## DIS/SOVIET ARMS CONTROL TALKS | EAST WEST US | SOVIET MELATIONS

PS
FS/LADY YOUNG
PS/MR RENTON
PS/PUS
MR DEREK THOMAS
MR GOODALL
MR RATFORD
MR CATFORD
MR FEARN

HD/DEFENCE D HD/ACDD HD/SOVIET D

RESIDENT CLERK

MR POWELL, NO TO DOWNING ST

MR D NICHOLIS, DUS(P)

MR D NPS(E)

MOD

DACU

ON EAST WEST DIST.

ADVANCE COPY

73.1.85

RR BUCHA

FM VHENN TO FCOLN 041924Z NOV GRS 1470

CONFREENDIAL

FM VOENNA

TO MMEDIATE FCO

TELNO 168

OF 041924Z NOVEMBER 1986

MINFO MAMEDIATE MOSCOW, WASHINGTON, UKDEL NATO, UKDIS GENEVA

MINFO ROUTINE PRAGUE, BUDAPEST, SOFIA, WARSAW, BUCHAREST

MINFO SAVING EC POSTS

FOLLOWING FROM PREVATE SECRETARY

BILATERAL MEETING WITH SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER: ARMS CONTROL

SUMMARY

SECRETARY OF STATE URGES REMOVAL OF LINKAGE BETWEEN SDI AND
START/HINF SEMICOLON STRESSES THAT REDUCTION BEYOND 50 PER CENT OF
OFFENSIVE NUCLEAR WEAPONS SYSTEMS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY AGREEMENT
ON CONVENTIONAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS. SHEVARDNADZE RESTATES LINKAGE
WITH SDI, ADMITTING CHANGE IN SOVIET POSITION, URGES BRITAIN AND
FRANCE TO JOIN IN NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT PROCESS, AND STATES READINESS
TO MAKE PROGRESS ON CONVENTIONAL FORCES ON BASIS OF PUDAPEST
PROPOSALS. RUSSIANS READY TO ACCEPT BRITISH PROPOSAL ON CW AS PASHS
FOR DISCUSSION.

DETAIL

2. THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAD ONE HOUR WITH SHEVARDNADZE THIS MORNING. THIS TELEGRAM RECORDS DISCUSSIONS ON ARMS CONTROL ASSUES. MIFT RECORDS DISCUSSIONS ON OTHER MATTERS.

3. THE SECRETARY OF STATE SAID THAT HE WAS GLAD TO HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW THE ARMS CONTROL FIELD FOLLOWING BE REYKJAVIKK MEETING. WE HOPED THAT HT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO PUSH FOR THE ENERGETICALLY TO REACH AGREEMENTS HIN SPECIFIC AREAS.

ENERGETICALLY TO REACH AGREEMENTS IN SPECIFIC AREAS. WE WERE CONCERNED ABOUT THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF A LINK BETWEEN INF AND OTHER ARMS CONTROL AREAS, AND SDI. WE BELIEVED THAT AN AGREEMENT OUGHT TO BE POSSIBLE ON A ZERO-ZERO BASIS ON INF IN STRATEGIC WEAPONS, AND ALSO THE PROSPECT OF 50 PER CENT CUTS IN STRATEGIC WEAPONS, AND ALSO THE STEP BY STEP PATH FOR A DIMINUTION OF NUCLEAR TESTING.

4. HOWEVER, REDUCTIONS IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS MUST BE MATCHED BY THE ACHIEVEMENT OF BALANCE IN CONVENTIONAL FORCES AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS. VERIFICATION REMAINED OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE. WE WELCOMED GORBACHEV'S AGREEMENT IN REYKJAVIK THAT FRENCH AND BRITTISH NUCLEAR FORCES WERE NOT RELEVANT TO DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION.

5. SHEVARDNADZE SAID THAT THE RUSSIANS REGARDED THE SATUATION AS HAVING CHANGED QUALITATIVELY IN REYKJAVIK. THE SOVIET UNION'S VIEW HAFD THEREFORE ALSO CHANGED. THIS WAS WHY THE SOVET UNION TRESTED THAT ALL PARTS OF THE ECUATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THE ABM TREATY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS A PACKAGE. AT REYKJAVIK FOR THE FIRST THME IT HAD BEEEN ESSENTIALLY AGREED BETWEEN THE TWO SEDES THAT ALL NUCLEAR ARSENALS SHOULD BE VERTUALLY ELIMINATED BY 1996. THIS INCLUDED PROGRESS TO ABOLISH STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE SYSTEMS HA TWO STAGES. ALSO FOR THE FIRST THME BASHC AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED ON THE ELAMINATION OF MEDIUM RANGE MISSILES IN EUROPE. AND ON HOW TO RESOLVE THE ASIAN ANGLE. IT WAS THE FARST TIME THE SOVIET UNION HAD AGREED TO SET ASIDE THE CUESTION OF PRITISH AND FRENCH ARSENALS. REYKJAVIK WAS ALSO THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1972 THAT THE TWO SIDES HAD AGREED ON A PERIOD OF NON-WITHDRAWAL FROM THE ARMT. 6. THERE WAS THEREFORE A NEW SITUATION. THE SOVIET UNION PELIEVED THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO DEPARTURE FROM WHAT HAD FEEN AGREED AT REYKJAVIK. THEY HOPED AND EXPECTED THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD ADOPT MORE REASONABLE POSITIONS IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEW SITUATION. ALL COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY NUCLEAR POWERS, SHOULD EVALUATE THEIR OWN PLACE IN THE HISTORICAL PROCESS OF RIDDING THE WORLD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. GIVEN THAT BRITISH AND FRENCH NUCLEAR WEAPONS WERE NOT ONE OF THE MAJOR FORCES, THE REMOVAL OF SOVIET AND US ANTERMEDIATE PANGE MISSILES FROM EUROPE WOULD MEAN THAT THE SUBSTANTIVE FORCES THERE HAD BEEN ELAMINATED. HE WOULD HAVE EXPECTED A DIFFERENT REACTION TO THIS FROM THE UK: FOR INSTANCE THE UK COULD HAVE SAID THAT THE PRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD JOIN IN THE PROCESS, FOR EXAMPLE IN THE PERIOD 1988-1992. HT COULD ALSO HAVE SAID THAT INT VOULD ELIMINATE HTS BALLISTIC MASSILES, OR WOULD NOT PROCEED WITH PENEVAL OF ATS SYSTEMS. SO COULD THE FRENCH. THE ELIMINATION OF PUCLEAR WEAPONS DEMANDED THAT ALL NUCLEAR POWERS SHOULD TAKE PAPT.

7. THE SOVIET UNION AGREED ON THE NEED TO DEAL WITH CONVENTIONAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS. THE WARSAW PACT ALREADY HAD A PROGRAMME WHICH HAD BEEN PUT FORWARD FOR DISCUSSION, AND THEY PELIEVED THAT THERE WOULD BE AN APPROPRIATE RESPONSE FROM NATO WHICH WOULD LEAD TO A REDUCTION. THEY HAD ALSO SAID THAT MILITARY DOCTRINES SHOULD BE REVISED, SIGNIFYING THEIR READINESS TO DISCUSS THIS.

8. ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS THERE WERE GOOD PROSPECTS OF PROGRESS. THE

8. ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS THERE WERE GOOD PROSPECTS OF PROGRESS. THE SOVIET UNION WAS READY TO TAKE THE PRITISH PROPOSALS AS A BASIS FOR FURTHER DISCUSSIONS.

9. THE MAIN OBSTACLE REMAINED SET, AND EVERYONE SHOULD MAKE THEIR ATTITUDE TO THIS PROGRAMME CLEAR. THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAD PREVIOUSLY TOLD HIM THAT THE SOVIET UMION SHOULD NOT OBJECT TO AN SDI PROGRAMME OF AN EXCLUSIVELY RESEARCH CHARACTER. THE SOVIET

SDE PROGRAMME OF AN EXCLUSEVELY RESEARCH CHARACTER. THE SOVIET UNION HAD LISTENED TO US AND HAD THEREFORE AGREED TO A SCHENTIFIC RESEARCH PROGRAMME, AND TO A PROAD INTERPRETATION OF QUOTE LABORATORY RESEARCH UNQUOTE, WHICH COULD TAKE PLACE WITHIN LAFORATORIES, USING THE LATTER TERM IN ILTS PROADEST SENSE. THIS WOULD MACLUDE THE PRODUCTION OF MODELS, MOCK UPS AND PROTOTYPES OF ABM SYSTEMS, HINCLUDING SPACE SYSTEMS. THIS WAS A GESTUPE TO THE PRESIDENT IN VIEW OF HIS PERSONAL COMMITMENT. 10. THE SECRETARY OF STATE SAID THAT WE RECOGNISED THAT REYKJAVAK HAD BEEN AN IMPORTANT MEETING. HE REAFFARMED THE IMPORTANCE OF MAKING PROGRESS ON SDI WITHIN THE ABMT FRAMEWORK, BOTH ON THE DURATION OF OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE ABMT, AND ON DEFINITIONS OF RESEARCH. OUR HMPRESSION WAS THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD PROPOSED A NAPROWER RATHER THAN BROADER DEFINITION OF RESEARCH. 11. ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS, WE WERE GLAD THE RUSSHANS WERE READY TO HAVE DISCUSSIONS ON THE PASIS OF OUR PROPOSAL. 12. HT WAS IMPORTANT THAT THERE SHOULD ALSO BE AGREEMENT AND RESTPAINT ON TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS. THE TOTAL ELIMINATION OF STRATEGIC WEAPONS COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED APART FROM THE QUESTHON OF MEALANCE IN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS. THERE WAS A SERVOUS IMPALANCE IN CONVENTIONAL WEAPOPHS BETWEEN THE ALLMANCES NOW. THE BUDAPEST PROPOSALS HAD BEEN PUT FORWARD ON THE EASIS THAT THERE WAS ALREADY A BALANCE: WE STRONGLY DISAGREED. TO MAKE DISCUSSION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS POSSIBLE THE SOVIET UNION WOULD HAVE TO GO MUCH FURTHER THAN HT HAD IN THE PAST ON DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION. THIS HAD BEEN THE PROBLEM ON MEFR. AGREEMENT ON CONVENTIONAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS WAS THE ESSENTHAL PREREQUISHTE OF COING PEYOND A 50 PER CENT CUT HIN STATEGIC WEAPONS. OTHERWISE HT WOULD NOT BRING SECURATY TO EUROPE. 13. SHEVARDNADZE REPEATED THAT SOONER OR LATER THE UK WOULD HAVE TO SAY WHAT POSITION WE INTENDED TO TAKE ON THE PROCESS OF ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE SAID THAT THIS WAS WHY WE HAD STRESSED THE VIITAL RELEVANCE TO THIS OF REDUCTIONS IN CONVENTIONAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS. SHEVARDNADZE SUGGESTED THAT WE DID NOT WISH TO TAKE A CLEAR LINE ON OUR ATTITUDE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS. ON TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS THE POSITION AT REYKJAVIK HAD BEEN CLEAR. "F THERE COULD BE AGREEMENT ON STRATEGIC WEAPONS, AND ON HAF ON A ZERO-ZERO BASIS, THEN THE SOVIET UNION WOULD START NEGOTIATIONS ON TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS (THOSE LESS THAN 1,000 KMS IN RANGE). THE ELIMINATION OF INF WOULD TAKE YEARS, AND WOULD CIVE PLENTY OF THME TO FIND A SOLUTION ON TACTICAL WEAPOPNS. BUT HE AGREED THAT WITH THE ELAMINATION OF HIF (AND EVENTUALLY PROTISH BALL'ISTIC MISSILES TOO, WHICH IN HIS VIEW WE WOULD COME TO AGREE AS A LOGICAL STEP), CONVENTA-ONAL WEAPONS BECAME OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE.

14. THE SOVIET UMON COULD COUNT AS WELL AS WE COULD, AND THEY DAD NOT SEE AN IMPALANCE. THEY HAD PUT FORWARD THEIR CONCEPT OF CUT-BACKS IN EUROPE, HICLUDING CENTRAL EUROPE, AND HAD PROPOSED AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AND VERIFICATION BOTH OF THE REDUCTION PROCESS AND OF RESIDUAL FORCES AND ACTIVITIES. THEY AWAITED A RESPONSE FROM NATO. IN ADDITION COREACHEV HAD PROPOSED THAT THERE SHOULD BE WORKING GROUPS PETWEEN NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT TO TALK ABOUT TECHNICAL DETAILS OF FORCE SIZES AND WEAPONS. NATO SHOULD SPEED UP ITS RESPONSE TO THIS. SUCH WORKING GROUPS WERE NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR OVERALL DISARMAMENT REGOTIATIONS: THERE WOULD NEED TO PE A CONFERENCE WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THE NNA, BUT WORK SHOULD

TO PE A CONFERENCE WHICH WOULD ANCLUDE THE NNA, BUT WORK SHOULD START QUICKLY.

15. THE SECRETARY OF STATE SAID THAT WE WERE HIN FAVOUR OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK AS SOON AS POSSIPLE: THE NEUTRALS NEEDED TO BE HNCLUDED. BUT SENSIBLE DISCUSSION OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS MUST BE BASED ON THE FORCES OF THE TWO ALLMANCES. OUR POSITION WAS HIN SOME WAYS ANALOGOUS TO THAT OF THE SOVIET UNIONS THEY SAID THAT AGREEMENT ON STRATEGIC WEAPONS COULD NOT BE REACHED IN THE ABSENCE OF AGREEMENT ON SDIE OUR VIEW WAS THAT SUCH AGREEMENT COULD NOT BE REACHED WITHOUT AGREEMENT ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS. DISCUSSION OF THIS NEEDED TO START FROM RECOGNITION OF THE SERIOUS MMEALANCE BETWEEN NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT. SHEVARDNADZE REPEATED THAT HIS EXPERTS HAD PERSUADED HIM THAT THERE WAS ALREADY ROUGH PARITY. THE SECRETARY OF STATE SAID THAT HT WAS THIS FALSE THESIS WHICH HAD PREVENTED PROGRESS IN MEFR. SHEVARDNADZE SAND THAT THE EXPERT WORKING GROUPS SHOULD LOOK AT THE LEVEL OF TROOPS, TANKS, AHRCRAFT, ANTI-TANK WEAPONS ETC. THEIR VIEW WAS THAT TAKING THE EQUATION OVERALL, THERE WAS PARATY. THE SECRETARY OF STATE SAID THAT NEITHER OUR EXPERTS NOR OUR PUBLIC BELIEVED THIS. YOU DID NOT NEED TO BE AN EXPERT TO SEE A VERY SERIOUS IMPALANCE. SHEVARDNADZE CONCLUDED THAT THERE WAS A SERIOUS NEED TO TACKLE THESE DIFFERENT WIEW POINTS HA EXPERT WORKANG GROUPS.

16. NOW SEE MIFT (NOT TO ALL).

O'NEHALL

FCO PLEASE PASS SAWING TO EC POSTS VFLNAN 2199

NNNN

1

1