February 12, 1963 American Embassy Rome Telegram 1612 to the Secretary of State, Washington, DC

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Summary:

Detailed records of the conversations between Gilpatric and top Italian officials have yet to surface. The sole source is a telegram from the Rome Embassy summing up the talks with Fanfani. On February 11, Gilpatric and Ambassador G. Frederick Reinhardt met with Prime Minister Fanfani. Gilpatric reviewed U.S. plans for three Polaris submarines assigned to SACEUR to patrol the Mediterranean and the projected visit to Rome by Ambassador Livingston Merchant to discuss the multilateral force proposal. In that connection, Fanfani said that Italy had given up the proposal to equip the Garibaldi with Polaris missiles. Gilpatric discussed some of the negative implications of French President Charles De Gaulle's 14 January 1963 press conference, which included statements critical of NATO. This raised concerns in Washington that if the American people felt "unwanted" in Europe, there might be pressure to take a "more restrictive" position on the U.S. military presence in Europe. Fanfani agreed that it was "more important than ever for … the alliance to strive for greater unity."

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132



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Date: Rebruary 12, 1963 1100

DIST: RU-2 RGILPATRIC AMB-2 DCM-2

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Sent:	SECSTATE WASHINGTON	1612
Info:	Amembassy PARIS	349

Dept pass Defense. Paris also for USRO.

Yesterday Feb 11 Deputy Secdef Gilpatric and I called on Primin Fanfani.

Amembassy ROME

During first part of meeting which lasted over an hour Gilpatric referred to US plans for deployment to Mediterranean between end of March and mid-May of three R& POLARIS submarines to be assigned to SACEUR. Gilpatric also referred to possible 430.3 call at an Italian port by one of these submarines later in spring if desired by Italian Govt. Fanfani expressed satisfaction with these arrangements and indicated that a visit to an Italian port by a POLARIS submarine might be in order after the election.

Gilpatric then spoke of projected visit to Rome, probably early in March, of Amb Merchant and his group to discuss Italian participation in integrated element of NATO nuclear force. In this connection Fanfani stated that based on advice he had received while last in Washington, from President and Secy McNamara, Council of Ministers had decided against pushing idea of equipping GARIBALDI with POLARIS missiles.

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Gilpatric then mentioned developments in US Govt thinking in regard to NATO since Fanfani's talks in Washington, with particular reference to reflections on possible consequences of President de Gaulle's press conference of Jan 14. These possibilities included first, loss of momentum toward unity in the alliance gained following Berlin crisis of 1961 and Cuban crisis in fall of 1962; second, risk that an apparent division in alliance might lead to more intransigeant and adventuresome attitude on part of Soviet, as exemplified by recent hardening of its position in xex test ban negotiations and withdrawal of forces from Cuba; and third, concern lest American people, if left with feeling of being unwanted in Europe, might take more restrictive attitude towards mentioning large US forces in Europe. Fanfani responded that he agreed with this analysis of dangers attendant upon de Gaulle position regarding NATO and endorsed view that it was more important than ever for rest of alliance to strive for greater unity.

Throughout conversation Fanfani displayed a most cordial and forthcoming attitude and an evident desire to associate himself with U.S. views and positions.

RGilpatric:ejf

REINHARDT

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