



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

28 December 1989

Charles

*0930 on
Wed 6 June*

Amenda

Dear Charles,

*Amenda
2/1*

*I really don't
think she can do*

Invitation to the Prime Minister
from the Premier of New South Wales

this - but she

Thank you for your letter of 11 December seeking advice on Mr Nick Greiner's invitation to the Prime Minister to attend and speak at the dinner which he will be giving in London on 5 June 1990. We recommend that the Prime Minister accept the invitation if she can fit it in without real inconvenience.

*might
offer to
see*

Mr Greiner offered the Prime Minister warm hospitality when she visited Sydney in 1988. Unfortunately, she was unable to see Mr Greiner when he passed through London recently, but she expressed the hope then that she would have another opportunity to see him before too long. Mr Greiner is now the only State Premier who is not a member of the Australian Labor Party. He pursues policies which bear similarity to those of HMG.

*him.
Cd. we
had*

Attendance at the dinner and a speech by the Prime Minister on the attractions of the UK as a base for Australian firms within the Single European Market would be a useful follow-up to the UK/Australia Trade and Investment Conference in June this year.

*30
minutes
about
then?
CD*

I enclose a draft reply to the Australian High Commissioner's letter.

Yours ever,

Richard Egan

(R H T Gozney)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/10 Downing Street

Scanned

Draft Letter from PS/No. 10 to HE The Hon Douglas McClelland
Australian High Commission
Australia House
Strand
LONDON WC2B 4LA

Thank you for your letter of 7 December extending to the Prime Minister and Mr Thatcher an invitation from the Premier of New South Wales, Mr Greiner, to be the guests of honour and for the Prime Minister to speak at the dinner which he will be giving in London on 5 June 1990. The Prime Minister and Mr Thatcher are delighted to accept the invitation. I look forward to hearing from you nearer the time the details of time and place.

RESTRICTED



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

21 November 1989

Dear Charles

Visit of the Prime Minister of New South Wales

The Prime Minister may wish to be aware that Mr Nick Greiner, Prime Minister of New South Wales, will be in London over the weekend of 15/17 December.

Our Consul General in Sydney has received a formal request from Mr Greiner's office for a courtesy call on the Prime Minister as a means of renewing links and of reviewing recent initiatives to expand commercial relations. You will recall that Mr Greiner gave the Prime Minister warm hospitality when she visited Sydney in August last year and that Mr Greiner's Government pursues policies which bear similarities with HMG's. Nevertheless, given the short notice, the inconvenient timing of the visit and the Prime Minister's probable absence from London at the time, we do not recommend that she should receive Mr Greiner.

Yours ever
R N Peirce

(R N Peirce)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

RESTRICTED



File 52

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

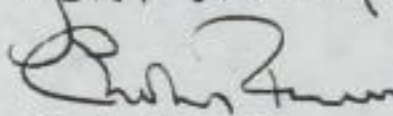
From the Private Secretary

21 November 1989

Dear Bob,

VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER
OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Thank you for your letter of 21 November about the visit of Mr. Greiner. I have already explained to the Australian High Commissioner that the Prime Minister very much regrets that she cannot see Mr. Greiner on this occasion but hopes there will be another opportunity before too long.

Yours sincerely,

(C. D. POWELL)

R. N. Peirce, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

MRS. PONSONBY

VISIT OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER

The Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Greiner, is visiting London very briefly in December. You will recall that he was the Prime Minister's host during her visit to Sydney and she was very impressed by him.

Most inconveniently, Mr. Greiner is arriving about 6pm on the evening of Friday, 15 December and departing on the afternoon of Sunday, 17 December. I have made clear it is most unlikely that the Prime Minister will be able to see him. But I feel bound to mention his visit to her, given his own hospitality. Are there in fact good reasons why it would be completely impossible for her to see him?

CHARLES POWELL
17 NOVEMBER 1989

c:greiner.mrm

Charles

I have already
told the FCO
that the PM
will be out of
London all week

AP
19/11

C.D.P.

Told Australian High
Commissioner that this
simply could not
be possible.

C.D.P.
20/11

CONFIDENTIAL



Original on:
COMMONWEALTH
Chohan, Part 16

FILE
3/16

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

19 October 1989

From the Private Secretary

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA

The Prime Minister had a meeting with the Australian Prime Minister over breakfast in Kuala Lumpur this morning. Mr. Hawke was accompanied by Mr. John Bowen.

Bilateral Relations

The Prime Minister referred to the success of Mr. Hawke's visit to the United Kingdom in the summer. It had been very useful and given great pleasure to people in Britain. Mr. Hawke said that he had been very happy with the visit and believed that the follow-up was going well.

Antarctic Minerals Convention

The Prime Minister said that the Antarctic Minerals Convention had gone through both Houses of Parliament and would shortly be ratified. She was convinced that it offered the best and most effective guarantee against unconstrained exploitation of Antarctica's mineral resources in Antarctica. The case for the Convention had been particularly well put by Lord Shackleton in his letter to Mr. Hawke.

Mr. Hawke said that he understood the United Kingdom's position. He accepted that it was very aggravating that, after many years of negotiation, Australia should have changed its views. But public attitudes on environmental questions had changed enormously since the issue of Antarctic minerals was first raised and governments had to move with them. There was now to be a special meeting of Antarctic Treaty States next year and he hoped this would help to bring views closer together. It seemed logical to him that, if the intention was to prevent mining in Antarctica, there should be an outright ban.

The Prime Minister said that, if the Convention did not come into force, there would be a vacuum in which unconstrained exploitation of minerals could take place. The existing Convention had taken nearly a decade to negotiate and there was no guarantee that negotiation of an alternative would not take as long. Mr. Hawke doubted that it would be so difficult: in any event, he did not believe there was any immediate danger of mining activity starting. There were strong economic and political

CONFIDENTIAL

arguments against it. This was one issue where Britain and Australia must agree to disagree. His information was that ratification by the United States Congress was far from certain. He hoped it would be possible to achieve a consensus at the special meeting next year. The Prime Minister commented that she had not heard from Mr. Hawke any serious argument for failing to ratify what had already been agreed even if it was possible to make improvements to it later.

CHOGM

Mr. Hawke said there were likely to be some difficulties in the debate on South Africa, although he hoped that we would not find ourselves too far apart in the final analysis. He would welcome the Prime Minister's assessment of President de Klerk.

The Prime Minister said that Mr. de Klerk knew that he had to make major changes in South Africa, although he did not yet have a clear programme for bringing them about. He seemed to be engaged in a process of talks about talks with Nelson Mandela and others. His election marked a sea-change in South Africa's politics.

Mr. Hawke said the crucial question was whether de Klerk accepted one man, one vote. The Prime Minister disagreed: what mattered was the structure of the state in South Africa, within which the principle of one man, one vote could be accommodated. She did not think that de Klerk had done too badly so far. The Commonwealth should not make his task more difficult. Mr. Hawke said that he accepted there had been changes: it would be churlish not to recognise them. He agreed also that South Africa's future had to be settled by the South Africans themselves. But external pressures had an important part to play and the action taken by the Commonwealth had been very significant. The Prime Minister said she disagreed profoundly with that judgment. When some-one was doing the right thing, it did not help to beat them about the ears.

The Prime Minister continued that she thought the prospects in South Africa would be much influenced by what happened in Namibia. SWAPO's behaviour had been appalling. Mr. Hawke said that he would not attempt to defend SWAPO. If they failed to accept the outcome of the election, South Africa would be justified in drawing appropriate conclusions.

Mr. Hawke said that he was prepared to accept that de Klerk was genuine in his intention to make changes. But these must lead quickly to negotiations. This was why he himself would be prepared to endorse the Harare declaration. There was no longer any great difference in practice between it and the EPG concept. The Prime Minister made clear that we would not under any circumstances endorse the Harare declaration, which was unsatisfactory in several respects. The Commonwealth should abide by its own agreed position.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

Hong Kong

The Prime Minister said that we had been disappointed that Australia had not invited Hong Kong to participate in the meeting of Asian-Pacific regional Ministers to be held in November. This was particularly regrettable at a time when every effort needed to be made to restore Hong Kong's confidence. Mr. Hawke said that his original view had been that 'all three Chinas' should be involved, but this had changed following the events in Tiananmen Square. It had therefore been decided not to invite any of the Chinas to the preliminary meeting in November. But he believed there would be a place for them in subsequent meetings. The Prime Minister said that Hong Kong needed every bit of help and moral boosting possible. Mr. Hawke said that he fully accepted that and Australia would do everything it could.

The Prime Minister thanked Mr. Hawke for Australia's helpful role over the Vietnamese boat people.

China

Mr. Hawke said that he had met Zhao Ziyang's personal secretary recently. According to his account, Zhao was still being protected by Deng, was allowed a certain freedom of movement and had access to a number of State papers. There was still an outside chance that he could come back. That would depend on how long Deng himself lasted. The Prime Minister recalled that Lee Kwan Yew had taken a rather different view in his remarks to CHOGM the previous day, saying that Zhao had demonstrated weakness at a crucial time and therefore had no future.

Gallipoli

Mr. Hawke reminded the Prime Minister of his suggestion that she should join him in attending the ceremonies to mark the Gallipoli Landings in Turkey next year. The Turks attached great importance to this. The Prime Minister said she had it firmly marked in her diary and hoped to attend.

I am copying this letter to Brian Hawtin (Ministry of Defence) and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

(C. D. POWELL)

Stephen Wall, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

CONFIDENTIAL