



file R
LO3 A7E

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

3 October 1985

CHOGM: SPEAKING NOTES

I have seen the speaking notes so far submitted for the Prime Minister's use at CHOGM and have a number of immediate comments:

1. The Special Needs of Small States

I think that the Prime Minister would say that this is "guff". In any remarks she makes she would want to refer first and in specific terms to the added risks to security that come from being small. She would then want to pick out particular proposals and recommendations from the report and link them specifically to what the United Kingdom is already doing or prepared in future to do. She will also want to comment on what ever procedural proposal for handling the Secretary-General's report is likely to be before the Meeting.

2. Drugs

This has a lot of good material in it. What it lacks is a firm proposal on the specific outcome we would like to see from CHOGM itself, i.e. a statement, declaration or some such, proposing the establishment of a group to monitor developments. The content is for you and the Home Office to settle, but I am sure that the Prime Minister will want to make a specific proposal.

3. Terrorism

Once again, the Prime Minister will want more substance than is contained in this speaking note. She will want to list specific actions which the Commonwealth or its individual members should take. She will also want to mention the idea in her speech to the American Bar Association about depriving the terrorists of the oxygen of publicity.

A general point which applies to all three of these speaking notes is that they need to be less declaratory and hortatory, and directed more to arguing

/a case

- 2 -

a case in clear and logical sequence. And since they are speaking notes, the sentences need to be speakable.

4. Reply to the Toast at the Bahamas Government's Dinner.

I really don't think this is adequate. It would surely be appropriate for the Prime Minister to speak for at least 7 to 8 minutes and more imaginatively. Let's have more about the Bahamas and more about the Commonwealth.

I should be grateful for improved versions of all these speaking notes by the evening of 8 October.

I am copying this letter to Michael Stark (Cabinet Office).

CHARLES POWELL

E. Jenkinson, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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Sir Antony Acland KCMG KCVO
Permanent Under-Secretary of State

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

8 October 1985

C Powell Esq
No 10 Downing Street

EDP
P/x.

Dear Charles,

CHOGM BRIEFING: SPEAKING NOTES

/ 1 As requested in your letter of 3 October, I enclose revised "speaking notes" on the three subjects of Small States, Drugs, and Terrorism and Hijacking.

/ 2 These speaking notes are part of the Category A briefs called for by the Cabinet Office. To avoid further delay we have asked the Cabinet Office to circulate the respective supporting briefs separately, without the speaking notes (or Ministerial statements as they are called in the briefing list). I enclose "spare" copies of those three briefs now, in advance of the proper numbered copies which you will be receiving later from the Cabinet Office, because you may find them helpful in considering the texts of the statements.

/ 3 In the case of Brief A3 - Small States - I also enclose a copy of the Commonwealth Consultative Group's report "Vulnerability: Small States in the Global Society". You said in your letter that the Prime Minister would want to comment on whatever procedural proposal for handling this report is likely to be before the meeting at Nassau. We have consulted the Commonwealth Secretariat, and at present they have no procedural proposal in mind. As the supporting brief makes clear, the various recommendations in the report will have to be studied in detail, in the light of the discussion by Heads of Government.

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4 In the case of Brief A4 - Drugs - we have taken account of your suggestions on what the Prime Minister might wish to say. The speech has been re-cast in a more positive tone, recommending practical action by the Commonwealth Secretariat and a continued, informal review of the drugs situation in a Commonwealth context. We have considered with the Home Office, who are the lead department, your suggestion that the Prime Minister should propose the establishment of a further formal drugs group. For a number of reasons we decided that this should not be included in the speech.

5 There are numerous existing international and regional groups in which discussions on drugs take place and already there is a real danger of duplication and dissipation of effort. The creation of a new, Commonwealth, group would detract manpower and resources from existing bodies which we and other Commonwealth countries support, and would in practical terms have very limited achievable objectives.

6 Moreover, smaller Commonwealth countries could interpret any proposal for a meeting to discuss the drugs problem in a Commonwealth context as an indication of our willingness to provide drug-related financial and technical assistance. Our ability to do so is severely restricted by financial and manpower limitations, of which the Prime Minister is aware. And without probable practical results there is a danger that the proposed meeting will be viewed by the Commonwealth and others as no more than an empty political gesture.

7 Instead we have suggested that the Prime Minister might propose that the Secretariat be tasked with exploring what the Commonwealth can do in a practical way to help in the fight against drug trafficking and abuse, possibly through the use of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation. I hope that this meets your concern.

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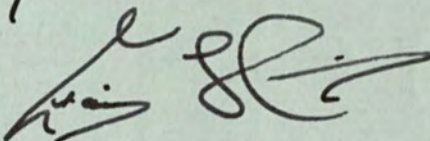


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8 The speaking note on Terrorism and Hijacking (Brief A5) contains additional passages on what we would like to see done in the field of aviation security, and about relations between governments and the media.

9 The revised and much expanded draft for the Prime Minister's reply to the toast at the Bahamas' Government dinner will follow as soon as possible.

10 I am copying this letter to Michael Stark, Cabinet Office.

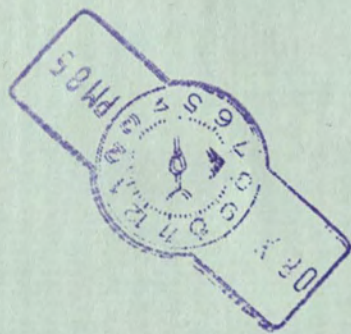
Yours ever,


E Jenkinson
Assistant Private Secretary

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10 DOWNING STREET

23 September 1985

From the Private Secretary

file *MJ2* *SM*

Dear Colin

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING

The Commonwealth Secretary General has written to the Prime Minister to invite her:-

- (a) To introduce the first substantive item of the meeting - World Political Scene: Global Trends and Prospects - draft agenda item No.3(a). He suggests her introductory remarks should last some 15-20 minutes.

In but rejected - see CDP-740 3/10

- (b) To reply to the Bahamas Prime Minister's toast to his guests coupling it with a toast to the Bahamas at Sir Lynden Pindling's dinner on 17 October.

The Prime Minister has agreed to both requests. I should be grateful if work could be put in hand on drafts. You are anyway working on a speaking note on the world political scene though it will now need to be rather more lengthy than originally envisaged. I should be grateful if both drafts could reach me by 4 October.

I am copying this letter to Michael Stark (Cabinet Office).

Yours sincerely

Charles Powell

Colin Budd Esq
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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cc 10
SH



Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1A 2AH

Sir Antony Acland KCMG KCVO
Permanent Under-Secretary of State

1 October 1985

Miss R Mulligan
APS/Sir Robert Armstrong
CABINET OFFICE

CABINET OFFICE
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2 OCT 1985
FILING INSTRUCTIONS
FILE No.

Mr Powell

Dear Ros,

CHOGM: SPEAKING NOTES

There is one additional speaking note which I did not mention in my letter yesterday but which No 10 may nevertheless like to see. It is the note for the Prime Minister's use in reply to Sir Lynden Pindling's toast to his guests at the dinner on Thursday 17 October.

/ I attach the draft speaking note.

Yours sincerely,

E Jenkinson
Assistant Private Secretary

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Prime Minister

It falls to me on behalf of your guests to reply to your toast, and it gives me pleasure to do so. It is perhaps particularly appropriate that we should gather for our deliberations so shortly after Discovery Day (October 12) when your country marked its discovery by Christopher Columbus nearly 500 years ago (1492). Columbus is reported to have written home: "The beauty of these islands surpasses that of any other land as much as the day surpasses the night in splendour". Like him, I and my colleagues have discovered the beauty and charm of your lovely country. Your tourist literature tells us that over the years the Bahamas has been considered a paradise for pirates at one end of the scale to millions of tourists at the other. I think now you can add Commonwealth Heads of Government to that long list of admirers. I am less sure about which end of the scale you would wish to include us.

Prime Minister, the location for our conference is a perfect one and its organisation is a tribute to all those who have been involved. The Commonwealth is frequently and rightly regarded as a family. We have all been made to feel very much at home by the Bahamas branch of that family.

In thanking you for your hospitality this evening I would ask your guests to raise their glasses to the health and prosperity of the people of the Bahamas.

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

Sir Antony Acland KCMG KCVO
Permanent Under-Secretary of State

30 September 1985

Miss R Mulligan
APS/Sir Robert Armstrong
CABINET OFFICE



Mr Powell

Dear Ros.

CHOGM: SPEAKING NOTES

We spoke this morning about the timetable for the submission of speaking notes for use by the Prime Minister. We agreed that I should send you now the notes which we have already prepared and that the remainder should follow on Thursday 3 October.

There are to be six speaking notes:

- A1 World Political Scene: Global Trends and Aspects
- A2 Southern Africa
- A3 The Special Needs of Small States
- A4 Drugs
- A5 Hijacking and Terrorism
- A6 World Economic Issues

I attach A3, A4 and A5. A1 and A2 will follow on Thursday. I understand that A6 is being sent to you direct by the Treasury.

Yours sincerely,
E Jenkinson

E Jenkinson
Assistant Private Secretary

cc: Miss A Rutherford
APS/Sir P Middleton

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PMVJ (85) A3

Copy No.

3 October 1985

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING
NASSAU 16 - 22 OCTOBER 1985

THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF SMALL STATES

Briefing by Foreign and Commonwealth Office

PREPARED STATEMENT OF UK POLICY

1. I congratulate the Secretary-General and his Consultative Group on a comprehensive and illuminating report.
2. The special problems that affect small states must concern the whole international community. Their vulnerability can be a threat to all our security. Their welfare is a concern to us all. We have a shared responsibility to lessen that vulnerability. We need to

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work together to strengthen our defences.

3. The Commonwealth is well-placed to accept this responsibility. Of our 49 members 27 fall into the "small states" category. There is an impressive fund of first-hand experience that we can draw on in tackling this problem, as in so many others.

4. Britain was among the first to contribute an analysis of the problem and to make specific suggestions for enhancing the security of small states. We recognised that the danger can take many forms: military attack; involvement in the military conflicts of neighbouring states; or covert subversion. We urged that our aim above all must be to encourage preventive measures. We must assist small states through regional co-operation. We must provide manpower and technical aid; training and assistance. We must keep up cultural, educational and diplomatic contacts. We must promote commercial development and investment.

5. I am pleased to see that the Secretary-General's report reaches many of those same broad conclusions. But it takes matters much further in its analysis and recommendations. There are many imaginative and

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practical ideas that deserve thorough study. The first-hand experience injected by the representatives of small states in the Group has been especially valuable.

6. I look forward to hearing the views of colleagues from the smaller states represented here today. We must then consider in more detail how the recommendations made in the report can best be put into practice. For the benefit and security of all our nations.

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PMVJ(85) A.4

COPY NO

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING,
NASSAU, 16-22 OCTOBER 1985

DRUGS

Brief by Foreign and Commonwealth Office

PREPARED STATEMENT OF UK POLICY

1. Drug trafficking and abuse is one of the most serious evils facing our society today. It is a threat on so many levels. It ruins the lives of hundreds of thousands of our young people. It brings misery and heartbreak to their families. It is all such a waste. As Heads of Government we have a duty to do all we can to stamp out this evil.

2. It does not just cause distress to individuals. The criminal activities associated with drug trafficking are a threat to the whole fabric of society, and to the economic and political stability of some nations. The

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(1)

effects can be seen in the increase of crime on our streets and of lawlessness. Illicit profits flooding into the market can distort the whole economic balance of a country. And the threat to political stability grows as those who make their fortunes from drugs determine to protect their operations at any cost.

3. The Commonwealth has a part to play. Some of our members are among the world's smallest countries, have finely balanced economies, and are particularly vulnerable to the malign economic and political influence of drug trafficking. Other larger Commonwealth members, with more complex societies and economies, are also vulnerable. And they present a richer, more rewarding target for the traffickers. It is futile to argue whether the wealthy countries at the end of the trafficking chain or the producer countries are to blame for the drugs crisis. It is a problem which we all share and against which we must unite.

4. There are no simple solutions. The problem must be attacked from a variety of angles. We must stop people from producing drugs, by providing alternative sources of income and by enforcing laws prohibiting production. We must catch and punish the traffickers. We must persuade our young people not to become involved in drugs. And we must help those who are already addicted, so that they

lead normal healthy lives.

5. These are formidable tasks. We need mutual help and international co-operation. In our bilateral and multilateral contacts, with each other and with non-Commonwealth countries, we should put drugs on the agenda. When considering international aid, whether as donors or recipients, we should take account of the importance of tackling the drugs menace. This need was recognised at the Economic Summit in Bonn, after which our experts came up with a number of specific measures. One good idea was that international financial organisations should be encouraged to examine ways of promoting assistance to countries involved in drug production or trafficking. We in the Commonwealth should support this suggestion. We should press such organisations to take full account of the drugs threat in their activities. In other ways too international co-operation is vital. The United Nations have begun considering a new international convention against drug trafficking. My Government has made positive suggestions about the convention's contents. We would particularly like to see measures to facilitate the international tracing, freezing and forfeiture of the proceeds of drugs crimes and the extradition of drug traffickers.

6. We must also use our legal systems to attack the

traffickers. In the United Kingdom we have recently increased the maximum penalty for trafficking in heroin and other dangerous drugs to life imprisonment. And we will shortly be introducing legislation to deprive drug traffickers of the proceeds of their crimes.

7. One of the prime concerns of the Commonwealth is to improve the lives of our people and the prospects of our children. The scale of the drug problem threatens those aims. We must meet it with determination to take solid and practical measures. Together we shall fight it. And we shall win.

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PMVJ (85) A5

COPY NO.

3 October 1985

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING, NASSAU
16 - 22 OCTOBER 1985

TERRORISM AND HIJACKING

Brief by Foreign and Commonwealth Office

PREPARED STATEMENT OF UK POLICY

1. The past two years have seen an alarming increase in international terrorism. Many of us here today have suffered at the hands of terrorists, some of us personally. In particular since we last met, we have suffered the tragic loss of Indira Gandhi. A futile, senseless murder. Despite the enormous resources which have been allocated to the fight to counter terrorism, real progress has been slow. This is partly because there are no easy answers; but also partly because the very nature of the open society will always offer the terrorist a degree of freedom of operation he cannot find elsewhere. Thus while redoubling our efforts to deter and inhibit him, we must be equally conscious of the imperative of safeguarding the individual liberties and freedom so precious to us.

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2. Increased physical security measures and the exchange of information and intelligence on terrorists and terrorist groups provide a basis for progress. Co-operation and co-ordination between our respective police and security organisations is already good but these existing links must be maintained and developed. However, if we are to succeed, more is needed. This is where the international community as a whole and the Commonwealth in particular has a role to play. We must make it clear that in dealing with terrorists, we will make no concessions to those who resort to the bomb and the bullet. Concessions made in the face of threats and intimidation may produce short term gains; but in the long run the real cost is plain for all to see.

3. We must also make it clear that there can be no safe havens for the terrorist. He must have nowhere to plan his attacks; nowhere to obtain arms, weapons and support; and nowhere to run to after committing his evil deed. The Commonwealth as a whole has a good track record on these points. Let us reaffirm these basic principles and urge others to follow our lead.

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4. There are other areas where widespread international co-operation can prove effective and again where the Commonwealth can play a leading role. The framework for international co-operation against terrorism already exists. International Conventions covering terrorist attacks on Civil Aviation, Internationally Protected Persons and the Taking of Hostages, have found widespread acceptance. But not all states including some represented here, have become party to, or ratified these conventions. We should work for their universal adoption together with adherence to the principles set out earlier. I very much hope our communique can reflect this.

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TO BE USED ONLY IF ANNOUNCED DURING VISIT TO UNITED KINGDOM OF MR RAJIV GANDHI : Have reached agreement with Indian Government to extend provisions of Suppression of Terrorism Act to India. Will help with extradition, allow for prosecution in United Kingdom of Indians for crimes committed in India. Stand ready to explore possibility of extending Act to cover other Commonwealth countries.

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Commander 159

CHOGM

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