroy.

I am copying this letter to Francis Richards and John Coles.

*Yours sincerely,*

*John Wilson*

JOHN S WILSON  
Private Secretary





Caroline

Can we do a lunch  
instead of a dinner if  
we have to?

~~John~~ h.a. 11. A.S.C. 11.  
M 1/2

Yes - no problem. Will  
keep both free.  
El 11/12

With the compliments of

Francis Richards. 11.2.82.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE  
LONDON, SW1A 2AH



No. 10. France

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PP PARIS

GRS 84

RESTRICTED

FM FCO 101720Z FEB 82

TO PRIORITY PARIS

TELEGRAM NUMBER 81 OF 10 FEBRUARY

GLADSTONE'S LETTER OF 22 JANUARY VISIT OF M MAUROY

1. FRENCH AMBASSADOR HAS TOLD THE PUS THAT M MAUROY'S REGULAR EARLY TUESDAY MORNING MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT MEANS THAT HE WOULD HAVE DIFFICULTY IN ACCEPTING AN INVITATION FROM THE PM TO REMAIN IN LONDON FOR DINNER ON 17 MAY.

2. GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD CONFIRM THE ABOVE WITH MATIGNON BEFORE WE RECOMMEND TO NO 10 THAT THE PRIME MINISTER OFFER LUNCH TO M MAUROY.

CARRINGTON

NNNN

DISTRIBUTION

LIMITED

WED

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MR BULLARD

MR GOODISON

1

RESTRICTED



11 FEB 1982





CONFIDENTIAL

FILE

Hu



france

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

9 February 1982

PERSONAL

Franco-British Council

Sometime ago Sir Michael Palliser suggested that, during a lunch which I was due to have with Philip de Zulueta, I should raise the question of the future financial basis of the work of the Franco-British Council and float the idea of a private firm taking on the expenses of Mr. James Hadley.

The lunch was postponed but took place yesterday. I enclose a copy of a letter which I have sent to Francis Richards since the Office's brief also asked me to raise in general terms the future financing of the Council. But I thought that the PUS would like to know that I took the conversation a little further than the enclosed letter implies. Inevitably, after de Zulueta had responded positively to the idea of help from private industry, there was some discussion of names. He wondered whether Hector Laing would be a possible source of money. I floated the idea of Charles Forte. I told de Zulueta that I thought it possible that the Prime Minister might be willing to have a word with a prominent businessman at the time of the Edinburgh Conference but that I had equally to make it plain to him that I had not consulted her and it was entirely possible that she would not want to have anything to do with the idea. The trouble with names of the kind we had mentioned was that the Prime Minister was often being asked to approach them for one reason or another. De Zulueta entirely understood all this. We agreed to think about it further and compare notes again later.

He told me that he would be calling on Michael Palliser later this month. The above background may therefore be useful.

AJC

CONFIDENTIAL



SUBJECT



✓ cc Master  
Ops

BK

e. 20  
co

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

9 February 1982

PRIME MINISTER'S  
PERSONAL MESSAGE  
SERIAL No. T 26/82

Dear Prime Minister,

I was very pleased to learn that we shall both be attending the Conference in Edinburgh in May which is being arranged by the Franco-British Council. I am confident that the Conference will both mark and contribute to that deepening of the relations between France and Britain to which our two governments are committed.

It would give me great pleasure personally, as well as contributing further to this purpose, if you were able to come to London on Monday 17 May for talks at Downing Street. I gather that you are in principle free to do so. I very much hope that I may also have the pleasure of welcoming you as my guest at dinner that evening.

I look forward to your visit.

Yours sincerely

Margaret Thatcher

His Excellency Monsieur Pierre Mauroy

—

84





file

✓. A.C.

## 10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

8 February 1982

Roderic Lyne wrote to me on 14 January, kindly enclosing some background papers on the Franco-British Council before a lunch which I was due to have with Sir Philip de Zulueta. That lunch had to be postponed but was rearranged for today.

I have written to you separately about the points which arose in relation to the Conference of the Franco-British Council in Edinburgh next May.

I should also record that we had some discussion about the future of the Franco-British Council. Sir Philip de Zulueta's main point was that the Council needed adequate financial support from the Government if its future was to be assured. He tended to take the line that the Council had been established in response to a Governmental request and that it was for the Government to find the money to maintain its activities on an appropriate footing. In accordance with Roderic Lyne's letter under reference I explained the financial constraints and suggested that in the present climate there was no point in flogging a dead horse. Following a suggestion made to me earlier by Sir Michael Palliser, I asked whether the financial constraints would not be greatly eased if the Council were able to persuade someone in private industry to take on the salary of Mr. James Hadley or give the latter some financial freedom, for example by making him a non-executive Director. Sir Philip de Zulueta responded positively to this idea though I think he rather hopes that we rather than he will identify the source of finance. I suggested that we should both think about this further with the aim of finding a solution by the time of the Edinburgh Conference. He said he would need to be able to assure his French opposite numbers then that the Council had a secure financial basis for the next two or three years.

He also said that he had considered the possibility of a general appeal to industry for funds for the Council but had concluded that in present economic circumstances this was not worth launching. He thought he might have more success in attracting private funds to support a colloquy which the Council are trying to arrange, in I think the autumn, on nationalised industries.

/ Finally, he gave



Finally, he gave me the impression that he thought President Mitterrand's enthusiasm for the Council had declined recently though he considered that M. Mauroy was still well disposed towards it.

A. J. COLES

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office





file

cc: SO  
CO

BK

## 10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

8 February 1982

*Dear Sir,*

### Conference of the Franco-British Council

Thank you for your letter of 4 February, a copy of which I am sending with this letter to Muir Russell in the Scottish Office.

The Prime Minister has expressed some preliminary views on the arrangements which might be made for M. Mauroy in Scotland. I lunched today with Sir Philip de Zulueta, Chairman of the British Section of the Franco-British Council. The purpose of this letter is to pass on the resulting information to all those who need to have it.

The Prime Minister is of course keen that the best possible arrangements should be made for M. Mauroy in Scotland. The Secretary of State for Scotland recently suggested to the Prime Minister that M. Mauroy might be accommodated at Holyrood. Mrs. Thatcher thinks that would be excellent if it can be arranged. Sir Philip de Zulueta thought there could be difficulties since he believed that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland would be using Holyrood at the time. I do not know whether this is so or whether it would necessarily be an obstacle.

The Prime Minister's present plan is to arrive in Edinburgh on the morning of Saturday 15 May and to keep lunch and the afternoon free to work on her speech for the dinner. After attending the dinner, she will be very glad to accept the Secretary of State for Scotland's earlier offer of hospitality for the night of 15 May, though if the Scottish Office wished to advise that she also ought to stay at Holyrood this could no doubt be considered. Mrs. Thatcher then plans to leave ~~for~~ Edinburgh on the morning of 16 May, perhaps after attending church, (though if she decides to go to church, she would not want advance publicity to be given to this). If the Secretary of State for Scotland wished to advise that the Prime Minister should attend part of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland it would be helpful to know that now.

A number of points arose from my talk with Sir Philip de Zulueta. I pass them on though they may already be known to you.

/ a)



a) He is assuming that the Franco-British Council will act as host during M. Mauroy's stay in Edinburgh. Thus he is expecting to make the detailed arrangements, though I stressed that the closest consultations with the Scottish Office and perhaps the Foreign and Commonwealth Office would be required.

b) He asked whether the Prime Minister would meet M. Mauroy when the latter arrives at the airport. As you know, this is not the Prime Minister's practice when visitors come to London but I should be grateful for advice. If the Prime Minister does not meet him, would it be the intention of the Secretary of State for Scotland to do so?

c) On the assumption that Mrs. Thatcher does not go to the airport, Sir Philip de Zulueta thought it desirable that the two Prime Ministers should meet before the reception/dinner in the evening. I doubt whether the Prime Minister will want to have a long meeting with M. Mauroy in Edinburgh since she is holding talks with him and probably giving him a meal in London on 17 May. But it might indeed be rather untidy if they met for the first time at the reception/dinner. It may be worth considering, therefore, whether they should meet briefly and travel together to this event.

d) Sir Philip de Zulueta has it in mind that both Prime Ministers should spend some fifteen minutes at the reception which precedes the dinner, doing a round of the guests.

e) Sir Philip de Zulueta suggests that the two Prime Ministers sit together at the dinner flanked by himself and Pontillon. The Council would provide an interpreter to sit behind the two Prime Ministers. There would be no interpretation of the two speeches, though an effort would be made to distribute texts in advance. Sir Philip had no notion about Mauroy's wishes for the Sunday though your own letter suggests that he wishes to spend the day relaxing. If this "relaxation" includes any public engagements, there may, I suppose, be a question of an escort from the Government.

As for M. Mauroy's visit to London on 17 May, your letter under reference proposes that the Prime Minister should send him a letter with the objective of stimulating a reply to her earlier invitation that he should dine at 10 Downing Street. The Prime Minister has signed the enclosed letter and I should be grateful if you would despatch it.

I should be most grateful if Muir Russell, to whom I am copying this letter, could provide advice on the various points relating to M. Mauroy's visit to Scotland so that I may put them to the Prime Minister for her consideration.

A. J. COLES

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office



file BK

8 February 1982

Thank you very much for a most agreeable lunch today. I am following up the various points discussed and I expect that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Scottish Office will be in touch with you in due course.

A J COLES

Sir Philip de Zulueta

*PJ*





Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

4 February 1982

*Dear John.*

Franco-British Council

In your letter of 1 February you asked about M Mauroy's plans for his visit to the UK in May.

M Mauroy is expected to arrive in Edinburgh during Saturday 15 May in time to attend the Conference dinner, with the Prime Minister, that evening. He then plans to spend a day relaxing in Scotland before travelling down to London either on the night of Sunday 16 May or the morning of Monday 17 May. He has accepted the Prime Minister's original offer of talks on Monday 17 May (Michael Alexander's letter of 30 October) but despite repeated enquiries by our Embassy in Paris he has not yet said whether he will be able to stay for dinner. It would help elicit a response if the Prime Minister were to send M Mauroy a personal invitation: I enclose a suggested draft which the Embassy could pass on. If M Mauroy cannot stay for dinner, the Prime Minister may wish to consider offering him lunch.

The Franco-British Council, in consultation with the French Consul-General in Edinburgh and the Scottish Office, are considering a programme for M Mauroy in Scotland, including accommodation. When we know when M Mauroy plans to arrive in London, we shall discuss arrangements with the French Embassy on the basis of any views the Prime Minister may have.

I shall let you know as and when M Mauroy's intentions become clearer.

*Yours ever.*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

*Francis Richards*

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street

cc: D Wright Esq  
Cabinet Office



D (Revised)

DRAFT: ~~minute/letter/teletype/despatch/notes~~ ~~XXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

TYPE: Draft/Final 1+

FROM: Prime Minister

Reference

DEPARTMENT:

TEL. NO:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

TO:

Monsieur Pierre Mauroy  
Prime Minister  
Hôtel Matignon  
57 rue de Varenne  
Paris 7<sup>e</sup>

Your Reference

Top Secret

Secret

Confidential

Restricted

Unclassified

Copies to:

PRIVACY MARKING

SUBJECT:

.....In Confidence

CAVEAT.....

I was very pleased to learn that we shall both be attending the Conference in Edinburgh <sup>in May</sup> which is being arranged by the Franco-British Council. I am confident that the Conference will both mark and contribute to that deepening of the relations between France and Britain to which our two governments are committed.

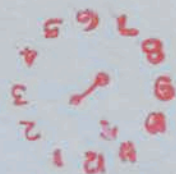
It would give me great pleasure personally, as well as contributing further to this purpose, if you were able to come to London on Monday, 17 May for talks at Downing Street. I gather that you are in principle free to do so. <sup>I very much hope that I may also have the</sup> I quite understand that you would wish to return to <sup>pleasure of welcoming you as</sup> Paris that night, but hope that you can delay your departure long enough to be my guest at dinner that evening.

Enclosures—flag(s).....

<sup>your visit.</sup> I ~~very much~~ look forward to welcoming you to this country.

1002  $\frac{3-}{2}$





FEB 3 1982



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

1 February 1982

FRANCO/BRITISH COUNCIL

Please refer to my letter to you dated 22 December 1981 about the visit of M. Mauroy.

It would now be helpful to have as much detail as is at present available about M. Mauroy's plans for his visit to Edinburgh for the Franco/British Council and his subsequent visit to London. You should know that the Secretary of State for Scotland has made certain suggestions regarding the possible accommodation of both M. Mauroy and the Prime Minister in Scotland on the night of Saturday, 15 May. Before considering these we need to know where M. Mauroy intends to spend the weekend following the Franco/British Council dinner on 15 May and whether any arrangement has yet been made for his accommodation. I look forward to hearing from you in the next two or three days.

A. J. COLES

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



MR. WHITMORE

cc. Mr. Coles  
Mr. Howe  
Mrs. Dickson  
Mr. Rickett

Franco/British Council and the General Assembly  
of the Church of Scotland

I spoke to Muir Russell. He reiterated the Secretary of State's offer made last night that the Prime Minister would be very welcome at Bute House for the night of Saturday, 15 May. I told Muir how the Prime Minister's programme stood at the present time, i.e. that she was in Perth on the Friday night and had offered the Prime Minister of France talks in Edinburgh on Saturday morning. The afternoon was to be kept free for her to work on the Franco/British Council speech. I explained that the talks with the Prime Minister of France had not been confirmed.

Muir told me that it was not essential for the Prime Minister to attend the General Assembly this year but if she did not do it this year, she would have to do it next. If, coincidentally, she is in Edinburgh this year at the same time I feel it would make sense for her to take on some sort of engagement, so long as it does not involve a speech. Muir Russell has already suggested the church service on Sunday, but I have asked him to look again at the programme to see if there would be something better. If M. Mauroy has his talks in London on Monday, 17, this would free the ~~Sunday~~ <sup>Saturday</sup> morning and the Prime Minister might be able to attend the opening ceremony?

ef.

29 January, 1982



Clive

The talks are to be on  
~~Sat~~ Sunday, 17 May, not  
on the Sunday.

A.S.C.

Mr. Bates —  
Mr. Howe  
Mrs. Dickson  
Mr. Rickett

Franco/British Council and the General Assembly  
of the Church of Scotland

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CAROLINE STEPHENS

29 January, 1982





10 DOWNING STREET

Caroline

pl. and duty Clerk to show  
you my latest letter to F/C.O.  
saying what Sir P. de Z expects  
the P.R. to do.

A. S. C.  
✓  
seen

Nin Dove Alan - noted & papers  
returned Kay 29/1  
Thanks -  
Kay We have some  
papers please return

Alan Presumably you have  
the later papers on this. If  
so, shouldn't they be amalgamated?

Kay

to me & I will amalgamate  
on CE File 28/1  
29/1



GRS160

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

FM PARIS 271504Z JAN 82

TO IMMEDIATE FCO

TELEGRAM NUMBER 105 OF 27 JAN 82

M. MAUROY'S VISIT TO LONDON

1. AGEFI (A SMALL-CIRCULATION FINANCIAL DAILY) AND LE QUOTIDIEN HAVE CARRIED VERY BRIEF REPORTS THAT M. MAUROY WILL HAVE TALKS IN LONDON ON 17 MAY WITH THE PRIME MINISTER FOLLOWING THE EDINBURGH MEETING OF THE FRANCO/BRITISH COUNCIL WHICH BOTH MRS THATCHER AND M. MAUROY WILL ATTEND.

2. FROM EMBASSY ENQUIRIES AT THE MATIGNON AND THE QUAI, IT APPEARS THAT THIS NEWS MAY HAVE BEEN LEAKED BY SENATOR PONTILLON ON HIS RETURN YESTERDAY FROM LONDON. IT HAS BEEN PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE FOR SOME TIME THAT BOTH PRIME MINISTERS HOPED TO ATTEND THE EDINBURGH MEETING. THE NEW ELEMENT IN THE REPORTS IS THE MEETING IN LONDON ON 17 MAY. I SUGGEST THAT NO. 10 AND NEWS DEPARTMENT SHOULD CONFIRM, WHEN ASKED, THAT THERE WILL BE TALKS BETWEEN M. MAUROY AND MRS THATCHER IN LONDON ON 17 MAY, BUT THEY COULD SAY THAT A FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE NEARER THE TIME. THE QUAI ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE MATIGNON THAT THIS LINE SHOULD BE TAKEN HERE WITH THE FRENCH PRESS.

HIBBERT

[COPIES SENT TO NO 10 DOWNING ST.]

STANDARD

WED

CABINET OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL

*France*  
*Miss Stephens 28.231*  
*Mauroy has accepted talks on 17 May (in London). He has been offered dinner by the P.M. on that day but has not yet replied. The F.C.O. will write in due course.*

*A.S.C. 28.11*



vb

9/2

8/2

26 January 1982

Although I was speaking to your office today about the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, I wonder if you could let me have your advice as to whether you consider this an essential Scottish engagement for the Prime Minister. We have had a letter from John Gilmour. It really would be extremely difficult for Mrs Thatcher to attend. She is addressing the Conservative Conference in Perth on Friday 14 May and, as you know, will be in Edinburgh for the Franco/British Council on Saturday 15th. She proposes to fly down to London after the dinner and has a very hectic schedule the following week.

C.S.

advice coming  
tomorrow.

21.8/2

Caroline

A. Muir Russell, Esq.,  
Scottish Office.

Have you received  
this?

Kang  
15/2

B



CAROLINE

Any further action?

Who's Who extract below.

Trina

26/1

GILMOUR, Col Sir John (Edward), 3rd Bt, cr 1897; DSO 1945; TD; JP; Lord-Lieutenant of Fife, since 1980 (Vice Lord-Lieutenant, 1979-80); b 24 Oct. 1912; o s of Col Rt Hon. Sir John Gilmour, 2nd Bt, GCVO, DSO, MP, and Mary Louise (d 1919); e d of late E. T. Lambert, Telham Court, Battle, Sussex; S father, 1940; m 1941, Ursula Maby, yr d of late F. O. Wills; two s. Educ: Eton; Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Served War of 1939-45 (DSO). Bt Col 1950; Lieut, Royal Company of Archers (Queen's Body Guard for Scotland); Hon. Col, The Highland Yeomanry, RAC, T&AVR, 1971-75. MP (C) East Fife, 1961-79. Chm., Cons. and Unionist Party in Scotland, 1965-67. DL Fife, 1953. Heir: s John Gilmour [b 15 July 1944; m 1967, Valerie, yr d of late G. W. Russell, and of Mrs William Wilson; two s two d]. Address: Montrave, Leven, Fife. TA: Leven. T: Leven 26159. Clubs: Cavalry and Guards; Leander.

See also Dame Anne Bryans, Viscount Younger.

I wrote the Scottish  
office today about  
the assembly. Can  
you marry the two  
letters.



26 January 1982

I am writing on behalf of the Prime Minister to thank you for your letter of 21 January.

This is receiving attention and a reply will be sent to you as soon as possible.

CAROLINE STEPHENS

Colonel Sir John Gilmour, DSO, TD, JP



TELEPHONE  
0333 - 26159

MONTRAVE

LEVEN

FIFE

KY8 5NZ

21 Jan  
1982

Dear Prime Minister R25

Charles Fraser -

The Purple Beaver - was

here yesterday and told me

that you had engagements  
in Scotland in the

week when The General  
Assembly of the Church  
of Scotland opens on  
the 15<sup>th</sup> of May.



Knowing how many engagements  
you have to fit into your  
programme I hope you will  
not take it amiss for  
me to jump the gun  
and ask if you and  
Denis can come and  
stay with us at Holywood  
on what ever day is  
most convenient to you.

Yours ever  
John E. Gilman.  
A.C. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher M.P.  
Prime Minister  
10 Downing Street  
LONDON.





Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

14 January 1982

*Dear John,*

You asked for a few background papers on the Franco-British Council before your lunch tomorrow with Sir Philip de Zulueta, Chairman of the British Section. I enclose a copy of the draft programme for the Edinburgh Conference which the Prime Minister will be addressing, a note on the Council's budgetary position and a copy of the brief prepared for Sir Antony Acland's lunch with Mr Hadley, Director of the British Section, last month.

Sir Philip de Zulueta will wish to fill you in on the details of the Prime Minister's attendance at Edinburgh and is likely to be preoccupied, in general, with arrangements for the Conference. The Council have just been told that their budget for 1982/83 will be limited to £60,000, subject to Parliamentary approval, which is £1,600 less than they had asked for and means that they will have to watch every penny of expenditure on the Conference.

You may wish to stress the importance (reaffirmed at their meeting on 29 July 1981) which the Prime Minister and President Mitterrand attach to the role of the Franco-British Council in general, and not only to the Bordeaux and Edinburgh Conferences which it has organised. You could seek his understanding of the financial constraints which make it impossible to increase the Council's Ordinary budget beyond the requirements imposed by inflation, noting regretfully that this will set limits to the future activities of the Council. You could go on to suggest to Sir Philip the need for the Council to seek additional funding from private concerns. He may prove reluctant to consider this, but you could point out that the Council's work will be hampered if they cannot raise funds beyond our grant in aid.

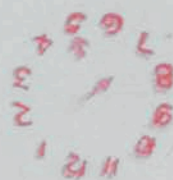
We should be interested in any feedback you can give us.

*Yours ever*  
*R M J Lyne*

(R M J Lyne)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street





14 JAN 1952



Notes of a meeting held at the Hotel Matignon - Paris  
on Thursday, 22nd October, 1981.

Present: M. le Sénateur Robert Pontillon, Chairman, French Section. = RP  
Sir Philip de Zulueta, Chairman, British Section. = PZ  
Mr. James Hadley, Director, British Section.

1) French Section

Monsieur Pontillon said that there would be some changes in the parliamentary representation: he hoped to add some trade union members to the Section as well as some business/economic members, some of whom might lead towards the field of Anglo-French joint ventures, etc.

2) British Section

Sir Philip de Zulueta reported that Mr. Tom McNally, M.P. had joined the British Section when he was a Labour Party M.P. but was now a member of the S.D.P. As, however, Monsieur Pontillon had known him for a long time, it was proposed not to ask Mr. McNally to resign but to ask Sir Anthony Royle to discuss the situation with the Labour M.P.s. Mr. Andrew Faulds, M.P., and Mr. Giles Radice, M.P. were members of the Labour Party as was Lord Strabolgi.

3) Joint Meeting

The idea was floated of a joint meeting of the two Sections (probably in London) some time around mid to end January, 1982. Date to be decided as soon as possible.

4) Edinburgh Conference

A) It was agreed that the global theme would be that of how common approaches to our problems could be developed within the framework of the E.E.C. (without, however, trespassing upon inter-governmental issues). A possible general theme could be, 'the problems caused by the world recession and discuss means of overcoming them'.

B) Programmes (all times approximate)

Friday, 14th May.

1600 Opening Plenary Session

Two introductory speeches.

Sir Philip de Zulueta (PZ)

Sénateur Pontillon (RP)

(Short duration: 4/5 minutes each)



Two important, descriptive speeches touching upon all the problems to be discussed during the Seminar. PZ to discuss with Sir A. Royle. RP to consult.

1800 Reception by Scottish Office - Castle

2030 City of Edinburgh Dinner -

Possible speeches by both Foreign Secretaries (?).

Agreed / PZ to approach Lord Carrington and RP M. Cheysson.

Saturday, 15th May - Working Sessions

0900 - 1200 Committee Sessions

1200 - 1500 Luncheon and break.

1500 - 1800 Committee Sessions

2000 Official dinner for Prime Ministers at Hopetoun House.

Introduction PZ

Speech 1. Monsieur Pierre Mauroy (?) — arrival  
Response 2. Mrs. M. Thatcher ? stay or  
Thanks RP Rule House

Thanks RP

Sunday, 16th May - Closing Plenary Session

0945 Procession of Judges etc. to St. Giles Cathedral  
1000

1000 Plenary Session (see below)

1200 Luncheon - Prestonfield House.

It was agreed that an element of 'stage management' would be very helpful - PZ to sound out Sir Robin Day.

Each Committee would present its report (either by the Chairman or Rapporteurs) and after each report, question, answer and comment (say maximum 30 minutes for each Committee).

C) Working Committees (one introductory document)

The following broad subjects were agreed:

A) The French and British external relations, in particular:-

1) The EEC

2) East-West

3) North-South

PZ said he hoped to persuade Lord Soames to be the British Chairman.



B) Preoccupations of and cooperation between Britain and France in the economic and social spheres or sectors, e.g.

- 1) industry and joint ventures and investment requirements
- 2) research and development
- 3) agriculture and food processing industries
- 4) worker participation

PZ said Sir Derek Ezra had volunteered to be the British Chairman.

C) The British-French approach to the problem of decentralisation and regional autonomy in local government.

*RA Kassin*

In this instance two introductory documents laying out the very different stages of development in each country would be required.

D) The impact of modern means of communications on Anglo-French cultural relations, e.g.

- 1) Books and Newspapers
- 2) Radio and Television
- 3) Cinema
- 4) Cultural Exchanges

The Committee would also consider the point made in the 'Rigaud' report of the Fontevraud Seminar, including satellite broadcasting, 'informatique', etc.

PZ said that Lord Thomson had agreed to be the British Chairman.

D) Chairmen - Rapporteurs

- ✓ 1) It was agreed that neither RP nor PZ would chair Committees.
- ✓ 2) A British and French Chairman for each Committee would be most helpful.
- ✓ 3) Only one rapporteur was required for each Committee and either he, or one of the Chairmen, would report at the closing Plenary Session as well as producing the introductory document by 1st March, 1982.



- 4) The following nationalities for the rapporteurs were agreed:-

Committee A	British
Committee B	British
Committee C	French
Committee D	French

E) Delegates

- 1) Agreed to limit actual delegates to 60 per country (including such members of the Commission as seemed appropriate).

- 2) Possible categories of delegates:-

i) Politicians and ministerial

RP hoped to involve up to ten Ministers. *fcs. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.*

ii) Senior civil servants

PZ said he would consider inviting the heads of the F.C.O., Treasury, Cabinet Office and Dept. of Industry. *e. g. the*

iii) Industrialists, financiers

iv) Press, Radio, T.V., Academics

F) Protocol

RP and PZ would have to be available to meet the Prime Ministers when they arrived in Edinburgh. ✓

G) Wives

Would be invited but not encouraged. Delegates would pay for transport of wives and pay extra hotel costs. Wives would, however, be invited to the main meals and a ladies programme would be arranged for Saturday, May 15. This plan paralleled that arranged for Bordeaux in 1980. ✓



FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL: FINANCIAL POSITION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Ordinary Budget</u>	<u>Conference Budget</u>	<u>Total</u>
1979/80	£19,000	£8,000 (Bordeaux)	£27,000
1980/81	£16,000	£29,000 (Bordeaux and Edinburgh)	£45,000
1981/82 (estimate)	£26,000	£21,000 (Edinburgh)	£47,000
1982/83 (estimate)	£28,400	£31,600 (Edinburgh)	£60,000

The Edinburgh Conference budget is probably under-estimated by about £5,000.



WR F	29211
-2 DEC 1981	

Miss Moyse, PA/Sir A Acland

1. *cf* Mr. Britt, Finance Dept.  
Mr. Vetter  
- for comments overleaf.

2. *JP* *MA* 4/12

(83)

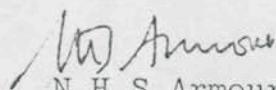
SIR A ACLAND'S LUNCH WITH MR AND MRS JAMES HADLEY OF THE  
FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL: 1 DECEMBER

1. You asked for briefing for the lunch with Mr Hadley. Mr Hadley will wish to make his number with Sir A Acland and also pick his brains on the future activities of the Council (as well as seek support for increased funding). Sir A Acland may also be invited to attend the Council's Conference in Edinburgh on 14-16 May 1982 (draft programme attached).
- A
2. The Council was set up after The Queen's State Visit to France in 1972 as a vehicle for the improvement of Anglo-French relations. It is entirely funded by the two governments (financial details for the British Section attached) but is privately run. The Head of WED sits in on sessions of the British Section as an Observer. The importance of the Council's role has been emphasised by President Mitterand and the Prime Minister. A new French Chairman, M Pontillon, has been appointed.
- B
3. Mr Hadley has been busy trying to draw up criteria for the Council's work beyond the Edinburgh Conference for submission to the British Chairman, Sir Philip de Zulueta. The latter agreed with the Secretary of State that the Council should continue on much the same lines as before. Mr Hadley's view (which we broadly share) is that top level Conferences should continue to be held every two years but perhaps at a less prestigious level (eg Koenigswinter). The twice yearly specialist seminars should continue. The FBC should continue to entertain visiting VIPs. Specialist groups might be formed within the Council to monitor, for example, industrial activities, communications and culture. The FBC support for other Franco-British activities might be expanded. The FBC should establish itself more widely as a point of reference for those interested or involved in Franco-British relations. The Director expects that the continued financing of these activities might be a problem and is, for example, enquiring about possible charitable status for the FBC. We have encouraged the Council to look for private sources of finance other than the FCO but we cannot expect much outside help in the present economic circumstances.
4. Sir P de Zulueta called on the Secretary of State on 25 November and on the PUS earlier in the month. Mr Hadley has also called recently on the PUS and gave lunch to Mr Hurd in early October. Mr Hurd attended part of the Council's spring seminar on 'La Relance Industrielle'.
- C

/5.



5. Sir A Acland should also know that Mr Hadley has been associated with the Franco-British Council for some time as its Honorary Secretary. The need to prepare for the Edinburgh Conference has necessitated his more formal appointment as Director. He draws appropriate emoluments from the FCO's grant-in-aid to the Council; they represent a substantial portion of its budget.



N H S Armour  
Western European Department  
W64 233 4506

30 November 1981

cc Mr Vereker

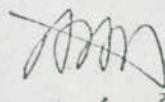
Mr. Armour  
WED

Thank you for this brief.

I do not think that Mr. Hadley said anything new. He went over the background of the Franco British Council and plans for the Edinburgh meeting.

2. He did talk quite a bit about finance and his main worry seems to relate to what will happen after the Edinburgh meeting has taken place. He clearly hopes to get his own position on a more regular basis. I understand that this is under active consideration.

3. My immediate impression was that the Council serves a very worthy aim of trying to improve communications between the British and French at various levels and in various walks of life. I am inclined to think that it should be high on the list of those non-governmental organisations which we support with FCO funds.



(Antony Acland)  
2 December, 1981.





File  
ds.  
France  
cc [Signature] Stephens  
[Signature]

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

22 December 1981

Visit of M. Mauroy

You wrote on 9 December.

The Prime Minister agrees that, if M. Mauroy is unable to stay on for talks on Monday, 17 May, he could be offered talks in Edinburgh at, say, 11.00 am on Saturday, 15 May (on the assumption that you can find a suitable venue in Edinburgh for such talks). The Prime Minister expects to return to London from Edinburgh on the evening of 15 May and is thus not inclined to offer talks with M. Mauroy on 16 May.

You should know that I recently discussed with Sir Philip de Zulueta his latest thinking on the arrangements for the Franco-British Council Conference. Sir Philip explained that he envisages a dinner on Friday, 14 May, attended and addressed by Lord Carrington and M. Cheysson. He is then hoping that the Prime Minister and M. Mauroy will attend a reception and dinner on Saturday, 15 May. He is still hoping that the Prime Minister will speak for at least 15 minutes but I have reiterated that, since Mrs. Thatcher is addressing the Scottish Party Conference on Friday, 14 May, I envisage a substantially shorter speech to the Franco-British Council Conference. Sir Philip confirmed that he is not expecting the Prime Minister to play any other part in the proceedings of the Conference.

A. J. COLES

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

25 JAN 1982

9



PRIME MINISTER

*What date in  
the Football Field?  
mt.*

①

Visit of French Prime Minister  
and Franco-British Council Conference

You have agreed to attend part of the Franco-British Council Conference in Edinburgh on 14-16 May. Sir Philip de Zulueta tells me that there will be a dinner on Friday, 14 May attended and addressed by Lord Carrington and Monsieur Cheysson. Sir Philip is hoping that you and Monsieur Mauroy will attend a reception and dinner on Saturday, 15 May. Sir Philip hopes that you will speak for at least 15 minutes. I have said that since you are addressing the Scottish Party Conference on Friday, 14 May I envisage a substantially shorter speech.

You are not expected to play any other part in the proceedings of the Franco-British Council Conference.

You earlier agreed that we could offer Monsieur Mauroy talks in London on Monday, 17 May. But, as the attached letter from the FCO points out, he may not be able to stay in this country that long. The FCO would therefore like to offer talks in Edinburgh on Sunday, 16 or Saturday, 15 as an alternative. I suggest that you do not offer the Sunday - you could return to London or Chequers from Edinburgh after the dinner on Saturday night and have Sunday free. On the other hand, provided we could find suitable premises, you could offer Monsieur Mauroy talks in Edinburgh at, say, ✓ 11.00 a.m. on the Saturday. This would leave time over lunch and in the afternoon to deal with your short speech that evening. You could decide later whether to stay in Perth on Friday night or drive to Edinburgh after your speech to the Party Conference.

✓ *mt.*  
Agree that we may offer Monsieur Mauroy talks in Edinburgh on the Saturday if 17 May (Monday) is inconvenient for him?

*A.F.C. 21/12*

21 December 1981



CONFIDENTIAL



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

9 December 1981

*Dear John,*

Visit of M. Mauroy

In my letter of 24 November about the Prime Minister's overseas visitors in 1982, I said that M. Mauroy had already accepted an invitation to come on 17 May. I am afraid that this statement was premature. We have it on M. Mitterand's authority that M. Mauroy will attend part at least of the Franco-British Council Conference in Edinburgh on 14 - 16 May, but have delayed obtaining formal confirmation until we could settle the whole of his programme, since informal soundings have suggested that he may find it difficult to stay on for talks on Monday 17 May.

The Ambassador in Paris has therefore asked whether he could be authorised, when putting the date of 17 May to M. Mauroy's office, to offer talks with the Prime Minister, presumably in Edinburgh, on Sunday 16 or Saturday 15 May as a fall-back if M. Mauroy says that he must return to Paris on 16 or 17 May.

We agree with the Ambassador that it would be desirable to offer M. Mauroy a range of options, including weekend timings, if possible. If the Prime Minister can agree we shall instruct Sir Reginald Hibbert to sound M. Mauroy's Cabinet accordingly.

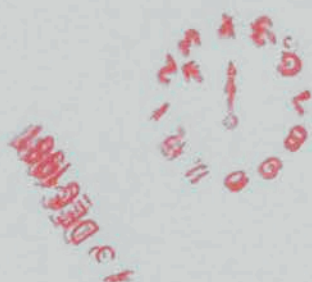
*Yours ever,*

(F N Richards)  
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq  
10 Downing Street

CONFIDENTIAL









10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

30 October 1981

VISIT OF MONSIEUR MAUROY

The Prime Minister has seen Brian Fall's letter to me of 26 October about the visit of the French Prime Minister to this country next May. She would be prepared to see M. Mauroy in London on 17 May and offer him dinner that evening. It would not be possible for her to entertain him the previous week.

M. O'D. B. ALEXANDER

CS

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





*Prime Minister*

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

26 October 1981

*You could manage dinner  
on 17 May with talks earlier in  
the day. Agree to invitation?*

*Yes not*

*Dear Michael,*

*Philly 27/x*

During the Anglo-French Summit on 10-11 September, M. Mitterrand said that the French Prime Minister would probably attend the Conference being organised by the Franco-British Council in Edinburgh on 14-16 May next year. M. Pontillon, M. Mauroy's special emissary and now Chairman of the French Section of the Franco-British Council, has confirmed that M. Mauroy is indeed planning to attend the Conference.

It is not yet clear whether he will be able to stay until the Conference ends on Sunday 16 May. If he does, and can make himself free thereafter, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary suggests that we take advantage of M. Mauroy's presence to invite him to pay an official visit immediately after the Conference. This would mean his staying in Britain for as long as four days, and it is of course possible that he will be unable to stay that long. We assume, however, that in view of the Party Conference in Perth on the eve of the Franco-British Council Conference, the Prime Minister would prefer not to invite him to pay a visit during the preceding week. If she is content, we shall therefore ask our Embassy in Paris to explore with M. Mauroy's office the possibility of his travelling to London on 16 May for a full day's programme in London on 17 May, perhaps concluding with a dinner given by the Prime Minister. If the Prime Minister could also agree to our offering an alternative date in the preceding week, ie 13 May, this would of course considerably increase the chances of a positive response.

*Yours ever,*

(B J P Fall)  
Private Secretary

M O'D B Alexander Esq  
10 Downing Street



12-6 OCT 1984

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12





10 DOWNING STREET

MR ALEXANDER

Franco/British Council

When you have a minute  
I think you will have to have  
a word with Sir Philip de Zulueta  
about the above. I am not happy  
about it and if we are not  
careful we will be bounced.  
You will see from the file that  
there is nothing on it after  
6 August.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'P.S.' or similar, with a flourish.

16 October, 1981





please LF to MODBA  
on his return from  
leave

VLB

10 DOWNING STREET

1/9  
P. R. S.

6 August 1981

From the Private Secretary

*Rian Francis*

Sir Philip de Zulueta telephoned earlier in the week to talk about the Franco-British Council.

He sought confirmation that President Mitterrand had been positive on the subject during the Prime Minister's meeting with him on 29 July; that he had undertaken to send the French Prime Minister if he could not himself be present; and that he had undertaken to ensure that a new French Chairman would be appointed before the September Summit Meeting.

I told Sir Philip that his reports were correct. I undertook to ensure that we would tell him immediately if we heard anything further about the new French Chairman, although it seemed likely that this would not get settled until September.

Sir Philip also came back to the subject of the Prime Minister's attendance at next year's meeting. He obviously still hopes to persuade the Prime Minister to make some kind of serious speech, despite our warnings that her attendance would have to be on the basis that she could not do so. Michael Alexander will need to go over this ground with Sir Philip again when he returns from leave, but if the office is in touch with Sir Philip on these matters over the next few weeks, I hope it will be possible to discourage him from raising his expectations.

*I am enclosing copies of a subsequent exchange of letters between the Prime Minister and Sir Philip*

*Yours sincerely*

*Michael Pattison*

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

2/8





10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

Dear Sir Philip,

Many thanks for your letter of 3 August. I do indeed hope that my remarks to the Franco British Council next May need not be long, given my other speaking commitments that month, but I hope to be able to say a few positive words about Anglo/French relations. As you say, it would be best if my office and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office were to discuss all this with you in more detail after the September Summit.

Yours sincerely  
Margaret Thatcher

Sir Philip de Zulueta



*Franco British Council* BRITISH SECTION

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

3rd August, 1981.

The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.,  
10 Downing Street,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

*Dear Prime Minister*

Franco British Council: Meeting in Edinburgh - May 1982

Thank you very much for your letter of July 27th. I was extremely glad to hear subsequently that you had had a very positive response from President Mitterrand and that he indicated that he would ensure that at least M. Mauroy came to the meeting in May: also that he would arrange to appoint a French Chairman of the Council before your Summit meeting on September 10th and 11th. This is all good news and I shall continue with our preliminary preparations, hoping to know who the new French Chairman is in fairly early September.

As regards your own kind agreement to speak at the Conference I do, of course, understand the difficulty of making two major speeches so close together. I assume that in fact M. Mauroy, or President Mitterrand, if indeed the latter is able to come, would want to make a fairly substantial speech, rather as you did in Bordeaux, and that your remarks need therefore not be long. Perhaps, however, it will be possible for you to make a positive reference to Anglo French relations although not at great length. Anyway it looks as though this should be discussed further after the September Summit.

*Yours sincerely*  
*Philip de ...*





cc FCO

RH

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

6 August 1981

Dear Sir Philip,

Many thanks for your letter of 3 August. I do indeed hope that my remarks to the Franco British Council next May need not be long, given my other speaking commitments that month, but I hope to be able to say a few positive words about Anglo/French relations. As you say, it would be best if my office and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office were to discuss all this with you in more detail after the September Summit.

Yours sincerely  
Margaret Thatcher

---

Sir Philip de Zulueta

HL





10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister

3

You have agreed to speak at the Franco-British Council on 15 May next year, but not to make a major speech. This is because you have to speak to the Scottish Conservative Conference on 14 May, and to the Womens Conference on 26 May. Hence the somewhat discouraging tone of my suggested reply to Sir Philip de Zulueta below.

CWSM

5/8



Pro 4.R.

# Franco British Council

BRITISH SECTION

2 Clarendon Close London W2 2NS Telephone 01-262 8959

3rd August, 1981.

The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.,  
10 Downing Street,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Prime Minister

Franco British Council: Meeting in Edinburgh - May 1982

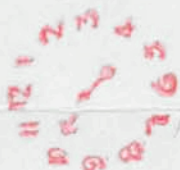
Thank you very much for your letter of July 27th. I was extremely glad to hear subsequently that you had had a very positive response from President Mitterrand and that he indicated that he would ensure that at least M. Mauroy came to the meeting in May: also that he would arrange to appoint a French Chairman of the Council before your Summit meeting on September 10th and 11th. This is all good news and I shall continue with our preliminary preparations, hoping to know who the new French Chairman is in fairly early September.

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Yours sincerely,  
Philip de Zurenda



- 4 AUG 1981







10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

27 July 1981

*Dear Sir Philip*

Thank you for your letter of 10 July about the Franco-British Council Meeting in Edinburgh next year. I shall be glad to have a word with President Mitterrand next week about the Council. I would not, however, expect to be able to carry the matter very far at this stage. Your more detailed ideas will have to be discussed further, in the light of the general attitude of the French Government, between my Office and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in the period before President Mitterrand's next visit in September.

I shall, of course, try to fit in with whatever arrangements seem most likely to ensure a successful meeting. However, I hope you will bear in mind that, as I mentioned in my letter of 3 March to Lord Thomson, I will not be able to make a major speech to the Council. As you know, I shall be addressing the Conservative Scottish Conference in Perth on the evening of Friday, 14 May.

*Yours sincerely*  
*Reginald Philby*

Sir Philip de Zulueta.

*286*



Michael

Have you had advice  
on this?

Kay  
23/1/81





10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

10 July 1981

*Dear Francis*

FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL

I enclose a copy of a letter which the Prime Minister has received from Sir Philip de Zulueta about next year's meeting of the Franco-British Council in Edinburgh. We here will be considering the diary implications of what Sir Philip proposes. I should be grateful for early advice from you, however, as to whether or not the Prime Minister should raise this issue with President Mitterrand, on 29 July. I note that Sir Philip claims to have discussed his letter with the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary.

I am, incidentally, a little anxious on one point. The Prime Minister made it clear when she wrote to Lord Thomson on 3 March accepting this engagement, that she would not be prepared to make a major speech to the Council. I enclose a copy of her letter for ease of reference. I see little reflection of the Prime Minister's wish in Sir Philip's letter. I should stress that the condition attached by the Prime Minister to her acceptance is a real one: there is no chance of her being prepared to focus on a substantive foreign affairs speech in the period before the Scottish Party Conference or of her being prepared to deliver one a mere twenty-four hours after she has addressed that Conference.

*Yours ever*

*Nikolai Alexander*

Francis Richards, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.



SIR PHILIP DE ZULUETA  
CHAIRMAN

*Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.*

3 FREDERICK'S PLACE, OLD JEWRY,  
LONDON, EC2R 8HD

Telephone: 01-588 4111

10th July, 1981.

The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.,  
10 Downing Street,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Prime Minister,

Franco British Council: Meeting in Edinburgh

You may perhaps be aware that the Foreign Secretary recently appointed me Chairman of the British Section of the Franco British Council in succession to George Thomson who felt that he could no longer carry on. I am therefore writing in that capacity about the proposed meeting of the Council in Edinburgh in May 1982. We have provisionally reached agreement with the French on the dates of May 14th to 16th and we were much influenced in our suggestions by the fact that you will, I believe, be at the Scottish Conservative Conference in Perth on May 14th and had told George Thomson that you would be prepared to speak to the Franco British Council in Edinburgh on May 15th.

Earlier this month I went up to Edinburgh to look at the provisional arrangements. We are kindly being allowed to hold meetings in the Parliament Hall and in the Library of the Writers to the Signet which is adjacent. This will provide a very splendid and appropriate setting and everyone in Edinburgh seems enthusiastic. One complication, however, is that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland have advanced the date of their annual meeting by one week and are having their Opening Session on the evening of May 14th. This means that the City of Edinburgh are now thinking of giving a luncheon for the Franco British Council on Saturday instead of a dinner on Friday. Our present plan is for the Friday evening to be relatively informal after a reception at the Castle by the Secretary of State for Scotland, and to have a dinner at Hopetoun House, which can be hired for such occasions, on the Saturday evening.



The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.

10th July, 1981.

We cannot proceed any further now until we are sure of the attitude of the new French Government. In particular the present French Chairman, Geoffroy de Courcel, is anyway retiring on October 1st and his successor has not yet been appointed. Also we do not know whether M. Mitterrand will be favourably inclined towards the work of the Council.

As you know the French are very conscious of status and there is no doubt that the success of the May meeting will depend on how much support, moral as well as financial, the French Government give it. Obviously it would be very desirable if M. Mitterrand would agree to come to Edinburgh but I realise the difficulties. If he cannot come himself it will really be essential to persuade M. Mauroy to come and of course your willingness to do so will be crucial. It occurs to me that it may be a little difficult to persuade either M. Mitterrand or M. Mauroy to come to Edinburgh merely for luncheon on Saturday May 15th and that we should therefore consider whether you would be prepared to speak not at the lunch on May 15th but in the evening at Hopetoun. The French President or Prime Minister might then be invited to come and also speak at that dinner and perhaps to stay the night. It occurs to me too that this might be an opportunity for some discussions with yourself or for some other engagement in Scotland. I understand incidentally that the Secretary of State for Scotland has a suite at Bute House in Charlotte Square where a French dignitary could be worthily accommodated.

I wonder, therefore, if you would be prepared to raise this whole question of the Franco British Council with President Mitterrand in the near future, perhaps at Prince Charles' Wedding, to secure his support for the Council and, if possible, his agreement to come to Edinburgh. I wonder also whether you would be prepared to offer to speak on the Saturday evening rather than at luncheon, if this would be more attractive to the French. We really must get some decisions from the French in September at the latest because of the need to make bookings and invite participants; it is also obviously very important that they should appoint an appropriate Chairman for the French Section of the Council.

I have discussed all this with Peter Carrington and agreed with him that I would write to you on the above lines. I should, of course, be very grateful for your continuing interest in the work of the Council and in particular for your intervention with M. Mitterrand.

*Yours sincerely,*  
*Philip de Zureña*





10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

3 March 1981

Dear Lord Thomson,

Thank you for your letter of 17 February.

I am very pleased to hear that the next Franco British Council will be held in Edinburgh and that it is planned for the weekend of 14-16 May, 1982.

I shall be delighted to attend a part of it but will not be able to make a major speech as I shall be addressing the Conservative Scottish Conference in Perth on the evening of Friday 14th. I could come to Edinburgh on the morning of Saturday 15th.

This is really to let you know that I have pencilled the dates into my diary and will let you have a definitive reply after I have seen the programme.

Yours sincerely

Raymond Delisle

The Right Honourable

The Lord Thomson of Monifieth



MRS. DICKSON

SCOTTISH CONFERENCE 1982

The Prime Minister is going to have to attend something called the Franco-British Council which is going to be held in Edinburgh the same weekend as the Scottish Conference, i.e. 14-16 May 1982. Can you ask the powers that be whether it will still be convenient for the Prime Minister to address the Conference on the Friday evening as she really should go to Edinburgh on the Saturday?

ES.

You can tell  
him why.

24 February 1981



23 February 1981

I am writing on behalf of the Prime Minister to thank you for your letter of 17 February. This is receiving attention and a reply will be sent as soon as possible.

CAROLINE STEPHENS

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Thomson of Monifieth

ds



1. MR ALEXANDER

2. PRIME MINISTER

①  
It would be helpful if you  
could take this on. It need not be  
such a major speech as last  
time.

Phu

The attached letter from Lord Thomson of Monifieth invites you to attend the 1982 Franco British Council which is being planned for the weekend of 14-16 May 1982 in Edinburgh. This is the same weekend as the Scottish Conference so from a logistical point of view suits well, but it does commit you to two speeches during the course of one weekend. You ought to be aware that a fortnight before you have a major speech in Strasbourg to the Council for Europe and two weeks after the Women's Conference.

ES.

23 February 1981

I don't want  
to have to make a  
major speech - but  
will go. not





INDEPENDENT BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

70 Brompton Road London SW3 1EY Tel: 01-584 7011 Telex: 24345

R20/2

cifno

THE RT. HON. THE LORD THOMSON OF MONIFIETH  
Chairman

17th February 1981

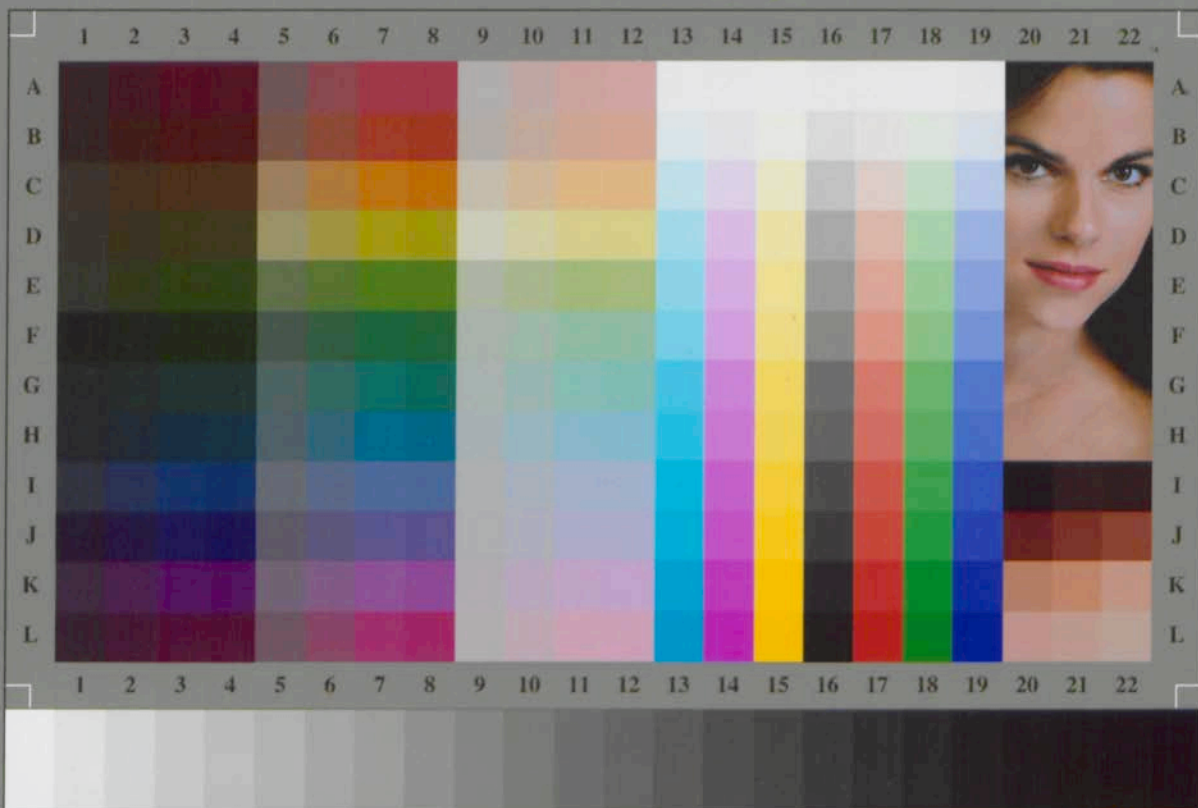
*Dear Prime Minister*

I am writing to let you know that the next major conference of the Franco British Council is being planned for the weekend of May 14th to 16th, 1982 in Edinburgh. This will be the return match for the Bordeaux Conference where you made such a splendid speech. Since we are acting as hosts, it is important that our conference should be at least as significant and successful as its predecessor. I am writing at this early stage to express the hope that you will feel able, at least in principle, to fit the dates into your diary.

*Yours sincerely,  
Came*

The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.  
Prime Minister,  
10 Downing Street,  
London, SW1





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