

PRIME MINISTER

YOUR VISIT TO HUNGARY: SPEECHES

As you know, we cannot now give the speech to the Academy of Sciences.

There remains your speech to the Banquet. The Hungarians want to translate it and print it in advance for distribution to the dinner guests and we are asked to let them have the text by about 30 January. We have set aside space in the diary for discussion of the speech. I attach a first draft which you may want to look at now.

I also have a draft which had been prepared for your speech to the Academy of Sciences. You may want to make use of this on another occasion.

A.J.C.

20 January 1984



10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister.

I attach a draft speech for
Hungary based on our talk
last night.

I will take copies to home to
work on - and we have set
aside some time on Saturday
morning.

A. & C. $\frac{26}{1}$

I think that at some
point I must make ^{clear} ~~clear~~ how
much we value our way of life
and that there could be no strict
form it.

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H.A. $\frac{27}{1}$

HUNGARY: DRAFT SPEECH

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Prime Minister,

Thank you for your kind words and generous hospitality.

This is my first visit to Hungary - and the first visit by a British Prime Minister to your country.

"Örülök hogy itt vagyok Budapesten.

The histories of Britain and Hungary have touched at many points.

The authors of your Golden Bull of 1220 were, I believe much influenced by the authors of our Magna Carta in 1215. Lajos Kossuth enjoyed a triumphant tour of Britain in 1851. He remained in London for several years, ~~and a street is still named after him.~~

Several of your great musicians knew Britain well. Haydn, born in Austria and adopted by Hungary, gave many concerts in England. Liszt, too, began his international career in my country.

Before I left London I was shown, in my room at the House of Commons, an engraving of the fine Parliament Buildings, constructed in Budapest at the end of the last century - the design clearly inspired by our own Palace of Westminster.

In modern times, different activities have brought us together. *In a famous match ~~you~~ some 30 years ago, you* Perhaps you no longer beat us 6-3 at Wembley.

And ~~But~~ your prowess on the football field is still legendary in Britain. And a modern story about Britain, perhaps also destined to become a legend, was carried forward on the ice in Budapest three weeks ago - the only ice, ~~I hope,~~ in our relationship.

Mr. Prime Minister, in the year 1000, St. Stephen was crowned as the first Christian King of Hungary. He is described in our history books - and perhaps in yours - as the founder and architect of the first independent realm of Hungary. In my words to you tonight I want to look - not back to that millennium - but forward to the next, to the year 2000.

THE CHALLENGE

We are but 16 years from that point. It will inevitably be a time when the peoples of the world take stock ~~and examine the balance sheet.~~ They will ask what the human race has achieved; what it should have achieved; and what it might have prevented.

We here - you, the government and people of Hungary - we in Britain - the peoples of the wider world - have the opportunity to affect the judgement that will be made in sixteen years' time. Our actions will be the subject of special scrutiny for good or ill. We must ask ourselves,

/ today

today in 1984, ^{these} ~~three~~ questions.

How with our differing histories, experiences and beliefs do we ensure that we progress towards a better life for our peoples? Better in the sense that they can pursue their ^{own} ambitions and hopes ~~through their own efforts~~ ^{to} achieve a higher standard of living and a better quality of life.

How can we ensure that each nation can ^{shape} ~~pursue~~ its own destiny - a destiny in keeping with the character and ~~history~~ ^{heritage} of its people?

How can we promote ^{a secure peace} ~~greater stability and security~~ and that freedom from fear which so many of our predecessors have sought?

That is the challenge. ~~Life without challenge is a~~ ~~poor thing.~~

THE RESPONSE

And the response?

Statesmen and governments throughout the world have the duty to lead their peoples towards the millenium: to lead them, not to be the prisoners of events, still less to be seduced by empty panaceas. We must wrestle with the world as it is, not as we might like it to be. If each, or most,

of the current generation of leaders can say at the end of their working lives that they have improved things - and if their peoples agree with them - that will be true progress. When the searchlight is trained on us in the year 2000 then, if we have achieved that much, we can be satisfied.

We shall pursue our goal in differing ways. We in Britain believe passionately in certain fundamental values. We shall always try to pursue and further them. You in Hungary have a different experience and a different philosophy. But we have common interests which we can pursue together. *You do not have to change your beliefs to* ~~it is not necessary to yield up one's~~ beliefs to reach out the hand of friendship and co-operation. ~~Friendship is not exclusive.~~ The fact that a country belongs to a particular alliance does not mean that it cannot seek co-operation with countries outside that alliance.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

In pursuing our goals we have at our disposal unprecedented scientific and technological resources. There is no ~~need~~ *place* for pessimism. I am tired of pessimism. Think of 1945 when Europe was in ruins. Twice in thirty years Europeans had spent huge resources on murderous conflicts which threatened to destroy the economic and social progress promised by the industrial revolution. And yet, in the two generations since 1945, we have exchanged post-war rubble for the highest standard of living our peoples have ever enjoyed.

The twentieth century began with the combustion engine, has moved into space exploration and will end - with what? Such is the pace of technological change that we cannot answer the question. But we have the resources - and if we also have imagination, will and common sense the world of 2000 will be a world of greater opportunity, more freedom of choice, less hardship, less poverty, less misery.

L'Europe.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

But for that to come about, other conditions must be satisfied. There must be greater stability, greater security - and above all peace.

I come to Hungary at a time when the political landscape of our own continent, and of others, is clouded. We have already ^{had} the chance to tell each other something of the aims of our government and of our hopes, as well as our fears, about international developments. ^{Today} We ~~may~~ stand on different sides of a political divide - operate different social systems, belong to different alliances. ^{But} the search for stability, security and peace unites us.

^{One} ~~Our~~ great test of leadership in the next seventeen years will be the imagination and determination we bring to the tasks of arms control and disarmament. We shall need political will as well as mutual respect. Mutual respect - for it is useless to suppose that East or West will agree to arms control agreements unless those agreements make

equal demands of us all. Both sides must be serious about securing practicable and verifiable measures. We must take account of each other's security concerns - ~~if we seek only unilateral advantages~~, ^{effort} no useful agreement is possible. But with a proper ^{regard} ~~respect~~ for each other's concerns a wide range of agreement in the nuclear, conventional and chemical fields should be within our grasp.

I emphasise in Budapest tonight the absolute sincerity of Britain and of Britain's allies in the search for such agreements. The need is urgent. The burden of defence expenditure ^{rises} ~~is escalating~~. New technologies are moving very ^{long's new more} fast. ^{until} ~~Weapons that were fiction yesterday are fact today and ^{and generation done now} already ^{hitherto} outdated tomorrow.~~ There is a deep yearning amongst our peoples to ~~control this~~ process, particularly in the nuclear field. Now is precisely the wrong time for there to be a hiatus in the most important negotiations between East and West.

PEACE

Mr. Prime Minister, as we get nearer to the millennium those who remember the horrors of war will be fewer. For those of us who know those horrors - and our generation in your country and mine know them too well - the commitment to peace is passionate. The world's youth wants peace too - but in most cases not because they have themselves lived through

the tragic suffering and devastation of war. They must never do so.

Despite the worries in the minds of those who contemplate the arsenals of nuclear and conventional arms, and the lack of adequate contact between East and West I believe that the miracle of life is so tenacious that man will never destroy it. And as leaders we must ensure that they never seek to.

If between us, we can use these sixteen years to build a more prosperous, more stable and more peaceful world, we shall bequeath a precious legacy to the new millennium.