

kg  
 — 23/

Mr Sankey (CAD)

Secretary of State's Visit to Salisbury

To supplement my oral reports to you and to Mr Johnson, it may be worth rounding up certain points from Lord Carrington's visit to Salisbury which did not justify inclusion in a telegram. I attach a list of those with whom the Secretary of State had bilateral meetings, and the guests at his lunch on 17 April.

Lord Carrington had hoped to have a talk with Mr Luavalu, who was leading the Angolan delegation. However, Luavalu dropped out of the lunch at a late stage; we were not able to fit in a bilateral with him; and Lord Carrington did not succeed in catching him on a social occasion. The question of the Britons in prison in Angola was therefore not raised.

President Kaunda, as I sought to indicate in the reporting telegram, went out of his way publicly and privately to bury the hatchet. He greeted Lord Carrington like a long lost brother (Mark Chona, whom I had only met briefly in the margins of Lancaster House, gave me similar treatment). Kaunda then made sure that as many African pressmen as possible were crammed into the tiny hotel room to film, record and photograph his congratulations to the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister (with many a 'Margaret') on their achievement in Rhodesia and his regret at past differences and harsh words. The private conversation that followed remained equally warm. Kaunda made no reference to British aid to Zambia or to the question of the British High Commissioner at Lusaka. Far from berating us and the Five for failing to get the South Africans out of Zambia and to press them to move faster to accept the Namibian settlement, Kaunda thanked us most warmly for our vote on the Zambian resolution in the Security Council and seemed genuinely to think that it had had some effect on the South Africans. He was obviously astonished and delighted at the sudden turn of events which had brought him to stay in peace and tranquility in Meikle's Hotel (on arrival at the airport, Kaunda told Sir A Duff that his last experience of Salisbury was in 1959 when he had been transferred from a prison in Northern Rhodesia to one in Southern Rhodesia). Nkomo's gloom had not rubbed off on him. Given the pressure he has been under internally and the fact that he had only returned on the day before from a tour of the Far East, Kaunda seemed surprisingly relaxed and bouncy.

The meeting with President Shagari was <sup>friendly but</sup> less relaxed in style. He was staying in a vast suite with a retinue to match, most of whom remained in the room or wandered in and out while Lord Carrington was talking. The meeting was covered throughout by cameramen and photographers and it was not always easy to pick up Shagari's soft tones over the whirring and clicking of the press. Shagari was somewhat formal in his manner and careful in his phrasing. Professor Audu did not intervene, except when invited to describe the coup in Monrovia. This had caused pain to the Nigerians and Shagari manifestly thought it an affront to the dignity of OAU

/Heads of State

CONFIDENTIAL

Heads of State to have to contemplate a Master Sergeant as their Chairman. Lord Carrington jokingly referred to the fact that Napoleon and Hitler had been Corporals. Shagari riposted with the more recent precedent of Amin. As he was in the throes of leaving, the Secretary of State expressed the hope that Shagari might at some stage spare Professor Audu for a few days to visit London, and added that Shagari himself would of course be welcome: this was not conveyed as a specific invitation requiring any form of reply; but rather was phrased as an expression of courtesy.

Of those invited to lunch, Kamara-Taylor of Sierra Leone had to be dropped at the last moment because he did not arrive in Salisbury until 18 hours after the scheduled time (conceivably as a consequence of the Liberian coup? One of our African interlocutors said that President Stevens was particularly worried about the implications of the coup, having been close to Tolbert). Kodjo was perhaps the brightest of the eight Africans to attend, but Lord Carrington unfortunately was not able to have more than a few words with him. The lunch was memorable only for an extrovert performance by Dos Santos of Mozambique, who loudly interrupted the conversation in order to harangue Lord Carrington about Namibia. Dos Santos took exception to the proposition that the South Africans should be given a few weeks to adjust to the shock of events in Rhodesia before being pressed to commit themselves on Namibia. Far from being allowed time to recover, he argued that the South Africans should be treated like a snake. His fellow Africans seemed much amused by Dos Santos' speech and some chipped in to support him (including my neighbours Nguza and Molapo, who had both agreed only a few minutes earlier that it did not make sense to push the South Africans too hard on Namibia at the present juncture).

*R M J Lyne*

22 April 1980

(R M J Lyne)

cc: PS/Mr Luce  
PS/PUS  
Mr Day  
Sir L Allinson  
Mr Johnson WAD  
Mr Robson EAD  
Mr Barder SAfD  
Mr Barlow Zimbabwe Unit  
Mr Fenn, News Dept  
PUSD

CONFIDENTIAL

A. Secretary of State's bilateral meetings in Salisbury  
(chronological order)

Mr Mugabe (reported by telegram)

Mr Nkomo (record circulated)

Mr David Smith (tete-a-tete, no record)

Bishop Muzorewa (record circulated)

Chinese Foreign Minister )

President of Pakistan )

President of Botswana )

Canadian Foreign Minister )

(reported by telegram)

Indian Prime Minister )

President of Zambia )

Australian Prime Minister )

President of Nigeria )

B. Secretary of State's guests for lunch at Government House  
on 17 April

Mr Kibaki Vice President of Kenya

Mr Ebeid, Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister

Dr Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations

Dr de Graft Johnson, Vice President of Ghana

Mr Ake, Ivory Coast Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr Dos Santos, Mozambique Representative

Mr Nguza Karl-I-Bond, Zaire Foreign Minister

Mr Molapo, Lesotho Foreign Minister

Mr Kodjo, Secretary General of the OAU

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
K  
L

222 APR 1980