



ПОСОЛЬСТВО
СОЮЗА СОВЕТСКИХ
СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ РЕСПУБЛИК

The Rt.Hon.Margaret Thatcher, MP
Prime Minister of Great Britain,
10 Downing Street,
London SW1

5 May, 1983

Dear Prime Minister

I am sending herewith the full text of the speech by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Y.V.Andropov on May 3 in the hope that you'll find time in your busy schedule to study some new important proposals, put forward in this speech on the topical problem of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, as well as on burning international issues of the day.

I trust that our new proposals will be given due attention and consideration.

V. Popov

V.I.Popov
Ambassador of the USSR

YURI ANDROPOV'S SPEECH AT KREMLIN DINNER

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov on the 3rd of May, 1983 made a speech at a Kremlin dinner in honour of the party and state delegation from the German Democratic Republic headed by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

"First of all, - Yuri Andropov said, - allow me to greet cordially on behalf of the Soviet leadership and the whole our people the dear guests - the party and state delegation from the German Democratic Republic.

We exchanged substantial information on each other's affairs at the just held talks. Soviet communists, all Soviet people are glad that the GDR's working people accomplished tangible successes in fulfilling decisions of the 10th party congress under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, its Central Committee headed by Comrade Honecker.

We wish wholeheartedly our dear friends to continue to implement with confidence their plans. Convey, comrades, sincere wishes of happiness and prosperity to the whole fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic.

Our conversations focused on questions of developing relations between the two countries. They followed in all recent years and are following at present the line of ascent. This applies to the inter-party ties between the CPSU and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, interaction between state bodies, public organisations and labour collectives, exchange of cultural values and other forms of human relationships.

The USSR and the GDR have for many years been each other's largest trade partners. At present, cooperation directly in the sphere of production play an increasingly greater part in our economic relations.

Advancement onward in the key areas of scientific and technical progress acquires special significance in our time. The Soviet Union, the GDR and other countries of the socialist community possess a great creative potential, skilled cadres of scientific researchers, specialists and factory workers. The better we can combine, set into motion this invaluable capital, the sooner and more successfully will we be able to resolve diverse economic and social questions handled by our peoples.

Comrades, today, on the eve of the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, we, communists, declare with pride: history has evolved according to Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Marxism-Leninism, constantly enriched by the practice of communist and workers' parties, international experience of building socialism and struggling for it, continues to remain the sole correct and reliable guide to action.

Our ideological opponents reacted in their own way to the Marx year. U.S. President Reagan even called for a "Crusade" against communism, prophesying its death. Washington does not limit itself to mere words. Plans to gain military superiority over the USSR and other countries of socialism are openly prepared there. The United States resorts to unceremonious interference in the affairs of other nations, imposing on them the American way of life, and is trying, in fact, to gain world domination. This is the true root of evil perpetrated in the world, the evil which threatens the very existence of mankind .

We proceed from the premise that the historical competition of the two social systems, the struggle of ideas is quite a natural phenomenon stemming from the very fact of the existence of socialism and capitalism. But we are emphatically against this historical confrontation being directed at curtailing peaceful cooperation and the more so switched to the plane of nuclear war.

In conditions when the whole of mankind is threatened by nuclear catastrophe it is the duty of all who deal with the adoption of political decisions to put concern for the preservation of peace above everything else. Is it not time for the American leaders to display more political restraint, responsibility and common sense?

This relates first of all to the most pressing need of the day - to prevent a new cycle of the nuclear-missile race, to avert war.

The countries of socialism approach these questions with the highest sense of responsibility. Our proposals have been outlined in a number of joint documents, including in the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states. They provide both for the removal of the material means of waging war and for the creation of political barriers to unleashing war. They take into account the lawful interests of the security both of the European peoples and of the peoples of the whole world. To this day the NATO countries are avoiding giving an answer to the new peace initiatives of the socialist states.

We have stated more than once our readiness to consider any other initiatives based on the principle of the equality and equal security of the sides. No attempt to violate this principle has any chance of success. We will not be deceived.

The present moment is a very responsible one: one just has to pull a string and the ball will start rolling. And the deployment of the American "Pershing" missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe is capable of playing exactly such a role. If, contrary to all arguments of reason, matters will go in this direction, then a chain reaction is inevitable. The USSR, the GDR, the other Warsaw Treaty countries will be compelled to take reply measures.

I would not like to think that such a prospect suits the American leadership. But how then must one assess its statements and actions? For it is clearly realised in Washington that neither the "zero" nor the "interim" options, designed to secure the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and to give the United States military superiority in Europe, can serve as a basis for a just settlement acceptable to both sides.

Likewise, the position of the governments of some other NATO countries cannot but cause perplexion. It is known, for instance, that the FRG statesmen have repeatedly expressed agreement that war should never again be unleashed from German soil. How can this be

squared with support for the plans to deploy American missiles on West German soil? For these are first-strike weapons. Besides, the decision to fire the missiles would be made by those who are across the ocean.

The Soviet Union has stated readiness not to have in Europe a single missile and a single plane more than possessed today by NATO countries. We are told that in this event the Soviet Union would have more missile nuclear warheads. Alright, we are prepared to reach agreement on the equality of nuclear potentials in Europe both as regards delivery vehicles and warheads with due account, of course, for the corresponding armaments of Britain and France.

In other words, we stand for the USSR to have no more missiles and warheads mounted on them than on the side of NATO in each mutually agreed-upon period. In the event of a reduction of the number of warheads on British and French missiles, the number of warheads on our medium-range missiles would be cut by as much. The same approach would be applied also to the aviation systems of this class deployed in Europe. Thereby an approximate equality would be maintained between the USSR and NATO both as regards medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, that is missiles and aircraft, and by the number of warheads carried by them. More than that, this equality would be on a much lower level than now.

I particularly want to stress that the fulfilment of this new proposal would bring about a situation when in the European part of the Soviet Union we would have much fewer medium-range missiles and warheads on them than before 1976 when we did not have SS-20 missiles.

Those who will again say "no" also to this our proposal will assume grave responsibility before the peoples of Europe and the whole world because every week, every day lost for the attainment of agreement increase the nuclear danger.

All the peoples and governments must realise the extent of this danger and do everything to protect peace, to turn the development of events back in the direction of detente.

From our side we are doing everything within our power for this. And here, and I want to emphasise this, we have a full unity of views and intentions with the German comrades".

In conclusion Yuri Andropov proposed a toast to comrade Honecker, the members of the GDR party and state delegation, the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR and the GDR, the new successes of the cause of socialism, and peace in Europe and in the whole world.

Defence

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TO IMMEDIATE FCO

TELEGRAM NUMBER 463 OF 4 MAY 83

INFO PRIORITY UKDEL NATO , WASHINGTON, PARIS, BONN, ROME, THE HAGUE, BRUSSELS, OSLO.

ROUTINE INFO SOFIA, BELGRADE, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, EAST BERLIN, WARSAW, PRAGUE.

SAVING OTHER NATO POSTS, ULAN BATOR, TOKYO, PEKING.

YOUR TEL NO 371 (NOT TO ALL): INF: ANDROPOV ON WARHEADS.

1. IN HIS DINNER SPEECH FOR HONECKER ON 3 MAY ANDROPOV SPOKE AT SOME LENGTH ABOUT INF. HIS KEY POINT WAS A 'NEW PROPOSAL' ON WARHEAD EQUALITY. ON THIS HE SAID THAT THE SOVIET UNION WAS PREPARED TO REACH AGREEMENT ON THE EQUALITY OF NUCLEAR POTENTIALS IN EUROPE BOTH AS REGARDS DELIVERY VEHICLES AND WARHEADS WITH DUE ACCOUNT FOR THE CORRESPONDING ARMAMENTS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE. ' ' IN OTHER WORDS WE STAND FOR THE POSSESSION BY THE USSR OF NO MORE MISSILES AND WARHEADS MOUNTED ON THEM THAN ON THE SIDE OF NATO IN EACH MUTUALLY AGREED PERIOD. IN THE EVENT OF A REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF WARHEADS ON BRITISH AND FRENCH MISSILES, THE NUMBER OF WARHEADS ON OUR MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES WOULD BE CUT BY AS MUCH. THE SAME APPROACH WOULD BE APPLIED ALSO TO THE AVIATION SYSTEMS OF THIS CLASS DEPLOYED IN EUROPE ' '.

2. ANDROPOV'S OTHER POINT ON INF INCLUDED:

- (A) THE FULFILLMENT OF THIS NEW PROPOSAL WOULD MEAN THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD MUCH FEWER MEDIUM RANGE MISSILES AND WARHEADS ON THEM THAN BEFORE 1976 WHEN THE SOVIET UNION HAD NO SS20S:
- (B) IN THE EVENT OF PERSHING AND CRUISE DEPLOYMENT A CHAIN REACTION WAS INEVITABLE. THE USSR, GDR AND OTHER WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES WOULD BE COMPELLED TO TAKE MEASURES IN RESPONSE:
- (C) NEITHER THE ZERO NOR THE INTERIM OPTIONS COULD SERVE AS A BASIS FOR A SETTLEMENT ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH SIDES:

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