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Collection/Office of Origin: Scowcroft, Brent, Collection
Series: USSR Chronological Files
Subseries: Soviet Power Collapse in Eastern Europe Files

OA/ID Number: 91124
Folder ID Number: 91124-010

Folder Title:
Soviet Power Collapse in Eastern Europe - Berlin Wall (November 1989)

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	34	3	3	3

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Telcon	Re: Telephone Conversation with Helmut Kohl, Chancellor - Federal Republic of Germany (3 pp.)	11/10/89	(b)(1)	C
02a. Summary	Re: Heads of State Correspondence Summary (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
02b. Letter	Re: Chancellor Kohl to President Bush (2 pp.)	11/89	(b)(1)	
02c. Letter	Chairman Krenz to President Bush [Unofficial Translation] (5 pp.)	11/28/89	(b)(1)	
02d. Letter	Chairman Krenz to President Bush [German] (4 pp.)	11/28/89	(b)(1)	
02e. Letter	Prime Minister Shamir to President Bush (2 pp.)	11/27/89	(b)(1)	
02f. Letter	Re: Chancellor Kohl to President Bush [Courtesy Translation] (2 pp.)	11/89	(b)(1)	
02g. Letter	Re: Chancellor Kohl to President Bush [German] (3 pp.)	11/21/89	(b)(1)	

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WHORM Cat.:
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NSC/S PROFILE

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RECEIVED: 20 NOV 89 14

CHRON FILE

TO: MEMO FOR RECORD

FROM: SCOWCROFT

DOC DATE: 20 NOV 89
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R
BERLIN

POLAND
TELCON

PERSONS: KOHL, HELMUT

SUBJECT: MEMO OF PRES TELEPHONE CONVERSATION W/ CHANCELLOR KOHL 10 NOV

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 23 NOV 89

STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: SCOWCROFT

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCIF:

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D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO
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White House Guidelines

E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B) September 11, 2006

By Cop NARA, Date 3/20/09

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DOC 1 OF 1

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with Helmut Kohl,
Chancellor - Federal Republic of Germany

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Chancellor Helmut Kohl
Notetaker: Robert M. Gates

DATE, TIME November 10, 1989, 3:29 - 3:47PM
AND PLACE: The Oval Office

Chancellor Kohl: The reforms in Poland are moving ahead. They have a new government with fine people. They are too idealistic with too little professionalism. Many of their professionals have spent the last couple of years in prison, not a place where one can learn how to govern. They are committed to democracy and market economics; we must help them. My request is as follows. I just told Margaret Thatcher and will tell Mitterrand tomorrow that we should give instructions to our representatives at the IMF that the negotiations with Poland should be completed speedily. These negotiations are not nice for the Poles but they are aware of the need and they seek clarity and clear cut conditions. We should help to get an agreement completed by the end of November. So I ask you, help us. Go and do this in the interest of the people. With respect to the rest of my trip to Poland, I will tell you next week after I return. Do you have any questions on Poland.

The President: I have no questions. I'll be interested to hear from you next week. I'm very interested in the GDR.

Kohl: I've just arrived from Berlin. It is like witnessing an enormous fair. It has the atmosphere of a festival. The frontiers are absolutely open. At certain points they are literally taking down the wall and building new checkpoints. At Checkpoint Charlie, thousands of people are crossing both ways. There are many young people who are coming over for a visit and

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enjoying our open way of life. I expect they will go home tonight. I would cautiously tell you that it appears that the opening has not led to a dramatic increase in the movement of refugees. It may be with the frontier open, people will simply go back and forth, looking, visiting and going home. This will work only if the GDR really reforms and I have my doubts. Krenz will carry out reforms but I think there are limits. One of those limits seems to be one party rule, and this simply will not work. Certainly, in particular, it will not work without pluralism, free trade unions and so forth. I could imagine that this will continue for a few weeks -- that for a few weeks people will wait to see if the reforms come and if there is no light at the end of the tunnel they will run away from the GDR in great numbers. This would be a catastrophe for economic development; good people are leaving. The figures this year -- 230,000 have come. Their average age has been between 25 and 30. This is a catastrophe for the GDR. They are doctors, lawyers, specialists who cannot be replaced. They can earn more here. This is a dramatic thing; an historic hour. Let me repeat. There were two major manifestations (political gatherings) in Berlin. One was in front of the Berlin Town Hall where there were a lot of left wing rowdies, these are the pictures that will be shown on TV around the world. The second was at the Kurfurstendamm organized by our political friends. It was at about 6:30PM and the estimates are that there were 120,000 - 200,000 people. The overall spirit was optimistic and friendly. When I thanked the Americans for their role in all of this, there was much applause. Without the US this day would not have been possible. Tell your people that. The GDR people in the protests and demonstrations have been sincere, not aggressive. This makes it very impressive. There have been no conflicts, even though in East Berlin, Leipzig and Dresden hundreds of thousands have been in the streets. I hope they will continue to be calm and peaceful. This is my short report.

The President: First, let me say how great is our respect for the way the FRG has handled all of this. Second, my meeting with Gorbachev in early December has become even more important. I want to be sure you and I spend enough time on the telephone so I have the full benefit of your thinking before I meet with him.

Kohl: We should do that. It's important.

The President: I will call Brady today or tomorrow to tell him of your suggestion for a rapid completion of the IMF agreement on Poland. Fourth, I want to see our people continue to avoid especially hot rhetoric that might by mistake cause a problem.

Kohl: That's very good of you.

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The President: Fifth, I want to tell the US press of our talk, that you gave me a thorough briefing, that you did publicly acknowledge the role of the US, and that you and I agreed to talk later next week.

Kohl: Excellent.

The President: Take care, good luck. I'm proud of the way you're handling an extraordinarily difficult problem.

Kohl: Thank you. Give my best to Barbara.

The President: I'm in Dallas. Same to Hanalore.

Kohl: Thank you and kind regards. Tell her to save her money that I intend to send sausages for Christmas.

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PER E.O. 13526

2011-1605-MR

11/31/2014 MM

Heads of State Correspondence Summary

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we are right
where necessary
9597
Franklin
C.F.*

Chancellor Kohl of the FRG - November 28, 1989

Chancellor Kohl is anxious for a successful completion of the IMF quota review. He hopes that it will be completed by the end of 1989, a date which had been agreed upon during July's economic summit. He feels that a substantial increase, of about two thirds, to the funding of the IMF is necessary to accomplish programs such as the Brady Plan and those which have been recently established for Poland and Hungary.



Chairman Krenz of the GDR - November 28, 1989

Chairman Krenz acknowledges your recent letter. He discusses the "irreversible" transformations in the GDR and states the need for "resolute and far-reaching democratization...a comprehensive development of the socialist state (and)...free and secret elections". The GDR is renewing its societal system, as a socialist state, and believes that "nobody could possibly be interested in a destabilization of the situation in Europe, least of all in the heart of the continent".

Krenz believes that the existence of two German states within the present borders and their membership in different alliances is one fundamental element of European security. Another fundamental element is the strict compliance with, and application of, the Quadripartite Agreement.

He notes that your talks with Gorbachev will be important to the stability and security of Europe. Krenz appreciates the ideas expressed in your letter and desires a further expansion of relations with the U.S.

~~Prime Minister Hawke of Australia - November 28, 1989~~

Prime Minister Hawke commends your accomplishments taken with Western policy beyond containment, with Gorbachev, and having created progress matters such as regional conflicts and arms.

As you prepare for your upcoming meeting with Gorbachev, he reminds you of Australian interests in the Middle East. Specifically, he hopes that involvement in Cambodia will be achieved with Gorbachev.

*pls copy
only:
Kohl 11/28
Krenz 11/28
Shamir 11/27
Kohl 11/21*

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Furthermore, Australia hopes that your meeting will give some impetus to the negotiations on the START treaty, an early conclusion of a chemical weapons convention and a North Korean nuclear safeguard agreement with the IAEA.

Hawke supports Gorbachev's reform efforts and has already responded positively to the needs of Poland and Hungary. He hopes to encourage the continuation of reform in the USSR and is looking forward to hearing your views after your meeting.

Prime Minister Shamir of Israel - November 27, 1989

Prime Minister Shamir appreciates your assistance in promoting peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. He feels that his recent meetings in Washington were beneficial and constructive. He also plans to seek your advice as you both work together toward common objectives. He wishes you great success in your upcoming meetings with Gorbachev.

President Drnovsek of Yugoslavia - November 24, 1989

President Drnovsek, speaking unofficially for the non-aligned countries, supports your upcoming meeting with Gorbachev. He understands that disarmament issues are of the greatest importance, but, he hopes that during your meeting you will be able to devote substantial attention to social and economic problems which are similarly vital to world stability.

Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan - November 23, 1989

Prime Minister Bhutto reports that the Afghan interim government has released "some" Soviet prisoners of war and is hoping that further progress will be catalyzed during your upcoming meeting with Gorbachev. She believes that the departure of the Najibullah regime in Kabul would contribute to a constructive Intra-Afghan dialogue. She also hopes that you will persuade the Soviets to end their military assistance to this regime.

Chancellor Kohl of the FRG - November 21, 1989

Chancellor Kohl acknowledges your September 25th letter on COCOM issues and controls on Machine Tools. He agrees that export controls jointly adopted by the Coordinating Committee must be consistently and effectively implemented. As changes occur in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, COCOM strategic export controls cannot remain unaffected and must continue to be refined. He welcomes and encourages a fundamental streamlining of the COCOM control lists and looks forward to continued bilateral and COCOM communications with the U.S.

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Prime Minister Kaifu of Japan - November 20, 1989

Prime Minister Kaifu informs you of Japan's decisions concerning the stabilization fund and loans to Poland and Hungary (as announced at the G24 meeting, November 24th).

Since it is "inappropriate under the relevant Japanese Systems to directly finance a replenishment of foreign reserves by grant," Japan has decided to extend 150 million U.S. dollars of concessional and totally untied loans of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) to Poland. This loan can be used for general import financing and is based upon agreement between Poland and the IMF contributions by other economic summit member nations. Poland can use the Japanese loan to import anything except items intended for military purposes.

Pending resolution of the present arrearage problem with the EXIM Bank, Japan is ready to give favorable consideration to both Poland and Hungary for various EXIM Bank loans.

Chairman Bashir of Sudan - November 18, 1989

Chairman Bashir states that questions of peace and stability have been the major preoccupation of Sudanese governments. Since independence thirty years ago, a great deal of fighting and turmoil has continued among the many sects.

Recently, some "recommendations" were drawn up and ratified by the Command Council for the National Salvation Revolution in a joint session with the Council of Ministers. Bashir asks for your understanding and support of these "recommendations". For further details, please review his letter at Tab I.

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NOV 22 1989 15:25 FROM EMB, FED. REP. OF GERMANY TO
The Federal Republic of Germany
The Federal Chancellor

7268446 2.22

Bonn, November 1989

9567

Dear George,

following my letter of 6 November concerning aid for Poland to help stabilize that country, I wish today to draw your attention to the following aspect as well.

The aid programme for Poland again emphasizes the central role which the International Monetary Fund has to play in coping with the payment difficulties of its member countries. It is important that this institution should continue to have sufficient funds of its own. At the present time, therefore, it is essential that the current review of IMF quotas should be brought to a successful conclusion.

Already at our economic summit in July we both welcomed the decision to conclude this review before the end of 1989. We should do everything possible to ensure that this decision is implemented on time.

His Excellency

Mr. George H.W. Bush

President of the United States of America

The White House

Washington, D.C.

At the recent annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, Mr. Camdessus recommended that the quotas be doubled. Such an extensive increase in the IMF's funds may not be absolutely essential, but my Government, too, thinks a substantial increase - of about two thirds - is necessary, not least because it would also enable the IMF to meet the requirements of the enhanced debt strategy proposed by Secretary Brady.

I therefore very much hope, George, that the United States, too, can now agree to a substantial increase in quotas. By taking such a step the leading industrial countries would be clearly indicating that they are playing their part in ensuring the stable development of the world economy.

Sincerely,

(sgd) Helmut Kohl



unofficial translation

Embassy of the German Democratic Republic
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
—
(202) 232-3134

Note No. 80 / 89

The Embassy of the German Democratic Republic presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to transmit the following message from Mr. Egon Krenz to the President of the United States of America, George Bush:

"His Excellency

The President of the United States of
America
George Bush

Mr. President,

I wish to thank you for your letter which bears witness to your great interest in the processes under way in the German Democratic Republic.

Department of State
Washington, D.C.

A broad popular movement has ushered in deep-going transformations in our country's society. They are irreversible. What is needed is a resolute and far-reaching democratization, the full implementation of the people's basic rights and fundamental freedoms, a comprehensive development of the socialist State based on the rule of law, and sweeping economic reforms. The requisite legislative foundations, including constitutional amendments as well as a law on general, free and secret elections, will be laid in a short period of time.

Citizens already enjoy the right to unrestricted travel, inclusive of their right to return to their country at any time. Thus the CSCE provisions and agreements are comprehensively implemented in the German Democratic Republic.

Also in the light of your forthcoming meeting with the USSR's Head of State, Michail Gorbachev, I wish to emphasize that our people has embarked upon a renewal of its societal system living

up to its responsibility for the socialist State, as well as for peace, stability and security in Europe.

In the view of the German Democratic Republic nobody could possibly be interested in a destabilization of the situation in Europe, least of all in the heart of the continent. It will act accordingly, and as a socialist, anti-fascist and democratic State it will continue to be a predictable and reliable partner in the common endeavour of States for building a European order of peace.

In that context, the existence of two German States within the present borders and their membership in different alliances is one fundamental element of European security, just as is strict compliance with, and application of, the Quatripartite Agreement. Nationalism, a revival of Nazi ideas and the strive for a revision of the results obtained in the wake of the anti-Hitler-coalition's victory are patently detrimental to achieving a secure peace in Europe.

Mindful of the great responsibility which the United States and the Soviet Union have for peace and stability also

in Europe, the people of the German Democratic Republic hopes and expects that your talks with Michail Gorbachev will conduce to making irreversible the turn for the better in international relations. In that quest, particularly the negotiations on disarmament, arms limitation and military confidence-building should be given new inspirations and fresh impulses so that next year far-reaching accords will be reached on strategic weapons, conventional armed forces in Europe and a world-wide prohibition of chemical weapons.

As far as the relations between our two States are concerned, I appreciate the ideas expressed in your letter. I share your desire for deepening these relations, and I declare that the German Democratic Republic is ready in that spirit to expand the dialogue and the co-operation on the basis of accomodation of interests and of mutual advantage.

With highest consideration,

Egon Krenz"

The Embassy of the German Democratic Republic avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurances of its highest consideration.

Washington, D.C. November 28, 1989

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be the initials 'LH' or a similar monogram, located at the bottom right of the page.



BOTSCHAFT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK

Note Nr. 80 / 89

Die Botschaft der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik bezeugt dem Außenministerium der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika ihre Hochachtung und hat die Ehre, folgende Botschaft von Herrn Egon Krenz an den Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, George Bush, zu übermitteln:

"Seine Exzellenz dem Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika Herrn George Bush

Sehr geehrter Herr Präsident

Ich danke Ihnen für Ihr Schreiben, das mir Ihr großes Interesse an jenen Prozessen bezeugt, die sich in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik vollziehen.

Eine breite Volksbewegung hat tiefgreifende gesellschaftliche Veränderungen in unserem Lande eingeleitet. Sie sind unumkehrbar. Es geht um eine entschiedene und weitreichende Ausgestaltung der Demokratie, die volle Verwirklichung der Grundrechte und Grundfreiheiten der Menschen, eine umfassende

Außenministerium der
Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika
Washington, D.C.

Entwicklung des sozialistischen Rechtsstaates sowie eine grundlegende Wirtschaftsreform. Die dafür erforderlichen gesetzgeberischen Voraussetzungen, darunter Verfassungsänderungen sowie ein Gesetz über allgemeine, freie und geheime Wahlen, werden in kurzer Zeit geschaffen.

Bereits verwirklicht ist das Recht der Bürger auf uneingeschränkte Reisefreiheit einschließlich des Rechts, jederzeit in ihren Staat zurückzukehren. Damit werden die Bestimmungen und Vereinbarungen der KSZE in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik umfassend verwirklicht.

Auch im Hinblick auf ihre bevorstehende Begegnung mit dem Staatsoberhaupt der UdSSR, M.S. Gorbatschow, darf ich Ihnen versichern, daß unser Volk die Erneuerung des gesellschaftlichen Systems in Wahrnehmung der Verantwortung für seinen sozialistischen Staat, aber auch im Bewußtsein seiner Verantwortung für den Frieden, die Stabilität und die Sicherheit in Europa begonnen hat.

Die DDR geht davon aus, daß niemand an einer Destabilisierung der Lage in Europa, zumal noch im Zentrum dieses Kontinents, interessiert sein kann.

Dementsprechend wird sie handeln und bleibt als sozialistischer, antifaschistischer und demokratischer Staat ein berechenbarer wie auch verlässlicher Partner im gemeinsamen Bemühen der Staaten um eine europäische Friedensordnung.

In diesem Verständnis ist auch die Existenz von zwei deutschen Staaten in den bestehenden Grenzen und ihre Bündniszugehörigkeit ebenso ein Grundelement europäischer Sicherheit wie die strikte Einhaltung und Anwendung des Vierseitigen Abkommens.

Nationalismus, die Wiederbelebung nazistischer Ideen und das Streben nach einer Revision der Ergebnisse des Sieges der Anti-Hitler-Koalition wären einem gesicherten Frieden in Europa zutiefst abträglich.

Angesichts der hohen Verantwortung der USA und der UdSSR für Frieden und Stabilität auch in Europa erhofft und erwartet das Volk der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, daß Ihre Gespräche mit M.S. Gorbatschow dazu beitragen, die begonnene Wende zum Positiven in den internationalen Beziehungen unumkehrbar zu machen. So sollten nicht zuletzt die Verhandlungen über Abrüstung, Rüstungsbegrenzung und militärische Vertrauensbildung neue Inspirationen und Impulse erhalten,

damit im Jahre 1990 weitreichende Vereinbarungen über strategische Waffen, über konventionelle Streitkräfte in Europa sowie im Hinblick auf das weltweite Verbot chemischer Waffen erzielt werden.

Was die Beziehungen zwischen unseren beiden Staaten betrifft, begrüße ich die in Ihrem Schreiben geäußerten Gedanken, teile Ihren Wunsch nach Vertiefung dieser Beziehungen und erkläre die Bereitschaft der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, in diesem Sinne den Dialog und die Zusammenarbeit auf der Grundlage des Interessenausgleichs zum beiderseitigen Nutzen zu erweitern.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Egon Krenz"

Die Botschaft der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik benutzt auch diese Gelegenheit, das Außenministerium der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika ihrer ausgezeichneten Hochachtung zu versichern.

Washington, D.C., 28. November 1989



8927457

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

מדינת ישראל
משרד החוץ

AO/1293

November 27, 1989

Dear Mr. President:

I have been asked by Prime Minister Shamir to transmit to you the following message:

"Dear Mr. President,

Upon my return to Israel, I would like to reiterate our gratitude to you and to your Administration for your hospitality and for your assistance in promoting the process toward peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

I came away from our talks in Washington with the feeling that our frank and open exchanges were beneficial and constructive. They strengthened my conviction that we can continue working together in a spirit of mutual confidence to further our common goals. In our talks with you, with Secretary Baker and with Secretary Cheney we have identified a very substantial basis for cooperation in the implementation of Israel's peace initiative. We have established that as friends and allies, we can work together, in spite of some differences of view. And we have agreed that our alliance is strong and deep and will continue to be so, in the interests of both the U.S. and Israel.

I will act upon your advice and will not hesitate to turn to you for counsel as we advance together on the road toward our common objectives.

/Cont'd -2-

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
בבית הלבן

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Meanwhile, I wish you every success in your forthcoming Summit meeting in the Mediterranean. The eyes of the entire free world will be focused on you and our leadership and our prayers will accompany your endeavors for a better world, for more understanding and peace.

Sincerely,

(sd)
Yitzhak Shamir"

Sincerely,

Moshe Arad
Moshe Arad
Ambassador

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

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AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
 (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
 (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
 (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
 (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE AMBASSADOR
OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit to you the following message from
Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl:

"Sehr geehrter Herr Präsident, lieber George,

für Ihren Brief vom 25. September 1989 zu Fragen des CoCom und
der CoCom-Kontrollen über Werkzeugmaschinen danke ich Ihnen.

Es steht auch für mich ausser Frage, dass im Coordinating Com-
mittee gemeinsam beschlossene Ausfuhrkontrollen konsequent und
wirksam durchgeführt werden müssen. Wir gehen deshalb in der Bun-
desrepublik Deutschland allen konkreten Hinweisen auf eine mögli-
che Verletzung oder Umgehung unserer Ausfuhrbestimmungen weiterhin
mit grösster Sorgfalt nach. Dies gilt insbesondere für die von Ih-
nen angesprochenen Werkzeugmaschinen, soweit deutsche Unternehmen
betroffen sind.

Ich stimme mit Ihnen überein, dass in der Sowjetunion und in
Ost-Europa grundlegende Veränderungen im Gange sind. Im Verhältnis
zwischen West und Ost vollzieht sich ein weitreichender Wandel.

The President

The White House

Washington, D.C.

Die Aufgabe des CoCom, die strategisch relevanten Exporte des Westens in den Osten zu kontrollieren, kann von diesen Veränderungen nicht unberührt bleiben. Der Erfolg der Reformpolitik osteuropäischer Staaten setzt eine weitreichende Modernisierung ihrer Wirtschaft voraus, die nur in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Westen erreicht werden kann. Mir ist sehr daran gelegen, dass insbesondere Ungarn und Polen die Möglichkeit gegeben wird, sich technologisch dem Westen anzunähern. Ohne wirtschaftliche Erfolge werden die derzeitigen politischen Veränderungen im Osten langfristig nicht aufrechterhalten sein.

Ich stimme Ihnen zu, dass der Westen bei den strategischen Exportkontrollen für Industriegüter seine fundamentalen Sicherheitsinteressen nicht ignorieren kann. Meine Regierung hält strategische Exportkontrollen auch in der Zukunft für unabweisbar. Wir unternehmen deshalb zur Zeit erhebliche Anstrengungen, um unser Kontrollsystem weiter auszubauen. Aber der Umfang der kontrollierten Güter und Technologien, die sowohl für militärische wie zivile Zwecke genutzt werden können, muss wesentlich reduziert werden. Ich begrüße daher nachdrücklich Ihre Bereitschaft, sich für eine grundlegende Kürzung der CoCom-Kontroll-Listen in Übereinstimmung mit den geltenden hochrangigen CoCom-Beschlüssen einzusetzen.

Meine Regierung bleibt bemüht, die politische Akzeptanz der CoCom-Kontrollen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland auch in Zukunft zu gewährleisten. In diesem Zusammenhang hat die Frage der Exportkontrollen für präzise Werkzeugmaschinen besondere Bedeutung. Ich bitte Sie daher, in der Frage der Positionierungsgenauigkeit der Maschinen der von allen europäischen CoCom-Mitgliedern und von Japan befürworteten Kontrollschwelle von fünf Mikron zuzustimmen und damit dem technischen Fortschritt in den Ländern des Ostens und

dritten Ländern Rechnung zu tragen. Meine Regierung ist gern bereit, diese Angelegenheit mit Ihrer Regierung bilateral und im Co-Com im konstruktiven Geiste und partnerschaftlicher Verbundenheit weiter zu verfolgen.

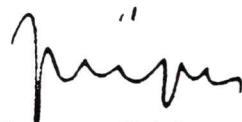
Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr Helmut Kohl

Bundeskanzler der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

A courtesy translation is attached.

Respectfully yours,



Juergen Ruhfus



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