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FM DAR ES SALAAM 240730Z JUL 85

TO PRIORITY FCO

TELNO 227 OF 24 JULY

INFO PRIORITY NAIROBI, PRETORIA AND ADDIS ABABA

MR KINNOCK'S VISIT.

1. MR KINNOCK CALLED ON PRESIDENT NYERERE ON 23 JULY. THE DISCUSSION LASTED 90 MINUTES.

SOUTH AFRICA:

2. NYERERE WELCOMED EUROPEAN COMMUNITY STATEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICA. RELEASE OF NELSON MANDELA BY ITSELF WOULD NOT BE ENOUGH; SOUTH AFRICA MUST BE WILLING TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES. ALTHOUGH THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME APPEARED SOLID ON THE OUTSIDE, IT COULD WELL CRUMBLE QUICKLY NOW IT WAS UNDER PRESSURE.

3. KINNOCK SAID THAT THE RECENT US CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION ON SANCTIONS, AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR WERE ENCOURAGING. HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE BRITAIN TAKE A SIMILAR STAND ON SANCTIONS, ALTHOUGH HE WAS NOT IN FAVOUR OF A WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, WHO SHOULD BE USED TO INFLUENCE THE HIGHEST LEVELS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT. BRITAIN HAD A LARGE INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA, BUT WAS NOT YET EXERTING SUFFICIENT PRESSURE. BILATERAL ACTION MIGHT BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN COLLECTIVE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ACTION.

AFRICAN ECONOMIC CRISIS.

4. NYERERE HOPED THAT AFRICAN STATES WOULD TAKE THE OAU RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC MATTERS SERIOUSLY. HE BELIEVED THAT SADCC WOULD DO SO AT THE FORTHCOMING SUMMIT IN ARUSHA. ON DEBT, AFRICA WANTED TO PAY BUT SIMPLY COULD NOT. THE ANNUAL INTEREST BURDEN WAS NOW US.DOL. 17 BILLION ON A DEBT OF US.DOL. 170 BILLION.

5. KINNOCK AGREED THAT THE WEST SHOULD APPROACH AFRICA'S DEBT PROBLEM ON A DIFFERENT BASIS: AND THAT A JOINT MEETING OF ALL CREDITORS AND ALL DEBTORS WAS DESIRABLE - CONSULTATION, NOT CONFRONTATION.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

6. NYERERE SAID HE WAS IN FAVOUR OF EUROPEAN UNITY AND ASKED WHERE KINNOCK STOOD. KINNOCK REPLIED THAT, WHILE EUROPEAN UNITY WAS A FANTASY, HE AND HIS GENERATION HAD NO DIFFICULTY IN THINKING OF THEMSELVES AS EUROPEANS JUST AS TANZANIANS THOUGHT OF THEMSELVES AS AFRICANS. HOWEVER, THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

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AND THE COMMUNITY'S APPROACH TO THE THIRD WORLD WERE BASED ON THE ATTITUDES OF THE NINETEEN FIFTIES AND NEEDED UP-DATING. PUBLIC OPINION WAS AHEAD OF GOVERNMENT OPINION IN THIS RESPECT.

NYERERE'S FUTURE.

7. NYERERE HOPED THAT THE TANZANIAN ELECTORATE WOULD CHOOSE AN ACTIVE PRESIDENT FROM THE YOUNGER GENERATION AS HIS SUCCESSOR. HE PLANNED TO RETIRE TO HIS VILLAGE AFTER HE RESIGNED AS PARTY CHAIRMAN IN 1987.

8. KINNOCK SAID HE WAS SURE NYERERE WOULD MAINTAIN HIS INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS, SUCH AS THE SIX-NATION DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE. NYERERE REPLIED THAT HE WOULD CONTINUE TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FRONT LINE STATES (HIS STAFF LATER CONFIRMED THAT HE WOULD NOT CONTINUE AS CHAIRMAN AFTER OCTOBER).

9. IMF NEGOTIATIONS WERE NOT DISCUSSED. HOWEVER, AT EARLIER MEETING FINANCE MINISTER MSUYA SAID THAT TANZANIA STILL NEEDED IMF LOANS, BUT THE IMF HAD BEEN NEITHER REALISTIC NOR SYMPATHETIC. KINNOCK AGREED THAT THE IMF WAS WORKING ON THE WRONG PRINCIPLES.

10. KINNOCK LATER GAVE PUBLIC LECTURE AT UNIVERSITY IN WHICH HE CALLED FOR MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA AND FOR URGENT ACTION BY THE WEST ON THE AFRICAN DEBT PROBLEMS. TEXT BY BAG TO EAD.

SANKEY

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