



EK

# BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

## POLICY AND REFERENCE DIVISION

420.43  
Includes  
Declaration  
on  
Mid-East of  
Nine

November 13, 1973

## POLICY STATEMENTS

### 72/73. MIDEAST, TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS, AND THE DEVELOPING COMMUNITY

Mr. Edward Heath, Prime Minister,  
in London on November 12, 1973:

In an address at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, Guildhall, London, on November 12, the Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Heath, spoke of two main foreign policy objectives of the British Government -- peace in the Middle East, and preservation of the transatlantic relationship.

"We are in a time of momentous change -- war at Europe's own doorstep in the Middle East; tension between the super-powers; uncertainty over oil supplies; and for many other causes.

"Amidst these uncertainties the British Government is pursuing two main objectives.

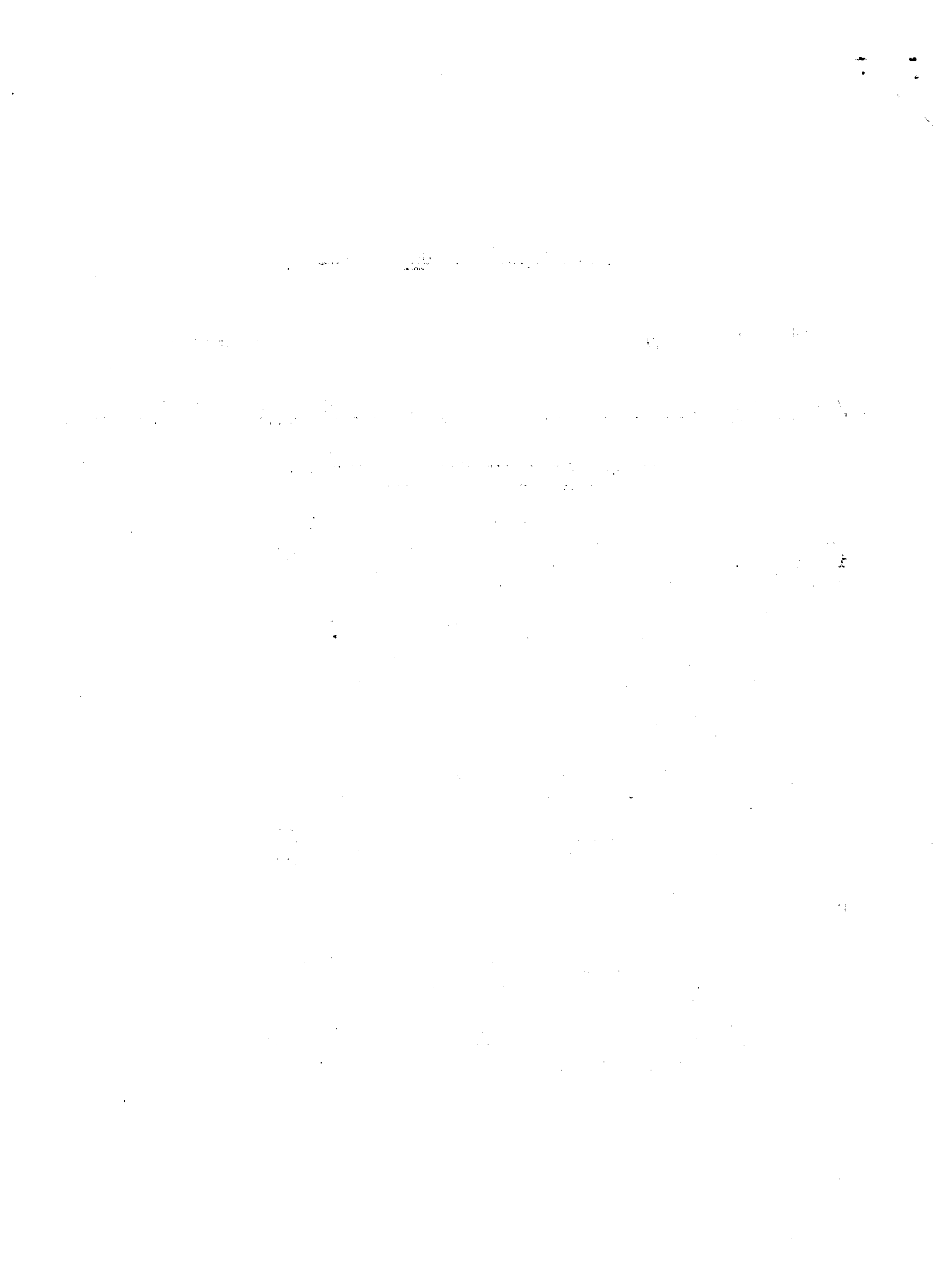
"First, and above all, to bring fighting to an end in the Middle East, and to work for the possibility of creating there a secure and lasting peace. And second, to hold fast to our traditional alliances and friendships in the international community."

Britain will do its utmost to help bring peace to the Middle East.

"For too long successive waves of war have engulfed the Middle East, followed by periods of uneasy truce. We believe there now exists a real opportunity, the first perhaps for many years, to convert truce and ceasefire into permanent settlement and lasting peace. That must be our main objective. We shall do all in our power to bring it about."

/British ...

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British judgment of the right way to achieve that end has not changed substantially in the last three years, said Mr. Heath.

"The Declaration of the Foreign Ministers of the European Community last week\* was closely based on that longstanding and deeply considered judgment."

The Prime Minister went on to observe that it is natural that British public attention should focus on one particular consequence of the Middle East dispute: its effect on oil supplies.

He gave some details of the steps taken by the British Government to meet the demand for energy.

"In the longer term we have taken a number of steps to broaden the base of our energy supplies, and to reduce our dependence on imported oil.

"We have taken measures to sustain our coal industry. We are planning increased generation of nuclear power. We are vigorously encouraging the exploration for oil and gas round our shores. We can expect by 1980 to be meeting two-thirds of our oil requirements from the North Sea. Thanks to these measures, and to the inventiveness of our scientists and our industry, this country will emerge at the end of this decade with a broader and better base for our energy resources than ever before."

Turning to the relationship between Western Europe and the U.S., Mr. Heath commented on the change in the relative military power of the United States, W. Europe and Russia.

"The Soviet Union has achieved nuclear parity with the United States. This means that the Soviet Union can negotiate from a position of strength in the talks on Strategic Arms Limitation. The Russians are also continuing to build up their conventional military strength..."

What has not changed, said Mr. Heath, has been the ideological differences that divide NATO from the Warsaw Pact countries, and the identity of interest and the strategic interdependence of NATO.

The Prime Minister then spoke of the recent strains within the Alliance. These should not be exaggerated.

"Some of the new factors which I have mentioned have worked to produce strains and difficulties for the North Atlantic Alliance at a time of crisis. But

/we ...

\*Text attached.



we should not exaggerate their significance.

"The essential priorities have not changed. The need for an Atlantic partnership dedicated to the common defense remains as necessary as ever. In that partnership the United States remains, of course, by far the largest and most powerful of the partners...

"What happens when a partner in the Alliance decides, for national reasons, to undertake a policy in the wider field which interacts on the different national policies of its Allies?

"We have to be realistic about this. It happened at the time of the Korean war, and indeed in the Middle East, on an earlier occasion...

"These events are moments to be overcome. They must not be allowed to obscure the need for unity in our common defense. Nobody who looks at the military reality in Europe should have any doubt of that."

One of the most encouraging features of the year, Mr. Heath reminded his audience, has been the definition by the nine members of the European Community of a common position and policy on several issues.

"We have agreed upon the Community's position for the next round of multilateral trade negotiations in the GATT. At Copenhagen in September the Foreign Ministers of the Nine worked out and agreed a common position on the relationship of the Community with the United States. And again recently we were able to define a common position on the Middle East. I warmly welcome these developments."

The Prime Minister reiterated his wish to see further meetings between the Heads of the Nine. These would be informal gatherings.

"They would be small and essentially informal meetings, where nine men could talk over together the common needs and problems of the Community countries...

"So this is yet another step in European cooperation, yet another sign that the European Community is no mere trading agreement, but the foundation of a European union which is able and ready to act, in association with its allies and friends, as a political force in the wider world...

/ "Throughout ...

Section 1

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records.

2. It is essential to ensure that all data is entered correctly and consistently. This includes double-checking entries and using standardized formats.

3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the integrity of the data. Any discrepancies should be investigated and corrected immediately.

4. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling sensitive information. This includes limiting access to authorized personnel only.

5. All sensitive data must be encrypted and stored securely. It is also important to have a clear policy for the disposal of sensitive information.

6. The third part of the document describes the process for reporting and resolving data quality issues. This involves identifying the root cause of the problem and implementing corrective actions.

7. It is crucial to communicate the results of these efforts to all relevant stakeholders. This helps to build trust and ensure that everyone is aware of the current status.

8. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. This includes a list of action items and a timeline for completion.

9. Finally, the document concludes with a statement of commitment to continuous improvement. This involves regularly reviewing and updating the data management processes.

10. The overall goal is to ensure that the organization's data is accurate, secure, and readily accessible to those who need it.

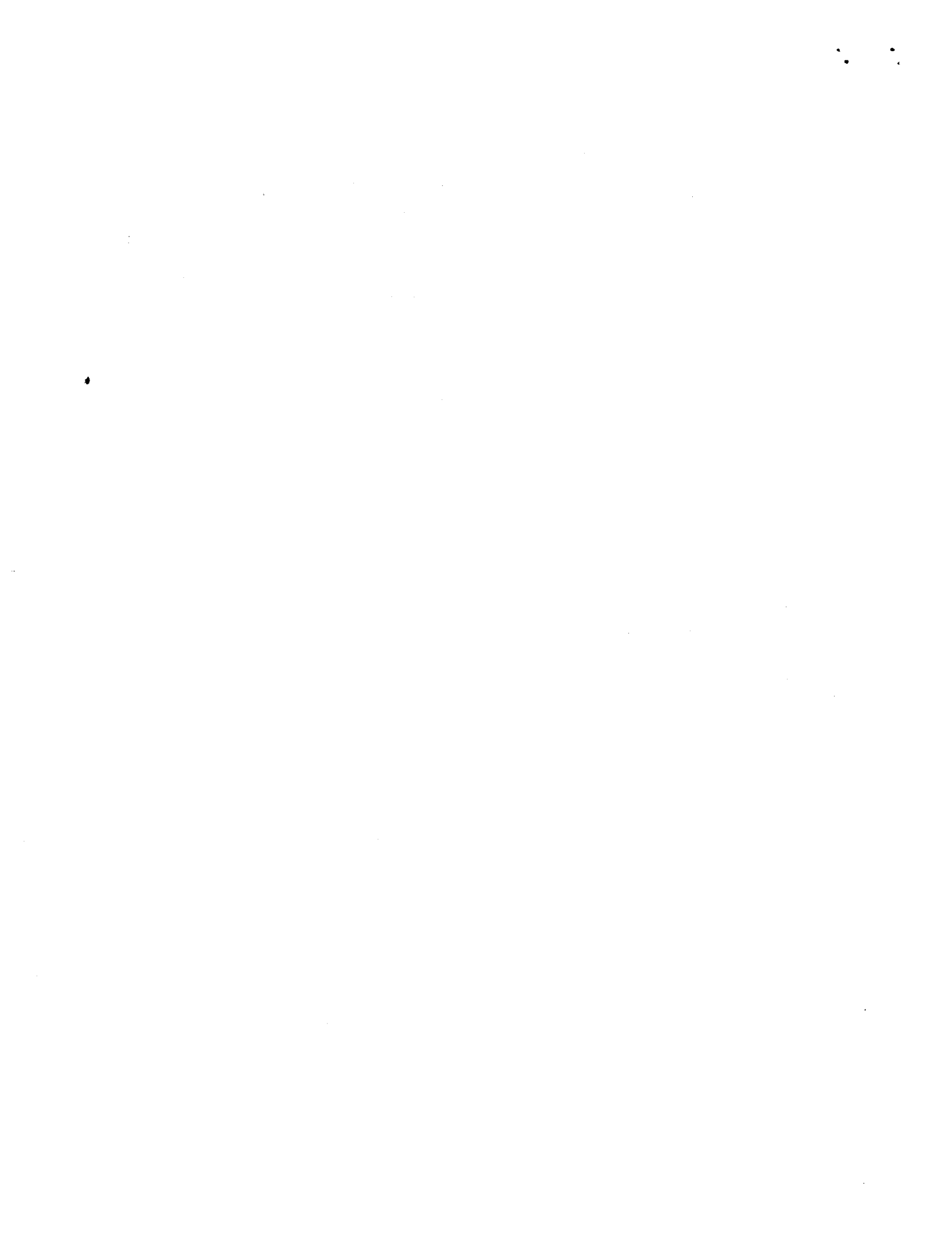
"Throughout my political career I have believed that a strong and united Western Europe would be a strong influence for good in the world."

(Prev. Ref. 71/73)

E N D

Note to Editors: Full text of the Declaration issued by the European Community on November 6 is attached.

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TEXT OF DECLARATION ON THE MIDDLE EAST

ISSUED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IN  
BRUSSELS ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6 1973

The nine Governments of the European Community have continued their exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East. While emphasizing that the views set out below are only a first contribution on their part to the search for a comprehensive solution to the problem, they have agreed on the following:

They strongly urge that the forces of both sides in the Middle East conflict should return immediately to the positions they occupied on October 22 in accordance with Resolutions 339 and 340 of the Security Council. They believe that a return to these positions will facilitate a solution to other pressing problems concerning prisoners-of-war and the Egyptian Third Army.

They have the firm hope that, following the adoption by the Security Council of Resolution No. 338 of October 22, negotiations will at last begin for the restoration in the Middle East of a just and lasting peace through the application of Security Council Resolution 242 in all of its parts. They declare themselves ready to do all in their power to contribute to that peace. They believe that those negotiations must take place in the framework of the United Nations. They recall that the Charter has entrusted to the Security Council the principal responsibility for international peace and security -- the Council and the Secretary-General have a special role to play in the making and keeping of peace through the application of Council Resolutions Nos. 242 and 338.

They consider that a peace agreement should be based particularly on the following points:

- (1) The inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force.
- (2) The need for Israel to end the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967.
- (3) Respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.

SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the organization in the area of international relations. This information is classified as SECRET.

2. The organization has been active in the area of international relations for many years. It has established a wide network of contacts and has been successful in its efforts to influence international affairs.

3. The organization's activities in the area of international relations are carried out through a variety of means, including the use of financial resources, the recruitment of personnel, and the dissemination of information.

4. The organization's activities in the area of international relations are carried out in a clandestine manner. This is done to avoid detection by the authorities and to ensure the success of its operations.

5. The organization's activities in the area of international relations are carried out in a systematic and organized manner. This is done to ensure that its operations are carried out efficiently and effectively.

6. The organization's activities in the area of international relations are carried out in a coordinated manner. This is done to ensure that its operations are carried out in a unified and consistent manner.

7. The organization's activities in the area of international relations are carried out in a secret manner. This is done to ensure that its operations are carried out in a confidential and secure manner.

SECRET

- (4) Recognition that in the establishment of a just and lasting peace account must be taken of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

They recall that according to Resolution No. 242 the peace settlement must be the object of international guarantees. They consider that such guarantees must be reinforced, among other means, by the dispatch of peacekeeping forces to the demilitarized zones envisaged in Article 2(c) of Resolution No. 242. They are agreed that such guarantees are of primary importance in settling the overall situation in the Middle East in conformity with Resolution No. 242, to which the Council refers in Resolution No. 338. They reserve the right to make proposals in this connection.

They recall on this occasion the ties of all kinds which have long linked them to the littoral states of the South and East of the Mediterranean. In this connection they reaffirm the terms of the Declaration of the Paris Summit of October 21 1972 and recall that the Community has decided, in the framework of a global and balanced approach, to negotiate agreement with those countries.

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