

Ref. A085/922

MR POWELL

*A.I. needs Germany suitable  
revised subject N-A-1.2  
draft. outside  
is. The draft should really only refer to the situation in Europe*

*Prime Minister  
Agree our revised draft Declaration as at A? You will want to look closely at the end of paragraph 5. C.D.P. 27/3*

With you minute of 21 March you enclosed a copy of a letter from Horst Teltschik with a draft declaration by the Economic Summit on the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War.

2. At the meeting of Personal Representatives over the weekend it was explained that the Federal Chancellor had decided to seek the comments of his partners bilaterally on the first draft. Herr Teltschik's letter is clearly a part of that process. We were told that the draft would be recast in the light of the bilateral comments and a revised version would be prepared for consideration by Personal Representatives at their next and final meeting on 19 to 21 April.

3. I subsequently had an opportunity of discussing the draft with Minister Schäuble in the Federal Chancellery on the afternoon of Monday 25 March. It was clear from his comments that although he knew about the exercise, he was not familiar with the draft; and that at this stage the draft was still very much the work of Herr Teltschik rather than of the Federal Chancellor. Herr Schäuble commented that it was a bit too long, rather repetitive and a bit too lyrical.

4. Nonetheless, Herr Teltshick's draft presents no problems of substance. It covers all the themes that ought to be covered in such a declaration. Herr Schäuble said that the Federal Chancellor would attach particular importance to the theme of having learnt the lessons of history, and to the references to the division of Europe and of Germany. The draft rightly includes references to the European Community and relations with





the developing countries. It also talks about the need for dialogue with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, and about support for arms control and disarmament.

5. Some of the language in the German draft would present us with some problems. For instance, in the second paragraph the reference to "victims of obsessive racism" and "victims of expulsion" could be difficult.? It is clearly very important to get right the references to arms control and disarmament and to the division of Europe. There is a particular problem about the reference to "social justice" in the fifth paragraph of the draft. The Prime Minister will remember that a similar phrase gave us some difficulty when we were preparing last year's declaration on democratic values. No doubt other countries will want a reference on this in this document. We could deal with the problem by repeating the phrase "social justice, obligations and rights" which was used in the London declaration.

6. In consultation with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office I have recast the draft declaration, so as to shorten it, to make it a little less "lyrical", and to make a number of detailed amendments in the drafting and presentation. The revised draft has been approved by the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary.

7. I submit the draft for the Prime Minister's approval herewith, together with the draft covering letter for you to send to Herr Teltschik.

REA

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

27 March 1985



DRAFT LETTER FROM MR POWELL TO HERR HORST  
TELTSCHIK, MINISTERIALDIRECTOR, BUNDESKANZLERAMT

With your letter of 19 March you sent Robin Butler the draft of a political declaration to be made from the Economic Summit on the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War.

We showed your draft to the Prime Minister. She has asked me to let you know that in general she feels that the draft is very much on the right lines, and covers all the themes that ought to feature in such a declaration. She felt, however, that the draft was somewhat on the long side, and perhaps a little repetitive. Tone in such a draft is of course very much a matter of taste, but for her taste the draft would gain in impact if it were a little more <sup>?</sup>sober and measured.

With this in mind, and with a number of detailed amendments in wording which she would like to accommodate, the Prime Minister has approved a revised version of the draft declaration, a copy of which I enclose herewith. She hopes that this may be of use to the Federal Chancellor in the next stage of the drafting.



She understands from her Personal Representative that the Chancellor intends the next version of the draft to be circulated for consideration at the next meeting of Personal Representatives. It would be very helpful if the revised draft could be available in capitals in advance of the meeting, so that she can give her instructions and express her views to her Personal Representative for the meeting.



DRAFT POLITICAL DECLARATION

The Heads of State or Government of Canada, the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, meeting together in Bonn on the eve of the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, remember in grief all those who lost their lives in that time, whether by acts of war or as victims of inhumanity, repression and tyranny. We acknowledge the duty we owe to their memories, and to all those who follow after them, to uphold peace, freedom and justice in our countries and in the world.

2. The end of that war was the basis for a new beginning. We have learned the lessons of history. As the sounds of battle ceased, and as all tackled the tasks of physical reconstruction and moral and spiritual renewal, the victors extended hands of reconciliation and support to the vanquished. Today, linked in a peaceful, secure and lasting friendship, we share in all our seven countries a commitment to freedom and to democratic rights and principles. We are proud that the Governments of our countries owe their legitimacy to the will of



our peoples expressed in free elections. We are proud that our people are free to say and write what they will, to practise the religions they profess, and to travel where they will. We are committed to assuring the maintenance of societies in which individual initiative and enterprise may flourish and the ideas of social justice, obligations and rights may be pursued.

3. We recognise that we can secure those aims, and meet both the opportunities and the challenges presented by technological and industrial change, more effectively in partnership than on our own. In Europe a community of like-minded nations, committed to freedom with responsibility and enterprise, is growing in number, strength and prosperity. The nations of the Pacific region are drawing ever closer together. The partnership of North America, Europe and Japan is a guarantee of peace and stability in the world.

4. Other nations that shared with ours in the sacrifices of the Second World War are divided from us by fundamental differences of political systems. According to the Charter of the United Nations, of which they as well as we are members, all countries



have a joint responsibility to maintain international peace and security. We welcome dialogue and seek understanding across the barriers that divide us. We are committed to the search for balanced and verifiable agreements on arms reductions and disarmament, in the fields of strategic nuclear weapons and intermediate-range nuclear forces, with regard to outer space, in chemical weapons and in conventional forces. Our goal is peace, with the minimum of armaments required to assure security. We seek a stable balance at the lowest possible levels of forces.

5. We deplore the divisions of Europe and of Germany that are the consequences of these fundamental differences of political systems. In our commitment to the ideals of peace and freedom, we seek by peaceful means to lower the barriers between Western and Eastern Europe, and we look forward to the establishment of an international comity in which the German nation, exercising free self-determination, need no longer be divided against its will.

6. We shall continue to seek to work with the developing countries, so as to help them to fight



hunger and disease, to build free and prosperous societies, and to take their part in the community of nations committed to peace and freedom.

7. So, as we look back to the sacrifices of the Second World War, we dedicate ourselves and our countries anew to the creation of a world in which all peoples enjoy the blessings of peace, of justice, and of freedom from oppression, want and fear; a world in which individuals are able to fulfil their responsibilities for themselves, to their families and to their communities; a world in which all nations, large and small, combine to work together for a better future for all mankind.



Econ P81: Bonn Econ Summit Pt 18.