

Magyar Országos Levéltár (MOL) – Hungarian National Archive

KÜM TŰK 1984, IV. fej., ANGLIA, 30. doboz

**0080/10 A magyar-angol kapcsolatok (Kádár et. részére) – Anglo-Hungarian relations
[under it handwriting with pencil: "For Cr Kádár"]**

Cover page:

Anglo-Hungarian Relations

KÜM TŰK 6-13, 0080/10, 1984

Page 1: Hungarian Foreign Office, Strictly Confidential

Handwritten notes inside the cover:

"The 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008, 0009 copies have been scrapped. 1985/12/3 illegible signature"

"Cr Kádár will also receive biography and characterisation. Signature of Ábriné 1/6"

"After clearing I want to receive it back once more! Together with biography! 1/9 E [probably Cr Esztergályos]"

"The attached material entitled "political image" does not suit the title. It should reflect her political sidings. I requested that this [illegible, sg. with "work"] be worked in from the press manifestations. Please, do this urgently, and I shall receive it by 1/12 tomorrow. 1/11 E"

"We attach the requested material. Signature of Ábriné 1/11"

"1 copy has been taken out for Cr Kádár. 1/17. Kné"

pencil, different handwriting: "1 copy at Cr Esztergályos" crossed out with pencil, next to it with different handwriting: "back 02. 06."

"1 copy Marjai"

"1 copy II. Ter. (Willi Stoph - seen)" [East German Prime Minister]

"Photocopied copies in the ref. doc. Signature of Ábriné 2/27"

Document 1

Page 1

FOREIGN OFFICE
0080/10/1984

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL!

ANGLO-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS

Anglo-Hungarian relations are orderly, stable, no serious unsolved problems exist. Even during the more tense times in international relations, we have been able to conserve our results along with maintaining dialogue.

Relations between the two countries are active. In recent years mutual visits have taken place between several government representatives, businessmen, academic and industrial specialists. With the Prime Minister's visit relations will reach the highest level.

Our economic and trade relations developed in a satisfactory manner until 1980, with the United Kingdom being the fourth biggest partner in our export and the fifth biggest partner in our import. Relations started to stagnate in 1981 and thus the United Kingdom fell back to eighth place in our export and seventh place in our import with our developed Western partners. The trade deficit significantly grew in the early 80's and while this deficit differs it is still significant. (In 1983 total trade turnover was 134 million pounds sterling, with Hungarian import standing at 84 million and export at 50 million pounds sterling).

There are no unresolved family unification and humanitarian issues.

Cultural relations are lively and multi-level. There is noticeable development in our technological and academic relations, to this allude several joint events, reciprocate visits by experts, exchange student grants and academic conferences.

1983 saw a slight increase in visits from the United Kingdom in our country, with a figure that will be of somewhere above 25 thousand.

Budapest, January 16, 1984

Document 2

[The folder contains an identical copy of Document 1, numbered "0010." In the right hand corner it is noted that 10 copies of the document were created.]

Document 3

Page 1

Margaret Hilda THATCHER

Born on October 13, 1925 in Grantham, Midlands, England.

Her father is Alfred Robert, grocer, mayor of Grantham, prefect and member of the city council.

Married to Denis Thatcher in 1951.

Mother of two children.

She studied with a grant at Oxford University, where she acquired a diploma and an academic degree in chemical engineering. As a university student she was the leader of Oxford University's Conservative Alliance.

Between 1947-51 she worked as a chemist, researching at an industrial company, during which she studied law. In 1953 she graduated as a lawyer.

Member of Parliament from 1959.

1961-64: Department of Social Affairs, one of the parliamentary under-secretaries.

1966-70 Member of the Conservative Party's "Shadow Cabinet". She is involved in many fields: social matters, housing, property, fuel and energy affairs, transport, education, financial matters.

In June 1970 Education and Academic Cabinet Minister and at the same time member of the Privy Council.

February-December 1974 Conservative Party's "Shadow Cabinet" Secretary of State for the Environment, then Shadow Chancellor from December 1974 – February 1975.

Leader of the Conservative Party from February 1975

In May 1979 - following the Conservative Party's election victory – became prime minister. The 1983 elections reinforced her position.

Page 2

Born into a middle-class family, Margaret Thatcher's political career was not only assisted by her own talents and ambition, but also by her husband's assets. With her *[original Hungarian: "in her person"]* the right wing of the Conservative Party gained power in British politics.

She is determined to consistently execute plans along her political lines. Tough, intelligent and educated interlocutor. She has managed to gain the support of big capital for her monetary fiscal policies. The long term aim of these policies is to get the country's economy back on its feet by curbing the rights of the trade unions by cutting back on the achievements of "welfare state".

She is shrewdly anti-communist. Shortly after being elected as the leader of the party, the speech delivered on January 19, 1976 started an anti-soviet and anti-detente campaign with a tone that was almost unprecedented in international relations at that time. This was to be typical in her later speeches as well. She believes that dialogue with the Soviet Union can only be conducted from a position of strength. She firmly stands by the traditional ally, the United States along with strengthening links with the Western alliance. In the European

Economic Community she firmly takes steps to change discrimination against her country (budgetary issues, agriculture).

Due to the deteriorating situation in international relations and perhaps just as importantly, because of certain events which have directly affected her country, she has been forced to partly review her previous stance. Certain shifts in emphasis can be experienced in her speeches. Despite her anti-Soviet feelings she has nowadays begun to frequently and seriously emphasise the need for dialogue in the East-West context and - along with continuing the ideological war - with the Soviet Union.

Document 4

FOREIGN OFFICE

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL!

THE CURRENT SITUATION OF ANGLO-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS

For the discussion between Comrade János Kádár and prime minister Margaret Thatcher
/3 February 1984/

- Anglo-Hungarian relations are orderly, they steadily develop, no serious unsolved problems exist. Even during the more tense times in international relations we have been able to conserve our results along with maintaining dialogue.

- With the prime minister's visit our relations raised to the highest level so far.

- The two countries' relations are vivid. In the last years *[this part has been added by a typewriter after having typed the original version]* on the Hungarian part Comrades József Marjai, Péter Veress, Árpád Pullai, Emil Schulüeisz *[most probably this is a typo, the correct name is Emil Schultheisz]* visited Great Britain, on the British part Peter Rees, minister of Foreign Commerce, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, Sir Anthony Joliffe, Lord Mayor of London visited our country. Besides, several British businessmen's, scientific and industrial professionals' visits took place mutually. *[sentence has been rewritten to this form]*

- Our economic and trade relations developed in a satisfactory manner until 1980, - the United Kingdom being the fourth [biggest] partner in our export and the [fifth] biggest partner in our import. Relations started to stagnate in 1981 and thus the United Kingdom *["United Kingdom" inserted later into the text by typing]* fell back to eighth place in our export and seventh place in our import with our developed Western partners. The trade deficit significantly grew in the early 80's and while this deficit differs it is still significant.

Page 2

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- The main reason[s] for the unfavourable shaping of Hungarian export are the economic regression and the Common Market's agricultural policy. Besides this, our textile and steel export to the United Kingdom fall under quantitative restriction. We have moral objection against the maintenance of certain, although in a narrow circle, discriminative – which prevents our export – contingents. At the moment 4-5% of our export to Great Britain falls under such restriction, we claim its total and final abolition.

Data of Anglo-Hungarian date: /English statistics/
/value: million pound sterling/

	1980	1981	1982	1983 /estimated/
total turnover	112,3	125,2	121,5	134,0
export	43,3	41,0	44,1	50,0
import	69,0	84,2	77,4	84,0
balance	-25,7	-43,2	-33,3	-34,0

- There are no unresolved family unification and humanitarian issues.

- The vivacity of our cultural relations is shown by the different events organised in each other's countries: exhibitions, film weeks, symposiums of book publishing and of librarians [*original Hungarian expression "librarian cases"*], conferences of historians, economic and political round table conferences, musical programmes.

- There is a noticeable improvement in our technical and scientific relations, this is proved by several joint events, exchange of professionals, scholarship exchanges, scientific seats and cooperations.

- In 1983 there was a slight increase in the number of visitors to our country, it is going to be a bit more than 20 thousand. /1980: 20.197, 1981: 22.058, 1982: 24.788/

6 January 1984

[Translator's note: Document 5 is the same as Document 4, though with several crossings-out and notes. There is no signature on the document. Text between angle brackets <> was crossed out.]

Document 5

Page 1

FOREIGN OFFICE

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL!

THE <CURRENT SITUATION OF> ANGLO-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS

<For the discussion between Comrade János Kádár and prime minister Margaret Thatcher /3 February 1984/>

<- >Anglo-Hungarian relations are orderly, <they steadily develop,> no ["more added to the text"] serious unsolved problems exist. Even during the more tense [*original world: "complex"*] times in international relations we have been able to conserve our results along with maintaining dialogue.

- With the prime minister's visit our relations raised to the highest level so far. [*this part it indicated to be put at the end of the next paragraph*]

- The two countries' relations are vivid. In the last years <on the Hungarian part Comrades József Marjai, Péter Veress, Árpád Pullai, Emil Schultheisz [*most probably this is a typo, the correct name is Emil Schultheisz*] visited Great Britain, on the British part Peter Rees, minister of Foreign Commerce, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, Sir Anthony Joliffe, Lord Mayor of London visited our country. Besides, several British> [*"more members of government" included*] businessmen's, scientific and industrial professionals' ["mutual" included] visits took place <mutually>.

<-> Our economic and trade relations developed in a satisfactory manner until 1980, - the United Kingdom being the fourth [biggest] partner in our export and the [fifth] biggest partner in our import. Relations started to stagnate in 1981 [number corrected from "1980"] and thus the United Kingdom [*"United Kingdom" inserted later into the text by typing*] fell back to eighth place in our export and seventh place in our import with our developed Western partners. The trade deficit significantly grew in the early 80's and while this deficit differs it is still significant.

[*Here a handwritten note is inserted, in writing not similar to Ábriné's or to Cr Esztergályos or Nagy Lajos's: "In 1983 the total turnover 134 million within which import impact was 84 million and the export was 50 million English pound sterling."*]

Page 2

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<- The main reason[s] for the unfavourable shaping of Hungarian export are the economic regression and the Common Market's agricultural policy. Besides this, our textile and steel export to the United Kingdom fall under quantitative restriction. We have moral objection

against the maintenance of certain, although in a narrow circle, discriminative – which prevents our export – contingents. At the moment 4-5% of our export to Great Britain falls under such restriction, we claim its total and final abolition.

Data of Anglo-Hungarian date: /English statistics/
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	1980	1981	1982	1983 /estimated/
total turnover	112,3	125,2	121,5	134,0
export	43,3	41,0	44,1	50,0
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balance	-25,7	-43,2	-33,3	-34,0

-> There are no unresolved family unification and humanitarian issues.

- The vivacity of our cultural relations is shown by the different events organised in each other's countries: exhibitions, film weeks, symposiums of book publishing and of librarians [*original Hungarian expression "librarian cases"*], conferences of historians, economic and political round table conferences, musical programmes. [*everything crossed out, only one sentence created: "Our cultural relations are rather vivid and manifold."*]

<-> There is a noticeable improvement in our technical and scientific relations, this is proved by several joint events, exchange of professionals, scholarship exchanges, scientific seats and cooperations.

<-> In 1983 there was a slight increase in the number of visitors to our country, it is going to be a bit more than 20 thousand. </1980: 20.197, 1981: 22.058, 1982: 24.788/>

6 January 1984

[Translator's note: The last document in the folder seems to be an earlier version of the second page of document 3, which contains some crossed out parts, indicated by angle brackets <>]

Document 6

Born into a middle-class family, Margaret Thatcher's political career was not only assisted by her own talents and ambition, but also by her husband's assets. <She became a member of Parliament in 1959, following this she had several important functions: Cabinet minister, from February 1975 leader of the Conservative Party, prime minister from 1979.> With her [*original Hungarian: "in her person"*] the right wing of the Conservative Party gained power in British politics.

She is determined to consistently execute plans along her political lines. <She eliminated everyone from the leadership who were against her politics.> Tough, intelligent and educated interlocutor. She has managed to gain the support of big capital for her monetary fiscal policies. The long term aim of these policies is to get the country's economy back on its feet by curbing the rights of the trade unions by [*"by" is added to the text by handwriting*] cutting back on the achievements of "welfare state".

<Concerning her foreign political manifestations and views> She is shrewdly anti-communist <and reactionary>. Shortly after being elected as the leader of the party, the speech delivered on January 19, 1976 started an anti-Soviet and anti-detente campaign with a tone that was almost unprecedented in <the more relaxed> international relations at that time. This was to be typical in her later speeches as well. <This characterised her later speeches as well, and with her almost maniac anti-Sovietism she “merited” the “iron-lady” denomination. She blamed the Soviet Union for the problems showing [*i.e. appearing*] in the international situation.> She believes that dialogue with the Soviet Union can only be conducted from a position of strength. She firmly stands by the traditional ally, the United States along with strengthening links with the Western alliance. In the European Economic Community she firmly takes steps to change discrimination against her country /budgetary issues, agriculture/.

Due to the deteriorating situation in international relations and perhaps just as importantly, because of certain events which have directly affected her country, she has been forced to partly review her previous stance. Certain shifts in emphasis can be experienced in her speeches. Despite her anti-Soviet feelings she has nowadays begun to frequently and seriously emphasise the need for dialogue in the East-West context and - along with continuing the ideological war - with the Soviet Union.