## PRIME MINISTER

## US/SOVIET MEETING IN REYKJAVIK: MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

The President said that he would be seeking your views on his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Reykjavik next weekend. Since you will be away at the Party Conference, you may like to consider sending a message now.

The attached letter from the Foreign Ofice sets out the various points which the Foreign and Defence Secretaries believe you might cover in the message. There is also the text of a message itself. It is workmanlike. But I think the President's eyes may glaze a bit. I have therefore done an alternative draft in a rather more relaxed style.

C 75

11- is shuring Cor . Moreover we have to revente that this is No? We Jume!

C D POWELL

I would deal with it is a defender rober

<u>3 October 1986</u>

D Although we rust not look de releliers out the una justice land acous control il Seens west-dre that are reduction of reidlen (2) I know that I'm never letting meeting meet

SL2AJO

leave Argola out

(3) Should you con: du any regrond insum on Mohamilai -SECRET

Sustante then thank him for his stand sure Vole against sande in S.A. . Donages of Sende Vole

## EXT OF A MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Ron,

You were kind enough to say that you would be seeking my views on your forthcoming meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Reykjavik. Since I shall be away from London next week attending our annual party conference, I thought that I would let you have my thoughts straightaway.

I am sure you were right to take up Gorbachev's proposal for a meeting. He clearly feels the need to form a first-hand personal assessment of what might be achieved at a Summit. Only you can give him that. And having handled him so skilfully in Geneva, you have established a very strong position for dealing with him in future.

(Ha ded sit am redular as 3- p. 2) Why we must not look at relations with the Soviet Union just in terms of arms control. One matter which I hope you will cover with him is human rights. I had a long talk recently with Mr. Sharansky. The sort of treatment which people like him, thousands of them, still receive in the Soviet Union isutterly appalling. You have done Well to secure the release of Sharansky and Orloff, with the prospect perhaps of others to follow. But I hope you will bring home to Gorbachev the point that releasing a few individuals is not enough. The Soviet Union simply cannot expect to be treated like other countries while it continues to treat its own citizens in this way You will also, I am sure, leave Gorbachev in no doubt that the US and the UK - and I hope other countries - will take a very firm line on the issue of human rights at the 7/ Vienna CSCE meeting in November.

I imagine that you will raise some regional issues. The three that some to my mind are Afghanistan, the Middle East and Scuthern Africa. On Afghanistan I am worried by signs that the mujahedin are coming under increasing pressure, with growing doubts about their ability to hold out. I hope therefore that you continue to bring strong pressure on Gorbachev for early Soviet withdrawal.

Line to be an sterest out - 2 - after a with societ moderate of pertinguism (by no vilo over propries). You may that the moderate of moderate of gentless seems governets also at an training moderate or and a fresh effer and and a fresh effer

In the Middle East, I believe that we shall have fresh opportunity to make progress on the Arab/Israel dispute once your congressional elections are out of the way. There appears to be growing acceptance that an international conference could offer a way forward. Even the moderate Arab countries see a Soviet presence at such a conference as vital, although the Russians must not be allowed to block negotiations between the countries directly concerned at it. I hope you will press Gorbachev to fulfil the requirements for Soviet participation, particularly in terms of relations with Israel. Also that you will raise with him the need to stem the flow of arms to Iran.

In Southern Africa, I remain very worried by the scale of Soviet military aid to and involvement in Angola. I hope you will bring home to Gorbachev the concern with which we in the West view this.

reductions and nuclear tests will take up a great deal of the time at your meeting. I am rather puzzled why Gorbachev is adopting such a high profile on the issue of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. He must know that he is not going to achieve it, given your position. But he will need to register some progress in the area of nuclear testing if he is not to lose face. I hope therefore that you will follow up what you said in your speech to the United Nations a fortnight ago: that is, press for ratification of the Threshold Test Ban and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions treaties, while proposing further limits on testing in parallel with cuts in offensive forces. Readiness to move here may make him more forthcoming in other arms control areas.

Of these, INF seems to offer the best prospect for agreement. Soviet willingness to eliminate all reference to British and French forces is a great step forward and, of course, a condition for our accepting any agreement. When it comes to the ceiling for US and Soviet LRINF in Europe, I want you to know that we will accept an agreement based on any

equal ceiling in Europe, always provided that the difference between this and the Asian ceiling is not excessive, and that other Alliance conditions, above all on SRINF, are met. I know that this latter point is of particular concern to Helmut Kohl.

My views on the handling of the ABM Treaty, and the link with the SDI, remain as I put them to you in my message of last February. The key is to provide the Russians with reassurance that there will be no sudden break-out from research to deployment, while preserving your right to conduct research within the hitherto accepted interpretation of the ABM Treaty. The proposals which you put to Gorbachev in your message of last July and your clear statement of the link between offensive and defensive forces were very helpful in this respect. Clearly this remains a very difficult issue for the Soviet Union. But I believe the approach which you have charted can succeed. In this next phase, I would suggest you work towards agreement on what the ABM Treaty does and does not allow in the way of research, and on the length of the period of notice for withdrawal from the Treaty.

On START, I could support an interim agreement on the lines proposed by your negotiators in Geneva last month. But I hope the objective of even greater reductions in strategic forces will not be lost.

Finally it would be very welcome if you would encourage Gorbachev to respond to the British proposals on challenge inspection, as part of the arrangements for verifying a ban on chemical weapons.

I send you my very best wishes for this meeting. You have our absolute confidence and trust.

With warm regards,

Margaret

SECRET

## PEXT OF A MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Ron,

You were kind enough to say that you would be seeking my views on your forthcoming meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Reykjavik. Since I shall be away from London next week attending our annual party conference, I thought that I would let you have my thoughts straightaway.

I am sure you were right to take up Gorbachev's proposal for a meeting. He clearly feels the need to form a first-hand personal assessment of what might be achieved at a Summit. Only you can give him that. And having handled him so skilfully in Geneva, you have established a very strong position for dealing with him in future.

( we ded sit am reduction as 3- p. 2) , We must not look at relations with the Soviet Union just in terms of arms control: One matter which I hope you will cover with him is human rights. I had a long talk recently with Mr. Sharansky. The sort of treatment which people like him, thousands of them, still receive in the Soviet Union isutterly appalling. You have done well to secure the release of Sharansky and Grloff, with the prospect perhaps of others to follow. But I hope you will bring home to Gorbachev the point that releasing a few individuals is not enough. The Soviet Union simply cannot expect to be treated like other countries while it continues to treat its own citizens in this You will also, I am sure, leave Gorbachev in no doubt that the US and the UK - and I hope other countries - will take a very firm line on the issue of human rights at the TV Vienna CSCE meeting in November.

I imagine that you will raise some regional issues. The three that some to my mind are Afghanistan, the Middle East and Southern Africa. On Afghanistan I am worried by signs that the mujahedin are coming under increasing pressure, with growing doubts about their ability to hold out. I hope therefore that you continue to bring strong pressure on Gorbachev for early Soviet withdrawal.

In the Middle East, I believe that we shall have fresh opportunity to make progress on the Arab/Israel dispute once your congressional elections are out of the way. There appears to be growing abceptance that an international sonference could offer a way forward. Even the moderate Arab countries see a Soviet presence at such a conference as vital, although the Russians must not be allowed to block negotiations between the countries directly concerned at it. I hope you will press Gorbachev to fulfil the requirements for soviet participation, particularly in terms of relations with Israel. Also that you will raise with him the need to stem the flow of arms to Iran.

In Southern Africa, I remain very worried by the scale of Soviet military aid to and involvement in Angola. I hope you will bring home to Gorbachev the concern with which we in the West view this.

reductions and nuclear tests will take up a great deal of the time at your meeting. I am rather puzzled why Gorbachev is adopting such a high profile on the issue of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. He must know that he is not going to achieve it, given your position. But he will need to register some progress in the area of nuclear testing if he is not to lose face. I hope therefore that you will follow up what you said in your speech to the United Nations a fortnight ago: that is, press for ratification of the Threshold Test Ban and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions treaties, while proposing further limits on testing in parallel with cuts in offensive forces. Readiness to move here may make him more forthcoming in other arms control areas.

of these, INF seems to offer the best prospect for agreement. Soviet willingness to eliminate all reference to British and French forces is a great step forward and, of course, a condition for our accepting any agreement. When it comes to the ceiling for US and Soviet LRINF in Europe, I want you to know that we will accept an agreement based on any

equal ceiling in Europe, always provided that the difference between this and the Asian ceiling is not excessive, and that other Alliance conditions, above all on SRINF, are met. I know that this latter point is of particular concern to Helmut Kohl.

My views on the handling of the ABM Treaty, and the link with the SDI, remain as I put them to you in my message of last February. The key is to provide the Russians with reassurance that there will be no sudden break-out from research to deployment, while preserving your right to conduct research within the hitherto accepted interpretation of the ABM Treaty. The proposals which you put to Gorbachev in your message of last July and your clear statement of the link between offensive and defensive forces were very helpful in this respect. Clearly this remains a very difficult issue for the Soviet Union. But I believe the approach which you have charted can succeed. In this next phase, I would suggest you work towards agreement on what the ABM Treaty does and does not allow in the way of research, and on the length of the period of notice for withdrawal from the Treaty.

On START, I could support an interim agreement on the lines proposed by your negotiators in Geneva last month. But I hope the objective of even greater reductions in strategic forces will not be lost.

Gorbachev to respond to the British proposals on challenge inspection, as part of the arrangements for verifying a ban on chemical weapons.

I send you my very best wishes for this meeting. You have our absolute confidence and trust.

With warm regards,

Margaret