

State Dinner in Honor of President Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania, 8/4/77

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Mrs. Goler Butcher
Assistant Administrator for Africa, Agency for International Development
Mr. Robert Hormats
Staff Member, National Security Council (Economics)
Mr. Henry Richardson
Staff Member, National Security Council (Africa)

The Menu:

Red Snapper Bisque
Cheese Straws
Louis Martini
Cabernet Sauvignon 1974
Broiled Filet Mignon
Sauted Eggplant
Julienne Green Beans
Tossed Garden Greens
With Blue Cheese Dressing
Almaden
Blanc de blancs 1972
Frozen Peach Ice Cream Cake
Fresh Raspberry Sauce

The Entertainment:

"The Richard Quintet" of Michigan State University will play a 12-minute interlude. The Quintet was the first resident wind quintet in the United States. Members of the woodwind quintet are teachers-in-residence at Michigan State University.

The Program:

Darius Milhaud La cheminee du Roi Rene
Cortege
Aubade
Jongleurs
La mousinglade
Joutes sur l'arc
Chasse a' Valebre
Jacques Ibert Three Short Pieces
Allegro

#

August 4, 1977

OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY'S PRESS SECRETARY

DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT IN HONOR OF
MWALIMU JULIUS K. NYERERE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

The Guest:

The President

Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere
President of the Republic of Tanzania
The Honorable Benjamin Mkapa
Minister of Foreign Affairs
The Honorable John C. Malecela
Minister of Agriculture
Mr. Anthony Nyakyi
Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
His Excellency Paul Bomani
Ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania
Captain Joseph Butiku
Private Secretary to the President
Mr. A. B. Suedi
Chief of Protocol
Professor J. D. Rweyemamu
Economic Advisor to the President
Mrs. Martha Bulengo
Director of Community Development Trust Fund
Mr. Herbert Lyimo
Counselor, Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Mr. Paul Sozigwa
Director of Broadcasting Services
Mr. Samy Mdee
Press Secretary to the President
The Vice-President
The Secretary of Housing & Urban Development Patricia R. Harris
Ambassador Andrew J. Young
United States Representative to the United Nations
Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Senator Richard Clark (Iowa)
Senator Pete V. Domenici (New Mexico)
Senator Robert B. Morgan (North Carolina)
Senator Daniel P. Moynihan (New York)
Mr. Warren Christopher
Acting Secretary of State
Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Michigan)
Representative Parren J. Mitchell (Maryland)
Representative Ronald V. Dellums (California)
Representative Don L. Bonker (Washington)
Representative Andrew Maguire (New Jersey)
Representative Wyche Folwer, Jr. (Georgia)
Governor John J. Gilligan
Administrator, Agency for International Development
Dr. Richard N. Cooper
Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs
Ambassador James W. Spain
American Ambassador of Tanzania
Ambassador Evan S. Dobbelle
Chief of Protocol
Mr. Richard M. Moose
Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
Ambassador Donald F. McHenry
Deputy Representative of the U.S. in the Security Council of the U.N.
Mr. William A. K. Lake
Director of Policy Planning, Department of State

WORKING DINNER IN HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY JULIUS NYERERE

PRESS LIST

AP Chuck Bennet
UP John Full
Post Harry Naltchayan
Star Walter Oates
Time Alon Reininger
W. H.
Tanz.official Henry Isike
Jet/Ebony Sorrell

NBC pool (2)

USIS Mike Messenger (not doing official coverage for Tanzania but
 their own thing)

Canadian Broadcasting Co. (Ann Edwards will talk to me about
 a special they are doing on Brezinski -- they want to stand
 on the side and get the toast. I told her I'd have to talk
 to Mary.

The PAO from the Tanzanian Embassy would also like to be
upstairs during the toasts...They have no writers.

DINNER - Thursday, August 4, 1977 at 7:30 p.m.

The President

Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere

President of the United Republic of Tanzania

The Honorable Benjamin Mkapa

Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Honorable John C. Malecela

Minister of Agriculture

Mr. Anthony Nyakyi

Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Paul Bomani

Ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania

Captain Joseph Butiku

Private Secretary to the President

Mr. A. B. Suedi

Chief of Protocol

Professor J. D. Rweyemamu

Economic Advisor to the President

Mrs. Martha Bulengo

Director of Community Development Trust Fund

Mr. Herbert Lyimo

Counselor, Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania

~~Mr. Paul Sezigwa~~ Mrs. Joan Wicken

~~Director of Broadcasting Services~~ Personal Secretary to the President

Mr. Samy Mdee

Press Secretary to the President

The Vice President (Walter F. Mondale)

The Secretary of Housing & Urban Development (Patricia R. Harris)

Ambassador Andrew J. Young

U. S. Representative to the United Nations

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

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Senator Robert C. Byrd (West Virginia)

Senator Joseph R. Biden (Delaware)

Senator Richard Clark (Iowa)

Senator Pete V. Domenici (New Mexico)

Senator Robert B. Morgan (North Carolina)

Senator Daniel P. Moynihan (New York)

Mr. Warren Christopher

Acting Secretary of State

Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Michigan)

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Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (California)

Rep. Don L. Bonker (Washington)

Rep. Andrew Maguire (New Jersey)

Rep. Wyche Fowler, Jr. (Georgia)

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Mr. Henry J. Richardson

Staff Member, National Security Council (Africa)

AUGUST 4, 1977

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS
BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT

AND

HIS EXCELLENCY MWALIMU JULIUS K. NYERERE,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE SOUTH GROUNDS

AT 10:37 AM EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Fourteen years ago a young leader of our own Nation, John Kennedy, welcomed a young leader of a new nation, Julius Nyerere, to our country.

There was a sharing of ideals and hopes and a mutual declaration of frustration about the hatred and racial discrimination and deprivation of the poor prevalent throughout the world.

It was an honor for our country to have this new leader come to see us when his own country was only two years old. He is a man who has come from a small village with a father who shaped his concepts about caring for those who need help and public service, a mother who kept the family close together in times of trial and tribulation when it was dangerous to express one's views about political change; a man who has deep religious convictions and who has been successful in his own country in translating those convictions into demonstrable concern about freedom, justice, equality, the alleviation of hunger, poverty and disease.

Now this same man, President Nyerere, from Tanzania, comes back to our Nation, still a strong leader who in his country is known as Teacher. . He epitomizes what his country is, what it stands for. But now he is much more than a national leader; he is a wise man, experienced, a superb politician who recognizes that the structure of government can be used for beneficial purposes.

He is admired in every country by world leaders throughout this globe, a senior statesman whose integrity is unquestioned and which never has been questioned; a man who has foregone material wealth and ease in a sacrificial way for his own people.

In the troubled continent of Africa, he is recognized as pre-eminent in his commitment to the hopes and purposes of free people. He is a well-educated man, a scholar, a philosopher, a great writer, one who probes for new ideas and who expresses them succinctly and clearly to shape the minds of other people in a beneficent and constructive way.

MORE

Our own Nation is deeply concerned about and with Africa. As a new President myself, I need his advice and his counsel and his friendship and his guidance as we try to act in a responsible and constructive fashion to bring about peace with justice in the 30 or more nations in Africa in the years ahead.

He can help me and others take the right stand as we bring about proper change toward majority rule in Rhodesia, or Zimbabwe, in Namibia and in the alleviation of racial discrimination throughout the continent of Africa and the rest of the world.

I value his friendship and look forward today and tomorrow in having a chance to learn from him.

It is with a great sense of appreciation of what he is and a clear recognition of the honor bestowed upon our country by the visit of President Nyerere.

I would like to say on behalf of the American people, Mr. President, welcome, or in your language, "Karibu". (Applause)

PRESIDENT NYERERE: Mr. President, you have been very kind and very generous in your remarks about myself. If I had not jotted down my remarks, I would have found it extremely difficult to say a few words, but I do thank you with great sincerity for the warmth of your welcome to me and to my colleagues.

I can assure you that I have very great pleasure in coming to your country at your invitation.

We in Tanzania, Mr. President, and in Africa generally, follow American politics with close attention. There is intrinsic interest in the affairs of the most powerful nation the world has ever known; but more to the point, your politics do affect us. Indeed, we in Tanzania sometimes think that the world should somehow join in the process of electing the American President, -- (Laughter) -- for though we realize that the American people do not elect an absolute monarch, the world power structure is such that other peoples in other nations have a vital interest in the person whom the American people choose as their executive head of state.

We appreciate your own recognition, Mr. President, of this fact in the message to audiences abroad which you issued on inauguration.

Let me, therefore, once again offer you, Mr. President, our congratulations on the honor and heavy responsibility which the American people have given you.

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I am very happy to be in the White House today as your guest, just as I was the guest of your distinguished predecessor and my friend, the late President Kennedy, in 1963.

Mr. President, I am glad of this opportunity to discuss with you the matters of common interest between our two countries, but in particular the problems of Southern Africa, for we in Tanzania have greatly welcomed your Administration's new approach to matters related to the liberation of my continent from colonialism and racialism.

I am therefore looking forward to my discussions with you and your colleagues and with Members of Congress. I am also very happy to have been invited to spend a few extra days in this country and to have been given the opportunity to visit different parts of the country.

I do not expect to become an expert on America from my brief visits to different states of your great country, but I am sure that I shall learn a great deal of interest to me and to my countrymen.

Once again, Mr. President, I thank you very much.

END

(AT 10:50 A.M. EDT)

AUGUST 4, 1977

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS
BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT
AND

HIS EXCELLENCY MWALIMU JULIUS K. NYERERE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE STATE FLOOR

AT 9:00 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Infrequently on the world scene there arises a young leader at the beginning of the history of a nation who in a strange but all pervasive way represents what his people are and what his country hopes to be. Our guest tonight is that kind of leader.

Fourteen years ago he came here when his nation was two years old. He had been searching for a role of leadership in a sacrificial way, came from a small town, and came to visit our young President, President John Kennedy. They exchanged ideas about the future, and he honored our country then by coming.

Now our guest, President Nyerere from Tanzania has come here as a distinguished senior citizen -- still young in body and in spirit, but experienced and respected and a man who, when he speaks, has others listen; a man of modesty and great achievement, who, in my opinion, holds the key to the future of peace and equality of treatment and opportunity and freedom in Africa as dearly and closely as any person alive.

I am very honored that he would come and meet with me today and tomorrow and to visit us in the White House tonight. I have been talking to him about ground nuts -- (Laughter) -- and life in the rural area and his struggle for a good education and what his religious life means to him and the impact of his father on his social consciousness. And I have learned a lot about him in the process.

We have a need for advice and counsel and cooperation and mutual support, because the tremendous power of our country can be felt in the region of the world which is of great interest to President Nyerere.

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The southern part of Africa, as you well know, is one that is troubled, where people are struggling to escape from the historical impact of colonialism and trying to do it peacefully.

We, like Tanzania, were formerly subjects of the British Crown, and we had a military victory to achieve independence. Tanzania had a victory in a peaceful fashion.

We now see other nations struggling for their own independence where their own people might make a judgment as to who their leaders might be and the form of their government and the policies of their nation.

Rhodesia is one of those countries, Namibia is another, and the national leaders who hope to lead the new nation of Zimbabwe in the future look to our guest for counsel and for guidance and for support and for leadership, and for inspiration.

He has joined with others for many years in struggling for a peaceful solution to the problems in Zimbabwe and Namibia. That has not yet been successful. And I think it is accurate to say that he and other front line Presidents and some of the leaders of the Western democracies in Europe and in our continent, if we are able to work in concert and to strive for justice and fairness, might very well bring a peaceful resolution to these questions in the southern part of Africa. That is my hope and my prayer. And I believe that this is the desire of the world.

Our Nation is blessed with great individual riches. The people in President Nyerere's country are relatively poor in material things, but they are blessed with a leader and officials of the government who are stable and respected and beloved, and justifiably so, by the people whom they lead.

We are honored at your presence, Mr. President, and I would like to propose a toast to the free and independent and lighthearted and hopeful people of your great country and to you, one of the leaders of the world.

PRESIDENT NYERERE: Mr. President, this is the second occasion I have had to listen to you talking about myself and my country. On both occasions I feel a lump coming here, and then I feel, well, my notes are prepared, but I think the lump will go down. (Laughter)

I do want to thank you very much, Mr. President, for the encouraging words you have been saying about myself and my country, both this morning and now.

I have recently been reading some excellent books about President Washington and the America of his times. And I have come to the conclusion that the problems of young countries can be very similar. Although your nation came into existence some 200 years ago, I suspect that if the first President of your country returned to earth now, he

might find it easier to understand the problems of Tanzania -- (Laughter) -- better than he understands the problems which you face in the United States.

I expect he might even be able to understand better my one-party system than your multi-party system. (Laughter)

For coming to the United States from Tanzania in 1977, I am very conscious of a few facts: Your country is now 201 years old; it is a firmly established political system, strong enough to withstand internal political crises of great intensity and which cannot be upset by the intrigues or maneuvers of any other country. The United Republic of Tanzania became independent less than 16 years ago. Our union is just 13 years old and we replaced our interim Constitution only a few months ago. And not less relevant, in area, Tanzania is one-tenth the size of the United States; its population is less than one-thirteenth of your population. And the national income of Tanzania is a minute fraction of the national income of the United States.

These facts, Mr. President, must affect the relationship between our two countries, and at least Tanzania's attitude towards your country. If you don't mind me saying it, where the law of the jungle still reigns the pigmy is always wary of the giant. (Laughter)

For questions of world peace and justice do affect both of our countries, regardless of our differences in size. But your country is not only concerned about the problems of maintaining peace and building justice everywhere, as my country is. The great size and strength of your country and its economic power mean that the United States is also directly or indirectly involved in these matters everywhere in the world.

It is therefore not strange that in the United States, and in our discussions, I should be concerned to learn more about American ideas and policies towards Africa. Nor is it surprising that I welcome the opportunity to explain to you and your colleagues our commitment to the liberation of Southern Africa from colonialism and racialism and our ideas about how this can be brought about.

Yet although the situation in Southern Africa is simple in principle, it is not a simple one in practice. To achieve the liberation of Africa we have to bring to an end political, economic and military structures, in Rhodesia, Namibia, and South Africa, which are of long-standing and great, although varying, strength.

These structures will, sooner or later, be changed; the forces of nationalism cannot be defeated in the long run, and men will never willingly accept deliberate and organized humiliation as the price of existence. But how, and how quickly these changes can be brought about is of

MORE

vital concern to all the peoples of these areas, both black and white, to the rest of Africa, and also to the rest of the world.

It is unlikely that Tanzania and your country, Mr. President, will agree on all aspects of this "how" and "how quickly" some of these changes will be able to be brought about in Southern Africa. The problem of Southern Africa has an urgency and a priority to Tanzania which this country may not share. But I believe that our two Governments will not on this issue again find themselves working for different objectives; I think we shall also find some points of agreement on how to assist the necessary changes.

For we in Tanzania have noticed with great pleasure the emphasis which you, Mr. President, and your colleagues give to support for human rights in the world. We welcome this emphasis. I am well aware that, as you yourself have said about America, no country warrants a clean report on this matter of human rights. Certainly Tanzania does not. No one in this country could be more aware of our faults than I am myself. But I do believe it to be important that this powerful country whose Founding Fathers gave to the world that immortal Liberation Manifesto, the American Declaration of Independence, is now allowing this concern for human rights to influence its policies on major world issues, and its relations with other countries in the world.

You have also said, Mr. President, that questions of human rights cannot be the only factor affecting America's relations with others, especially when the security of the United States is concerned. In saying that you were, it seems to me, just being honest and open with the people who elected you. For there is a realism in action forced upon practicing politicians, but which philosophers and others without responsibility can evade. This is also, unfortunately, the kind of realism which can lead to differences between statesmen who share the same broad political aims.

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In the case of Southern Africa, we believe the long-term interests of the United States lie in the rapid end of racialism and colonialism in South Africa.

In particular, the United States is now struggling to rectify the bitter effects of centuries of racial inequity and discrimination in your own country. I do not believe this struggle within your country would be made easier by the continued racial insult of apartheid in South Africa and institutionalized racial domination in Rhodesia.

We have been greatly impressed and encouraged by what you, Mr. President, and your colleagues, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, and your Ambassador to the United Nations have been saying about these matters. And now I have had the chance to exchange views with you, and I am greatly impressed and greatly encouraged, for in the past American power has been an impediment to Africa's liberation. Now we feel that your power can be an aid to our struggle.

Your coming to the White House, Mr. President, has not changed the international law of the jungle, but our apprehensions have been greatly reduced by your coming to the White House.

Mr. President, our two countries are also mutually involved in other issues, especially matters relating to the international economic system, the law of the sea and the general relations between the rich and the poor nations of this world. On these and similar subjects the differences in our power and wealth and our different approach to questions of production and distribution may continue to keep our representatives on different sides at relevant international conferences. I do not pretend that these matters are small matters. Malnutrition and preventable disease, ignorance, and the lack of any resources with which to fight these evils are very fundamental to those personally affected.

But even in this area it may be that we can extend our points of agreement a little, and I do believe that greater mutual understanding can flow from our discussion on these topics also, and this will be promoted by the good will which you and your colleagues have shown to me and my colleagues and which we in Tanzania feel toward you, Mr. President, and the people of your country.

And now, friends, I also ask you to stand up and join me in a toast to President Carter and to the people of the United States.

END

(AT 9:13 P.M. EDT)