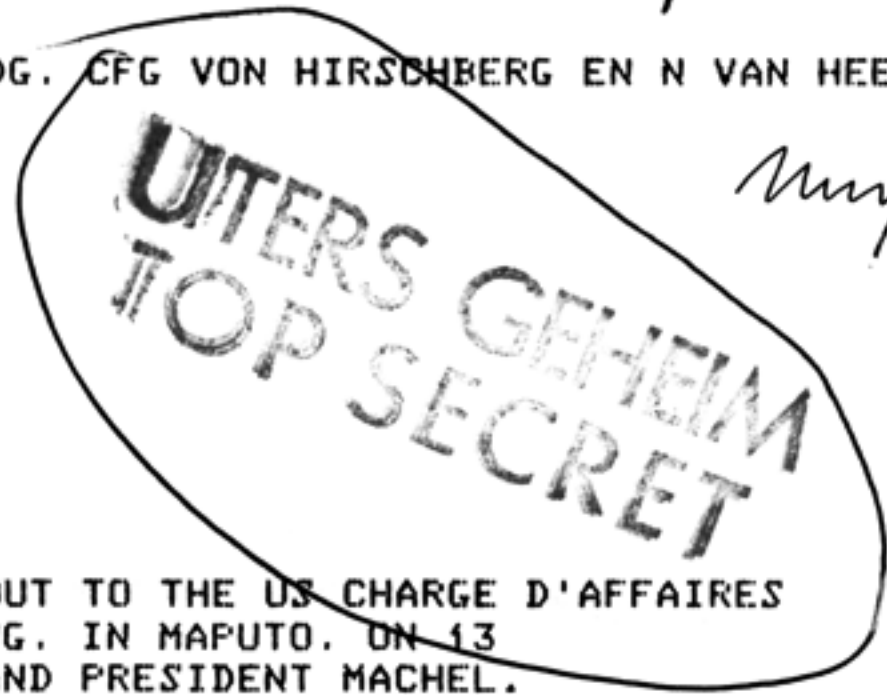


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*Mr V. De Beers* 92  
12/9

- 1. PRIORITE
- 2. TELNR 4
- 3. 198506-3
- 4. PRETORIA
- 5. WASHINGTON

VIR AANDAG DG. CFG VON HIRSCHBERG EN N VAN HEERDEN



*Mr De Beers*

*Call 5/9*

TOP SECRET

AMBASSADOR FROM MANLEY  
1. MY TELNR6038.

2. EXTRACTS WERE ALSO READ OUT TO THE US CHARGE D'AFFAIRES LAST NIGHT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING. IN MAPUTO. ON 13 AUGUST 1985 BETWEEN MR RF BOTHA AND PRESIDENT MACHEL. FOLLOWING ARE COMPLETE MINUTES OF THAT DISCUSSION. ONLY THOSE PARTS WHICH ARE UNDERLINED WERE CONVEYED TO D'AFFAIRES:

\*MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL AND MR RF BOTHA IN MAPUTO AT 19H00 ON 13 AUGUST 1985

ALSO PRESENT:

SAN DELEGATION  
MR CE PATERSON

- : SAN TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, MAPUTO
- : OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MR AL MANLEY

*Mr Wessels*  
*6.6.85 psc file*  
*12/9*

*Call*  
*12/9*

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION:

GENERAL J VELOSO

- : MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE PRESIDENCY

MR OSCAR MONTEIRO

- : MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

LT-COL F HONWANA

- : SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT MACHEL WELCOMED MR BOTHA TO MAPUTO AND SAID THAT HE WA SAWARE THAT THERE WERE MANY PROBLEMS IN SA. HE WISHED, HOWEVER. TO SAY THAT ALTHOUGH THEY WERE OVERWHELMINGLY BLACK PEOPLE IN MOZAMBIQUE, THEY WERE ALSO MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLES. THEREFORE, THE RACIAL PROBLEM WA SALSO EVIDENT IN MOZAM VERY MORNING. THERE WERE OVER 600 DELEGATE SAND THEY HAD MET FROM 08H00 TO 15H30. WE MUST ALL BEAR IN MIND THAT REALITY WILL NOT CHANGE.

BEFORE THE NKOMATI AGREEMENT WHEN THE PRESIDENT HAD MET MR BOTHA FOR THE FIRST TIME ON 20 FEBRUARY 1984, MR BOTHA HAD SAID THAT THE HISTORY WHICH WE MAKE SHOULD NOT ALLOW FUTURE GENERATIONS TO LAUGH AT US. THEREFORE, MR BOTHA AND HIS DELEGATION WAS WELCOME IN MAPUTO.

PRESIDENT MACHEL HAD BEEN TO A SADCC MEETING IN ARUSHA ON 9 AUGUST 1985. HE HAD TOLD THE HEADS OF STATE PRESENT THAT IF HE HAD NOT BEEN THERE HE WOULD AT THAT VERY MOMENT BE MEETING WITH MR PIK BOTHA WITH A SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT PIETER

BOTHA TO HIM.

MR BOTHA SAID THAT HE HAD GREAT RESPECT FOR THE PROBLEMS OF A HEAD OF STATE. HE WOULD, THEREFORE, BE BRIEF. PRESIDENT BOTHA WOULD BE MAKING A STATEMENT AT A NATIONAL PARTY CONFERENCE IN DURBAN LATER IN THE WEEK. TWO ASPECTS OF THE STATEMENT WERE PARTICULARLY SIGNIFICANT. FIRSTLY, HE WOULD ANNOUNCE THAT BLACK PEOPLE WOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS IN RESPECT OF MATTER SAFFECTING THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE AND SECONDLY, THAT THE QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP WOULD BE REVIEWED. BLACKS WOULD NOT IN FUTURE BE DEPRIVED OF THEIR SAN CITIZENSHIP SHOULD THEIR HOMELANDS BECOME INDEPENDENT. PRESIDENT BOTHA HAD WANTED MR PIK BOTHA TO

PERSONALLY BECAUSE THE NEWSPAPERS OFTEN ONLY CONVEYED THAT WHICH IT SUITED THEM TO CONVEY. THE "HOMELANDS" POLICY HAD BEEN SINCERELY MEANT WHEN IT WAS ORIGINALLY FORMULATED. THERE WERE, HOWEVER, NOW VERY MANY BLACK PEOPLE IN THE URBAN AREAS OF SA. THESE PEOPLE HAD LEGITIMATE POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS WHICH HAD TO BE SATISFIED AND COULD NOT BE SATISFIED BY MEANS OF THE HOMELANDS POLICY. PRESIDENT BOTHA'S STATEMENT WOULD EMBODY A DECISION IN PRINCIPLE. HOW THIS DECISION WOULD BE IMPLEMENTED IN PRACTICE WA SA MATTER WHICH WOULD HAVE TO BE NEGOTIATED WITH THE BLACK LEADERS. THERE WERE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION BETWEEN THE BLACK LEADERS. HE HAD SEEN THI SAGAIN THAT VERY MORNING WHEN HE HAD CONVEYED A SIMILAR MESSAGE TO PRESIDENTS MATANZIMA AND SEBE. THERE WA SA DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE OPINIONS OF CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI AND BISHOP TUTU. THE SAN GOVERNMENT COULD NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION. THE GOVERNMENT WAS, HOWEVER, OPENING THE DOOR FOR BLACK SANS TO JOIN IN DECISIONS OF COMMUNITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

THIS WAS THE SUBSTANCE OF THE MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT BOTHA. HE HAD WANTED PRESIDENT MACHEL TO BE ADVISED IN ADVANCE OF THESE DECISIONS. PRESIDENT BOTHA HAD WANTED TO CONFIDE IN PRESIDENT MACHEL EVEN IF THE PRESIDENT DID NOT ENTIRELY AGREE WITH HIM. PRESIDENT BOTHA MORE THAN EVER BELIEVED THAT THE LEADERS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA MUST RESOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS THEMSELVES. THE SAN GOVERNMENT HAD HAD A PAINFUL EXPERIENCE WITH THE AMERICANS OVER THE DISINVESTMENT ISSUE. MR BOTHA HAD ASKED MR MCFARLANE, PRESIDENT REAGAN'S SECURITY ADVISOR, THE PREVIOUS WEEK IN VIENNA WHY IT WAS THAT THE AMERICAN CONGRESS WAS CONTEMPLATING THI SACTION AGAINST SA. MR MCFARLANE HAD SAID THAT PRESIDENT REAGAN'S OPPONENTS WERE DESPERATE TO FIND AN ISSUE ON WHICH THEY COULD DEFEAT HIM. THEY DID NOT MIND WHAT THE ISSUE WAS ON WHICH THEY DEFEATED HIM.

PRESIDENT MACHEL SAID THAT SA AND MOZAMBIQUE HAD BEEN TALKING ABOUT SUPER-POWER RIVALRY SINCE 1983.

MR BOTHA AGREED. PRESIDENT MACHEL HAD WARNED SA ABOUT AMERICA EARLY IN 1984. HE WA SA PROPHET. THE SAME PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES WHO WERE URGING SA TO SUPPORT EVO FERNANDES WANTED TO INSTITUTE SANCTION SAGAINST SA.

PRESIDENT BOTHA HAD ALSO ASKED MR PIK BOTHA TO SPEAK TO THE

PRESIDENT ABOUT THE TURBULENCE IN SA. THE UNREST WAS MOSTLY CONFINED TO URBAN AREA SA, IN FACT, THE STATE OF EMERGENCY HAD SO FAR BEEN RESTRICTED TO THIRTY-SIX OUT OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS IN SA. THE VIOLENCE IN DURBAN HAD NOT BEEN CAUSED BY BUTHELEZI'S PEOPLE ALTHOUGH IT HAD BEEN A CLASH BETWEEN BLACK SA INDIANS. THE STATE OF EMERGENCY WOULD BE LIFTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

REGARDING NELSON MANDELA, MR BOTHA WISHED TO SAY THAT THE SA GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED IN PRINCIPLE IN JANUARY 1985 THAT HE SHOULD BE RELEASED. THE SA JUDICIAL SYSTEM WAS HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND IT WAS SA SUPREME COURT JUDGE WHO HAD PUT MR MANDELA IN JAIL FOR THE REST OF HIS LIFE. AS A RESULT OF APPEALS BY PRESIDENT KAUNDA, CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI, PRESIDENT MATANZIMA AND BECAUSE OF HUMAN COMPASSION FOR ANY MAN WHO HAD SPENT MORE THAN 20 YEARS IN PRISON, THE SA STATE PRESIDENT HAD MADE A SINCERE OFFER TO CONSIDER THE RELEASE OF NELSON MANDELA ON CONDITION THAT HE RENOUNCED VIOLENCE AS A MEANS OF ACHIEVING HIS POLITICAL OBJECTIVES. PRESIDENT MATANZIMA HAD SPOKEN TO MRS WINNIE MANDELA IN AN ATTEMPT TO CONVINCE NELSON MANDELA TO RETURN TO TRANSKEI. MR MANDELA IS SA XHOSA AND OF THE SAME FAMILY AS PRESIDENT MATANZIMA. PRESIDENT MATANZIMA HAD HAD A NEW HOUSE AVAILABLE FOR THEM IN TRANSKEI. HE HAD WRITTEN A LETTER TO PRESIDENT BOTHA ASKING FOR MR MANDELA TO BE HANDED OVER TO THE TRANSKEI GOVERNMENT. THE SA GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO THE REQUEST ON CONDITION THAT THE TRANSKEI GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED THAT MR MANDELA WOULD REMAIN IN TRANSKEI. MR MANDELA HAD, HOWEVER, REFUSED THE OFFER - MOST PROBABLY BECAUSE OF A LONG-STANDING ANC REJECTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF TRANSKEI. WHEN SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY HAD VISITED SA EARLIER IN THE YEAR, HE HAD ASKED FOR PERMISSION TO SPEAK TO NELSON MANDELA AND HAD ASKED WHETHER THERE WAS A MESSAGE WHICH HE COULD CONVEY TO MR MANDELA IF HE SAW HIM. MR BOTHA HAD SAID THAT HE WOULD CONVEY THE SENATOR'S REQUEST TO HIS COLLEAGUE. IF THE SENATOR SHOULD GET TO SEE MR MANDELA HE COULD SUGGEST THAT HE FORESWEAR VIOLENCE AS A PRE-REQUISITE TO HIS POSSIBLE RELEASE FROM PRISON. SENATOR KENNEDY'S RESPONSE HAD BEEN THAT THIS WAS "A VERY FAIR AND REASONABLE ATTITUDE ON YOUR PART". IN THE EVENT, SENATOR KENNEDY DID NOT GET TO SEE MR MANDELA BUT THE SA STATE PRESIDENT HAD SHORTLY THEREAFTER MADE SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME OFFER IN PARLIAMENT IN GOOD FAITH.

IF MR MANDELA WAS RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY AND SHOULD A BOMB EXPLODE IN ONE OF SA'S MAJOR CITIES SHORTLY THEREAFTER, AND SHOULD THE ANC ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH AN ATROCITY, THEN MR MANDELA AS LEADER OF THE ANC WOULD HAVE TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY. IN SUCH AN EVENTUALITY, THE SA GOVERNMENT WOULD SOON WHEREBY MR MANDELA WOULD AGAIN BE CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL OFFENCE AND BE SENT BACK TO PRISON.

PRESIDENT MACHEL SAID THAT THE PROBLEM OF "APARTHEID" REMAINED PREJUDICIAL TO PROGRESS. MR BOTHA AGREED.

PRESIDENT MACHEL SAID THAT HE COULD EXPLAIN THIS FURTHER.



HISTORY TO BE WRITTEN AND WE MUST ALL LEARN FROM HISTORY. THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT HAD RECENTLY RETURNED THE REMAINS OF THE LAST EMPEROR OF MOZAMBIQUE BECAUSE THEY WERE NO LONGER PROUD OF THEIR COLONIAL ACTIONS. WHEN MR BOTHA HAD BEEN TO SEE PRESIDENT MACHEL ON 20 MARCH 1985 HE HAD SAID THAT THE SAN GOVERNMENT WAS EXPLORING WAY SAND MEANS OF FURTHER REFORM IN SA. THESE RECENT DECISIONS WERE A GREAT ADVANCE. IT WA SAN ELIMINATION OF AND A MOVEMENT AWAY FROM AN IMPORTANT PART OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. PRESIDENT MACHEL SAID THAT HE KNEW THAT IT HAD NOT BEEN EASY AND THAT THE SAN GOVERNMENT HAD GIVEN MUCH THOUGHT TO IT. MOZAMBIQUE SALUTED SA FOR THIS. MR BOTHA SAID THAT THE SAN GOVERNMENT HAD ALREADY PAID A PRICE FOR ITS REFORM POLICIES.

PRESIDENT MACHEL SAID THAT IT WAS NOT ONLY A POLITICAL PRICE WHICH HAD BEEN PAID BUT THAT WHITE SANS HAD PAID A PSYCHOLOGICAL PRICE. WHITE SANS WERE NOW THINKING ABOUT EQUALITY. SAN LEADERS MUST TAKE FURTHER STEPS.

PRESIDENT MACHEL SAID THAT FIRSTLY, SANS WERE DISCUSSING THESE PROBLEM SAS SANS. THIS WA SA POSITIVE STEP. SECONDLY, IT WAS THE PRINCIPLE OF THE DECISION WHICH WAS IMPORTANT. MR BOTHA AGREED AND SAID THAT IT MUST BE VOLUNTARY ON THE PART OF ALL SANS REGARDLESS OF RACE.

PRESIDENT MACHEL SAID THAT SANS COULD ONLY SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS BY DISCUSSING THEM AMONGST THEMSELVES. MR BOTHA SAID THAT THE BLACK LEADERS MUST NOW COME AND DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEMS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT MACHEL SAID THAT ON THE QUESTION OF SANCTIONS HE HAD SPOKEN TO THE AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN WHO HAD RECENTLY VISITED MOZAMBIQUE. THE QUESTION OF SANCTIONS WAS LINKED TO APARTHEID\* . THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAD UNITED UNDER THE BANNER OF \*ANTI-APARTHEID\* . WHAT APPEARED ON FILM AND ON TELEVISION AND IN NEWSPAPER BANNERS WAS WHAT COUNTED IN THE UNITED STATES NOT WHAT APPEARED ON THE MINISTER'S DESK. THAT WAS WHAT

HAPPENED WITH VIETNAM AND THAT WAS WHAT HISTORY TAUGHT US. MR PIK BOTHA MUST TELL PRESIDENT BOTHA THIS. MOZAMBIQUE WAS THE ONLY COUNTRY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA WHICH HAD EXPERIENCE OF AMERICAN SANCTIONS. THEY HAD MADE PROGRESS WITH THE ADMINISTRATION BUT WERE STILL CONFRONTED BY PROBLEMS IN THE CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT BOTHA MUST SOLVE THE TWO LINKED PROBLEMS OF \*APARTHEID\* AND DISINVESTMENT BECAUSE IT WAS DOING HARM TO SOUTHERN AFRICA. FRANCE HAD TAKEN THE LEAD IN THE DISINVESTMENT CAMPAIGN IN EUROPE AND WEST GERMANY WAS WATCHING TO SEE WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN FRANCE. THE DUTCH AND THE BELGIANS WERE JUST FOLLOWERS. RIGHT-WING CONGRESSMEN FROM THE UNITED STATES WHO HAD RECENTLY VISITED MAPUTO HAD SAID THAT THEY DID NOT WANT TO VOTE FOR SANCTION SAGAINST SA BUT SAID THAT THEY DID NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT POWER TO INFLUENCE THE FINAL DECISION.

MR BOTHA SAID THAT WE WOULD HAVE TO DISMANTLE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION TOGETHER. THE BLACKS MUST ALSO GET CREDIT FOR DISMANTLING THE PRACTICE SAND LAWS. TOGETHER ALL SOUTH AFRICANS MUST REACH THE TOP OF THE HILL SO THAT THEY COULD SEE THE BEAUTIFUL VIEW ON THE OTHER SIDE. WHICH MR BOTHA HAD JUST PASSED THAT MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO SPEAK FRANKLY TO THE MINISTER.

PRESIDENT MACHEL ASKED WHY SA DID NOT SEND NELSON MANDELA TO MOZAMBIQUE. TALKS COULD THEN BE HELD WITH HIM IN MAPUTO. MR BOTHA SAID THAT HE WOULD CONVEY THE MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT BOTHA.

PRESIDENT MACHEL SAID THAT HE WISHED TO DISCUSS TWO MATTERS IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE WITH THE SAN DELEGATION. HE FELT FREE TO DISCUSS THESE MATTERS WITH MR BOTHA BECAUSE HE TRUSTED HIM. SOME SAN UNDERGROUND LEADERS HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH HIM THROUGH FOREIGN EMBASSIES IN PRETORIA OR ELSEWHERE REQUESTING POLITICAL ASYLUM IN MOZAMBIQUE. MOZAMBIQUE HAD NOT REPLIED TO THEM. HE WANTED PRESIDENT BOTHA TO THINK ABOUT THIS AND COME BACK TO HIM ALTHOUGH IT MIGHT NOT BE NECESSARY AFTER THE STATEMENT WHICH PRESIDENT BOTHA WAS TO MAKE ON 15 AUGUST 1985.

MR BOTHA UNDERTOOK TO CONVEY THE MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT BOTHA. HE WOULD ALSO DO ANYTHING IN HIS POWER TO BRING PEACE TO MOZAMBIQUE. HE WAS CONFIDENT THAT PEACE, STABILITY AND HARMONY WERE POSSIBLE IN BOTH COUNTRIES.

PRESIDENT MACHEL SAID THAT HIS COLLEAGUES WERE ALSO REALISTS. THEY UNDERSTOOD AND APPRECIATED EVERYTHING WHICH HAD BEEN ACHIEVED SO FAR.

HE WISHED, HOWEVER, TO MENTION THE FOLLOWING MATTER. TWO SANS HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN MOZAMBIQUE IN FEBRUARY 1985. THEY WERE BOTH EXPERTS IN BLOWING UP PYLON SAND WERE LINKED TO THE SAN MILITARY. THE PRESIDENT HAD NOT MENTIONED THIS TO MR BOTHA WHEN THEY HAD MET ON 20 MARCH 1985 BECAUSE THE MOZAMBIQUE AUTHORITIES WERE STILL INTERROGATING THE TWO MEN. UNFORTUNATELY THE SOVIETS HAD FOUND OUT ABOUT THE TWO MEN. THEY HAD APPROACHED HIM ABOUT A SWOP FOR THE TWO RUSSIANS TAKEN CAPTIVE BY RENAMO. HE HAD NOT RESPONDED TO THE RUSSIANS. HE CONVEYED THIS TO MR BOTHA IN THE STRICTEST

CONFIDENCE FOR INVESTIGATION.

MR BOTHA SAID THAT THE TWO RUSSIANS COULD BE RELEASED WITHIN TWO MONTHS. OTHER PEOPLE HELD BY RENAMO MIGHT BE RELEASED AS WELL. THIS COULD TAKE PLACE THROUGH MALAWI.

PRESIDENT MACHEL SAID THAT THIS SHOULD BE DONE QUICKLY IF IT WAS AT ALL POSSIBLE. IT WAS VERY IMPORTANT.

MR BOTHA SAID THAT SA ONCE AGAIN HAD A DIRECT LINK WITH AFONSO DHLAKAMA THROUGH DEPUTY MINISTER LOUIS NEL. EVO FERNANDES HAD BEEN CUT OUT. MR DHLAKAMA HAD APPEARED TO BE MORE RECEPTIVE THAN PREVIOUSLY.

PRESIDENT MACHEL ASKED MR BOTHA TO CONTINUE TO WORK TO THIS END. MR BOTHA SHOULD KEEP IN CONTACT THROUGH MINISTERS VELOSO AND MONTEIRO.

PRESIDENT MACHEL SAID THAT HE WAS NOT BEHOLDEN TO THE SOVIET UNION OR TO AMERICA OR TO THE UNITED NATIONS OR THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY. THIS WAS WHY HE COULD SPEAK TO MR BOTHA SO FREELY. HE HAD SAID IN HIS SPEECH AT A ARUSHA THAT SANCTION SAGAINST SA WERE NOT FEASIBLE AND THAT SA'S NEIGHBOURS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA WOULD SUFFER MORE FROM ANY DISINVESTMENT POLICY. THE LEADERS OF THE DELEGATIONS FROM BOTSWANA, LESOTHO, SWAZILAND, ZIMBABWE.

ZAMBIA AND MALAWI HAD THANKED HIM PRIVATELY AFTER HIS SPEECH. THE POINT WAS THAT THEY COULD NOT SAY PUBLICLY WHAT PRESIDENT MACHEL COULD.

D'AFFAIRE SALSO CONVEYED A MESSAGE FROM DR CROCKER TO MINISTER REGARDING RELUCTANCE OF US BANKS TO ROLE OVER SAN LOANS. IN ESSENCE, DR CROCKER SAID THAT HE COULD ONLY GIVE REAL ENCOURAGEMENT TO US BANKS IF THE SAN GOVERNMENT PROVIDED "GOOD NEWS IN THE MARKET PLACE". MR BOTHA INDICATED THAT HE STRONGLY DISAGREED WITH DR CROCKER'S VIEWS. PRESIDENT BOTHA HAD PUT INTO THE SPEECH ALL THE POINTS WHICH MR RF BOTHA HAD CONVEYED TO MR MCFARLANE AND DR CROCKER IN VIENNA. HE HAD EVEN GONE FURTHER BY INCLUDING A REFERENCE TO SUCH MATTER SAS INFLUX CONTROL. HE MUST TELL DR CROCKER THAT SA.G. WAS VERY DISAPPOINTED. SA'S OWN PRESS PEOPLE HAD TOLD HIM THE PREVIOUS EVENING THAT THEY HAD MISINTERPRETED THE STATE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AND HAD MADE A MISTAKE IN PRESENTING IT NEGATIVELY. OVER THE PAST FEW DAYS THE STATE PRESIDENT HAD HAD SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS WITH A WIDE SPECTRUM OF SAN CHURCH LEADERS.

D'AFFAIRES RESPONDED THAT THE MINISTER MUST UNDERSTAND THAT THE BANKS WERE UNDER EXTREME POLITICAL PRESSURE IN THE US. THIS WAS WHY DR CROCKER HAD SAID THAT SA.G. SHOULD TRY TO IMPROVE ITS IMAGE. IT WA SA FACT THAT THE BANKS WERE NOT ROLLING OVER. HE WA SAWARE THAT DR G DE KOCK HAD S

MR BOTHA SAID THAT NOTHING WOULD BE GAINED FROM THE BANKS TAKING PRECIPITATE ACTION WHICH WOULD CAUSE CONSTERNATION IN THE MARKET PLACE. IT WAS NOT IN MR VOLKER'S INTEREST TO HAVE NEW COUNTRIE SAPPROACHING THE US FOR RESCHEDULING OF DEBTS. SA WOULD NOT DEFAULT ON ITS COMMITMENTS BUT IF WE HAD TO WE WOULD RESCHEDULE DEBTS. IF PRESIDENT MACHEL COULD STAND UP PUBLICLY FOR SA AS RECENTLY AS THE SADCC MEETING IN ARUSHA, THEN SURELY THE U SADMINISTRATION COULD ADOPT A MORE POSITIVE APPROACH TO THE STATE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH OF 15 AUGUST 1985.

D'AFFAIRES SAID THAT IT GAVE HIM NO JOY TO BRING THESE MESSAGES TO THE MINISTER ABOUT ATTITUDES IN THE US BUT THAT HE WOULD BE DELINQUENT IN HIS DUTY IF HE DID NOT DO SO. HE THANKED THE MINISTER FOR CONVEYING TO HIM EXTRACTS FROM THE CONTENTS OF THE TWO

DOCUMENTS. AS FAR AS HE WAS AWARE PRESIDENT MACHEL HAD NOT MADE A PUBLIC STATEMENT ON THE STATE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

THE MINISTER SAID THAT PRESIDENT MACHEL HAD TOLD HIM THAT HE WOULD NOT BE ISSUING A STATEMENT. HE UNDERSTOOD THIS. HE HAD HAD A CONSTRUCTIVE AND VERY POSITIVE EVENING WITH PRESIDENT MACHEL AND LATER OVER DINNER WITH GENERAL VELOSO. THE MINISTER COULD NOT UNDERSTAND WHY IT WAS THAT PRESIDENT MACHEL SHOWED UNDERSTANDING FOR SA'S PROBLEM AND NOT THE US. IT WAS, NEVERTHELESS, THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE OF THE US NOT TO UNDERSTAND.

D'AFFAIRES SAID THAT HE ACCEPTED THAT THE MINISTER WORKED IN A VERY COMPLEX AND DIFFICULT SOCIETY.