

PRIME MINISTER

PRE-CHOGM COI TELEVISION INTERVIEW

Tomorrow (5.15-6 pm) you are due to give a televised interview to CoI prior to CHOGM. The interview will be distributed to Indian television and radio. You did a similar exercise before your visit to India in 1981.

The interviewer will be Mahendra Kaul, OBE, who has interviewed you before. He will concentrate on Britain's role in the Commonwealth and major aspects of Indo-British relations but you can, of course, expect Grenada to crop up in the Commonwealth context.

The interview will take place in the White Room and a make-up lady will be on hand.

I attach FCO briefing as follows:

- agenda - points to make and essential facts (flag A);
- world economic issues - points to make and essential facts (flag B);
- Namibia - latest guidance telegram (flag C);
- India - essential facts (flag D);
- Indian Chairmanship of non-aligned movement (flag E);
- United Kingdom immigration policy (flag F);
- Grenada and the Commonwealth (flag G).

I shall cover the occasion.



ROMOLA CHRISTOPHERSON  
Deputy Press Secretary

CE  
MR TAYLOR  
FRONT DOOR  
POLICE  
PRESS OFFICE

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PRIME MINISTER'S RECORDED TV INTERVIEW FOR COI

The Prime Minister will record a TV interview for COI tomorrow in the White Room at 5.15pm.

The names of the TV crew and the times of their arrivals are as follows:

2.45pm

|                |   |                  |
|----------------|---|------------------|
| Barbara Simon  | - | COI Producer     |
| Barry Fox      | - | Chief Cameraman  |
| Tom Ingle      | - | Second Cameraman |
| Peter O'Connor | - | Engineer         |
| Tom Murphy     | - | Sound Technician |
| Len Duncan     | - | Sparks           |
| Martin Smith   | - | COI Radio        |

3.00pm

|             |   |                                    |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Tony Hinton | - | Head of COI Overseas TV Production |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------|

4.00pm

|                   |   |             |
|-------------------|---|-------------|
| Penny Delamar     | - | Make-up     |
| Mahendra Kaul OBE | - | Interviewer |

They will be arriving in the following vehicles:

|          |   |                    |
|----------|---|--------------------|
| SIA 4868 | - | Green VW Estate    |
| MLR 771V | - | Blue Escort saloon |

From 2.45pm Mike Ricketts in the Press Office/<sup>will help</sup>with the setting-up of the equipment. Iain Murray will have returned from the House by about 5.00pm to take charge of the actual recording.

*Sheenagh Wallace*

SHEENAGH WALLACE

9 November 1983

COVERING RESTRICTED



**Foreign and Commonwealth Office**  
London SW1

Telephone 01- 233 4162

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I Murray Esq  
Press Office  
No 10

Your reference

Our reference

Date 7 November 1983

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PRIME MINISTER'S INTERVIEW FOR THE CENTRAL  
OFFICE OF INFORMATION, 10 NOVEMBER

1. I enclose questions for the interview together with a 'background' note designed to suggest a line of reply.
2. I am copying both to Barbara Simon in the COI.

B E Cleghorn  
South Asian Department

cc: Barbara Simon, COI  
CCD, FCO

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PRIME MINISTER'S INTERVIEW FOR THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION,  
10 NOVEMBER

Questions

1. The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting opens at New Delhi in a few days time. How do you see the role of the Commonwealth today?
2. Discussion at the meeting will obviously include Grenada. What other issues do you expect it to cover?
3. British relations with the host country, India, are close, as are your own relations with Mrs Gandhi. Does the relationship between India and Britain demonstrate what can be achieved within the Commonwealth between industrialised and developing countries?
4. How do you see relations between India and Britain developing in future?

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PRIME MINISTER'S INTERVIEW FOR THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION,  
10 NOVEMBER

BACKGROUND

1. Role of Commonwealth today: unique grouping of industrialised and developing countries from all five continents. Forum for exchanging views on international issues bridging North-South gap. Practical rôle in international affairs: independence of Zimbabwe; possible Commonwealth role in Grenada. Also cooperation in development field: collaborative projects, exchange of expertise.
2. Discussion at CHOGM: apart from Grenada, will review state of world. Likely to focus on international economic issues. Commonwealth experts have produced important reports on improving international trade, balance of payments problems, and reform of the international financial institutions. Namibia might also be discussed: Canada/UK, members of the Five, will outline progress on UN Plan for settlement. Against background of Grenada, meeting might consider security needs of small Caribbean and Pacific island states.
3. Indo-British relations, example of Commonwealth Cooperation: cultural, economic, geographical contrasts between India and Britain demonstrate wide range of Commonwealth membership. But frequent, close political consultation (meeting with Mrs Gandhi, September, New York; visits by Indian Foreign and Defence Ministers, November). Britain contributing to Indian economic growth. Major projects: power generation, coal mining, fertiliser production. Britain India's largest net bilateral aid donor all in grant form. Hundreds of Indian specialists, engineers, scientists, trained in UK each year.
4. Future of Indo-British relations: important to sustain close relationship. Looking forward to talks with Mrs Gandhi. Many possible industrial collaboration projects under discussion: telecommunications, steel industry, aircraft industry. Recognise continuing importance of British aid to India. India important market for UK. Relationship one of mutual benefit between equals, based on historically close ties.

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PRIME MINISTER'S INTERVIEW FOR THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF  
INFORMATION, 10 NOVEMBER.

QUESTION

What subjects will Heads of Government discuss at the forthcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting?

POINTS TO MAKE

1. Agenda for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting will not be finalised until shortly before meeting, and is in any case private to Heads of Government.
2. But am sure fellow Heads of Government will wish to review a wide range of international political and economic developments. Political issues likely to include the state of world security, and the prospects for disarmament. Sure Grenada and the implications for other small states will feature. The problems of Southern Africa, including Namibia, also likely to be prominent.
3. Economic issues will be important. Heads of Government will have before them three Commonwealth Secretariat reports: "Protectionism - Threat to International Order", "The North/South Dialogue - Making it Work", and "Towards a New Bretton Woods".

4. Discussions of Commonwealth functional cooperation, such as the activities and finance of the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Commonwealth Foundation, are always of interest to Heads of Government as a manifestation of the unsung but important day to day activities of the Commonwealth.

5. I am looking forward to the usual constructive discussions on all these topics and, more generally, to the opportunity for frank and informal exchange of views on wide range of issues with my Commonwealth colleagues.

Commonwealth Co-ordination Department  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

9 November 1983.

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PRIME MINISTER'S INTERVIEW FOR THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF  
INFORMATION, 10 NOVEMBER.

ESSENTIAL FACTS

1. The agenda for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM), 23 - 29 November, will not be finalised until the meeting of Senior Officials on 22 November.

2. The Secretary-General, following consultations with Heads of Government, has recently circulated his proposals for the CHOGM agenda (copy attached). The agenda will fall into three broad headings, in each of which particular subjects will be dominant:

Political: Namibia; disarmament; and now, Grenada.

Economic: "Towards a New Bretton Woods".

Functional Cooperation: whether to increase funds for Commonwealth activities, particularly Commonwealth Foundation; whether to establish an official Commonwealth arts organisation.

3. Mr Ramphal had previously suggested the possibility of Commonwealth initiatives on disarmament and Cyprus. The Prime Minister told him that she did not think these would be helpful. Mr Ramphal's latest proposals do not specifically mention Commonwealth initiatives on these

/subjects ....

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subjects; but we think the Indians may remain keen for something on disarmament, and the Australians may support them.

Commonwealth Co-ordination Department  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

9 November 1983.

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PRIME MINISTER'S COI INTERVIEW ON THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING

WORLD ECONOMIC ISSUES

Points to Make

1. A unique informal forum. Opportunity for open and practical discussions about the economic problems facing us all.
2. UK cannot isolate itself from economic problems facing its friends and partners in developing world. Their welfare a direct concern of ours. Particular concern for prosperity of fellow members of Commonwealth.
3. We shall review state of world economy. There are now signs of recovery in the major industrialised countries. In the United Kingdom we expect growth of about 2½% this year and next. Developing countries hard hit by recession. Longer term solution to their problem lies in resumption of sustainable non-inflationary growth amongst industrialised countries. This will enable developing countries to export more, increase their earnings, service their debts and invest in the future. Need to resist protectionist pressures.
4. Three Commonwealth economic studies before the meeting. The basis for much of our discussion. The reports concern: the problems of protectionism; ways of improving the work of

the international financial institutions; steps to arrive at a more sensible negotiating process between the developed and developing countries. There is much to commend these reports.

5. (If raised) Recognise importance of IDA (International Development Association). Benefits poorest countries. Anxious for agreement to be reached on Seventh Replenishment (IDA 7). Stand ready to contribute on a fair basis.

Essential Facts

1. At CHOGM single agenda item 'World Economic Issues'. Mr Muldoon will lead general discussion. Three Commonwealth economic studies on the table: 'Towards a new Bretton Woods'; 'Protectionism: Threat to International Order'; and 'North/South Dialogue: Making it Work'.

2. Attention likely to focus on 'Towards a new Bretton Woods'. Contains much reasonably sensible detailed analysis of world's economic problems and recommendations for action within existing institutions. But central recommendation unacceptable : that work should be set in hand now leading up to an international monetary conference. We have strong reservations about the usefulness of such a conference. It would do more harm than good. Believe existing institutions should be strengthened and adapted. They should be given the necessary resources to enable them to meet changing needs of international community.

3. Chancellor proposed at Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting that a Commonwealth group might hold discussions with international financial institutions to identify changes commanding international acceptance. If this or a similar proposal were agreed at CHOGM it would enable further Commonwealth work without going beyond line agreed at Williamsburg.

4. We agree with many of recommendations in other two reports on resistance to protectionism and in ways of improving the negotiating process between developed and developing countries. We have consistently supported free and fair trade. We want to see more sensible and flexible negotiating procedures between developed and developing countries. Old North/South concept of rigid blocs is outmoded and irrelevant to today's problems.

5. Many international meetings this year on world economic issues. OECD Ministerial and Williamsburg Summit meetings in May; UNCTAD VI in Belgrade (June-July); IMF and World Bank Group meetings in Washington; Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting in Trinidad in September. There have also been others within the G77 and Non-Aligned countries. Current session of UNGA in New York. CHOGM will round off year's meetings.

6. Negotiations on IDA 7 continue in Washington in December. Some 60% of IDA resources go to Commonwealth countries. May be raised at CHOGM by Mrs Gandhi and others. Also fears that China's access to IDA 7 will reduce shares of others.

(NOT FOR USE) US position on their contribution would lead to an IDA 7 of \$9 billion. We are prepared for a \$12 billion IDA 7 (ie same as IDA 6), but want our share to come down to something closer to our relative GNP share (5.6%).

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TO IMMEDIATE CERTAIN MISSIONS AND DEPENDENT TERRITORIES  
GUIDANCE TELEGRAM NUMBER 145 OF 8 NOVEMBER 1983

NAMIBIA AT THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING

1. NAMIBIA WILL BE ONE OF THE MAIN POLITICAL SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED IN DELHI. COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES TRADITIONALLY TAKE AN ACTIVE INTEREST IN NAMIBIA, AND WE CAN EXPECT THEM TO PRESS US AND, THROUGH US, THE FIVE, TO ACHIEVE SWIFT IMPLEMENTATION SCR 435 AND IF NECESSARY TO PUT GREATER PRESSURE ON THE SOUTH AFRICANS TO SECURE THIS. THERE IS BOUND TO BE A SUBSTANTIVE PASSAGE ON NAMIBIA IN THE COMMUNIQUE. WHILE SEEKING A POSITIVE DISCUSSION WE SHALL BE FRANK WITH OUR PARTNERS ABOUT OUR POSITION AND URGE A REALISTIC APPROACH, AS BEST LIKELY TO PRESERVE THE AGREEMENTS TO DATE AND TO SECURE A SETTLEMENT IN THE LONG TERM. WE WILL SEEK TO HAVE MODERATE AND CONSTRUCTIVE LANGUAGE IN THE COMMUNIQUE. IN YOUR CONTACTS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS IN THE RUN-UP TO CHOGM, YOU SHOULD DRAW ON EARLIER GUIDANCES AND THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS:

LINE TO TAKE (TO BE USED FREELY)

UN PLAN FOR NAMIBIA

2. A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IS STILL ATTAINABLE. WE AND OUR PARTNERS IN THE FIVE REMAIN DETERMINED TO ACHIEVE EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN PLAN. WE HAVE COME A LONG WAY SINCE 1978. AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED ON ALL ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS RELATING TO IMPLEMENTATION, THANKS TO OUR COMMON EFFORTS. WE MUST PRESERVE THE WIDE MEASURE OF AGREEMENT ACHIEVED.

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WE SHARE FRUSTRATION AT THE SLOW PACE OF PROGRESS BUT WE MUST NOT LET THIS UNDERMINE OUR DETERMINATION TO REACH OUR GOAL.

NAMIBIA AND THE COMMONWEALTH

3. WE LOOK FORWARD TO A FRANK EXCHANGE OF VIEWS. WE SYMPATHISE WITH FRUSTRATION AT THE LACK OF PROGRESS, AND CONCERN ABOUT LINKAGE. OUR APPROACH IS REALISTIC AND POSITIVE. WE ARE WILLING TO CONSIDER ANY NEW IDEAS THAT MIGHT ACHIEVE PROGRESS. WE HOPE THE CHOGM COMMUNIQUE WILL REFLECT THE WIDE MEASURE OF AGREEMENT WHICH EXISTS WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH. WE TRUST THAT THE ATMOSPHERE WILL BE CONSTRUCTIVE.

LINKAGE

4. WE DO NOT ACCEPT THAT CUBAN WITHDRAWAL FROM ANGOLA SHOULD BE A PRE-CONDITION FOR IMPLEMENTATION. WE VOTED FOR SCR 539. BUT WE CANNOT IGNORE THE POLITICAL REALITY: THE PRESENCE OF CUBANS AS WELL AS OF SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES IN ANGOLA CREATES TENSION AND DISAGREEMENT. ANYTHING WHICH REDUCES TENSION AND CREATES GREATER CONFIDENCE WILL HELP TOWARDS A NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT. TO ENDURE, THIS MUST BE ONE THAT ALL PARTIES, INCLUDING SOUTH AFRICA, WILLINGLY ACCEPT. WE NEED US INFLUENCE TO SECURE THIS.

US/ANGOLA DIALOGUE (IF RAISED)

5. IT IS NOT FOR US TO INTERFERE WITH THE SOVEREIGN DECISION OF THE ANGOLANS TO TALK. DIALOGUE IS CONTINUING. WE RECOGNISE THAT ANGOLAN SECURITY CONCERNS MUST BE MET. WE HAVE MADE CLEAR THAT SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES MUST BE WITHDRAWN FROM CUNENE. IT IS AN ESSENTIAL FIRST STEP IN THE SETTLEMENT PROCESS: WE ARE READY TO WORK FOR THIS, AND ARE ALSO READY TO PERSUADE SOUTH AFRICA AT THE RIGHT MOMENT TO PROCEED WITH SCR 435.

CONTACT GROUP (IF RAISED)

6. THE CONTACT GROUP EXISTS TO FACILITATE CONTACT BETWEEN THE VARIOUS PARTIES. THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL RECENTLY INDICATED THAT AGREEMENT HAS NOW BEEN ACHIEVED ON ALL ASPECTS

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OF THE UN PLAN. THE CG CAN REASONABLY CLAIM SOME CREDIT FOR THIS PROGRESS. MEMBERS OF THE FIVE ARE READY TO CONSIDER ANY USEFUL WAY OF OVERCOMING THE REMAINING PROBLEMS THAT ARE HOLDING UP IMPLEMENTATION OF SCR 435.

COMMONWEALTH ROLE ON NAMIBIA (IF RAISED)

7. WE STAND BY THE AGREEMENT AT THE 1975 KINGSTON CHOGM TO OFFER COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP TO AN INDEPENDENT NAMIBIA IF THIS IS THEIR WISH. WE ARE WILLING TO LOOK AT ANY OTHER PROPOSALS ON HOW THE COMMONWEALTH CAN USEFULLY CONTRIBUTE TO PROGRESS. ANY INITIATIVE WOULD HAVE TO BE CAREFULLY PREPARED AND THOUGHT OUT.

COMMONWEALTH FORCE FOR ANGOLA (IF RAISED)

8. WE HAVE NO OBJECTION TO LOOKING AT THIS. INDEED, WE WELCOME ANY IDEAS WHICH ADDRESS THE PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE CONTINUED CUBAN PRESENCE IN ANGOLA. IS IT WHAT THE ANGOLANS WANT? WHO WOULD PAY? MANDATE? COMPOSITION? MORE STUDY IS NECESSARY.

BACKGROUND (TO BE USED FREELY EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED)

COMMONWEALTH VIEWS

9. (NOT FOR USE). THE COMMONWEALTH GENERALLY SUPPORT THE FLS LINE, REJECT LINKAGE, AND ARE SHOWING IMPATIENCE WITH THE FIVE. PRIVATELY MANY OF THEM ACKNOWLEDGE THAT LINKAGE REPRESENTS THE ONLY POSSIBILITY FOR EARLY PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION. BUT PUBLICLY THEY MUST TAKE A DOCTRINAIRE LINE AGAINST US AND SOUTH AFRICAN INSISTENCE ON CUBAN WITHDRAWAL. THEY GENERALLY WANT THE FIVE TO BE MORE ACTIVE, NOT TO DISBAND. WOULD SUPPORT SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA TO INCREASE PRESSURE ON THEM. IT IS IMPORTANT FOR US TO STRESS THAT WE WILL HAVE NO TRUCK WITH SANCTIONS.

REPORT OF COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

10. THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA IS BASED IN

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LONDON AND COMPRISES REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMONWEALTH MEMBERS (INCLUDING AN FCO REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE UK) AND THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY-GENERAL. THEY HAVE DRAFTED AN UNCONTENTIOUS REPORT ON NAMIBIA, WHICH SUGGESTS THAT CHOGM MIGHT PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONSIDER A COMMONWEALTH CONTRIBUTION TO NAMIBIA. IT IS UNCLER WHETHER THIS MEANS A DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVE OR SOME OTHER CONCRETE EFFORT.

CHOGM COMMUNIQUE

11. IT IS DIFFICULT TO FORECAST THE TERMS OF THE COMMUNIQUE. THERE WILL PROBABLY BE A CONDEMNATION OF LINKAGE - WHICH WE CAN ACCEPT AS LONG AS IT DOES NOT GO BEYOND SCR 539. BUT WE WILL NOT ACCEPT DIRECT CONDEMNATION OF OUR CONTACT GROUP PARTNERS OR CALLS FOR SANCTIONS.

COMMONWEALTH FORCE FOR ANGOLA

12. THE INDIANS HAVE SUGGESTED THAT THE COMMONWEALTH MIGHT PROVIDE A FORCE TO REPLACE THE CUBANS IN ANGOLA BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN PLAN. THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY-GENERAL MIGHT TAKE THIS UP. (NOT FOR USE) IT IS UNLIKELY THAT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES WOULD WISH TO CONTRIBUTE COMBAT TROOPS. THERE ARE BOUND TO BE PROBLEMS IN DEFINING THE ROLE OF SUCH A FORCE. THERE IS ALSO THE PROBLEM OF UNITA. BUT IT WOULD BE NO BAD THING IF THE INDIANS OR THE SG PURSUED WITH OTHERS THE POSSIBILITIES FOR REPLACING THE CUBANS, THEREBY SUGGESTING THEIR PRESENCE IN ANGOLA IS UNDESIRABLE. ON BALANCE, WE EXPECT THAT THE PRACTICAL OBSTACLES WOULD KILL THE IDEA.

COMMONWEALTH ASSISTANCE TO NAMIBIANS

13. THE KINGSTON CHOGM ESTABLISHED A COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMME FOR NAMIBIANS. WE CONTRIBUTED INITIALLY TO THIS FUND BUT HAVE CEASED TO PARTICIPATE IN RECENT YEARS, SINCE WE HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL ODA PROGRAMME OF AID TO NAMIBIAN REFUGEES, AND CONTRIBUTE ADDITIONALLY TO THE UN EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA.

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US/ANGOLA DIALOGUE

14. (NOT FOR USE) LATEST INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE ANGOLANS MIGHT BE GIVEING PRIORITY TO WAR AGAINST UNITA BEFORE SERIOUSLY ADDRESSING NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE US ON CUBAN WITHDRAWAL. EARLY PROGRESS IS THEREFORE UNLIKELY. BUT NO ALTERNATIVE WAY EXISTS AT PRESENT TO SECURE SOUTH AFRICAN CO-OPERATION IN IMPLEMENTATION OF SCR 435. WE MUST WARN OUR COMMONWEALTH PARTNERS THAT IT COULD BE A LONG HAUL: THAT FURTHER PATIENCE IS BOTH NECESSARY AND JUSTIFIED.

HOWE

SENT BY TELEGRAPH TO:

|                 |               |         |          |
|-----------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| NEW YORK(UKMIS) | NEW DELHI     | NAIROBI | GABORONE |
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[ALL IMMEDIATE]

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[ALL PRIORITY]

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[ALL ROUTINE]

AND SAVING TO CERTAIN OTHER POSTS

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INFORMATION DEPT

ADDITIONAL DISTRIBUTION  
GUIDANCE

## ESSENTIAL FACTS

1. Relationship with India in past two/three years warmer than for some time. Prime Minister visited India in April 1981. Mrs Gandhi paid a highly successful return visit to London March 1982 for opening of Festival of India. Two Prime Ministers met briefly New Delhi September 1982 and New York September 1983 in margins of Mrs Gandhi's UN Summit. Prime Minister will meet Mrs Gandhi at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi, 23-29 November.
2. Frequent Indo-British official and Ministerial contacts. The Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology and the Minister of State at the Home Office visited India in September. Indian Foreign Minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, will visit Britain 1-4 November for unveiling of the Mountbatten Statue. He will call on the Prime Minister on 2 November. Indian Defence Minister, Mr Venkataraman will visit Britain 6-10 November.
3. Close cultural links prominent during Festival of India which ran from March-November 1982. Mrs Gandhi, joint patron of the Festival with the Prime Minister, took a close personal interest. Originally intended to be confined to visual arts, Festival programme eventually included extensive series of major exhibitions, performances and other events reflecting many aspects of Indian civilisation and achievements, ancient and modern. Large numbers of schools/colleges involved throughout Britain. Many influential Indians expressed pleasure at Festival's success. Mrs Gandhi known to have been particularly gratified. Film "Gandhi" released 1982 made considerable impact in UK. Other films on India now being made.
4. India important to Britain as export market. 1982 UK exports to India were £805 million and imports from India £379 million. British companies have won a number of valuable contracts for large scale projects - power stations, coal mines, etc. Particularly noteworthy the £240 million Rihand Super Thermal Power Station contract won by Northern Engineering Industries following discussions between Prime Minister and Mrs Gandhi March 1982. Other large scale projects in prospect, notably modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant originally built by Britain in the 1950s. Also substantial defence sales: Jaguar, Sea Harrier, Sea King.
5. India receives the largest proportion by far of UK bilateral aid

(roughly one quarter) and Britain is India's largest net bilateral aid donor. All British aid since 1975 has been in form of grants. India is also a major recipient of World Bank and European Community Aid Funds, in addition to benefitting from other international aid agencies to which UK makes substantial contributions.

6. The level of British aid for 1982/83 and 1983/84 was agreed between Mrs Gandhi and the Prime Minister in 1982 at £105 million and £110 million respectively. In fact Britain gave about £110 million in 1982/83 including an additional Aid and Trade Provision (ATP) grant of £5million. The aid programme includes projects of industrial importance to both India and the UK in coal, power, railways, oil and fertilizer sectors. British aid funds also assist agricultural, housing and public health projects.

Indian Chairmanship of Non-Aligned Movement: Britain's Attitude to the Non-Aligned Movement

We sympathise with the idea of non-alignment. India is respected as one of the founders of non-alignment. We are pleased that India has the Chairmanship of the Movement.

Genuine non-alignment is a contribution to world stability. The Non-Aligned Movement has adopted a set of principles which command universal respect - peaceful settlement of disputes, support for the UN Charter, self-determination, and others. But the movement tends to set these principles aside too easily. The Non-Aligned Movement has endorsed Argentina's sovereignty claim on the Falklands, conveniently abandoning its normal insistence on the right of all peoples to enjoy the right of self-determination. They strikingly failed to emit even the slightest hint of criticism of Argentina for its attempt to solve the issue by the illegal use of force. At the Non-Aligned Summit earlier this year, they criticised a Western military facility in the Indian Ocean but chose to ignore the Soviet military facilities spread around the region: and they shrank from criticising the Soviet Union by name for being in Afghanistan, still nominally a non-aligned country. And how can countries like Cuba or Vietnam be considered as genuinely non-aligned?

We must conclude that there is a difference between non-alignment itself, which deserves fostering, and the positions adopted collectively by the Non-Aligned Movement on world issues, which we certainly feel free to challenge when they affect our interests. A better balance in Non-Aligned pronouncements would increase the Movement's credibility in the West.

United Nations Department  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

9 November 1983

## UNITED KINGDOM IMMIGRATION POLICY

### Line to take

The Government is committed to firm but fair immigration control, which is in the interests of good race relations. At a time of high unemployment it is obvious that we cannot accept an uncontrolled number of people.

The Immigration Rules are applied without regard to race.

The Government is firmly opposed to compulsory repatriation.

C The British Nationality Act 1981 has not adversely affected the immigration position of anyone lawfully settled here.

Under the new Immigration Rules made this year all British citizen women have the same right to be joined here by their husbands.

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LB

PRIME MINISTER'S INTERVIEW WITH COI : GRENADA AND THE  
COMMONWEALTH

POINTS TO MAKE

- 1 Throughout have kept in close touch with Commonwealth Secretary-General. Also with Commonwealth partners in the region and Commonwealth missions to UN. Mr Whitney exchanged views with delegates to Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting in Nairobi last week. Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in New Delhi later this month will provide early and valuable opportunity to air views at highest level.
- 2 Commonwealth members hold differing views on military intervention in Grenada as they do on other important matters. Commonwealth strong enough to accommodate these.
- 3 Commonwealth will now want to look to the future. May be able to play a useful role in bringing return to normal life in Grenada. But requests for help must come from Grenadian authorities. Possible areas of assistance include administration, training, supervision/observation of elections.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

9 November 1983

PRIME MINISTER

PRE-CHOGM COI TELEVISION INTERVIEW

Tomorrow (5.15-6 pm) you are due to give a televised interview to CoI prior to CHOGM. The interview will be distributed to Indian television and radio. You did a similar exercise before your visit to India in 1981.

The interviewer will be Mahendra Kaul, OBE, who has interviewed you before. He will concentrate on Britain's role in the Commonwealth and major aspects of Indo-British relations but you can, of course, expect Grenada to crop up in the Commonwealth context.

The interview will take place in the White Room and a make-up lady will be on hand.

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ROMOLA CHRISTOPHERSON  
Deputy Press Secretary

9 November 1983