#### STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL





# 10 DOWNING STREET

CCFCO.

ccHaster

THE PRIME MINISTER

17 November 1985

# PRIME MINISTER'S

PERSONAL MESSAGE

Dear Th. President. SERIAL NO. 1217/85

I have to say that I am very disappointed, indeed dismayed, by your message of 12 November and particularly by the statement that your Government consider that it would be impossible to co-operate with the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group. I recognise the difficulties both of principle and of domestic politics which the Commonwealth initiative inevitably raises for you. Equally I am convinced that it would be infinitely more damaging to South Africa's future interests were you to refuse to have anything to do with the Group.

At the very least I would urge you to avoid any public statement of refusal to co-operate with the Commonwealth initiative. None of us yet know precisely what form it will take. The only guidance in the Commonwealth Accord is that it should "encourage through all practicable ways the evolution of that necessary process of political dialogue". This does not seem to me too alarming a mandate. The Group of Eminent Persons has not yet been completed, let alone held a first meeting to consider its course of action. At this stage it is far from clear whether the Eminent Persons would even want to visit South Africa as a group. It might be possible for your Government to meet individual members of it. The Group's very existence will begin to focus attention on the complexities of the South African situation, to which you have always rightly drawn attention.

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It will give you a fresh chance to put your case to important sections of international opinion in this country, in the United States, and elsewhere.

We are aware of the studies by the Foundation for International Conciliation to which you refer in your letter. I would want to encourage all well intentioned and helpful efforts. But I fear the Foundation will not carry much credibility internationally. I can see no prospect that this initiative could possibly become a convincing alternative to the Commonwealth Group.

May I ask you to consider for a moment the full implications if your Government were to reject co-operation with the Group. Your enemies in the Commonwealth would be delighted: they never wanted it anyway. We and others who had hoped for progress through dialogue will be told that we should have known better. The international pressures for sanctions against South Africa will fast gather momentum again. Most of the value of my having held the line at Nassau will be lost. My ability to help preserve the conditions in which an internal dialogue of the sort you are seeking has a chance of success will be critically, perhaps fatally, weakened.

In short I can see no need for you to take a decision about co-operation with the Group now, let alone reject it publicly. If you value my continuing help, I urge you most strongly not to do so. I do not think I could be plainer.

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The Honourable P.W. Botha, D.M.S.

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### 10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

17 November 1985

Thank you for your letter of 17 November enclosing a draft reply to President Botha's recent message.

I enclose a somewhat revised version authorised by the Prime Minister and should be grateful if the text could be telegraphed to Pretoria as soon as possible.

(Charles Powell)

Colin Budd, Esq., Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

17 November 1985

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

Dear Charles,

Prime Prinstr

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Agree to sign.

## Reply to President Botha

You wrote to Len Appleyard on 13 November asking for a draft reply to the recent message from President Botha; and later told us that the Prime Minister wanted to send an early and strongly worded reply.

I now attach a draft, which has been approved by the Foreign Secretary. If you can find the time to look at it, it would be useful if the reply could be sent to Pretoria in the course of tomorrow, to allow President Botha time to digest it in advance of the National Party Caucus Meeting planned for 19 November. It is likely that President Botha will come under severe pressure from his party during that meeting, in response to which he may well feel impelled to take a markedly negative line (perhaps in public) about the Eminent Persons Group. We are in any event sending instructions to Mr Moberly to speak to the South African Foreign Minister before the Caucus Meeting.

The Foreign Secretary has asked me to add that he is not wedded to the precise terms of the draft reply to President Botha. He recalls that when he discussed the subject with you last Friday you made a number of relevant points which might well improve the draft.

Yours ever, Colin Budd

C R Budd Private Secretary



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THE PRIME MINISTER

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I have to say that I am very disappointed by your message of 12 November and particularly by the statement that your Government consider that it would be impossible to co-operate with the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group. In have told you throughout that I recognise the difficulties both of principle and of domestic politics which the Commonwealth initiative inevitably raises for you. Equally I am convinced that it would be infinitely more damaging to South Africa's future interests were you to refuse to have anything to do with the Group.

At the very least I would urge you to avoid any public statement of refusal to co-operate with the Commonwealth initiative. None of us yet know precisely what form it will take. The only guidance in the Commonwealth Accord is that it should "encourage through all practicable ways the evolution of that necessary process of political dialogue". This does not seem to me too alarming a mandate. The Group of Eminent Persons has not yet been completed, let alone held a first meeting to consider its course of action. At this stage it is far from clear whether the Eminent Persons would even want to visit South Africa as a group. It might be possible for your Government to meet individual members of it. The Group's very existence will begin to focus attention on the complexities of the South African situation, to which you have always rightly drawn attention.

It will give you a fresh chance to put your case to important sections of international opinion in this country, in the United States, and elsewhere.

We are aware of the studies by the Foundation for International Conciliation to which you refer in your letter. I would not want to dismiss any well intentioned and helpful efforts. But to be blunt, the Foundation will not carry much credibility internationally. I can see no prospect that this initiative could possibly become a convincing alternative to the Commonwealth Group.

May I ask you to consider for a moment the full implications if your Government were to reject co-operation with the Group. Your enemies will be delighted: they never wanted it anyway. We and others who had hoped for progress through dialogue will be told that we should have known better. The international pressures for sanctions against South Africa will fast gather momentum again. Most of the value of my having held the line at Nassau will be lost. My ability to help preserve the conditions in which an internal dialogue of the sort you are seeking has a chance of success will be critically, perhaps fatally, weakened.

In short I can see no need for you to take a decision about co-operation with the Group now, let alone reject it publicly. If you value my continuing help, I urge you most strongly not to do so. I do not think I could be plainer.

of it. Let us wait and see. There is no need to take a decision on this now.

We have been told about the studies by the Foundation for International Conciliation to which you refer in your letter. While we should not want to dismiss any well intentioned and helpful efforts. I can see no prospect that this initiative could possibly become an alternative to the Commonwealth Group, or play an important role.

So far Lord Barber, Malcolm Fraser and Swaran Singh (of India) have been nominated to the Group. Nyerere will not, I understant, now be a member but other nominations seem likely to come forward shortly. If all goes according to plan the Group should begin work in a few weeks' time.

be seen internationally as seriously undermining the case for any approach other than a punitive one. Your enemies will be delighted: We and others who had hoped for better will be told that we should have known better. The international pressures for sanctions against South Africa will gather momentum again. Support for the "armed struggle" against your Government and for violent solutions will increase. Most of the value of my having held the line at Nassau will be lost. We have matter,

to refrain from taking any public decisions on the Commonwealth Group, and to wait to see how the Group develops. Its very existence will begin to focus attention on the complexities of the South African situation, to which you have always rightly drawn attention. It will

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give you a fresh chance to put your case to important sections of international opinion in this country, in the United States, and elsewhere. I have no doubt that the attitudes of a number of governments whose views are important to you would become considerably less sympathetic were you to reject the Group out of hand.

