SUBJECT

PRIME MINISTER'S CCOPS PERSONAL MESSAGE MASTER SERIAL NO. T. 119/86

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CONFIDENTIAL FM FCO TO DESKBY 292300Z CANBERRA TELNO 308 OF 291917Z JUNE 86

MY TELNO 197 TO LUSAKA: SOUTH AFRICA: MESSAGES FOLLOWING IS TEXT

BEGINS

THANK YOU FOR YOUR RECENT LETTER ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA. I VERY MUCH AGREE THAT IT WILL BE IMPORTANT FOR US TO KEEP IN TOUCH IN THE RUN UP TO THE LONDON MEETING IN EARLY AUGUST. IN THAT SAME SPIRIT I AM WRITING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER LAST WEEK'S MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL TO LET YOU KNOW SOMETHING OF OUR THINKING ABOUT THE WAY FORWARD.

LIKE YOU, I TOO WAS GRIEVOUSLY DISAPPOINTED BY THE BREAKDOWN OF THE COMGEP MISSION. IT IS VERY SAD THAT HAVING ACHIEVED SO MUCH THEY SHOULD AT THE LAST HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED BY THE OBDURACY OF PRESIDENT BOTHA'S GOVERNMENT. THE THREE SOUTH AFRICAN RAIDS ON NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES WERE A SHOCK WHICH ANGERED US ALL.

SINCE THEN WE HAVE, OF COURSE, ALL BE CONSIDERING WHAT MORE WE CAN AND SHOULD DO TO BRING ABOUT A CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT. SO TOO HAVE OUR COLLEAGUES AT THE HEAD OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS. LIKE US THEY BELIEVE, WITH THE SAME PROFOUND CONVICTION, THAT THE OBJECTIVES WHICH THE COMMONWEALTH SET AT NASSAU - TO BRING APARTHEID TO AN

END, THROUGH DIALOGUE AND A SUSPENSION OF VIOLENCE ON ALL SIDES - REMAIN ENTIRELY VALID. AFTER ALL, THOSE WERE THE OBJECTIVES WHICH THE COMMUNITY TOO SET ITSELF AT LUXEMBOURG LAST SEPTEMBER, AND AGAIN AT THE JOINT MEETING WITH THE FRONT LINE STATES IN LUSAKA EARLIER THIS YEAR.

THE QUESTION WE ALL ASKED EACH OTHER ONCE AGAIN AT THE HAGUE WAS THIS: IS THE PROMOTION OF DIALOGUE NOW A QUITE HOPELESS CAUSE, OR IS THERE STILL A CASE FOR TRYING ONCE MORE THE ROAD OF PERSUASION BEFORE WE RESIGN OURSELVES TO THE PROSPECT OF SOUTH AFRICA BEING CAUGHT UP INEVITABLY IN A RISING TIDE OF VIOLENCE?

LET ME STRESS WITH ALL THE SINCERITY AT MY COMMAND THAT
LIKE YOU I HAVE BEEN PROFOUNDLY CONCERNED AT RECENT DEVELOPMENTS
IN SOUTH AFRICA. THE REIMPOSITION OF THE STATE OF EMERGENCY
AND THE FURTHER INTERNAL MEASURES GOING WITH IT
ARE A RECIPE FOR AN EVEN SWIFTER UPWARD SPIRAL OF
REPRESSION AND VIOLENCE AND INTER-RACIAL CONFLICT. I AM UTTERLY
DETERMINED THAT EVERYTHING POSSIBLE SHOULD BE DONE TO AVERT
THAT LOOMING CATASTROPHE, AND TO BRING APARTHEID TO AN END
BY PEACEFUL MEANS - THAT, I BELIEVE, IS THE QUICKEST WAY THROUGH NEGOTIATION AND NOT CONFLICT.

THE QUESTION IS WHETHER THAT ROUTE IS STILL POSSIBLE.

A CRUCIAL FACTOR MUST BE THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN
GOVERNMENT. MY READING OF THE AFRIKANER CHARACTER IS QUITE
CLEAR: IF WE ARE TO AVOID SIMPLY DRIVING PRESIDENT BOTHA
AND HIS PEOPLE INSIDE THE LAAGER, WITH ALL THE THREAT OF MOUNTING
BLOODSHED THAT THAT WOULD IMPLY, THEN IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT
WE SHOULD DEMONSTRATE OUR DISAPPROVAL AND CONDEMNATION OF
THE POLICIES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT WITHOUT CAUSING
THEM TO REACT IN SUCH A WAY AS TO RULE OUT DIALOGUE AND
COMPROMISE. AS YOU SAY, OUR AIM SHOULD NOT BE TO DESTROY
THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY BUT TO ENCOURAGE A POLITICAL CLIMATE
CONDUCIVE TO POLITICAL CHANGE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. WE
NEED TO THINK THROUGH VERY CAREFULLY THE LIKELY EFFECT OF
ANY ACTION WE TAKE. I AM AGAINST PUNITIVE ACTIONS WHICH ONLY
MAKE THE SITUATION MUCH WORSE.

I NOTE THAT YOU WILL BE CONSIDERING TAKING ADDITIONAL MEASURES TOWARDS THE END OF THIS MONTH. FOR MY PART, I SHOULD LIKE TO LET YOU KNOW WHAT WAS DECIDED AT THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON 27 JUNE. AFTER LONG DISCUSSION WE REACHED AGREEMENT ON WHAT WE SAW AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE ACTION WE COULD TAKE AT THIS STAGE.

WE HAD NO DOUBT THAT THE KEY MOVE THAT WAS NECESSARY
TO PROMOTE THE GENUINE NATIONAL DIALOGUE WHICH WE ALL WANT
WAS FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT UNCONDITIONALLY TO RELEASE
NELSON MANDELA AND OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS AND TO LIFT THE
BAN ON THE ANC, PAC AND OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES. DESPITE
THE OBVIOUS DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED WE DECIDED TOO THAT IT WAS
RIGHT TO UNDERTAKE ONE MORE DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVE TO THAT
END. IT WAS ACCORDINGLY AGREED THAT GEOFFREY HOWE SHOULD
GO NEXT MONTH TO SOUTHERN AFRICA, IN HIS CAPACITY AS PRESIDENT
OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND WITH THE FULL SUPPORT
OF THE COMMUNITY, TO CARRY OUT THIS MISSION.

IT WAS ALSO AGREED THAT DURING THE NEXT THREE MONTHS IN SUPPORT OF THAT MISSION THE TWELVE WOULD ENTER INTO CONSULTATIONS WITH THE OTHER INDUSTRIALISED COUNTRIES ON FURTHER MEASURES WHICH MIGHT BE NEEDED, COVERING IN PARTICULAR A BAN ON NEW ONVESTMENT AND ON THE IMPORT OF COAL, IRON, STEEL AND GOLD COINS FROM SOUTH AFRICA. THIS DECISION TO CONSULT OTHER INDUSTRIALISED COUNTRIES ABOUT POSSIBLE FURTHER MEASURES WAS, OF COURSE, INTENDED TO REINFORCE THE POSITION WE IN THE COMMONWEALTH HAVE ALREADY TAKEN. IF MEASURES ARE TO BE EFFECTIVE IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THEY SHOULD HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE INDUSTRIALISED COUNTRIES AS A WHOLE.

I CAN WELL UNDERSTAND THAT YOU MUST BE CONCERNED THAT
THIS MOVE BY THE COMMUNITY MIGHT CUT ACROSS THE WORK ON WHICH
WE HAVE BEEN ENGAGED TOGETHER. I SHOULD LIKE TO GIVE YOU
A VERY STRONG ASSURANCE THAT THE ACTION WE HAVE TAKEN WITH
OUR EUROPEAN PARTNERS IS VERY MUCH IN KEEPING WITH THE SPIRIT
OF WHAT THE COMMONWEALTH AGREED IN NASSAU. THE MISSION BEING
UNDERTAKEN BY GEOFFREY HOWE IS IN NO WAY INTENDED TO SUPERSEDE
OR UNDERMINE THE FINDINGS OF THE EMINENT PERSONS GROUP. ITS

AIM, ON THE CONTRARY, IS TO BUILD ON THEIR WORK, AND FOLLOW THE COURSE WHICH THEY CHARTED, IN PURSUIT OF THE SAME OBJECTIVE.

WE SHALL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS ALL THESE ISSUES WHEN WE MEET IN LONDON IN AUGUST TO REVIEW THE COMMONWEALTH ACCORD. MEANWHILE I SHALL ENSURE THAT YOU ARE KEPT CLOSELY IN TOUCH WITH THE PROGRESS OF GEOFFREY HOWE'S MISSION. I SHOULD LIKE TO ASSURE YOU THAT IT IS MOST SERIOUSLY AND SINCERELY INTENDED.

HOWE

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TO DESKBY 300630Z LUSAKA

TELNO 197

OF 291700Z JUNE 86

AND TO DESKBY 300630Z HARARA

AND TO DESKBY 292200Z NASSAU, OTTAWA

AND TO DESKBY 300730Z LAGOS

AND TO DESKBY 292300Z CANBERRA

AND TO DESKBY 300030Z TOKYO

AND TO DESKBY 300200Z NEW DELHI

AND TO DESKBY 300530Z DAR ES SALAAM

SOUTH AFRICA: MESSAGES FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

- 1. MIFT TO LUSAKA, HARARE, NASSAU, OTTAWA, DAR ES SALAAM AND LAGOS CONTAINS THE TEXT OF THE MESSAGES FOR DR KAUNDA, MR MUGABE, SIR LYNDEN PINDLING, MR MULRONEY, PRESIDENT MWINYI AND MAJOR-GENERAL BABANGIDA (WITH AN ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPH FOR BABANGIDA ONLY).
- 2. TELEGRAMS TO TOKYO, CANBERRA AND NEW DELHI CONTAIN TEXTS FOR DELIVERY TO MR NAKASONE, MR HAWKE AND MR GANDHI.
- 3. ALL MESSAGES ARE FOR EARLIEST POSSIBLE DELIVERY TONIGHT OR EARLY TOMORROW.

HOWE

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From the Private Secretary

29 June 1986

Dan lesidet Clerk

EUROPEAN COUNCIL: SOUTH AFRICA

The Prime Minister has approved, with very minor amendments, the text of the messages to a number of Heads of Governments of industrialised and Commonwealth countries about the outcome of the recent European Council discussions on South Africa. I enclose amended copies. I should be grateful if they could be despatched tonight for the earliest possible delivery on Monday 30 June.

The Prime Minister would also like to send an additional personal message to President Kaunda. I enclose a text. Would you please show it to the Foreign Secretary for any comments before despatch.

C D POWELL

The Resident Clerk, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

CONFIDENTIAL

DRAFT MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO:

THE HON BOB HAWKE AC MP
Prime Minister of Australia

Thank you for your recent letter about South Africa.

I very much agree that it will be important for us to keep in touch in the run up to the London meeting in early August. In that same spirit I am writing as soon as possible after last week's meeting of the European Council to let you know something of our thinking about the way forward.

Like you, I too was grievously disappointed by the breakdown of the COMGEP mission. It is very sad that having achieved so much they should at the last have been frustrated by the obduracy of President Botha's government. The three South African raids on neighbouring countries were a shock which angered us all.

Since then we have, of course, all been considering what more we can and should do to bring about a change in the attitude of the South African Government. So too have our colleagues at the head of European governments. Like us they believe, with the same profound conviction, that the objectives which the Commonwealth set at Nassau - to bring apartheid to an end, through dialogue and a suspension of violence on all sides - remain entirely valid. After all, those were the objectives which the Community too set itself at Luxembourg last September, and again at the joint meeting with the Front Line States in Lusaka earlier this year.

The question we all asked each other once again at
The Hague was this: is the promotion of dialogue now a
quite hopeless cause, or is there still a case for trying
once more the road of persuasion before we resign ourselves
to the prospect of South Africa being caught up inevitably
in a rising tide of violence?

Let me stress with all the sincerity at my command that like you I have been profoundly concerned at recent developments in South Africa. The reimposition of the State of Emergency and the further internal measures going with it are a recipe for an even swifter upward spiral of repression and violence and inter-racial conflict. I am utterly determined that everything possible should be done to avert that looming catastrophe, and to bring apartheid to an end by peaceful means - that, I believe, is the quickest way - through negotiation and not conflict.

The question is whether that route is still possible. A crucial factor must be the attitude of the South African Government. My reading of the Afrikaner character is quite clear: if we are to avoid simply driving President Botha and his people inside the laager, with all the threat of mounting bloodshed that that would imply, then it is imperative that we should demonstrate our disapproval and condemnation of the policies of the South African Government without causing them to react in such a way as to rule out dialogue and compromise. As you say, our aim should not be to destroy the South African economy but to encourage a political climent conducive to political change and economic development. We need to think through very carefully the likely effect

of any action we taken. I am against punitive actions which only make the situation much worse.

I note that you will be considering taking additional measures towards the end of this month. For my part, I should like to let you know what was decided at the European Council on 27 June. After long discussion we reached agreement on what we saw as the most effective action we could take at this stage.

We had no doubt that they key move that was necessary to promote the genuine national dialogue which we all want was for the South African Government unconditionally to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and to lift the ban on the ANC, PAC and other political parties. Despite the obvious difficulties involved we decided too that it was right to undertake one more diplomatic initiative to that end. It was accordingly agreed that Geoffrey Howe should go next month to Southern Africa, in his capacity as President of the European Council of Ministers and with the full support of the Community, to carry out this mission.

It was also agreed that during the next three months in support of that mission the Twelve would enter into consultations with the other industrialised countries on further measures which might be needed, covering in particular a ban on new investment and on the import of coal, iron, steel and gold coins from South Africa. This decision to consult other industrialised countries about possible further measures was, of course, intended to reinforce the position we in the Commonwealth have already taken.

If measures are to be effective it is essential that they should have the support of the industrialised countries as a whole.

I can well understand that you must be concerned that this move by the Community might cut across the work on which we have been engaged together. I should like to give you a very strong assurance that the action we have taken with our European partners is very much in keeping with the spirit of what the Commonwealth agreed in Nassau. The mission being undertaken by Geoffrey Howe is in no way intended to supersede or undermine the findings of the Eminent Persons Group. Its aim, on the contrary, is to build on their work and follow the course which they charted, in pursuit of the same objectives.

We shall have an opportunity to discuss all these issues when we meet in London in August to review the Commonwealth Accord. Meanwhile I shall ensure that you are kept closely in touch with the progress of Geoffrey Howe's mission. I should like to assure you that it is most seriously and sincerely intended.