

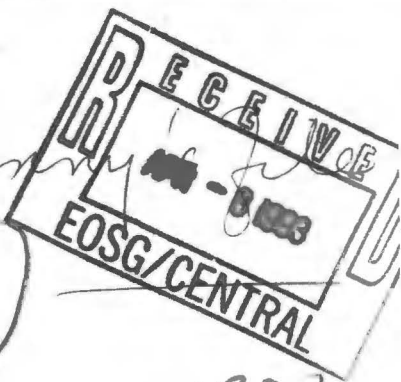
23 MAR - 2 JUNE 1988

SGSTRIPS - TRIP TO CHINA AND MONGOLIA -  
CHINA

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Jerry

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Return to 1987  
China trip file

Ty China file

(Translation)

9 May 87

Toast by State Councillor and Foreign  
Minister Wu Xueqian at Banquet in Honour  
of Mr. Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-  
General of the United Nations

Your Excellency Secretary-General  
and Mrs. de Cuellar,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Comrades and Friends,

First of all, please allow me to  
express, on behalf of the Chinese  
Government and people, our warm welcome  
to Your Excellency Mr. Secretary-General  
and your party on your visit to China.

Mr. de Cuellar, you are an  
outstanding diplomat of the  
international community. As the leader  
of the United Nations Organizations, you  
have made unremitting efforts to realize  
the purposes and principles established  
in the Charter of the United Nations.  
Your reappointment with unanimous  
approval of the U.N. General Assembly  
and the Security Council last year is  
yet another eloquent proof of the  
international community's acknowledge-  
ment of your capabilities and  
dedication.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, you are not only well known to the Chinese people but also an old and personal friend of mine. We met each other in New York every year for the last four years running to exchange views on the international situation and matters relating to the United Nations. Today, it fills me with particular warmth and pleasure to have the opportunity to discuss issues of mutual interest with Your Excellency in Beijing.

Respected Mr. Secretary-General,

To maintain international peace and security, suppress acts of aggression, develop friendly relations between nations on the basis of equality and promote international cooperation in all fields is the lofty duty entrusted on the United Nations by its Charter. It is the lofty purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter that have brought all the countries together and turned the United Nations into the most important international organization of our time. Forty-two years ago, the world needed the United Nations to maintain post-war peace. Today, as the world is faced with two major issues of peace and development, it needs the United Nations all the more to play a positive role.



Talking about maintaining world peace, one cannot but stress the need to stop the arms race between the two superpowers. As the question of disarmament bears upon the security of all countries, all countries, big or small, should have a say on this question. As a forum of the widest representation, the United Nations has adopted clear-cut resolutions calling on the superpowers which possess the largest nuclear and conventional arsenals to take the lead in drastically reducing their nuclear and conventional weapons. This undoubtedly reflects the strong desire of the international community, especially that of the small and medium-sized countries. We hope that the Soviet Union and the United States will hold earnest negotiations and reach an agreement on disarmament which is conducive to the relaxation of international tension without prejudice to the interests of other countries. However, we must not merely pin our hopes on the negotiations between the two nuclear powers. We support the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development to be held in August this year. The vast majority of developing countries must all take action to play their respective positive roles, only thus will peace be possible.

We cannot fail to see that the tension existing in various parts of the world today continue to jeopardize the peace and security of the world. The U.N. General Assembly has adopted numerous resolutions concerning the issues of Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Middle East and Southern Africa, putting forward just demands to those countries which wantonly violate the basic norms governing international relations: immediately withdraw their troops from other countries and put an end to foreign aggression and racist rule. These resolutions point the way for bringing about a just and reasonable settlement of the afore-mentioned questions. Regrettably, these resolutions have continued to be rejected by countries concerned. Therefore, the United Nations should take more prompt and effective measures to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions so as to uphold justice.

Economic development is an urgent task facing all the developing countries. The grim international economic situation have caused serious difficulties to many developing countries. People expect the United Nations to play a key role in the North-South dialogue so as to break the

present stalemate and find ways to overcome the difficulties. In this regard, the Seventh United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be convened soon is of great significance. We hope that the Conference will achieve positive results.

Respected Mr. Secretary-General, we are keenly aware that Your excellency shoulders glorious and heavy responsibilities. In addition to attending to those important tasks, you have constantly concerned yourself with the question of overcoming the serious financial crisis confronting the United Nations. In order to effectively overcome the crisis, we support the arduous efforts Your Excellency has made. We are in favour of introducing necessary reform in the United Nations to increase its efficiency. In the process of reform, however, the role of the United Nations should be strengthened and not weakened; the principle of sovereign equality among member states should be upheld and not impaired. The United Nations belongs to the whole world and serves the interests of all its member states. Any attempt to impose pressure on it is both unpopular and bound to fail.

- 6 -

Respected Mr. Secretary-General, as a founding member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, China has always attached importance to and supported the positive role the United Nations plays in international affairs. You may rest assured that the Chinese Government will, as always, support Your Excellency's efforts for promoting the cause of world peace and development and will strengthen the good relations of cooperation which have long existed between us.

Now I propose a toast

to the successful visit of Your Excellency Secretary-General and your party,

to the health of Your Excellency and Mrs. de Cuellar, and

to the health of other distinguished guests, friends and comrades present!

Sec Gen's Toast

at banquet

hosted by F. M. Wu

Great Hall, Beijing

秘书长在中华人民共和国外交部长

9 May 87

举行的宴会上的讲话(译文)

一九八七年五月九日于北京

部长先生，阁下们，女士们，先生们：

感谢你所发表的十分热情的欢迎词，感谢你邀请我和我的夫人再次访问这个伟大的国家。访问中国，即使已不是首次，也总是令人难忘的。这不仅是因为这个国家具有独特的风格，还因为她的民族事业对整个世界的巨大影响和重要性。

中国有着世界上最悠久的持续不断的文明。她是人类相当大的一部分人的家园。中国曾是殖民时代阴谋和剥削的牺牲品，遭受过种种苦难，丧权辱国。后来，她经历了一场本世纪真正的革命。这些因素丰富了她的民族性格，其重要意义远远越出了她的国界范围。

要消除几个世纪以来被遗忘而产生的后果，要努力将持续性和活力融于一体，要实现稳定并又能进行变革，就事物的本质而言，绝非易事。由于在每个关键时期都需要

进行新的调整，所以它对一个国家的才智和意志必然是个考验。尽管中国幅员辽阔，但她已证明，以社会正义为重点的社会现代化的目标是一定能够达到的。

今天，这个人口众多、古老国家的公民保持了尊严，焕发着民族使命感和自豪感，对未来充满了信心，这在四十年前是不可能的。前来访问的每个人都会被这一巨大成就所感动。

然而，只有在和平的国际环境中，在发达国家与发展中国家发展互利的关系时，才能实现经济的持续增长和社会进步。这对大多数国家，包括中国在内，都是如此。我们感到欣慰的是，自从成立联合国以来，还没有爆发全球性的战争。但是我们享受的和平并不是完全可靠的，也不是全球范围的。军备竞赛的轮番升级，尤其是核军备竞赛，给我们的未来投下了恐怖的阴影。由于意外事故或失误而导致核战争灾难的可能性是无法排除的。

最近，在限制核军备方面出现了好的发展趋势，两个最强大的国家之间本着更为务实的精神进行了谈判，联合国当然对此表示欢迎。然而，在它们两家达成双方都能接受，而且也能被所有有关国家接受的具体协议之前，事情仍将是捉摸不定的。此外，只要常规军备的竞赛仍然威

胁着区域的和平并有损于第三世界许多国家的发展，我们没有任何理由感到自满。

令人感到严重关切的是，具有爆发性的地区冲突未能得到解决，这些冲突正在毁灭数百万人的生命和幸福，并可能以不同的方式升级。中国作为安理会的常任理事国，并由于其在世界上的地位，完全知道联合国对所有这些冲突都提出过解决办法的建议。当然，解决这些冲突的条件是以不使用武力，不以武力攫取领土，撤出外国军队和各国人民享有自决权这些原则作为坚实基础的。迄今为止仍妨碍解决这些冲突、障碍和平进程的情况是众所周知的，因此，无须在此重复。在某些情况下，联合国成为有关各方之间唯一的交流渠道。然而，至关重要的是，安理会各常任理事国不应将这些地区冲突视为它们之间的争夺在目前或未来的扩展，而应视为对和平的威胁而加以解决，因为，这是有利于它们共同的利益的。如果各成员国想依靠联合国来解决国际冲突，那么，这将是一个基本的要求。显然，中国为这方面的努力所进行的合作具有十分重要的意义。

我认为，国际局势似乎在危险地发展了数年之后，政治领域中可能出现振兴和平进程，积极地朝着军备控制和

裁军方向迈进的机会。必须把握住这些机会。需要南、北方共同处理的问题一再出现。

但是，重要的是，应该在共同确定的目标的范围内来考虑和看待这些问题的谈判。应该把这些谈判看成是国际关系格局中的必要因素，它们有利于均衡和持续的经济增长，因而也有利于发展和持久和平，世界各国均能从中受益。

部长先生，

我在北京进行的交换意见对我是十分有益的。它使我更加相信，中国对联合国怀有浓厚的、建设性的兴趣。为此，我谨向你表示诚挚的感谢。你知道，联合国所面临的不仅仅是财政危机，而且还面临组织上的危机。要战胜这种危机，需要我们大家齐心协力，并明确多边合作在国际关系中的作用。不仅联合国的效力取决于这一点，而且合理的国际秩序也取决于这一点。中国对这一巨大努力的支持可能成为不可估量的力量源泉。

女士们，先生们，

现在我提议，

为国务委员兼外交部长吴学谦阁下(和夫人)的身体健康，



See Sun's Trust

为你们伟大共和国的人民及其繁荣昌盛，  
干杯！

Linked by F. R. ...

Great Hall, Beijing

秘书长在中华人民共和国外交部长

9 May 87

举行的宴会上的讲话(译文)

一九八七年五月九日 于北京

尊敬的先生们、女士们、先生们：

感谢你们在百忙之中抽出时间来参加这个宴会。这是你们在中华人民共和国首都北京举行的。你们已经看到了北京的美丽景色，感受到了中国人民的热情。你们已经看到了北京的美丽景色，感受到了中国人民的热情。你们已经看到了北京的美丽景色，感受到了中国人民的热情。

北京是世界上最大的城市之一，也是中国人民的骄傲。北京是世界上最大的城市之一，也是中国人民的骄傲。北京是世界上最大的城市之一，也是中国人民的骄傲。北京是世界上最大的城市之一，也是中国人民的骄傲。

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REMARKS AT MEETING WITH  
THE CHINESE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE IYP  
BEIJING, SUNDAY, 10 MAY 1987

*Trip China  
SG Remarks  
IYP follow up*

(MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN,

~~EXCELLENCIES,~~

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

*as  
Read  
K*

IT IS MY GREAT PLEASURE TO MEET TODAY  
WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE NATIONAL COMMISSION  
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE.

I AM PARTICULARLY APPRECIATIVE,

(MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN,

OF YOUR WARM WORDS OF WELCOME.

*encouragement of our  
efforts at the U.N.*

- 2 -

THIS IS THE SECOND FULL DAY OF MY SECOND OFFICIAL VISIT  
AS SECRETARY-GENERAL TO YOUR COUNTRY,  
AND FROM THE DISCUSSIONS  
WHICH I HAVE HAD ALREADY WITH YOUR NATIONAL LEADERSHIP,  
IT IS CLEAR TO ME  
THAT CHINA'S CONSISTENTLY STRONG COMMITMENT  
TO THE PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE  
REMAINS ABSOLUTELY UNDIMINISHED.

TOMORROW, I SHALL BE LEAVING FOR THE CITY OF XI'AN,  
WHOSE NAME I KNOW MEANS "ETERNAL PEACE".  
AND SO, BEFORE PROCEEDING TO A CITY  
WHOSE HISTORY HAS SHOWN HOW EAST CAN CO-OPERATE  
AND INTERACT DYNAMICALLY AND PEACEABLY WITH WEST,  
IT IS, I FEEL, APPROPRIATE THAT I PAUSE AND  
SAY A FEW WORDS ON THIS BROAD SUBJECT.

THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE IS, OF COURSE,  
ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.  
IT HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF MUCH EFFORT OVER THE PAST 42 YEARS.  
AS HAS OFTEN BEEN SAID, HOWEVER,  
THE PEACE WHICH WE SEEK WILL CONTINUE TO ELUDE US,  
UNTIL THE MEMBER STATES OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION,  
ALL THE MEMBER STATES, STRIVE TO CARRY OUT IN FULL  
THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE CHARTER.

IN A WORLD THAT IS DAILY BECOMING MORE INTER-DEPENDENT,  
IT IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE FOR ANY COUNTRY  
TO PURSUE ITS INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS  
SOLELY THROUGH BILATERAL OR UNILATERAL ACTION.  
FOR THE SOVEREIGN NATIONS OF THE WORLD,  
MULTILATERAL CO-OPERATION IS NO LONGER ONE CHOICE AMONG MANY;  
IT IS THE CENTRAL REALITY OF INTERNATIONAL LIFE,  
AS THIS CENTURY MOVES TO A CLOSE.  
AND THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IS THE MAJOR EXISTING MECHANISM  
FOR SUCH CO-OPERATION IN ALL SPHERES OF MAN'S INTEREST,  
NOT LEAST IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND DISARMAMENT.

THERE IS, IN THIS CONNECTION, A STRIKING PARADOX.  
EVERYBODY REALIZES THE NEED FOR DISARMAMENT,  
FULLY RECOGNIZING THE CATASTROPHIC CONSEQUENCE OF  
AN INDEFINITE CONTINUATION OF THE PRESENT ARMS RACE.  
NONETHELESS, THE SALE OF ARMS CONTINUES UNABATED  
AND HUNDREDS OF BILLIONS OF DOLLARS  
ARE SPENT EACH YEAR ON ARMAMENTS.  
FORTUNATELY, OF LATE, THERE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN SOME MOVEMENT  
IN MAJOR DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS.  
WE MUST ENCOURAGE PROGRESS ON THIS CRUCIAL FRONT  
AND TO CULTIVATE THE PROSPECTS FOR FORWARD-LOOKING AGREEMENTS.  
WITH SUCH ENCOURAGEMENT, I WOULD HOPE  
THAT 1987 WILL BE SEEN IN FUTURE YEARS AS A WATERSHED YEAR.

WHILE THE GROWING STOCKPILE OF ARMS AND ARMAMENTS REPRESENTS A CONSTANT THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE, IT WOULD BE WRONG TO CONCLUDE THAT THIS IS THE ONLY MAJOR THREAT. IT IS EVER MORE WIDELY UNDERSTOOD, THAT WE SHALL NOT ENJOY TRUE PEACE FOR AS LONG AS HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF OUR FELLOW MEN LIVE IN DEPRIVATION, MANY IN UTTER DESTITUTION OR UNDER THE CONSTANT SHADOW OF STARVATION. INDEED, CHINA UNDERSTANDS THIS WELL, AND CONTRIBUTES GENEROUSLY TO RAISING THE STANDARDS OF LIVING AND TO THE ECONOMIC BETTERMENT OF PEOPLES IN MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. A STABLE PEACE CANNOT EASILY BE ACHIEVED IN CIRCUMSTANCES OF WIDESPREAD DEPRIVATION, NOR INDEED IN THOSE WHERE THE HUMAN DIGNITY OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IS DENIED THROUGH VIOLATIONS OF THEIR FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AS YOU ARE AWARE, THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE IN 1986 AFFORDED THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE ITS ATTACHMENT TO PEACE, AS ENVISAGED IN THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. CHINA, AS WAS ONLY TO BE EXPECTED, SEIZED THAT OPPORTUNITY WITH VIGOUR AND MOBILIZED ITS PUBLIC OPINION, THROUGH MANY IMAGINATIVE EVENTS, IN SUPPORT OF PEACE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZING COMMISSION,  
AND ALL THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED  
IN MARKING THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE IN CHINA,  
ARE TO BE CONGRATULATED ON THEIR REMARKABLE ENDEAVOURS.  
IN GREETING COMMITTEE-MEMBERS TODAY,  
ALLOW ME TO PRESENT TO YOU, MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN,  
AS A TOKEN OF MY RESPECT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT,  
THIS UNITED NATIONS PEACE MEDAL.  
NO GROUP COULD HAVE DESERVED IT MORE.  
THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

\* \* \*

REMARKS AT MEETING WITH  
THE CHINESE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE IYP  
BEIJING, SUNDAY, 10 MAY 1987

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EXCELLENCIES,  
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Trip China  
SG Remarks  
IYP follow up

PB

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+ to IYP +

China  
Trip files

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THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

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TOAST \* GUILIN  
12 MAY 1987

Dinner hosted by leading  
Government officials of  
Province of Guangxi

The China  
Se Toast  
China  
Misc. Toasts

MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. VICE-MINISTER,  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

MY WIFE, MY PARTY AND I ARE MOST GRATEFUL FOR YOUR KIND WELCOME  
AND ALSO FOR YOUR ~~KIND~~ WARM HOSPITALITY, THIS EVENING.

ALTHOUGH WE ARE IN GUILIN BUT A FEW HOURS,  
IT IS ALREADY CLEAR TO US THAT THE REPUTATION  
FOR ASTONISHING BEAUTY, ENJOYED BY THIS CITY AND ITS HINTERLAND  
IS INDEED RICHLY DESERVED.

\* 2 \*

WITH OUR ARRIVAL IN GUANGXI AUTONOMOUS REGION,  
FOLLOWING BRIEF STAYS IN BEIJING AND XI'AN,  
THE GREAT DIVERSITY OF CHINA, CULTURAL NO LESS THAN GEOLOGICAL,  
IS CLEAR TO ME AND ALL MY PARTY.

YOUR HISTORY IS A RICH ONE AND REGISTERS THE DESIRE  
OF YOUR PEOPLE FOR JUSTICE AND FREEDOM OVER THE CENTURIES.

MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, YOU LAUNCHED  
A STRONG MOVEMENT FOR LIBERTY, AND NOW  
— ENJOYING AUTONOMY WITHIN THIS GREAT REPUBLIC —  
YOU ARE MAKING YOUR OWN INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTION TO CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT.

AS YOUR NATIONAL LEADERSHIP HAS STRESSED TO ME IN RECENT DAYS,  
INTERNATIONAL PEACE IS A PREREQUISITE TO THE SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT  
OF CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT ENDEAVOUR. THIS REALITY AFFECTS  
THE EFFORTS OF ALL DEVELOPPING COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD,  
AND FOR THIS REASON, THE UNITED NATIONS SEES  
THE TWIN GOALS OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT AS INSEPARABLE.  
ONE CANNOT BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT THE OTHER.  
WITH MY OWN PERSONAL ORIGINS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD,  
I AM ACUTELY CONSCIOUS OF THIS.

IN CLOSING, THEREFORE, ALLOW ME TO PROPOSE A TOAST  
(WEI)  
TO HIS EXCELLENCY CHAIRMAN WANG TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE  
OF GUANGXI REGION AND TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT.

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- 25  
1/5 pm.

18-21

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TOAST AT DINNER HOSTED BY  
LEADING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF THE PROVINCE OF GUANGXI  
GUANGXI, 12 MAY 1987

MR. , MY DISTINGUISHED HOSTS,  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

MY WIFE AND I ARE MOST GRATEFUL FOR YOUR KIND WELCOME  
AND WARM HOSPITALITY. BEING IN GUANGXI,  
I AM IMPRESSED WITH THE SIZE AND CULTURAL WEALTH OF CHINESE SOCIETY  
AND WITH THE VITALITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS AUTONOMOUS REGION.

~~DAV~~  
*This was not read*

- 2 -

YOUR HISTORY MAY NOT BE AS LONG AS THAT OF THE REST OF CHINA,  
BUT IT HAS BEEN A STRIKING WITNESS  
OF THE HUMAN STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE AND FREEDOM.  
MORE THAN A CENTURY AGO,  
YOU LAUNCHED A STRONG MOVEMENT FOR LIBERTY  
WHICH WAS DENIED VICTORY BY FEUDAL FORCES  
AIDED BY EXTERNAL INTERVENTION.  
NOW, ENJOYING AUTONOMY, YOU MAKE YOUR OWN CONTRIBUTION  
TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS GREAT COUNTRY.  
AFTER MANY LONG DECADES OF EXPLOITATION BY FOREIGN POWERS,  
CHINA HAS NOW FINALLY COME INTO ITS OWN.

THE BRAVE SACRIFICES IT MADE IN THE PROCESS  
AND THE HEROISM WHICH CHARACTERIZED ITS REVOLUTION  
WILL REMAIN LEGENDARY IN THE CHRONICLES OF HUMANKIND.  
THIS AND THE DECOLONIZATION OF SCORES OF COUNTRIES  
IN ASIA AND AFRICA  
WHICH WERE UNDER FOREIGN SUBJUGATION  
HAVE BEEN AMONG THE MOST POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS OF OUR AGE.  
YOU AND YOUR PEERS ELSEWHERE IN THE THIRD WORLD  
CAN NOW CONCENTRATE ON THE GREAT TASKS  
OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

BUT THE NECESSARY CONDITION FOR IT  
IS INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND  
EQUITY IN ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES.  
THIS IS WHAT THE UNITED NATIONS IS STRIVING  
TO ACHIEVE AND STRENGTHEN.

I WOULD LIKE TO PROPOSE A TOAST TO  
AND TO THE GROWING PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF NANNING  
AND OF THE GUANGXI ZHUANGZU AUTONOMOUS REGION.

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Trip China

Not Read

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TOAST AT DINNER HOSTED BY  
LEADING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF THE PROVINCE OF XIAN  
XIAN, 11 MAY 1987

MR. , MY DISTINGUISHED HOSTS,  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT IS A SPECIAL PLEASURE FOR ME AND MY WIFE  
TO BE HERE IN XIAN -- THE CRADLE OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION.  
GREETED AS I AM BY YOUR GENEROUS HOSPITALITY,  
THE IMPRESSIONS OF THIS VISIT, I AM SURE, WILL PROVE INDELIBLE.

- 2 -

THIS ANCIENT CITY HAS KNOWN ALL THE UPS AND DOWNS OF HISTORY.  
BUT, THROUGH THE CYCLES OF EFFLORESCENCE AND DECLINE,  
IT HAS SUSTAINED ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST TWO GREAT ENEMIES OF MANKIND:  
EROSION AND DROUGHT.  
ONE OF YOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES RELATES TO FORESTATION  
AND IT HAS BEEN HAPPILY CALLED "THE GREAT WALL OF GREENNESS".  
IN SINCERELY COMPLIMENTING YOU FOR IT,  
I WOULD LIKE TO REMIND YOU THAT THE FIGHT AGAINST EROSION,  
THE EFFORT TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT,  
FIGURES PROMINENTLY ON THE AGENDA OF THE UNITED NATIONS.



WITH THE HELP OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION,  
YOUR FELLOW-MEN IN AFRICA AND ELSEWHERE  
ARE ENGAGED IN THE SAME BATTLE.  
I WISH YOUR WALL OF GREENNESS TO BECOME IMPREGNABLE  
AND TO SERVE AS AN EXAMPLE FOR SIMILAR WALLS  
TO RISE WHEREVER THEY ARE NEEDED  
ON THE FACE OF THIS EARTH.

ANOTHER THING HERE THAT CONNECTS IN MY MIND  
WITH THE PRIMARY GOAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
IS THE NAME BY WHICH XIAN WAS KNOWN IN FORMER DAYS.

CHANG AN, I AM TOLD, TRANSLATES INTO "EVERLASTING PEACE" --  
THE AIM FOR WHICH, DESPITE ALL THE DIFFICULTIES  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION,  
THE UNITED NATIONS WILL CONTINUE TO STRIVE.  
IT SEEKS TO ELIMINATE THE USE OF FORCE BY ONE STATE AGAINST OTHER,  
TO HALT AND REVERSE THE ARMS RACE,  
TO SETTLE INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES PEACEFULLY,  
TO ERADICATE POVERTY AND TO PROTECT AND ADVANCE HUMAN DIGNITY.  
I AM SURE THAT THE WELCOME YOU HAVE ACCORDED TO ME  
IS AN EXPRESSION OF YOUR COMMITMENT TO THESE GOALS.

MAY I NOW PROPOSE A TOAST TO THE HEALTH OF  
AND TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF XIAN.

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As Read

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REMARKS AT DINNER HOSTED BY  
THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
BEIJING, 9 MAY 1987

*Trip China  
SG Remarks  
China*

MR. MINISTER, EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I THANK YOU FOR YOUR VERY KIND WORDS OF WELCOME  
AND FOR THE INVITATION EXTENDED TO ME AND MY WIFE  
TO VISIT THIS GREAT COUNTRY ONCE AGAIN.  
A VISIT TO CHINA, EVEN WHEN IT IS NOT THE FIRST,  
IS ALWAYS A MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE.  
THIS IS SO NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF THIS COUNTRY'S DISTINCTIVE PERSONALITY  
BUT ALSO BECAUSE OF THE GREAT INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE  
OF ITS NATIONAL ENTERPRISE FOR THE WORLD AS A WHOLE.

- 2 -

CHINA EMBODIES THE OLDEST CONTINUOUS CIVILIZATION IN THE WORLD.  
IT IS HOME TO A SIZEABLE PROPORTION OF THE HUMAN RACE.  
IT UNDERWENT MUCH SUFFERING AND DEPRIVATION  
AS A VICTIM OF THE INTRIGUES AND EXPLOITATION OF THE COLONIAL ERA.  
LATER, IT WENT THROUGH  
ONE OF THE MOST GENUINE REVOLUTIONS OF THIS CENTURY.  
ALL THESE FACTORS INVEST ITS NATIONAL EXPERIENCE  
WITH A SIGNIFICANCE FAR BEYOND ITS BORDERS.

THE STRUGGLE TO WIPE OUT THE RESULTS OF CENTURIES OF NEGLECT,  
THE EFFORT TO COMBINE CONTINUITY WITH DYNAMISM  
AND TO RESPOND TO THE DEMANDS OF BOTH STABILITY AND CHANGE  
CANNOT, IN THE VERY NATURE OF THINGS, BE AN EASY ONE.  
AS IT DEMANDS FRESH ADJUSTMENTS AT EACH CRITICAL STAGE,  
IT IS BOUND TO TEST A NATION'S INTELLECT AND WILL.  
CHINA HAS PROVED THAT EVEN IN A COUNTRY OF ITS SIZE,  
THE AIM OF MODERNIZING SOCIETY WITH EMPHASIS ON SOCIAL JUSTICE,  
IS CERTAINLY ATTAINABLE.

TODAY, A CITIZEN OF THIS ANCIENT AND POPULOUS LAND  
HAS A DIGNITY, EXUDES A SENSE OF NATIONAL PURPOSE AND PRIDE  
AND FEELS A CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE  
WHICH WAS WANTING ONLY FOUR DECADES AGO.  
NO VISITOR TO THIS LAND CAN FAIL TO BE MOVED  
BY THIS MOMENTOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SOCIAL PROGRESS, HOWEVER,  
CAN BE SUSTAINED ONLY IN AN ENVIRONMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE  
AND RELATIONS OF MUTUAL BENEFIT  
BETWEEN THE DEVELOPED AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

THIS APPLIES TO MOST COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CHINA.  
WE ARE THANKFUL THAT, SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS,  
THERE HAS BEEN NO GLOBAL WAR.  
BUT THE PEACE WE ARE ENJOYING  
IS NEITHER ENTIRELY DEPENDABLE NOR UNIVERSAL.  
THE SPIRALLING ARMS RACE, ESPECIALLY IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD,  
CASTS A DREADFUL SHADOW ON THE FUTURE;  
THERE IS NO INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENT OR BLUNDER  
LEADING TO A NUCLEAR HOLOCAUST.

THE UNITED NATIONS, OF COURSE, WELCOMES RECENT TRENDS  
THAT HAVE ENHANCED THE PROSPECTS OF NUCLEAR ARMS LIMITATION  
AND THE FACT THAT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO MOST POWERFUL STATES  
ARE BEING CONDUCTED IN A MORE BUSINESS-LIKE SPIRIT.  
HOWEVER, UNTIL THERE IS A CONCRETE AGREEMENT ACCEPTABLE TO THE TWO SIDES  
AND ALSO TO ALL THE OTHER COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY IT COMES ABOUT,  
UNCERTAINTIES WILL CONTINUE TO PREVAIL.  
MOREOVER, WE HAVE NO CAUSE FOR COMPLACENCY  
AS LONG AS THE ARMS RACE IN THE CONVENTIONAL FIELD  
CONTINUES TO JEOPARDISE PEACE AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL  
AND TO UNDERMINE THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF MANY OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE THIRD WORLD.

A CAUSE OF MAJOR CONCERN IS THE FAILURE TO RESOLVE  
THE EXPLOSIVE REGIONAL CONFLICTS  
WHICH ARE DESTROYING THE LIFE AND HAPPINESS OF MILLIONS AND,  
IN DIFFERENT WAYS, ENTAIL THE POSSIBILITY OF ESCALATION.  
AS A PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL  
AND BY VIRTUE OF ITS PLACE IN THE WORLD,  
CHINA IS FULLY AWARE THAT THERE IS NOT A SINGLE ONE OF THESE CONFLICTS  
ABOUT WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS  
HAS FAILED TO RECOMMEND AVENUES OF SOLUTIONS.

THOSE TERMS ARE OF COURSE SOUNDLY-BASED  
ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE NON-USE OF FORCE  
NON-ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY BY FORCE,  
THE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS  
AND THE SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES.  
THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT HAVE SO FAR IMPEDED SETTLEMENTS  
AND OBSTRUCTED THE PEACE PROCESS  
ARE WELL KNOWN IN EACH CASE AND  
HARDLY NEED A RE-STATEMENT ON THIS OCCASION.  
IN SOME CASES, THE UNITED NATIONS SERVES  
AS THE ONLY CHANNEL OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES INVOLVED.

IT IS, HOWEVER, ESSENTIAL  
THAT THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL  
DEAL WITH THESE REGIONAL CONFLICTS  
NOT AS PRESENT OR POTENTIAL EXTENSIONS OF RIVALRIES BETWEEN THEM  
BUT AS THREATS TO THE PEACE  
WHICH IT IS IN THEIR COMMON INTEREST TO HELP RESOLVE.  
THIS IS A BASIC REQUIREMENT IF MEMBER STATES  
ARE TO PLACE RELIANCE IN THE CAPACITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
TO SETTLE INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.  
CHINA'S CO-OPERATION IN THIS ENDEAVOUR  
IS OBVIOUSLY OF VERY GREAT IMPORTANCE.

LOOKING AT THE WORLD SITUATION, IT SEEMS TO ME  
THAT, AFTER YEARS OF DANGEROUS DRIFT,  
OPPORTUNITIES MAY BE PRESENT IN THE POLITICAL FIELD  
TO RE-ACTIVATE THE PEACE PROCESS  
AND MAKE POSITIVE MOVES TOWARDS ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT.  
THESE OPPORTUNITIES NEED TO BE SEIZED.  
THE ECONOMIC SCENE, ON THE OTHER HAND,  
CONTINUES TO BE PLAGUED BY UNCERTAINTIES.  
THE ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED  
BY THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH JOINTLY  
HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED TIME AND AGAIN.

WHAT IS IMPORTANT, HOWEVER,  
IS THAT NEGOTIATIONS ON THEM SHOULD BE PERCEIVED  
AND APPROACHED WITHIN A PATTERN OF COMMONLY DEFINED GOALS.  
THEY SHOULD BE VIEWED AS NECESSARY ELEMENTS  
IN A STRUCTURE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
CONDUCTIVE TO BALANCED AND SUSTAINED GROWTH -- AND,  
THEREFORE, TO DEVELOPMENT AND DURABLE PEACE --  
FROM WHICH ALL NATIONS WOULD BENEFIT.

MR. MINISTER,

THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS I HAVE HAD IN BEIJING  
HAS BEEN REWARDING FOR ME. IT HAS REINFORCED MY CONFIDENCE  
IN CHINA'S STRONG AND CONSTRUCTIVE INTEREST IN THE UNITED NATIONS.  
I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE APPRECIATION TO YOU FOR IT.  
YOU KNOW THAT THE CRISIS WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS HAS HAD TO FACE  
IS NOT MERELY FINANCIAL OR ORGANIZATIONAL.  
TO OVERCOME IT DEMANDS FROM ALL OF US DEDICATION  
AND CLEAR VISION OF THE ROLE  
OF MULTILATERAL CO-OPERATION IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.  
NOT ONLY THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
BUT ALSO A RATIONAL WORLD ORDER DEPENDS ON IT.  
CHINA'S SUPPORT IN THIS GREAT ENDEAVOUR  
CAN BE A SOURCE OF INESTIMABLE STRENGTH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I WOULD NOW LIKE TO PROPOSE A TOAST  
TO THE HEALTH OF HIS EXCELLENCY MR. WU XUEQIAN,  
STATE COUNCILLOR AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND (MADAME WU)  
AND TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS GREAT REPUBLIC.

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# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1432  
11 May 1987

*Trip China*

### SECRETARY-GENERAL ARRIVES IN BEIJING, BEGINNING OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHINA

(Received from a spokesman for the Secretary-General.)

BEIJING, 10 May -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his party arrived in Beijing after midnight on Saturday, 9 May, beginning an official visit to China.

On Saturday afternoon he met with State Councillor and Foreign Minister, Wu Xueqian. The talks, which took place in the Diaoyutai Guesthouse Complex, where the Secretary-General and his party are residing, lasted three and-a-half hours, with a 15-minute break.

The Secretary-General briefed the Minister on the consultations he had undertaken related to convening an international conference on the Middle East. On Iran-Iraq, they discussed recent efforts to seek ways to bring an end to the conflict, and the recent visit of experts to investigate charges of the use of chemical weapons. The Secretary-General and the Minister then discussed the situation related to Afghanistan, and the situation in South-East Asia. There was then an exchange of views on disarmament issues and the hope was expressed that the current opportunities for important agreements in this area would be seized. There was also an exchange of views on the evolving situation in Korea. Finally, the Secretary-General informed the Minister on his continuing efforts in regard to Namibia.

On Saturday evening, the Secretary-General was guest at a banquet hosted by the Foreign Minister at the Great Hall of the People.

On Sunday, 10 May, the Secretary-General met with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang. The Secretary-General thanked China for its constructive role in the United Nations, and its commitment to aiding other developing countries. The Secretary-General stressed also the need for a constructive dialogue between North and South, and the desirability of concentrating efforts on a few key issues, such as debt and terms of trade. It was essential, he stated, that developing countries be allowed to export sufficiently to generate funds to pay their debts. The Secretary-General noted that at the forthcoming General Assembly there would be a thorough discussion of the debt issue. There was agreement that the debt problem of the third world could be resolved only through development. The Secretary-General raised the question of Africa, and

(more)

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For information media — not an official record

noted the Expert Group he had appointed to advise him on African problems. He noted the tremendous reservoir of trust China had in Africa.

Their conversation continued over lunch, where the primary topics were the situations in Kampuchea and Korea.

The Secretary-General then went to the offices of the organizations of the United Nations system, where he met with the assembled staff of United Nations agencies and programmes. The Secretary-General then attended a reception, hosted by the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator, Manfred Kulesa, and attended by members of the diplomatic corps.

Later, the Secretary-General met with Vice-Chairman Huan Xiang of the China Committee for the Year of Peace.

On Monday morning, the Secretary-General will meet with Chairman Deng Xiaoping, and then hold a press conference. He and his party will then depart for Xian.

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# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1433  
11 May 1987

*Trip China*  
*China*

### SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS IN BEIJING WITH CHINESE CHAIRMAN DENG XIAOPING

(Received from a spokesman for the Secretary-General.)

BEIJING, 11 May -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met this morning for just under one hour with Chinese Chairman Deng Xiaoping. The Chairman noted China's pleasure that the Secretary-General was beginning a second term. The Secretary-General expressed his gratitude for China's support for the United Nations, and for the way China was dealing with matters of concern to it, such as Hong Kong and Macao, through negotiation.

The Chairman and the Secretary-General then began a discussion of North-South economic relations; this was the major item in their discussion. The Chairman outlined at length Chinese concern regarding third world development, and spoke of growing importance of the United Nations in this process. The Secretary-General said he had made every effort to encourage a North-South dialogue. He discussed problems, such as third world debt and protectionism, which had to be dealt with in a practical manner. He stressed the role of the United Nations as a forum for discussing these issues and referred to the importance of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in July. The Secretary-General praised the Chinese experience in development which, while drawing from other sources, preserved Chinese independence and dignity.

The Chairman and the Secretary-General then exchanged views on a number of political issues, including disarmament, the situation related to Afghanistan and the situation in South-East Asia. The Chairman pledged his country's continuing support of United Nations efforts to deal with these problems.

After his talks with Chairman Deng Xiaoping, the Secretary-General met with the press. He and his party left for Xi'an, where he was guest of honour at a dinner given by the Governor of Shaanxi province.

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For information media — not an official record

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Orig: SG

File: *Top China*

XRef: *China*

b/f: VD/AS/ID/GP

cc: Mr. J. Ripert

Mr. R. Ahmed

MEETING BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND  
H.E. MR. ZHAO ZIYANG, PRIME MINISTER OF THE STATE COUNCIL  
OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
HELD AT THE DIAOYUTAI GUEST HOUSE, BEIJING  
ON SUNDAY, 10 MAY 1987 AT 12.30 P.M.

Present:

Secretary-General  
Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed  
Mr. Xie Qimei  
Mr. Alvaro de Soto  
Mr. M. Kulesa (UNDP)  
Mr. Joe Sills  
Mr. J. P. Kavanagh

H.E. Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Prime  
Minister of the State Council  
H.E. Mr. Qian Qichen, Vice-  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Mr. Li Daoyu, Director,  
International Organisations  
Dept., Foreign Minister  
Mr. Chen Shiqiao, Deputy Director  
Several aides

NB: The meeting was brief and preceeded luncheon, over which a more substantive discussion took place. The latter was recorded by Mr. Ahmed.

In welcoming the Secretary-General, the Prime Minister recalled his visit to United Nations Headquarters for the Organization's 40th anniversary in 1985. He congratulated the Secretary-General on his reappointment for a second term of office. The Secretary-General in turn thanked the Prime Minister for his government's warm and thoughtful hospitality and indicated that he attached great importance to this official visit to China, early in his new term.

The Prime Minister lauded the Secretary-General's work in the twin areas of peace and disarmament over the past five and a half years. The Secretary-General, he said, had placed fitting emphasis on the needs of developing countries. In response the Secretary-General mentioned China's part in his reappointment and paid tribute to this country's endeavours on behalf of the developing world. In acknowledging this, the Prime Minister pointed out that China's strengths did not quite match her aspirations. "If we were wealthier, perhaps we could contribute more. China has nonetheless completed numerous, moderately-scaled projects in developing countries and of this she was entitled to feel proud."

The Secretary-General felt that, with the active participation of China, a serious and reasonable effort should be made to set in place a meaningful North-South dialogue. While the Secretary-General had attached a priority to this endeavour, it did not always enjoy the widest support. He repeated what he had said on the preceeding afternoon to Foreign Minister Wu: "Perhaps we should concentrate the effort in the initial stages on a small number of specific sectors or problem areas. Examples might be trade, debt, commodities. Simultaneous advances in these and in all other areas, through global negotiations, might represent an overly-ambitious goal at present."

Taking up this point, the Prime Minister focussed in on the question of freer trade, particularly in textiles. He regretted the barriers imposed by developing countries against the textile exports of the developing world. This was a many-faceted matter and touched on the debt question and pricing systems. Nonetheless, an open market was the number one priority. Without markets, developing countries could not raise capital with which to repay their debts. The developed countries could run down their low-technology industries and make re-deployments in their labour force to those industries in the vanguard of scientific advance.

The Prime Minister cited the message he had given minutes earlier to the President of a Japanese Export-Import bank. How was it that Japan, which ran an enormous trading surplus, had committed many tens of millions of dollars to the development of its coal industry? Why could Japan not deploy its resources in other areas at a time when China could provide it with all the coal it needed? To obtain free trade the developed countries would have to re-adjust. The difficult decisions were not all confined to the South.

The Secretary-General broadly shared this opinion and regretted that too frequently, unhealthy competition existed between developing and developed manufacturers/suppliers at a time when, in the broad spectrum of production, there was ample room for both. He felt that it would be impossible for many indebted countries to resume their development path, as long as they were obliged to commit ever-larger amounts of their scarce resources to capital and interest repayments. The Secretary-General remarked that the forthcoming session of the General Assembly would engage in a major discussion of the debt problem and he was confident that China would play a prominent part.

The Secretary-General then cited the very serious situation facing many countries in Africa. Despite strenuous efforts by the nations in question, supported energetically by the United Nations as well as other multilateral and bilateral programmes, the

situation there remained extremely serious, considerably more so than in Latin America, for example. He mentioned the high-level group of experts, whom he had recently appointed, in their personal capacities, to study - with a view to early practical action - the question of resource flows to the countries of Africa. He emphasised the complementary need for those countries to adopt and carry out pragmatic and rational policies. The Prime Minister agreed, but pointed to the necessity of framing development strategies that are compatible with the individual circumstances of each country. The Secretary-General felt that it was not a question of flinging money at the problems. Rather, it was most important to train people, and to develop their skills and experience at the local level. Such work would be crucial if the disastrous effects of the droughts of 1973/74 and 1984/85 were to be prevented from recurring. He emphasized that China had a great reserve of goodwill right across Africa. China was trusted as it had no clear *arrière pensée* to its cooperation, "China's advice is listened to".

The conversation resumed and developed over lunch.

J. P. Kavanagh  
28 May 1987

CONFIDENTIAL

b/f: VD/AS/GP

Orig.: SG  
cc: Mr. Ahmed  
Mr. D. 1

NOTES OF MEETING BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND  
H.E. MR. DENG XIAO PING, CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMISSION,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL MILITARY COMMISSION,

held at the Great Hall of the People, Beijing  
at 10.00 hrs. on Monday, 11 May 1987.

Present:

The Secretary-General  
Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed  
Mr. Xie Qimei  
Mr. Alvaro de Soto  
Mr. M. Kulesa (UNDP Res.Rep)  
Mr. Joe Sills  
Mr. J.P. Kavanagh

Mr. Deng Xiao Ping,  
Mr. Qian Qichen, Vice-Foreign  
Minister,  
Mr. Li Daoyu, Director of Interna-  
tional Organizations, Department  
of the Foreign Ministry,  
Mr. Yu Zhi Zhung, Deputy Director.

Deng: I hope that you are enjoying your stay in China.

SecGen: Yes, indeed, a combination of work and some relaxation.

Deng: We know that you are a busy man dealing with complex issues.

SecGen: Yes, but remember that you played a particular role in putting  
me where I am.

Deng: Of course; my question at the time had been, why should this  
post always be in the hands of the developed countries.

SecGen: Well, now its incumbent hails from the developing world.

Deng: I think that your performance in office over the past 5 years  
has vindicated the decision of December, 1981.

SecGen: Thank you again. I had not been set on serving a second term  
but with the support of Member States, including China, I was in  
the end indeed pleased to accept.

Deng: The Five Permanent Members of SECCO have a veto power. China  
does not particularly appreciate this state of affairs, but  
sometimes it is useful.

SecGen: Especially when it is used to protect the interests of  
developing countries.

Deng: If not for that, why else would China be a member of the United  
Nations (laughter).



You came to visit China 5 years ago. We are old friends at this stage. I understand that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister have already held discussions with you. Perhaps we do not need to get into things too deeply this morning ...

SecGen: As a matter of fact, I wanted very much to take advantage of my visit to tell you of my high appreciation for the manner in which China is tackling its problems. The settlement of the Hong Kong and Macao questions shows how determined the Chinese Government is to solve its problems through negotiation. China has more than ten neighbours and is not an easy situation if not all of them are as peaceful as you are.

Deng: That is true. Our interest is focussed on the twin problems of peace and development. There are two broad axes to these problems, North-South and East-West.

In regard to the East-West nexus, it is vital to promote disarmament both in the conventional and nuclear fields. Both aspects are equally important.

As far as the question of development is concerned, it must be noted that three-quarters of the world's population lives in a state of under-development. The trend unfortunately is for the rich to become richer and the poor poorer. The developing countries are heavily in debt and it is extremely difficult for them to move ahead even a single step. The developed countries, in general, do not have a liberal attitude. These are the very good reasons why the United Nations attaches a high priority to development issues - a very good thing. It is after all entirely reasonable for the majority of the membership to seek a NIEO.

It seems that the United Nations is playing an increasingly important role in the resolution of this cardinal problem. In the past, many Member States saw the United Nations solely from their own national perspectives. If only we see the United Nations from the perspective of humanity as a whole, important progress will be possible.

China will continue to press this line, in keeping with your own priorities. We appreciate all your efforts over the past 5 years. I am not sure, however, if these huge problems can be solved in the near future. Maybe at the end of your second or even your third term of office, major progress will have been achieved. In any event I know that your efforts are not wasted.

SecGen: We in the United Nations Secretariat are making every effort to encourage a North-South dialogue. The old aspirations of developing countries for global negotiations has been frustrated by a lack of interest on the part of their developed counterparts. There is perhaps a need to tailor these aspirations a little. It might be best to concentrate on a few selected sectors such as debt, trade, financing and forego the temptation of trying to solve all problems at once. The problem



of protectionism for example needs urgent attention. It is not reasonable to expect indebted developing countries to meet their repayment obligations while denying them the markets so necessary if they are to generate income.

Deng: On the surface, we are led to believe that the problem of protectionism is a matter between the developed countries. As a matter of fact, however, no matter what arrangements are made between the developed countries, it is the developing nations that will suffer.

In my contacts with statesmen from developed countries, I always repeat that they cannot sustain rapid progress while four-fifths of humanity live in poverty.

SecGen: The United Nations provides the multilateral forum in which all of these matters can be addressed. UNCTAD VII, to be held in Geneva in July, is a very good example.

Deng: Yes, I know this. I myself participated in the General Assembly in 1974.

SecGen: Of course, I had the honour of meeting you on that occasion.

Deng: On that occasion, I stated China's position which remains valid today. Our position is that shared by all Third World countries.

China, for its part - as we have stated on many occasions - will maintain its open door economic policy. Without an open door policy, developing countries such as China, simply cannot develop. In other words, development is extremely difficult to achieve without foreign capital and technology. Self-seclusion simply will not do.

Many developing countries are pursuing an open door policy, but a response is needed from the developed countries. How can we be expected to applaud with one hand tied behind our back.

SecGen: I must say that we admire greatly all that you are doing for China's economic development. You are developing, what I might call "a Chinese model for development" which, while taking advantage of foreign inputs, at the same time maintains the independence and dignity of this great country.

Deng: I believe that if our present open door policy succeeds, we will have set an example which others might follow. At the same time, each country has different circumstances unique to itself, and no one country's experience can be repeated slavishly elsewhere. We can say that it is possible to learn from the experience of others.

We have taken note of the fact that some discerning, broadminded people in the West have seen this reality. They are unfortunately few in number and for global development to come about, this number will have to grow. The key point to make in

this regard is that progress in the developed countries will be hampered if they for their part decline to practice an open door policy. The markets in the North are practically saturated with goods from other industrialized countries. The much-needed new markets are to be found in the developing countries. I believe that ultimately more people in the West will come to understand that their own progress will falter unless they find markets in the Third World.

Patience will be needed in all of this, but China will continue with its experiment. This course will entail some risks but no matter: we only have this road to follow. Some people ask if China will change its policy. But how can we? The other options are in no way attractive and would represent only a more backward state.

SecGen: So, it is important to solve peaceably all problems of international concern including regional conflicts. Thus, for example, do we see disarmament as being closely related to development. Many developing countries are buying arms and so incurring debts which they cannot afford to repay. We have to try to persuade developed countries, in particular, not to make such sales.

Deng: That is true. We are also aware that you have done much work to cool down various hot spots. It is not easy to find solutions to the problems of the Middle East, southern Africa and Central America, but I am convinced that your efforts will not be in vain.

SecGen: I shall continue my efforts, relying on China's support as a permanent member of the Security Council.

Deng: I believe that we share many identical views. In tackling these problems, I believe that a most important principle is that no country can forcibly invade another. Force will not give a solution. For example, the USSR with sophisticated arms and thousands of troops cannot quieten Afghanistan. In the past, foreigners said to me that the USSR's first target is China. My reply was that the Soviets did not have sufficient courage. In Afghanistan, a small country of less than 10 million people, the Soviet Union - even with many troops - is unable to have its way and solve the problem.

China fought the Guomindang for 22 years, Japan for 8 years and the US for 3 years in Korea. In all three cases, China fought with poor equipment against a strong and modern enemy. Modern China is not the China of the past and any other country that wishes to fight us must make a decision to fight for 20 years at least, even if they use atom and hydrogen bombs. We do not believe that such weapons will eliminate over 1 billion Chinese. Even, if only one percent of us, i.e. 10 million survive an initial attack, we can still fight as effectively as the Afghan resistance. So, we do not believe that the USSR will invade China.

At the same time, it is necessary to guard against an outbreak of war and so we stand for dialogue instead of confrontation.

SecGen: That is exactly why we have to be so careful about conventional arms, as well as nuclear weapons.

Deng: I think it is necessary for both East and West to reduce their arms. But, in the US-USSR talks, the Asian part of the equation is not yet on the negotiating table.

SecGen: I know that in Mongolia, where I shall be in a few days, there is a very strong military presence.

Deng: Yes. The USSR symbolically decided to withdraw some troops from there, but there is no substance in this gesture. The USSR has over one million troops and one third of its missiles on the Sino-Soviet border. Even if the USSR completely withdrew its forces from Mongolia, the bases and facilities there would still be intact, thus permitting the Soviets to re-establish their presence overnight, if they wished.

Are you going to Vietnam?

SecGen: No, not this time. However, I have been constant in urging on Hanoi a reasonable solution to the Kampuchean problem that would take into account the will of the Kampuchean people.

Deng: Vietnam simply has to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The problem is easy and should be solved by Kampucheans themselves. Vietnam says that China should not support the Kampuchean resistance. That is to say that Vietnam should be able to have its puppet régime consolidate the Vietnamese position in the country, so that a military withdrawal could go ahead. Vietnam has indicated a wish to hold talks with China on this question. We do not approve. China and Vietnam could indeed hold talks, provided Vietnam withdraws its troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam, for its part, is refusing to withdraw so long as Pol Pot remains a likely governmental figure. I hope, Mr. Secretary-General, that you will convey the following positive message to our Vietnamese neighbours.

(i) One cannot equalize the two questions, viz. the internal mistakes of individuals on the one hand and, on the other, the foreign invasion. Which crime is the more serious? I think foreign invasion by a long way. It is true that Pol Pot made many mistakes, by no means small ones. Nonetheless in comparison, the Vietnamese foreign aggression is a greater mistake. This principle obtains not only in the case of Kampuchea, but has general application world-wide. So, in order to resolve the Kampuchea question, Vietnam should withdraw its forces and end its aggression.

(ii) Secondly, Vietnam should allow the Kampuchean people to solve their problems among themselves.

(iii) This should involve all four factions - Sihanouk, Son San, Khin Samphan and Heng Sam Rin. Any future government should not be based on one faction alone. The Pol Pot forces should be only one part of a future government, headed by Sihanouk. China will not support a government headed by Pol Pot, but rather one led by Sihanouk.

(iv) Only if the Kampuchea problem is solved in this way, will China hold direct talks with Vietnam, talks which would include the question of normalizing bilateral relations. Before that, direct talks will be impossible.

I hope that you will convey this 4-part message and ask Vietnam not to invade other countries.

SecGen: Yes, I will do that. As you know I follow the situation in South-East Asia very closely. My colleague, Mr. Ahmed, was in Hanoi in the spring and his impression was that the Vietnamese leadership are prepared to enter a dialogue on a peaceful solution. We, of course, need to be sure that this desire is genuine, so I shall be happy to convey your message.

Deng: Very good. We, for our part, know Vietnam very well. Hanoi's anti-China policy cannot be justified in any way. In Vietnam's struggle against US aggression, China also shed blood. During that war we gave free of charge to the Vietnamese people, assistance totalling more than \$20 billion. This included food, clothing and daily necessities, as well as some arms - although later the USSR supplied arms as well. In addition, Chinese soldiers participated directly in the fighting.

As soon as Vietnam liberated the South, it began to oppose China. This all started at a time when China had done absolutely nothing to offend Vietnam. For a short period, Vietnam drove out hundreds of thousands of people of Chinese ethnic origin.

The UNHCR knows all about this.

So, we are dealing with a perfidious country. This is not a message (laughter): rather it is my briefing for you. Vietnam insists on solving the Pol Pot problem, but if the Pol Pot forces are dissolved then the resistance forces in Kampuchea will practically cease to exist.

SecGen: That is true.

Deng: The Pol Pot forces cannot be dissolved. If they were, Vietnam could rule Kampuchea directly, declare victory and let off fire crackers. That would be the end of that.

So, let's call it a day.

SecGen: I found our meeting to be a source not only of inspiration, but of information as well. Thank you very much for your hospitality and also for your contribution to the work of the United Nations.

The meeting concluded at 11.00 hours.

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JPK/JH

S E C R E T

b/f: VD/AS/ID/GP

Orig. SG

cc: Mr. Ahmed

File: SG's trip to China

XRef: China

" SE Asia (Ahmed) (pp 8-12)

) Mr. Ripert IX

) Mr. Ahtisaari VIII

Extracts) Mr. Cordovez II, III, VII

) Mr. Farah X

) Mr. Goulding I

NOTES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH  
MR. WU XUEQIAN, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CHINA,  
AT THE DIAOYUTAI GUEST HOUSE, BEIJING,  
ON SATURDAY, 9 MAY 1987 AT 2.30 P.M.

PRESENT:

The Secretary-General  
Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed  
Mr. Xie Qiemai  
Mr. Alvaro de Soto  
Mr. J.P. Kavanagh

H.E. Mr. Wu Xueqian, State Councilor  
and Foreign Minister of China,  
H.E. Mr. Qian Qichen, Vice-Minister  
for Foreign Affairs of China,  
Mr. Li Daoyu, Director of the International  
Organizations, Department of Foreign  
Affairs,  
Mr. Chen Shiqiao, Deputy Director,  
Mr. Mr. Yu Zhizhung, Deputy Director,  
Department of Information, Department  
of Foreign Affairs,  
Mr. Xu Daijie, Chief of Protocol Division,  
Mr. Wang Guangya, Chief of First Division,  
Department of International Organizations.

After the Minister welcomed the Secretary-General, the latter paid a warm tribute to the work of Mr. Xie under whose direction, he said, the Department of TCD had turned in an exemplary performance. The Minister, in accordance with Chinese practice, then asked the Secretary-General as the visitor to open the discussion.



## I. Middle-East

The Secretary-General suggested that he begin in Western Asia and move eastwards, so as to cover a number of regional problems.

"You are aware, Mr. Minister, that about one month ago I began consultations with the Five permanent members of the Security Council and with the other Ten members, as well as with the parties concerned (Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization) on the convening of a Middle East Peace Conference (MEPC), in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution 41/430. That resolution asks me to convene a MEPC and also suggests the setting up of a Preparatory Committee (PC). Since the Five have a special responsibility, I have been seeking their views in particular both on MEPC and PC."

"As you have no doubt been informed by your Permanent Representative in New York, all of the Five are agreed in principle on a MEPC. They do not however share the same view on the question of a PC. This suggestion is not accepted by the United States, nor is it entirely agreed to by the United Kingdom."

"Of the ten non-permanent Security Council members, all are in favour of a MEPC. Regarding the PC, while none of them have voiced any objection, their opinions are not alike."

"Among the six parties, neither Israel nor Jordan supports the idea of a PC. Jordan is not opposed on a doctrinal basis, but rather because it sees a PC as an obstacle to a MEPC. It sees the PC idea as a controversial Soviet one. This view is also shared by the United Kingdom."

"Regarding the principal problem, that of convening a MEPC, two positions need to be recognized. Some refer to the MEPC, i.e. the one called for in General Assembly resolutions over the past four years. Others refer to a MEPC which comprehends any international mechanism, not necessarily that proposed by the General Assembly. This difference of perspective leads to the many questions that have to be resolved before a conference is convened."

### (a) Participation

On this issue, the US and Israel have raised problems. They would like to exclude the USSR and, from among the concerned parties, the PLO. Israel has put no pre-conditions on the participation of China.

### (b) Relationship between plenary sessions and detailed discussions

The US and Israel favour a MEPC that would serve as a umbrella which, immediately following its ceremonial opening presided over by the UN Secretary-General, would be adjourned. The real work would then begin on bilateral levels. This formulation is unacceptable to every party, besides Israel and to all permanent members of the Security Council, with the exception of the United States. Despite this, I believe that all members of the Security Council and each one of the parties recognize the

fact that one set of Middle East problems will have to be solved in bilateral discussions, between for example Jordan and Israel, Lebanon and Israel, Syria and Israel and between Egypt and Israel. Other problems will require a multi-lateral approach, e.g. guarantees for the recognized borders of all concerned, the withdrawal of foreign forces from occupied territories and also the question of Jerusalem. Such latter questions are fundamentally international in nature and simply cannot be solved peacefully in bilateral negotiation between Israel and her neighbours."

"We need to have a clear view, especially of how the Security Council sees this relationship between the multilateral and bilateral planes. That's why in the days prior to my departure from New York, I was in touch with all 5 Security Council permanent members on this precise point and the directly related question of an agenda. Ambassador Li Luye gave me a very clear indication of China's views on the entire concept of a MEPC. The USSR and France were also very clear. The US and UK however, did not provide answers of equal clarity."

"As you know, I shall be presenting a report on this whole topic to the General Assembly by 15 May. It will be an interim report and will provide information regarding the contacts that I have undertaken. It will be general in nature and will avoid great detail."

"It is, as you know, my duty to maintain my efforts, even if the chances of success are not great. I have, after all, a double mandate - that deriving from the General Assembly resolutions and also that given me by Security Council resolution 242, one paragraph of which latter asks the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative to look into the situation. Mr. Jarring of Sweden remains theoretically this Special Representative. So, even if the plans for a MEPC cannot proceed, I have a dual mandate that obliges me to keep pressure on the parties directly and indirectly concerned, especially the US and Israel. The former remains the sole source of influence on the latter. It is clear that I must endeavour to bring about the withdrawal of foreign forces from occupied territories, if my analogous efforts to bring about withdrawals from Afghanistan and Kampuchea are to retain credibility. In this endeavour, I have suffered from the absence of a single interlocuter in Israel."

In response, the Minister thanked the Secretary-General for his briefing. Ambassador Li had already conveyed China's detailed opinion on the proposed MEPC. Now, he wished to sketch, in broad outline, China's general position on the Middle-East question.

"Despite forty years of intense activity, including several wars and many political consultations, the problems of the area remain unresolved. War is not the answer. Proceeding from this, China supports a United Nations Peace Conference on the Middle-East. The question is how to make this a really effective conference that will yield results. This is a complex question, and accordingly it is necessary to exchange views at different levels and through various channels, in order to elaborate basic common approaches. We are aware of the many laudable efforts and of the problems still remaining. In our opinion, the major difficulty lies not in the recovery of territories occupied since 1948, but rather in the wider Question of Palestine."



"Among the Arabs, one sees no unity of approach on the subject of a MEPC. Abu Iyad, who is in Beijing at present, has spoken of the great success of the recent PNC meeting in Algiers, which had, according to him, secured a new level of unity among the PLO. At the same time, however, the post-Algiers atmosphere has seen the closure of the PLO offices in Cairo. Moreover, King Hassan of Morocco had been infuriated by the PNC's resolution on the Western Sahara. In point of fact, the continuing disunity within the PLO is a reflection of similar disunity in the Arab world in general."

"What basis can there be for a political settlement at present? The PLO in Algiers rejected Security Council resolution 242 but endorsed the call for the MEPC. Also in Algiers, the PLO reaffirmed that it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian People. This runs in sharp contrast to the US and Israeli viewpoints. At the same time, if Israel is to see results flowing from a MEPC, it must reverse its long-standing policy of aggression. Without this, practical results will remain elusive."

"If, with great effort, one could secure PLO agreement to Israel's right to exist and Israel accepted the PLO as an independent delegation, then it might be somewhat easier to bring about a conference. Even at that stage, however, the difficulties would remain serious. Arafat seems to be constantly shifting position. At one point, he was prepared to accept Security Council resolution 242, as well as all other United Nations resolutions. Syria opposed this and now Arafat seems to be hedging."

"In light of all this and more, our position is one of support for a MEPC under United Nations auspices. On the other hand, we must seek to assure, as much as possible, a successful outcome. Patient preparation is necessary and in all honesty, this conference might be held at a time more propitious for success."

The Secretary-General endorsed the need for greater and more lasting unity among the Arabs so that their case could be made more effectively. In this regard, he remarked, China is listened to in the Arab world. There is confidence that China has no desire to profit from Arab disunity. Not only was China disinterested, but as a developing country and as a Permanent Member of the Security Council, it had some special responsibilities which were widely recognized.

The Minister was not sure if his advice would be taken, but he would give it nonetheless. He would also do his best in consultation with the other four Permanent Members of the Security Council.

## II. Iran-Iraq

Moving eastward, the Secretary-General brought up the Iran-Iraq war. On this problem he had tried to get the Five to put their heads together. Prior to his departure from New York, they had been working on a draft Security Council resolution. A text had apparently been submitted to the five capitals for approval. It was not for the Secretary-General to request the details of this draft, but he would nonetheless emphasize the need for an agreed text, not least in the interest of Security Council's public image. The entire world knew that the Five were working on something.

On leaving New York (6 May), the Secretary-General had received the report of the expert mission which he had dispatched recently to the area to investigate the charges made against both parties that they had used chemical weapons. The report concluded, on the basis of medical evidence and the examination of fragments, that chemical weapons had been used by Iraqi forces against Iranian soldiers and that there had been Iranian civilian victims. Also there seemed to be some victims among Iraqi forces. However, it was not possible to identify the origin of the harm suffered in these latter cases. The Secretary-General now intended to present this report to Ambassador Li, currently President of the Council. The Ambassador would then probably open consultations with a view to making a statement on behalf of the Security Council members. This statement might express concern and perhaps also condemn the use of chemical weapons. The experts' report had not found evidence of Iranian use of chemical weapons. Perhaps the Iraqi troops had suffered from their own weapons. The Security Council members would have to be careful therefore not to indict Iran on this immediate issue while at the same time not destroying the practical usefulness of their statement.

For his part, the Secretary-General would continue his efforts, despite the fact that there was no cause for optimism to be drawn from his contacts with the two sides. A move by the Security Council was most important at this stage, despite the difficulties in elaborating a balanced resolution.

The Minister asked if the Secretary-General saw any change in the Iranian position on a cease-fire. In response, the Secretary-General was pessimistic regarding Iran's interest in any cease-fire. This was because Iraq wanted to link a cease-fire with military withdrawal to the recognized borders. "I cannot see the Iranians being interested in a cease-fire that would lose them the ground that they have already won". Iran maintained its call for the stepping down of President Saddam. The United Nations, however, was an organization of governments. Secondly, Iran insisted that Iraq began the war. Perhaps this is so, but Iraq claims that it was provoked. This might be a chicken and egg situation to be resolved by the proposed ad hoc Committee. On both questions, however, the Secretary-General was pessimistic of changes in the Iranian position.

The Minister voiced China's deep appreciation of the Secretary-General's efforts and of his various initiatives toward a solution to the conflict. China agrees that it is necessary, first of all, to halt the fighting. As a friend of both Iran and Iraq, China had urged such a halt, but with no specific results. "We know very well the difficulty of this question, but we hope that you will continue with your efforts. Indeed we hope that your efforts will be seen as the most suitable approach. We are aware that the Security Council, and the Five in particular, have a special responsibility. But the experience of the past five years has shown that a joint (Security Council - Secretary-General) approach is the best course open."

Continuing, the Minister said, "I am aware of the draft Security Council resolution circulated to the Five Governments. My initial impression of the draft is positive. Upon the agreement of the Five, this text may be sent to you for your opinions. If the text is agreed to by the Five and by you, then it may go before the full Council. What will happen then? My guess is that such a text would be approved."

The Secretary-General in response felt that China, particularly given its status as a developing country among the Five, might do everything possible to ensure that the non-permanent Security Council members not feel excluded. The ten must have their views heard. Otherwise, there would be charges of dictatorship of the Five. "Much depends on the skill of the President and I am entirely confident in the skill of Ambassador Li".

The Minister said that he would consult with his Permanent Representative. Moving on, he surmised that a resolution acceptable to the Five would probably be adopted. Iraq would probably accept it but Iran might reject it. So what form would the follow-up take? Because of this uncertainty, more work was required. China, for its part, was not in principle opposed to sanctions, if they were necessary. However, the Security Council should exercise great prudence before adopting sanctions. It was necessary to ask what practical effect sanctions would have. Also, would not the Security Council's credibility suffer if Iran continued its actions in disregard of them. "If such sanctions only referred to an arms embargo, for China there would be no difficulty."

The Secretary-General had not seen the draft resolution, but he felt that it should not mention Chapter VII. If the resolution was not implemented, the Security Council might then consider what measure it could take. Such a scenario would be wiser than an explicit reference now to Chapter VII. It would allow greater room for diplomatic efforts.

The Secretary-General felt that it was a wise thing when the Minister mentioned that in its present form, the draft resolution contained no reference to Chapter VII.

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The meeting adjourned for 15 minutes

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### III. Afghanistan

Upon resumption of the meeting, the Secretary-General raised the situation relating to Afghanistan. He recalled the 6-year old United Nations effort to forge the basis for a solution. Some progress had been made on the four elements. Draft agreements had been prepared on non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Pakistan, on the guarantees for such non-interference and on the question of the refugees. The withdrawal of Soviet forces was part of the interrelationship document linking all four aspects. The Secretary-General described how, on the question of a time-table for Soviet withdrawal, the Pakistani side in the proximity talks had raised its acceptable duration to 7 months while Afghanistan had reduced its proposed duration from 48 months to 18. The difference was currently 11 months. (Chinese mirth).

Obstensibly, the question of a time-table was the only one to be resolved. However, in parallel to the United Nations' efforts, there was the matter of a national reconciliation. The situation was reminiscent in some ways of that pertaining to Kampuchea. The Afghan/Soviet side would like to see national reconciliation precede Soviet withdrawal. The Pakistani side favoured the reverse approach. "We are struck there, because the United Nations cannot interfere in the internal affairs of a country and the complexities of Afghan politics are great."

"It has been envisaged that a further round of proximity talks between the respective parties and my Personal Representative would take place before the end of May. However, it is better not to go ahead in May because of the lack of assurances at this stage that the meeting would be a substantive one. Upon my return to New York, I shall discuss our next move with my Personal Representative."

In response, the Minister mentioned that this question had been frequently discussed. However, the USSR was now bargaining over the question of withdrawal with the clear intent of establishing in Afghanistan a pro-Soviet régime.

"Last week, Prime Minister Chirac sent a special envoy here to discuss the question of a national reconciliation in Afghanistan. One candidate for head of state is the former King, whom the USSR has said is acceptable. The question is, would real power reside with the King or remain with Najibullah? In addition, the Afghan resistance is divided over the King's acceptability."

"For the USSR, the question of a withdrawal time-table boils down to assuring Najibullah sufficient time to consolidate an ability to run the country. The strength of the resistance and the weakness of Najibullah provide the reason why it will remain difficult for the USSR to come up with a time-table acceptable to the other parties. I think that if by the time the General Assembly convenes in September a time-table is still not worked out, it will be necessary for the United Nations to exert some pressure for a withdrawal."

The Secretary-General in turn responded. The United Nations, he repeated, could not involve itself in the question of national reconciliation. He understood at the same time that while the King did not wish to resume power, he would nonetheless be prepared to serve as a common denominator, allowing the parties to come together, before withdrawing from the scene.

The Secretary-General added that the US and the USSR were in constant contact on this question. He felt that a solution to it could flow from a broader accommodation between Washington and Moscow. He held this view despite his aversion to deals struck in too restricted a setting.

The Minister brought the discussion to a close by expressing the hope that the Secretary-General would continue his efforts to sustain humanitarian assistance to the refugees.

#### IV. Kampuchea

Moving further eastward, the Secretary-General remarked how he had been following closely for a number of years the problem of Kampuchea. He mentioned the work of Mr. Ahmed, his Personal Representative.

"Sihanouk's 8-point proposal to the Vietnamese represents the last significant development. I know that it has the strong support of China and of the ASEAN countries. As you are aware, we have served as a channel of communication between Vietnam and the Sihanouk Government and ASEAN. Mr. Ahmed has undertaken several missions to the area on my behalf and his most recent impression is that Hanoi is perhaps prepared to move toward a more flexible position."

At the Secretary-General's request, Mr. Ahmed briefed the Minister on his visits to Bangkok and Hanoi during February '87.

"I was going to Bangkok for a meeting of United Nations Regional Commissions, so I let the Vietnamese know that the Secretary-general would allow me to visit Hanoi if it were convenient for them. They quickly asked me to come. I met with Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Co Thach who indicated that among the Vietnamese leadership there was a definite change in position vis-à-vis China. Co Thach pointed to the fact that the documents of the Vietnamese Party Congress held last December contained not a single negative reference to China."

Mr. Ahmed had pointed out to Minister Co Thach that China was an important country in the region, with an interest in what went on there. The problem of Kampuchea, however, would have to be solved with all the parties. Even if she wished to, China could not be prepared to put forward a solution unilaterally. Nonetheless, China in 1983 had said that once there was a credible partial withdrawal, it would be ready to begin talks with Vietnam. Without such a partial withdrawal however, there would be no talks. Mr. Ahmed had accordingly suggested strongly to Co Thach that without some movement it would not be possible for Vietnam to open discussions with China. (Minister Wu nodded approval).



Mr. Ahmed continued. In 1986, Vietnam had already indicated that Sihanouk's 8-points contained some appealing elements. A measure of Vietnamese interest in the contents of the 8-point proposal had been confirmed by the Indian Minister of State Singh following private discussions of his in Hanoi earlier this year.

Against this background, Mr. Ahmed had put to Minister Co Thach a scenario embracing the substantive elements of the 8-points proposal, notably a partial withdrawal, a cease-fire, talks between Kampuchians, total withdrawal, free elections. This scenario, he had suggested to the Minister, might not be presented as the CGDK proposal per se. If its authorship were obscured, would its content be acceptable to Vietnam. In response, Minister Co Thach had said that he would be prepared to consider any balanced scenario which took into account different concerns.

Mr. Ahmed had also mentioned in Hanoi that a Vietnamese withdrawal would gain credibility if it were to take place under international, e.g. United Nations, supervision. Each year Hanoi claimed that it was making partial withdrawals, but nobody believed them. He had further pointed out to his Vietnamese interlocutor that since 1985 Hanoi had accepted the idea of international supervision and control of the elections, as well as the Secretary-General's good offices. If Hanoi agreed, there could be a practical settlement in the Security Council with the Secretary-General overseeing its implementation.

In response, Co Thach had seemed to indicate that Vietnam would be prepared to consider such a scenario, given that a first withdrawal under international supervision would enable China to move to the beginning of normalization talks.

The Secretary-General mentioned, in confidence, his concern that the Vietnamese had spoken of a total withdrawal by 1990 (Chinese laughter). This suggested Hanoi's belief that it could impose a self-sustaining government by that date. It was in the interest of all those who wish to see a genuinely independent Kampuchean Government to do everything possible to bring about a negotiated settlement as soon as possible. Accordingly, it was vital to maintain pressure on the parties. "I shall be in Moscow next month and I hope, additionally to talk with Sihanouk at some stage.\* We have to encourage the parties to initiate talks, direct or indirect, so that we are not faced with a fait accompli in three years."

The Minister thanked the Secretary-General and Mr. Ahmed for their ideas and presented his own Government's analysis of the Kampuchea situation.

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\* Unfortunately, he was not in Beijing during the Secretary-General's visit.

"As for the domestic disposition of forces, naturally at present the Heng Sam Rin Forces and the Vietnamese occupiers are stronger than the CGDK of Sihanouk. Yet the Vietnamese will find it impossible either to impose a self-sustaining régime or to eradicate the resistance forces. Equally, however, it is necessary to recognize that it is impossible for the resistance forces to drive Vietnam out of Kampuchea. Against this background, the resistance will continue the war, especially in the rural areas. At the outset, 8 years ago, it was most difficult for them to operate against a huge Vietnamese army. This situation has now changed and the three CGDK factions have moved their area of operations to the interior of the country."

"Vietnam moreover is in very severe economic difficulties from which it is trying to break free. Yet if a persistent Kampuchean resistance struggle continues to bog Vietnam down, Hanoi will be unable to develop its economy."

"So, there seems to be an opportunity for a political settlement. Nonetheless we maintain our principles in regard to Kampuchea - i.e. it is an invasion of one country by another. This is a much more serious point than the question of the domestic political situation. It is true that we have noted some signs of change in the Vietnamese approach, but as yet there has been no substantive change. For example, Hanoi's propaganda continues to claim that Vietnam and China, acting alone, can solve the problem. This approach was endorsed by Gorbachev in Vladivostok. This is not true."

"So, if Vietnam's interest in a negotiated settlement is genuine, it should have contacts with the CGDK headed by Prince Sihanouk. On this point, Vietnam wants Pol Pot excluded from talks involving Sihanouk and Heng Sam Rin. Now, China does not support the approach and practices of Pol Pot, but at this stage, the Khmer Rouge is the effective force resisting Vietnamese aggression. Moreover, the Khmer Rouge have often stated that they favour an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea. They do not favour the preponderance of socialism after the Vietnamese withdraw. China, for its part, does not favour one-faction rule after the Vietnamese withdraw. If the Khmer Rouge are excluded at this stage, however, the Heng Sam Rin régime will only be consolidated as a fait accompli. Vietnam must be pressured into desisting from its tricks designed to gain international recognition for Heng Sam Rin."

"I have listened carefully to the report of Co Thach's conversation with Mr. Ahmed. If Vietnam is really genuine, I could go along with your suggestions. There would need to be a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops carried out under strict international supervision which is part of the 8-point proposal and 4-sided talks on further withdrawal and the future shape of a Government."

"Yesterday, the Vietnamese Ambassador to China paid his farewell call on me. It lasted 20 minutes. I expressed to him my hope that the new Vietnamese Government would seriously consider a just and a reasonable settlement and the necessity of Vietnam's holding talks with the CGDK. With such a development, improvement in Sino-Vietnamese relations would not be difficult. We have no interests in the region, but we stick by the principle of non-invasion of another country."

"Here the USSR has an important role to play, as Soviet support for Vietnam is an important reason why the Kampuchea problem cannot be solved. Not long ago Vice-Minister Qien Qichen visited Moscow for the long-delayed 10th round of normalization talks with the USSR and told his hosts, in the interest of Sino-Soviet relations, that Moscow's support for Vietnam should stop."

"So, in sum, we do notice some changes in Vietnam, but we see no actions as a result of these. If Vietnam wants to speak to you, we shall see if they really want a political solution."

#### V. Sino-Laotian relations

The Secretary-General then welcomed the signs of improving relations between Beijing and Vientiane. The Minister agreed that there had been an improvement. The Deputy Foreign Ministers had had talks in Vientiane after Laos had hosted an "Indochinese Conference of Foreign Ministers". Yet since those talks, there had been no developments. That was understandable, he said, since Vietnam was in complete control.

Vice-Minister Qian indicated that the Chinese side had asked Laos to reciprocate its visit and to exchange Ambassadors. There had been no reply to either suggestion as yet. Minister Wu surmised that the flourishing cross-border trade suggested a strong need in Laos for commodities.

#### VI. Sino-Soviet relations

The Secretary-General asked how the Chinese Government had received the speech made by General Secretary Gorbachev last July in Vladivostok. In response, Minister Wu said that Mr. Gorbachev's speech had contained one positive element - an indication that Moscow now accepted the thalweg of the border river as the demarcation line in the Eastern sector. This had permitted the resumption of border talks.

Not long ago, he continued, Mr. Gorbachev's address to the C.P.S.U. Plenum had underlined the need for domestic reforms. China believed that Gorbachev was genuinely committed to the reform process. At the same time, however, he had admitted the existence of strong resistance, particularly among his middle-level cadres. Their acceptance or otherwise of the process would constitute the litmus test of its success. "China is supportive of Gorbachev's efforts if these succeed in improving the standard of living in the USSR." A logical extension of the process would be a re-adjustment in the USSR's foreign policies. Such a re-adjustment would create a more favourable international environment for pursuing further the domestic changes currently underway. "The extent to which Soviet foreign policy can be re-adjusted, however, remains to be seen. Time is necessary before this becomes clear."



The Minister went on to remark on the strong interest across Europe in Mr. Gorbachev's successive proposals for arms control and disarmament. The US was also interested. At the same time, there remained lingering doubts about what lay behind Moscow's proposals. Messrs. Nixon and Kissinger had together voiced these doubts. China genuinely hoped that the two superpowers could reach an agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons. Beijing would wait and see the outcome of the bilateral negotiation currently underway between the US and the USSR. Such arms reductions must of course proceed simultaneously and in a balanced manner both in Europe and in Asia.

To sum up, Gorbachev had wrought changes in domestic policies, but this had not yet been reflected in any substantive changes in the USSR's foreign policy. In particular, there had been no change in relation to the "three obstacles".

In response, the Secretary-General restated the United Nations' support for the elimination of all nuclear weapons. In the meantime, it was necessary to press for as much limited arms control as was feasible. It was vital, however, not to underestimate the need for reductions in the levels of conventional armaments. These had become more sophisticated and destructive.

## VII. Korea

As time passed, the pace of the meeting picked up. The Secretary-General raised the question of Korea and recalled his long-standing interest in the situation there. This remained a source of international tension and everything needed to be done to encourage some recent trends toward a dialogue between North and South. The Secretary-General had noticed President Kim Il Sung's various suggestions late in 1986 and earlier this year, focussing on a proposed meeting at Prime Minister level. There were clear difficulties regarding the agenda for a meeting. Democratic People's Republic of Korea wished to discuss political and military problems while Republic of Korea was, at this time, more interested in economic and social, including humanitarian questions. "We should seek to develop a compromise formula that would allow discussions to begin toward a resumed dialogue. I am always ready to serve as a channel of communication. Both North and South have observers at the United Nations and often I pass messages from one to the other. I detect from that vantage point a shared difficulty in agreeing on an agenda."

Continuing, the Secretary-General referred to the upcoming official visit of Kim Il Sung to China and suggested that Beijing was in a good position to assess the situation on the peninsula. "I am certain that you will exercise a positive influence on all the parties and urge progress toward a negotiating process. There is of course a military aspect, and the United Nations Secretary-General is faced with a throw back to earlier times. We cannot allow this however to impose inactivity. The situation on the peninsula remains a hot bet for Asia and the world. I should be very grateful to hear your views."

The Minister replied that China too was very concerned and was doing all it could to bring about a relaxation of the situation on the peninsula. Yet, contacts between North and South had only resumed recently and they both carried a legacy of massive mutual mistrust. China had close ties to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and was fully aware of Pyongyang's sense of insecurity because of US support for the Republic of Korea. The US had spoken only with the Republic of Korea and conducted huge annual manoeuvres there.

"As you know, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was always friendly with the USSR. In recent times, however, that friendship has developed further with the transfer of MIG fighters. It is entirely understandable that Pyongyang wishes to enhance its defence capability."

Despite those developments, China saw good signs of late, particularly in Kim Il Sung's recent suggestions. During Secretary of State Shultz's visit to China in March, Beijing had asked that the US allow limited informal contacts between its diplomats and those of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Shultz had agreed and had asked China to convey this agreement to Pyongyang. This China had done and the move was welcomed by Pyongyang.

As far as bilateral relations between China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were concerned, the Minister pointed out that Pyongyang pursued its own independent foreign policy in time with the Juche idea. Beijing therefore had only limited, and 'sideways' influence there. China hoped that the United Nations Secretary-General and others could do further work in promoting a dialogue on the peninsula. "I am aware, for example, that the Republic of Korea is undertaking active manoeuvres in support of its proposed cross-recognition and simultaneous entry into the United Nations. I suggest that you could persuade the Republic of Korea not to promote such a proposal, because it will militate against a relaxation on the peninsula. China will not support it, nor will the USSR." The Secretary-General felt that this was not a realistic idea. Moving on, he asked about the possibility of a high level (not national leadership) meeting between North and South, without an agenda. In such a scenario the field would be open. All matters might be discussed, possibly through a mechanism comprising working groups. The Minister affirmed China's support for "more contacts between North and South without preconditions." That, the Secretary-General felt, was only reasonable.

The Secretary-General, at this point, invited the Minister to raise any matters of interest to him.

#### VIII. United Nations financial situation

China, said the Minister, supported the process of reform in the administration of the United Nations designed to enhance its efficiency and improve its structure. This process impinged on the question of China's representation on the staff of the Secretariat. China had too few senior level posts. India had 8 posts at D-2 level, while China only had 1. "China felt that through more senior level representation, it could enhance the Organization's capacity to solve difficult problems." He hoped therefore that the Secretary-General would give this question some consideration.

In response, the Secretary-General undertook to look into what might be done. At the same time, as China would be aware, the freeze on recruitment had been endorsed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Group of 18. He and Mr. de Soto went on to explain that China was substantially overrepresented on the staff of the Secretariat and had been so from the earliest years. Accordingly, China was not normally given a high priority in the recruitment of new staff. Nonetheless, an exception had been made to the freeze recently and an officer had been appointed to his cabinet at the D-1 level. Furthermore, Mr. Chu was a candidate to succeed the Director of the Security Council Division in the Department of PSCA. The Minister then suggested that Director Li and Mr. de Soto put their heads together on this question. A meeting subsequently took place.

#### IX. International economic situation

The Secretary-General then raised this matter and suggested that what was needed now was a more modest agenda for the North-South dialogue. It would seem best to concentrate on specific issues such as trade, money and debt. "We hope that UNCTAD VII in July will serve as a productive forum. Each day brought new evidence of the need for proper consultation between developed and developing countries. The United Nations would continue its efforts in this direction. DIESA was launching a new effort to persuade the countries of the North to participate fully in a dialogue with the South. This might be feasible, if the developing countries restrain their ambitions a little.

At the Secretary-General's invitation, Mr. Ahmed briefed the Minister on the Special Advisory Group established by the Secretary-General to bring forward action-oriented proposals on debt and underdevelopment in Africa. The debt of African countries was not very great in absolute terms, particularly when seen beside that of Latin America. Nonetheless, the relative weight of the African debt, especially that of the Front-Line States, was extremely great. This underlined the urgent need to address the problem. A possible cause for hope was the fact that the African debt was largely owed to Governments. The Secretary-General would try to persuade creditor Governments to be more forthcoming on rescheduling and perhaps also on write-offs.

X. Southern Africa

The Secretary-General then raised the situation in southern Africa and spoke of a three-fold set of problems, viz. Namibia, Apartheid and the destabilization of South Africa's neighbours. Even though these were all interconnected, they were different in many respects. "We have to be realistic. Apartheid is abhorrent and we must continually strive for its eradication. Nonetheless, we cannot at this stage, with any certainty, predict its end within 5, 10 or even 20 years. The cause of Namibian independence is a shorter term one. I shall continue my efforts to influence the parties. Linkage must be rejected. I do not accept that South Africa and the United States use the Cuban troops issue as an excuse for delaying Namibian independence. All legitimate conditions for implementation of Security Council resolution 435 are fulfilled and have been for some time. At the same time, I know that South Africa and Angola have exchanged messages. Sometimes, I am used as a channel of communication. At the same time, the United States use my good offices to communicate from time to time with Angola. The United States and Angolan representatives had what I understand was an inconclusive meeting in Brazzaville recently. A further meeting may take place soon in Luanda.

In response, the Minister expressed his Government's appreciation for the Secretary-General's efforts in relation to the economic circumstances of developing countries and the situation in southern Africa. He himself would be travelling to that region at the end of May. He would visit four countries, not including Angola.

The Minister then suggested that the discussion resume over dinner. The meeting concluded at 18.00 hours.

\* \* \* \* \*

File: CHINA Enp  
D/A: VB/AS/ID/GP/17  
ref China

27 May 1987

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I enclose, for your information, copies of cables which the Secretary-General has today addressed to:

H. E. Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister of the State Council,

H. E. Mr. Wu Xueqian, State Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs,

H. E. Mr. Qian Qichen, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs,

H. E. Mr. Zhang Boxing, Governor of the Province of Shaanxi,

H. E. Mr. Wei Chunshu, Chairman of the Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency  
Mr. Li Luyi  
Permanent Representative  
of the People's Republic of China  
to the United Nations  
New York

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

27/05/87

HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. ZHAO ZIYANG  
PRIME MINISTER  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
BEIJING

EXCELLENCY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THE REMARKABLE HOSPITALITY WHICH YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT EXTENDED TO ME DURING MY RECENT OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

I GREATLY APPRECIATED THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON QUESTIONS OF VITAL INTERNATIONAL CONCERN WHICH WE CONTINUED OVER LUNCHEON AT THE DIAYUOTAI GUEST HOUSE ON 10 MAY.

LET ME SAY ALSO HOW GRATIFIED I AM BY THE HIGH DEGREE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE UNITED NATIONS. I HAVE LONG APPRECIATED YOUR OWN PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO THE ORGANIZATION AS WELL AS CHINA'S CONSTRUCTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO ALL ASPECTS OF OUR WORK. IT IS PLEASING ALSO TO KNOW THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM HAS BEEN ABLE TO COOPERATE FRUITFULLY WITH CHINA'S ADMINISTRATION IN FURTHERING YOUR DEVELOPMENT ENDEAVOUR. LONG MAY THIS PARTNERSHIP LAST.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION AS WELL AS MY WARM PERSONAL REGARDS.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR  
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

NNNN

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

27/05/87

HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. WU XUEQIAN  
STATE COUNCILLOR AND MINISTER FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

EXCELLENCY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR THE MOST THOUGHTFUL AND ATTENTIVE ARRANGEMENTS WHICH YOU HAD MADE FOR MY RECENT OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

I VERY MUCH APPRECIATED THE OPPORTUNITY, PROVIDED BY MY VISIT, TO RESUME OUR DISCUSSIONS ON A BROAD RANGE OF INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, AND TO CONTINUE THEM OVER DINNER AT THE GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE ON 9 MAY. YOUR COMMENTS ON MANY OF THE VITAL MATTERS CURRENTLY BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS WERE OF GREAT INTEREST TO ME AND MY COLLEAGUES.

IN ADDITION, PERMIT ME TO SAY HOW GRATIFIED I AM BY CHINA'S CONSTANTLY GROWING ROLE IN THE WORK OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION. SUCH A CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT IS TO THE DISTINCT AVANTAGE OF THE ENTIRE INSTITUTION AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AT LARGE. IT IS FOR ME A SOURCE OF DEEP ENCOURAGEMENT.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION AND MY VERY KIND REGARDS.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR  
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

NNNN



UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

27/05/87

HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. QIAN QICHEN  
VICE-MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

EXCELLENCY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY DEEP APPRECIATION FOR ALL THE ATTENTION WHICH YOU SHOWED MY WIFE AND ME DURING MY RECENT OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA.

NOT ONLY DID MY VISIT AFFORD ME A GLIMPSE OF CHINA'S REMARKABLE PAST AND HER STUNNING NATURAL BEAUTY, BUT I ALSO HAD AN ONGOING OPPORTUNITY TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES IN GOVERNEMENT ON A VERY WIDE RANGE OF INTERNATIONAL ISSUES. FROM THIS I DREW GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, ON MY OWN BEHALF AND THAT OF MY WIFE THE ASSURANCES OF OUR HIGHEST CONSIDERATION AS WELL AS OUR MOST KIND PERSONAL REGARDS.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR  
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

NNNN



UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

27/05/87

MR. WEI CHUNSHU  
CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT  
OF GUANGXI ZHUANG  
AUTONOMOUS REGION  
NANNING  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MR. CHAIRMAN,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I  
WISH TO THANK YOU FOR THE REMARKABLE HOSPITALITY WHICH  
YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES EXTENDED TO MY WIFE AND ME  
DURING MY RECENT OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHINA.

I SHALL LONG RETAIN WARM MEMORIES OF MY VISIT TO  
GUILIN, A PLACE OF GREAT BEAUTY AND BUSTLING ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITY. OUR BRIEF STAY IN THE AUTONOMOUS REGION, AND  
IN PARTICULAR THE CONVERSATIONS WHICH WE HAD WITH YOU  
PROVIDED AN ADDED DIMENSION TO OUR STAY IN YOUR COUNTRY.

PLEASE ACCEPT, MR. CHAIRMAN, THE ASSURANCES OF MY  
HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR  
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

NNNN



27/05/87

MR. ZHANG BOXING  
GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF SHAANXI  
XIAN  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MR. GOVERNOR,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I  
WISH TO THANK YOU FOR THE KIND HOSPITALITY WHICH YOU AND  
YOUR COLLEAGUES EXTENDED TO MY WIFE AND ME DURING MY  
RECENT OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHINA.

I SHALL RETAIN LASTING MEMORIES OF MY VISIT TO  
XIAN, PART OF THE CRADLE OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION, A CITY  
OF VARIED CULTURE AND OF DYNAMIC MODERN INDUSTRIES.  
OUR BRIEF STAY IN SHAANXI PROVINCE, AND MOST  
PARTICULARLY OUR CONVERSATION OVER DINNER ON 11 MAY  
PROVIDED AN ADDED DIMENSION TO OUR STAY IN YOUR COUNTRY.

PLEASE ACCEPT, MR. GOVERNOR, THE ASSURANCES OF MY  
HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR  
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

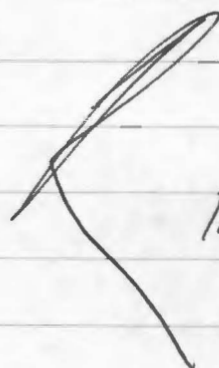
NNNN

Alvaro,

Merewith the 6 human rights cases — names on a sheet and background notes for you.

Also, 2 things might be mentioned to our hosts to-day: —

- (a) Thank China for giving 2 further years free broadcasting (SW) for UN transmissions (English + Chinese).
- (b) inquire after our erstwhile colleague, Mr ZHAO



14/5./1987

P.S. China might be urged to ratify the Two human rights conventions, the Optional Protocol and the Convention on Torture.

### 3 Cases from Amnesty International, direct

[all "prisoners of conscience"]

Mr. Xu Wenli : Amnesty terms Xu a prisoner of conscience and has appealed for his immediate & unconditional release. Amnesty wants Sec Gen to enquire about the conditions of his detention, which are reputed to be particularly harsh. In 1978, this factory worker founded a "democracy journal - 'April 5 Forum'. In 1980 it was forced to close, but he continued writing tracts clandestinely. Arrested in 1981 for counter-revolutionary activities, he was sentenced in 1982 to 15 years imprisonment. In 1985 he smuggled out of prison an account of his extremely brutal ordeal and detention. This was circulated internationally. It has not helped him in prison. A 42 year old, he is married with one daughter.

Mr. Wang Chuhua SJ : Mr de Soto raised his name with <sup>Director</sup> ~~And~~ Li in Beijing. Titled a "prisoner of conscience" by Amnesty, this RC priest has been detained since 1957. 66 years-old he is reported to be almost blind. He has always remained loyal to the Vatican, refusing to accept the authority of the National Patriotic Church. In 1981, having already served 24 years, his imprisonment was extended by 7 years. He is not likely to break, but is due to be released in 1988. Amnesty would like his immediate release, on medical grounds.

Mr. Liu Qing or : A "prisoner of conscience" according to Amnesty, this  
Liu Jianwei 38-year old technician, was joint editor of the

MR. WANG Chuhua

MR. XU Wenli

MR. LIU Qing

MR. WANG Xizhe

MR. GESHE LOUSANG WANGCHUK

---

MR. YAO Jian Gao

"April 5 Forum". Arrested in 1979 for publishing an unofficial transcript of the trial of Wei Jingsheng he was "re-educated" for 3 years. In 1982, however, he was tried for + convicted of "counter-revolutionary" acts and he is now detained, according to accounts, in the "Lotus Flower <sup>Temple</sup> Labour Camp" in Shaanxi province. His case was raised before by Amnesty with the Sec Gen.

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### 3 Cases from Human Rights Centre, Geneva

MR. WANG XIZHE

: 35 years old factory worker from Canton was imprisoned in 1974 for a wall-poster urging greater democracy. Released in 1979, at the time of democracy wall, he tried to establish an unofficial journal and even an "Association of Democratic Journals". For these "counter-revolutionary" acts he was sentenced in 1982 for 14 years. His fate and place of detention are unknown. Amnesty gave his name to Herndl as a "Prisoner of Conscience".

MR. GESHE LOUSANG  
WANGCHUK

: In his early 70s, this Buddhist scholar was first arrested in 1959, in the first main uprising against the PRC in Tibet. Eventually tried in 1962, he was imprisoned for 10 years for an unknown offence. He spent the 70's writing tracts disputing China's claim that Tibet was always part of China. In 1984, convicted of "counter-revolutionary offences", he was given an 18-year sentence. Rumours circulate that he has been manacled in gaol <sup>in LHASA</sup>. Amnesty International gave his name to Herndl as a Prisoner of Conscience.

MR. Yao Jian Gee

: A 54-year old man, Associate Engineer Guangdong Province Railways. Letter from his relative in US to Human Rts Centre Geneva asserts he was married 1969 and has two children. His wife has heart disease and his mother is 70 yrs old. The problem

is that despite several applications, his family remains separated from him. It is not specified where he lives, although it is probably in Canton city. It seems clear however that his family is "down on the farm".

Comment: There is great pressure on China's main cities. Many many people wish to move to them. Yao's family may not have been singled out, but could be the victim of an over-all policy to prevent a Mexico City or Calcutta situation in China. Besides, particularly in younger life, very many Chinese families have been obliged to live apart as husband + wife work in different provinces. In sum, Yao's case may not be that special.

— 0 —





Fiche d'accompagnement — Routing slip

A To	<i>Mr. V. Jayal</i>	
Pour suite à donner	<input type="checkbox"/>	For action
Pour approbation	<input type="checkbox"/>	For approval
Pour signature	<input type="checkbox"/>	For signature
Projet à rédiger	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prepare draft
Pour observations	<input type="checkbox"/>	For comments
Pourrions-nous en parler ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	May we discuss?
Votre attention	<input type="checkbox"/>	Your attention
Comme convenu	<input type="checkbox"/>	As discussed
Suite à votre demande	<input type="checkbox"/>	As requested
Noter et classer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Note and file
Noter et retourner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Note and return
Pour information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	For information

*How very kind  
of the Chairman.*

*[Signature]*

Date	<i>1/vi/87</i>	De/From	<i>Michael Stopford</i>
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G6.1/Rev.1

*Tip China*



# NEWS BULLETIN

Permanent Mission of the  
People's Republic of China

No. 87/18  
25 May 1987

11, Chemin de Surville  
1213 Petit-Lancy, Geneva

## C O N T E N T S

1. Deng Xiaoping Meets U.N. Secretary General .....	1
2. Deng Xiaoping Meets U.S. Professors .....	2
3. Overseas Joint Ventures Paying Off .....	3

*bf AS.*

*Mr Sayal,*

*As you know, I took a very full  
note of this meeting. The Chairman  
did say the first underlined  
sentence, but not the second*

*I agree.*

*K 4/6*

## Deng Xiaoping Meets U.N. Secretary General

Beijing, May 11 - Senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said here today that Kampuchea's domestic problems cannot be taken as grounds for foreign invasion.

"The two issues cannot be equated. Foreign aggression is, after all, a far more serious problem than the internal problems of a country. It concerns international norms as well as the principles outlined in the United Nations Charter," he added.

Deng, who is Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, made these remarks at a meeting with visiting U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar here this morning.

Deng said that both China and the U.N. are concerned about the same issues -- peace and development. The U.N. is playing a more and more important role in settling these two issues, he stressed.

Deng said that China will continue its policy of opening to the outside world. "It is impossible for developing countries to progress without opening to the outside world," he said. However, without due responses from the developed countries, it will also be impossible for the developing countries to make progress, he pointed out.

"If the Western countries refuse to open themselves in turn, their own development will also be hampered. The developed countries need new markets since their own markets are now saturated, and they can find new markets among the Third World countries," he said.

Deng also praised the U.N. Secretary General, who is a native of Peru, for his work, saying that the past five years have shown that the U.N. made a right choice in electing Perez de Cuellar its Secretary General.

"Why should the post of U.N. Secretary General be the preserve of people from developed countries? You have done your job as well as your predecessors," he added.

Deng noted that China does not relish the idea of a veto right, but it is sometimes useful.

In response, de Cuellar commented that China has used its veto right for the purpose of protecting Third World interests.

联合国



UNITED NATIONS

*Central* Given to SG's party  
in China - May 27

*Trip China*

Translation of attached cable:

A student of China named Zhuang Xiang Chuong  
congratulates the United Nations Secretary-General  
on his visit and wishes him a happy stay in China.

ADDRESS: 2 SANLITUN DONGQIJIE MAIL: UNITED NATIONS BEIJING TELEX: 22314 DPBJG CN TELEPHONE: 523731

北京三里屯东七街2号

NNNN

112134

江都

ZCZC AW3244 KHD980 US7848

P JIANGDU C1539 37 11 1245

三里屯东七街(2)号代表

处 BEIJING

来电祝秘书长先生对我国  
学生的访问圆满成功  
学宗祥春

MAY 12 1987

ADM / 250 / 33

☐ ACTION ☐ INFO

TO:

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☐ NO ACTION REQUIRED INITIAL

S.G.

JPK/lc  
b/f: VD/AS/ID/GP/EP  
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Xref: *[Signature]*

cc: SG

2 June 1987

Dear Zhang Wei,

!!  
The Secretary-General has asked me to let you have the enclosed signed portofolio of United Nations stamps as a token of his appreciation for your kind and expert assistance during his recent official visit to China.

On behalf of all my colleagues let me add sincere thanks for all that you did.

Cordially yours,

J. P. Kavanagh

Mr. Zhang Wei  
Interpreter  
Translation Department  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Bejing

R1749

RX-LN4 2030 GMT 05/27/87

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SS CABCH NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 27 1824Z

*Tip China*  
*China*

ETATPRIORITE

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. WU XUEQIAN

STATE COUNCILLOR AND MINISTER FOR

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

16839 EXCELLENCY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I  
SHOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR THE  
MOST THOUGHTFUL AND ATTENTIVE ARRANGEMENTS WHICH YOU HAD  
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IN ADDITION, PERMIT ME TO SAY HOW GRATIFIED I AM  
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INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AT LARGE. IT IS FOR ME A SOURCE  
OF DEEP ENCOURAGEMENT.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY  
HIGHEST CONSIDERATION AND MY VERY KIND REGARDS.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR  
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

COL CKD

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NNNN

Elapsed time 00:02:22

PRINTED AT 2033 GMT 05/27/87



China  
Trip file.

Mr. Huan Xiang, Vice Chairman of the Organizational Committee  
of the International Peace Year will receive the International  
Peace Year Medal. Present at the ceremony will be Mr. Liu Gengyin,  
Secretary General of the Committee, Mr. Jia Jizhou and Mr. Tang  
Mingxin, Deputy Secretary Generals of the Committee.

Central 15-5

Trip China



R9347

RX-LN4 0151 GMT 05/15/87

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.BEIJING (UNDP) 15/5 1035

020 DAYAL. YOUR 15250 RECEIVED. THANKS

(KULESSA UNDEVPRO BEIJING)

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Elapsed time 00:00:19

PRINTED AT 0151 GMT 05/15/87

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*JEB Trip China*

TX-LN3 2137 GMT 05/13/87  
ZCZC MIR4262  
SS BJG NYK  
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 13 2000 GMT

15261 - IMMEDIATE - FOR KULESSA FROM DAYAL. YOUR 017 MUST  
HAVE CROSSED OUR 15250 OF 12 MAY TRANSMITTING DRAFT OF SECGENS  
STATEMENT FOR EAST-WEST CENTER HAWAII. KINDLY CONFIRM RECEIPT  
OUR 15250. REGARDS.

COL CKD

DAYAL 3800-E A5544 KUT

NNNN

NNNN

Elapsed time 00:00:11

PRINTED AT 2137 GMT 05/13/87

*Trip China*

M0012

TX-LN3 2233 GMT 05/13/87  
ZCZC MIR4282  
MI BJG NYK  
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 13 2130 GMT

15389 - MOST IMMEDIATE - KULESSA CONFIDENTIAL FOR DE SOTO.

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT WHICH WILL BE  
CONSIDERED BY SECCO IN INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS ON 14 MAY AFTERNOON.  
QUOTE

THE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, SEIZED WITH THE  
CONTINUING CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ, HAVS CONSIDERED THE  
REPORT OF THE MISSION OF \*SPECIALISTS DISPATCHED BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF THE USE OF  
CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN THE CONFLICT (S/18852).

DEEPLY DIMAYED BY THE UNANIMOUS CONCLUSIONS OF THE SPECIALISTS  
THAT THERE HAS BEEN REPEATED USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AGAINST  
IRANIAN FORCES BY IRAQI FORCES, THAT CIVILIANS IN IRAN ALSO HAVE  
BEEN INJURED BY CHEMICAL WEAPONS, AND THAT IRAQI MILITARY  
PERSONNEL HAVE SUSTAINED INJURIES FROM CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS,  
THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AGAIN STRONGLY CONDEMN THE REPEATED  
USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN OPEN VIOLATION OF THE GENEVA PROTOCOL  
OF 1925, IN WHICH THE USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN WAR IS CLEARLY  
PROHIBITED.

RECALLING THE STATEMENTS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL  
ON 30 MARCH 1984 (S/16454), 25 APRIL 1985 (S/17130) AND 21 MARCH  
1986 (S/17932), THEY AGAIN EMPHATICALLY DEMAND THAT THE  
PROVISIONS OF THE GENEVA PROTOCOL BE STRICTLY RESPECTED AND  
OBSERVED.

THEY ALSO CONDEMN THE PROLONGATION OF THE CONFLICT WHICH, IN  
ADDITION TO VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW,  
CONTINUES TO EXACT AN APPALLING TOLL OF HUMAN LIFE, TO CAUSE  
HEAVY MATERIAL DAMAGE IN THE TWO STATES, AND TO THREATEN REGIONAL  
STABILITY AND SECURITY. UNQUOTE

COL CKD  
DAYAL 3800-E A5558 KUT

NNNN  
NNNN  
Elapsed time 00:01:00

PRINTED AT 2234 GMT 05/13/87

cc: SG ~~vd Chron.~~  
b/f: ID/GP/PP/IM  
file: *Top/dma*  
xref: *9* *gran/gray*

13/5/87

DAYAL/RB OSG/EOSG 3800E 5028

UNDEVPRO

MOST IMMEDIATE

BEIJING (CHINA)

                     KULESSA CONFIDENTIAL FOR DE SOPO. FOLLOWING  
IS TEXT OF DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT WHICH WILL BE  
CONSIDERED BY SECCO IN INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS ON 14 MAY  
AFTERNOON.

(CABLE EDITOR PLEASE INSERT ATTACHED TEXT)

QUOTE.....UNQUOTE

DAYAL

NNNN

QUOTE     During the informal consultations on 14 May 1987 the President of the Security Council stated inter alia that he had been authorized by the five Permanent Members to say with regard to their informal consultations on the question of the Iran-Iraq war as follows:

     quote Our decision to begin exchanging thoughts was the result of our recognition that the conflict between Iran and Iraw is a matter of great concern to the Security Council. We also were motivated by the request of the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of ending this tragic conflict. We have achieved a substantial measure of common ground. This allows agreement to build on res. 582 by developing new elements in order to enrich that resolution in a manner that will increase the effectiveness of the Council in ending the hostilities and in providing a basis for a peaceful solution to the outstanding differences. We hope that our efforts will facilitate agreement by the Security Council to take decisions that will be carried out. It is our intention to inform the members of the Council of the exact nature of our proposal as soon as we have completed our task. unquote     UNQUOTE

cc: SG YD Chron.  
b/f: ID/GP/EP/IM  
File: *Trip China*  
Xref: *Trip Hawaii*

13/5/87

DAYAL/RB OSG/EOSG 3800E 5028

UNDEVPRO

BEIJING (CHINA)

\_\_\_\_\_ FOR KULESSA FROM DAYAL. YOUR 017 MUST  
HAVE CROSSED OUR 15250 OF 12 MAY TRANSMITTING DRAFT OF SECGENS  
STATEMENT FOR EAST-WEST CENTER HAWAII. KINDLY CONFIRM RECEIPT  
OUR 15250. REGARDS.

NNNN

Virendra Dayal, Chef de Cabinet

ROUTING SLIP		FICHE DE TRANSMISSION	
TO: A: Mr. Virendra Dayal			
FROM: DE: François Giuliani			
Room No. - No de bureau 378		Extension - Poste 4891	Date 13 May 1987
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER	
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION	
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE	
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS	
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?	
YOUR ATTENTION	xx	VOTRE ATTENTION	
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU	
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE	
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER	
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION	

Viru: I don't know anything about this.





R8821

RX-LN4 0155 GMT 05/13/87

ZCZC DAL1891 BJC1793

DD NYK

.BEIJING (UNDP) 5/13 1030

017 URGENT GIULIANI, OFFICE OF SEC.GEN. WE INFORMED BY KAVANAGH THAT  
A MESSAGE FOR SG SHOULD BE CABLED OUR OFFICE AND GIVEN TO SG BEFORE  
LEAVING FOR MONGOLIA ON 14 MAY. AS SG CURRENTLY OUT OF BEIJING PLEASE  
URGENTLY ADVISE AS MESSAGE STILL NOT RECEIVED.

(KULESSA UNDEVPRO BEIJING)

COL CKD

=05130211

NNNN

Elapsed time 00:00:41

PRINTED AT 0156 GMT 05/13/87

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Spain  
Trip China

M8681

TX-LN3 0014 GMT 05/09/87  
ZCZC MIR3631  
SS BJO NYK  
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 08 2230 GMT

14836 KULESSA FOR DE SOTO FROM DAYAL. CABLE OF CONGRATULATIONS  
ADDRESSED TO SECGEN HAVE TODAY BEEN RECEIVED FROM FELIPE, PRINCIPE  
DE ASTURIAS, MARIA GABRIELA E FERNANDO REINO AND FERNANDO MARIA  
LUZ MORAN. CABLE FROM PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS STATES :

QUOTE

PALACIO ZARUZUELA A

MI MAS AFECTUOSA FELICITACION POR EL PREMIO PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS  
DE COOPERACION IBEROAMERICANA 1987 QUE LE HA SIDO CONCEDIDO PUNTO  
CON EL MAYOR AFECTO

FELIPE, PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS

UNQUOTE

CABLE FROM FERNANDO REINO, AMBASSADOR OF PORTUGAL IN MADRID,  
APART FROM FELICITATIONS, ADDS QUOTE MUITO ALIAAS VOS RECEBER  
NESTA EMBAIXADA NA PRIMEIRA OPORTUNIDADE OU NA NOSSA CASA DO  
ALGARVE DURANTE AGOSTO UNQUOTE AND AS PS QUOTE CONTINUO MUITO  
EMPENHADO EM VIR A TER UMA FOTOGRAFIA DEDICADA UNQUOTE.

COL CKD  
EH 3830 T5386 KUT

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NNNN

Elapsed time 00:00:29

PRINTED AT 0015 GMT 05/09/87

Zhang Boxing

Shaanxi  
Governor of Province

Dear Mr. Governor,

1300 Informal lunch with Vice Foreign  
Minister Qian Qichen (Yanxiang Hotel)  
1500 Leave Beijing for the People's  
Republic of Mongolia by Mongolian  
special plane  
(south apron, Capital Airport)

May 17 (Sunday)

1300 Arrive in Beijing by Mongolian  
special plane  
(north apron, Capital Airport)  
1440 Leave Beijing for Tokyo by  
JL 784 (Northern Terminal,  
Capital Airport)

1. Qian Qichen Vice Min
2. Mr Li Daoyu Dir Int Orgs Dept of F.Ming.
3. Mr Chen Shiqiao Deputy Dir "
4. Mr. Yu Zhizheng Dep Dir Dept Info
5. Mr. Wang Guangya Dir Gen Sec of Govt Dept Org
6. Mr. Baijie Dep de Bureau de Protocol

Mr. Baijie

Wei Chunshui

lamp  
1108 Mr Xu  
hair do  
downstairs  
Ahmed when  
Leura

CAR AND ROOM ARRANGEMENT

Name	Car No.	Room No.
Mr. Perez de Cuellar	1	1221
Mrs. Perez de Cuellar	2	1221
Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed	3	1223
Mr. Xie Qimei	3	1229
Mr. Alvaro de Soto	4	1224
Mr. Joseph Sills	4	1225
Mr. Manfred Kulesa	CD	1206
Mr. John Hrusovsky	5	1222
Mr. John Paul Kavanagh	5	1228
Ms. Angeles Vidal	6	1227
Mr. Harold Stuart	6	1226

Notes:

1. The Diaoyutai State Guesthouse switchboard number: 868831 or 868839
2. The telephone extension number of each room is the same as the room number.
3. The telephone extension number of the Chinese protocol office: 1230
4. The telephone number of the Offices Organizations of the United Nations System: 523731

523731

# LIST

Mr. Perez de Cuellar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Mrs. Perez de Cuellar  
Wife of the Secretary-General

Mr. Rafeeuiddin Ahmed  
Under-Secretary-General, Department of  
International Economic and Social  
Affairs, and Special Representative  
of the Secretary-General for Humanita-  
rian Affairs in S.E. Asia

Mr. Xie Qimei  
Under-Secretary-General, Department for  
Technical Co-operation for Development

Mr. Alvaro de Soto  
Executive Assistant to the Secretary-  
General

Mr. Manfred Kulesa  
Resident Co-ordinator, United Nations  
in China

Mr. Joseph Sills  
Spokesman of the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky  
Chief of Operations, Executive Office  
of the Secretary-General

1650 Arrive in Guilin  
1715 Arrive at Ronghu Hotel  
1900 Banquet hosted by leading members  
of the People's Government of  
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous  
Region

## May 13 (Wednesday)

0800 Breakfast  
0900 Leave for Zhujiang Dock  
0945 Cruising along the Lijiang River  
(Lunch on board)  
1415 Leave Yangshuo for Guilin  
1615 Arrive at Hotel  
1715 Leave for "Pot Scenery" Park at  
Seven-Star Cave  
1725 Tour the Park  
1800 Return to Hotel  
1810 Arrive at Hotel  
1900 Dinner  
Retire

## May 14 (Thursday)

0730 Breakfast (Luggage call before  
breakfast)  
0830 Leave for Reed Flute Cave  
0840 Tour the Cave  
0930 Leave the Cave for airport  
1000 Arrive at airport  
1010 Leave Guilin for Beijing by  
special plane  
1240 Arrive in Beijing (south apron,  
Captial Airport)

# PROGRAMME

## y 8 (Friday)

- 50 Arrive in Beijing by CA 982  
(North Terminal, Capital Airport)
- 40 Arrive at Diaoyutai State  
Guesthouse
- 00 Dinner

## y 9 (Saturday)

- 00 Breakfast
- 00 Secretary-General and Mrs. Perez de  
Cuellar leave for Grand View Garden ?
- 20 Secretary-General and Mrs. Perez de  
Cuellar return to Guesthouse
- 30 Lunch
- 30 Official talks with State Councillor  
and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian  
(Villa 18, Guesthouse)
- 30 Mrs. Perez de Cuellar leaves for  
China National Children's Centre  
(Guanyuan)
- 45 Secretary-General and Mrs. Perez  
de Cuellar leave Guesthouse for  
Great Hall of the People (GHP)  
(through southern entrance)
- 00 Welcome banquet hosted by State  
Councillor and Foreign Minister  
Wu Xueqian (Anhui Room, GHP)

## May 10 (Sunday)

- 0800 Breakfast
- 0900 Secretary-General and Mrs. Perez  
de Cuellar leave for Beijing  
Jadeware Factory
- 0925 Visit the Factory
- 1020 Return to Guesthouse
- 1130 Meet with Premier Zhao Ziyang  
(Yangyuan Hall, Guesthouse)
- 1200 Luncheon hosted by the Premier  
(Yangyuan Hall, Guesthouse)
- 1510 Secretary-General and Mrs. Perez  
de Cuellar leave for Offices of  
Organizations of U.N. System
- 1530 Arrive at the Offices and meet  
with the staff of the Offices
- 1600 Mrs. Perez de Cuellar leaves for  
Friendship Store for shopping
- 1600 Meet with some foreign  
ambassadors to China (Offices)
- 1700 Return to Guesthouse
- 1730 Meet with Vice Chairman Huan  
Xiang of China Organizational  
Committee for the Year of Peace  
(Villa 12, Guesthouse)
- 1930 Dinner
- Retire

## May 11 (Monday)

- 0800 Luggage call
- 0830 Breakfast
- 0945 Leave for GHP  
(through northern entrance)  
For Mrs. Perez de Cuellar:  
shopping or taking a rest

1000 Meet with Chairman Deng Xiaoping  
(Fujian Room, GHP)  
1100 Press Conference by Secretary-  
General (Xinjiang Room, GHP)  
1145 Leave GHP for Nanyuan Airport  
1200 Leave Beijing for Xi'an by special  
plane (Lunch on board)  
1340 Arrive in Xi'an  
1400 Arrive at Tangcheng Guesthouse  
1500 Leave for Museum of Terra-Cotta  
Warriors and Horses  
1550 Visit the Museum  
1650 Return to Guesthouse  
1740 Arrive at Guesthouse  
1930 Banquet hosted by leading  
members of the People's Govern-  
ment of Shaanxi Province

May 12 (Tuesday)

0800 Breakfast  
0900 Leave for Xi'an Foreign Languages  
Institute  
0920 Arrive at the Institute  
1000 Leave the Institute for the  
Provincial Museum  
1020 Visit the Museum  
1120 Return to Guesthouse  
1140 Arrive at Guesthouse  
1230 Lunch (Luggage call before lunch)  
1440 Leave Guesthouse for airport  
1500 Leave Xi'an for Guilin by special  
plane

Mr. John Paul Kavanagh  
Second Officer, Executive Office of the  
Secretary-General

Ms. Angeles Vidal  
Secretary of the Secretary-General

Mr. Harold Stuart  
Operations Officer

*Acquaintance*

*11.00 am Sat*

*13.30 Sunday*

*9.00 am Monday*

*} for 1/2 hour*

May 87  
prior to  
official visit

Journalists/Interviews/Graded  
Trip China

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPLIES TO QUESTIONS RAISED BY  
WORLD AFFAIRS JOURNAL OF BEIJING  
1987

Question 1: As the Secretary-General of the U.N., how do you see the current international situation?

Answer: This is a very broad question which cannot be answered in general or unqualified terms. There are certainly elements of hope in the current international situation but there is also much cause for apprehension.

The most encouraging sign is a new attitude towards the issues of the reduction and limitation of nuclear arms which is apparent in bilateral negotiations between the two most powerful nuclear-weapon states. This reflects a notable change from that sense of futility which for years paralysed efforts for nuclear arms limitation. Though no concrete agreement has yet emerged, the issues involved do not appear as intractable as they did a few months ago. If all five nuclear-weapon states commit themselves to the aim of freeing the world from the nuclear menace, the cause of disarmament will receive a most powerful stimulus and international confidence will be greatly enhanced. This, in turn, could encourage efforts towards arresting the arms race in the conventional field and also a far more constructive handling of questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.

There are a number of disquieting elements, none of which can be overlooked in assessing the current situation. The most perturbing is the lack of progress towards the resolution of explosive regional conflicts. The situations in the Middle East, southern Africa, and Central America, those relating to Afghanistan and Kampuchea as well as the prolonged war between Iran and Iraq -- all these continue to cause much suffering and bloodshed and every one of them, if unsettled, represents a danger to the wider peace. Earnest efforts have to be made at the United Nations as well as in other fora to resolve them on a just basis and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the pronouncements of its competent organs.

Besides the continuance of unresolved disputes, the negative elements that I would mention are the lack of a comprehensive and fruitful dialogue on economic issues dividing the North and the South, the massive violations of human rights in different parts of the world and the failure to use the machinery of the United Nations in the purposeful manner which is envisaged by the Charter and is made imperative by the current international situation.

Question 2: Disarmament is a question of universal concern and with the Third Special Session of the General Assembly on Disarmament scheduled for next year, what do you think of the prospects of the disarmament issue?

Answer: The achievement of negotiated agreements on arms limitation and disarmament is one of the major goals of the United Nations. At the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, Member States unanimously agreed that nuclear disarmament should have the highest priority and that security should be found at increasingly lower, balanced, verifiable and equitable levels of arms and armed forces. As I said earlier, recent proposals by the leaders of the two major powers for the substantial reduction of nuclear arsenals and for nuclear disarmament represent important steps in this direction. The United Nations is vitally interested in the success of the present bilateral negotiations between the US and the USSR.

There seems to be a consensus that an extension of the arms race to outer space would be a most undesirable development from the point of view of international peace and security. It would engage enormous human and financial resources which could be put to better use in programmes having a more immediate bearing on economic and social development. It is my hope that measures for the prevention of an arms race in that environment will be worked out to the full satisfaction of all parties both within the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva and/or bilaterally between the US and the USSR.

There have also been signs of substantial progress on other major disarmament issues, such as a global ban on chemical weapons and the limitation and eventual elimination of nuclear testing, which include an early ratification of the 1974 and 1976 treaties. The international climate in general seems to indicate a greater willingness by States to pursue the object of arms limitation and disarmament and to explore different avenues for guaranteeing international peace and security at progressively lower levels of arms and armed forces.

The third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held next year, holds a great potential. In the setting of a more constructive attitude, Member States can review the role of the United Nations in this field and devise ways and means of making the world Organization more effective in its negotiating, deliberative and informational functions. The international machinery at their disposal can be of immense value for verifying arms limitation and disarmament treaties and achieving confidence-building measures, which are an essential element of any concrete effort towards peace and disarmament.



Question 3: It seems that we are living in a world in which the economic gap between the North and South is still widening. What international development strategy should, in your opinion, the international community formulate and what efforts can the U.N. make in this respect?

Answer: During the 1980's, income per head in the developing world as a whole has fallen while in the industrial countries it has continued to increase, although at a modest pace. The resulting widening of the gap between the North and the South is no doubt a cause for concern. But the most worrisome aspect of the current situation is that in too many developing countries the already low living standards are either stagnating or deteriorating. The effects of recession and slow growth in the world economy, sluggish international trade, depressed commodity prices and a rapid decline in financial flows to developing countries have combined with their large debt burden to cause widespread setbacks to their development prospects.

The policies pursued thus far to revive world economic growth have not given adequate attention to the increasing interdependence among nations. While developing countries have traditionally relied on markets in the developed world for their economic growth, it has become increasingly apparent in recent years that continued expansion in the industrialized economies has come to depend more and more on growth in the markets of developing countries.

Moreover, structural adjustment in the world economy has not kept pace with rapid technological changes and shifting patterns of production. This in large measure explains what has caused the current problems of high unemployment in many industrial countries and of unutilized productive capacity in so many developing ones. Any future international development strategy must therefore be based on a full recognition of the imperatives of interdependence and the need to adjust to a rapidly changing world. This would imply a far greater measure of agreement and co-operation between the countries of the North and the South than has been achieved so far.

The United Nations has endeavoured to promote such co-operation in many ways, including the adoption of international development strategies for the first, second and third United Nations Development Decades. Some striking advances have been made. Many countries have achieved considerable progress in food production, agriculture and health. China's remarkable success, particularly in recent years, is a most reassuring example. Not all developing countries, however, have managed to achieve such results. If the measures envisaged in the international development strategies had been fully implemented, the global economic and social situation today would have been quite different.

However, the slow pace of progress should not discourage us. On the contrary, we must redouble our efforts to strengthen international development co-operation. Many of the elements of the present strategy are still valid. Thus, for example, larger financial flows and a more dynamic international trade to support more stable and improved prices for commodities together with measures to alleviate the burden of external debt are urgently needed to revive growth in large parts of the developing world. These must be accompanied by longer term steps to help promote diversification and achieve more sustained development. The United Nations can assist the international community in realizing these objectives provided a determined effort is made by governments to reach agreement on co-operative international action.

Question 4: The existence of regional conflicts has posed serious threat to peace and stability of the regions concerned and the world at large. In what way do you think the international community should work to bring these conflicts to an early settlement?

Answer: Regional conflicts bring enormous tragedy to the countries and peoples involved and, in addition, often destabilize entire regions to the prejudice of economic and social development. Moreover, each carries in it the possibility of a further expansion that could endanger world peace. The conflicts that presently persist do not lend themselves to resolution by the efforts of any one country acting unilaterally. Multilateral action is required for which the United Nations is the only universal instrumentality with global responsibility for the maintenance of peace. The Security Council has responsibility to act on behalf of international peace and security and it has shown on past occasions that it can do so. For its effectiveness, however, Council Members, especially the five Permanent Members, must act together in the common over-riding interest of preserving peace, notwithstanding bilateral differences. If the Council is able to bring to bear the collective influence and common commitment of its Members on behalf of the resolution of disputes, much can be accomplished and the ability of the Secretary-General to assist in bringing peace substantially increased.

Question 5: What efforts does the U.N. intend to make to combat terrorism?

Answer: Terrorism is, of course, one of the most difficult, unsettling and widespread phenomena in the world today. The United Nations has no law-enforcement powers but it has accomplished a great deal at the international level. By a number of pronouncements, it has awakened the collective conscience of the international community to the fundamental and tragic wrongfulness and impermissibility of terrorism.

On 9 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted by consensus a comprehensive resolution which unequivocally condemns as criminal all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed and urges all Governments to take measures against terrorism at the national and international levels. The Security Council has also made unanimous pronouncements in the same spirit on specific occasions.

A number of multilateral conventions, forming a substantial body of international law in treaty form, have been concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization which concern such matters as crimes against internationally protected persons, the taking of hostages, offences committed on board aircraft, the unlawful seizure of aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation. The 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages was a major achievement of the United Nations and specifies, explicitly, that the taking of hostages is prohibited in all cases irrespective of its motivation or any other circumstances. The Convention entered into force in 1983 and continues to attract the signature and ratification of States. A fundamental principle in these treaties is that those guilty of such offences should be tried and punished by the State into whose hands they have fallen or extradited to another State in a position to try and punish them.

A further multilateral convention on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation is in preparation under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization.

In sum, the United Nations will continue to give urgent consideration to the problem of terrorism. By so doing, it helps to convince all, including those committing acts of terrorism, that, first, such acts cannot be allowed to go unpunished and, second, they can bring no political advantage in any conceivable situation.

Question 6: How would Your Excellency appraise the role of the U.N. in international affairs since the Second World War?

What is your point of view on the difficulties the U.N. is facing at the moment?

How should the international community strive to overcome these difficulties?

Answer: The United Nations was established to play a central and essential role in improving world conditions and thereby strengthening the prospects of global peace. It has done so. If one reviews what has been done to further economic development, to improve social conditions, to gain recognition of human rights, to fight disease, to keep peace between hostile forces, it can be seen how much the world has gained from the endeavours of the United Nations. The past 41 years offer ample evidence of both the results of - and the continuing need for - multilateral co-operation to solve the major problems of our time as foreseen in the United Nations Charter.

The principal difficulties of the United Nations in moving further toward realization of the goals of the Charter stem, first, from the lack of compliance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter; and second, from the inability of Member States consistently to co-operate together on behalf of transcendent global interests. The severe financial crisis presently faced by the United Nations is at root a reflection of this lack. To overcome this failure, I believe governments, individually and in international consultation, should identify more clearly the interests they have in common - for a healthy environment, for example, for an end to hunger and to disease that knows no national boundary, for conservation of resources, and, most importantly, for peace. They should then give precedence in the formulation and implementation of national policies to pursuit of these commonly-shared interests. Since the nature of these interests requires that they be pursued multilaterally, it follows that the international community should seek to make full use of the United Nations and the very great possibilities it offers to bring a safer and better future for all.

Question 7: How would Your Excellency assess China's role in international affairs as well as in the U.N.?

Answer: The assessment of the international role of any country, large or small, could perhaps, inevitably involve references to other countries with which it may have differences. It is not entirely appropriate for the Secretary-General of the United Nations to attempt this. However, I can unhesitatingly say that I admire the vitality, the clarity of thought and the great intelligence displayed by the Chinese people and I have no doubt that China fully realizes what follows from its position as a great power, its historical experience and its identity of interest with developing countries.

At the United Nations, China has given firm support to our endeavours for peace, justice and progress. It shoulders a great responsibility as a permanent member of the Security Council. No country can by itself change the international situation, or the working of the Council, for the better but I am confident that China desires to make its due contribution to the process of reviving the Charter concept of collective action for security and making the Security Council an effective instrument of bringing about lasting settlements of international disputes.

→ SG  
11/5 pm  
14-17

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TOAST AT DINNER HOSTED BY  
LEADING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF THE PROVINCE OF XIAN  
XIAN, 11 MAY 1987

MR. , MY DISTINGUISHED HOSTS,  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

*file*

IT IS A SPECIAL PLEASURE FOR ME AND MY WIFE  
TO BE HERE IN XIAN -- THE CRADLE OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION.  
GREETED AS I AM BY YOUR GENEROUS HOSPITALITY,  
THE IMPRESSIONS OF THIS VISIT, I AM SURE, WILL PROVE INDELIBLE.

- 2 -

THIS ANCIENT CITY HAS KNOWN ALL THE UPS AND DOWNS OF HISTORY.  
BUT, THROUGH THE CYCLES OF EFFLORESCENCE AND DECLINE,  
IT HAS SUSTAINED ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST TWO GREAT ENEMIES OF MANKIND:  
EROSION AND DROUGHT.  
ONE OF YOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES RELATES TO FORESTATION  
AND IT HAS BEEN HAPPILY CALLED "THE GREAT WALL OF GREENNESS".  
IN SINCERELY COMPLIMENTING YOU FOR IT,  
I WOULD LIKE TO REMIND YOU THAT THE FIGHT AGAINST EROSION,  
THE EFFORT TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT,  
FIGURES PROMINENTLY ON THE AGENDA OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

WITH THE HELP OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION,  
YOUR FELLOW-MEN IN AFRICA AND ELSEWHERE  
ARE ENGAGED IN THE SAME BATTLE.  
I WISH YOUR WALL OF GREENNESS TO BECOME IMPREGNABLE  
AND TO SERVE AS AN EXAMPLE FOR SIMILAR WALLS  
TO RISE WHEREVER THEY ARE NEEDED  
ON THE FACE OF THIS EARTH.

ANOTHER THING HERE THAT CONNECTS IN MY MIND  
WITH THE PRIMARY GOAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
IS THE NAME BY WHICH XIAN WAS KNOWN IN FORMER DAYS.

CHANG AN, I AM TOLD, TRANSLATES INTO "EVERLASTING PEACE" --  
THE AIM FOR WHICH, DESPITE ALL THE DIFFICULTIES  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION,  
THE UNITED NATIONS WILL CONTINUE TO STRIVE.  
IT SEEKS TO ELIMINATE THE USE OF FORCE BY ONE STATE AGAINST OTHER,  
TO HALT AND REVERSE THE ARMS RACE,  
TO SETTLE INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES PEACEFULLY,  
TO ERADICATE POVERTY AND TO PROTECT AND ADVANCE HUMAN DIGNITY.  
I AM SURE THAT THE WELCOME YOU HAVE ACCORDED TO ME  
IS AN EXPRESSION OF YOUR COMMITMENT TO THESE GOALS.

MAY I NOW PROPOSE A TOAST TO THE HEALTH OF  
AND TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF XIAN.

\*\*\*\*\*

cc: SG / VD Chron.  
b/f: ID/GP/EP/IM  
File: Trip China  
Xref: UNDP Des Rep

8.5

8/5/87

DAYAL/RB OSG/EOSG 3800E 5028

UNDEVPRO

BEIJING (CHINA)

\_\_\_\_\_ KULESSA FOR DE SOTO. OMNIPRESS TOKYO  
CABLED 8 MAY TO SAY THAT ACCOMMODATION FOR SECGEN'S PARTY HAS  
FINALLY BEEN ARRANGED IN NEW OTANI HOTEL (PHONE 03-265-1111)  
AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED.

DAYAL

NNNN

Virendra Dayal, Chef de Cabinet



R8013

Mr. Dayal  
25  
8/5

RX-LN4 0240 GMT 05/08/87

CDAL1114 TY0003

SS NYK

.TOKYO (UNIC) ~~0/5/1987~~ 0450Z

TOK152 DE SOTO/EOSSG. FURTHER TO OUR TOK151, PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT  
ACCOMMODATION FOR SEIGEN'S PARTY HAS FINALLY BEEN SET AT OLOTE  
HOTEL NEW OTANI UNQUOTE (PHONE:03-265-1111) AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED.  
REGARDS. (NAKAMURA TOKOMNIPRESS TOKYO)

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PRINTED AT 0241 GMT 05/08/87

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*Trip China*

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SS LIS NYK  
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 24 2311Z

13341 MR. HERNAN ESCUDERO, UNIC DIRECTOR, LISBON  
FOR PICCO.

1. WE HAVE RECEIVED TO-DAY FROM THE CHINESE PERMANENT  
MISSION THE FOLLOWING TENTATIVE PROGRAMME FOR  
SECGEN'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHINA:

QUOTE

TENTATIVE ITINERARY FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT IN CHINA  
(TO BE DISCUSSED WITH UN OFFICIAL)

MAY 9 (SATURDAY)

10:30 A.M. OFFICIAL TALKS WITH STATE COUNCILLOR AND FOREIGN MINISTER  
WU XUEQIAN

MRS. DE CUELLAR VISITS DR GUAN YUAN GARDEN

AFTERNOON CONTINUED TALKS (IF REQUIRED)

MRS. DE CUELLAR VISITS CHINA NATIONAL CHILDREN'S CENTRE

7:00 P.M. WELCOME DINNER AT THE GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE HOSTED BY  
FOREIGN MINISTER WU XUEQIAN (WITH FORMAL SPEECHES OF THE  
TWO SIDES)

MAY 10 (SUNDAY)

10:00 A.M. SECRETARY-GENERAL AND MRS. DE CUELLAR VISIT BEIJING JADE  
ART WORKSHOP

AFTERNOON SECRETARY-GENERAL HOLDS A PRESS CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY  
CHINESE AND FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

MRS. DE CUELLAR GOES SHOPPING IF INTERESTED

IN THE MORNING OF THE 10TH OR 11TH, SECRETARY-GENERAL WILL MEET WITH  
CHINESE LEADERS (THE EXACT TIME TO BE ARRANGED)

MAY 11 (MONDAY)

12:00 NOON LEAVE BEIJING FOR XIAN

AFTERNOON VISIT THE SITE OF TERRA-COTTA LEGIONS OF EMPEROR QIN SHI  
HUANG AND SHAANXI PROVINCIAL MUSEUM (OR A TEXTILE MUSEUM)

EVENING DINNER HOSTED BY LEADING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF THE  
PROVINCE (TOAST)

MAY 12 (TUESDAY)

3:00 P.M. LEAVE XIAN FOR GUILIN

EVENING DINNER HOSTED BY LEADING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF GUANGXI

R9048

RX-LN4 2229 GMT 05/13/87

ZCZC DAL2108 MIR4282

MI BJG NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 13 2130 GMT

15389 - MOST IMMEDIATE - KULESSA CONFIDENTIAL FOR DE SOTO.

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT WHICH WILL BE  
CONSIDERED BY SECCO IN INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS ON 14 MAY AFTERNOON.

QUOTE

THE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, SEIZED WITH THE  
CONTINUING CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ, HAVE CONSIDERED THE  
REPORT OF THE MISSION OF SPECIALISTS DISPATCHED BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF THE USE OF  
CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN THE CONFLICT ( S/18852).

DEEPLY DIMAYED BY THE UNANIMOUS CONCLUSIONS OF THE SPECIALISTS  
THAT THERE HAS BEEN REPEATED USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AGAINST  
IRANIAN FORCES BY IRAQI FORCES, THAT CIVILIANS IN IRAN ALSO HAVE  
BEEN INJURED BY CHEMICAL WEAPONS, AND THAT IRAQI MILITARY  
PERSONNEL HAVE SUSTAINED INJURIES FROM CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS,  
THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AGAIN STRONGLY CONDEMN THE REPEATED  
USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN OPEN VIOLATION OF THE GENEVA PROTOCOL  
OF 1925, IN WHICH THE USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN WAR IS CLEARLY  
PROHIBITED.

RECALLING THE STATEMENTS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL  
ON 30 MARCH 1984 (S/16454), 25 APRIL 1985 (S/17130) AND 21 MARCH  
1986 (S/17932), THEY AGAIN EMPHATICALLY DEMAND THAT THE  
PROVISIONS OF THE GENEVA PROTOCOL BE STRICTLY RESPECTED AND

Trump Character  
Iran/Iraq  
SECCO son

OBSERVED.

THEY ALSO CONDEMN THE PROLONGATION OF THE CONFLICT WHICH, IN  
ADDITION TO VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW,  
CONTINUES TO EXACT AN APPALLING TOLL OF HUMAN LIFE, TO CAUSE  
HEAVY MATERIAL DAMAGE IN THE TWO STATES, AND TO THREATEN REGIONAL  
STABILITY AND SECURITY. UNQUOTE

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PRINTED AT 2232 GMT 05/13/87

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.NEWYORK (UNNY) 13 2000 GMT

15261 - IMMEDIATE - FOR KULESSA FROM DAYAL. YOUR 017 MUST  
HAVE CROSSED OUR 15250 OF 12 MAY TRANSMITTING DRAFT OF SECGENS  
STATEMENT FOR EAST-WEST CENTER HAWAII. KINDLY CONFIRM RECEIPT  
OUR 15250. REGARDS.

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Elapsed time 00:00:37

PRINTED AT 2133 GMT 05/13/87



TO: The Secretary-General  
A:

DATE: 30 April 1987

REFERENCE: OED/370

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

FROM: Sergio C. Trindade  
DE: Assistant Secretary-General

*Stamp*

*JEK Mem  
for his file  
file*

SUBJECT:  
OBJET: Visit to the People's Republic of China

1. In connection with your upcoming visit to the People's Republic of China, you might consider mentioning to your hosts, at your convenience, an innovative United Nations project of disseminating the Chinese experience in improving the quality of life by bringing technology to the rural areas. This Chinese initiative is known as SPARKS Programme.
2. The project to be conducted by the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development and "The Global View" Television Series consists of producing a video tape analyzing the key features of the SPARKS Programme. It is intended for worldwide distribution and to share this Chinese approach to development with other developing countries, as a source of inspiration for their own individual pursuit of development strategies suited to their needs, resources and priorities.
3. The CSTD is responsible for the substantive script and "Global View" is in charge of production. The video tape is expected to be completed before the end of the year. Ambassador LI Luye is well briefed on this matter.

*Re: this is the batch  
of videos we had;  
+ their persistent  
requests to interview  
Sly over Feb &  
March past.*

*25  
1/5*

China Trip

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NB. This will be in  
SG's background  
brief for China,

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Sunday, 29 March 1987 THE JERUSALEM POST

## Step towards int'l conference

# China announces talk with Israel

Compiled from reports by  
DAVID LANDAU in Hong-  
kong, WALTER RUBY at the  
UN, and agency dispatches.

China's official announcement yesterday that a high-level meeting had taken place between Chinese and Israeli officials was greeted in Hongkong as a significant development in the two countries' delicate relationship.

Diplomats and other China-watchers stressed that the Xinhua news agency report of the meeting was unprecedented. The meeting itself is believed not to be the first of its kind.

Xinhua reported, on its Chinese-language service, that Foreign Ministry Director-General Avraham Tamir met with the Chinese permanent representative to the UN, Li Luye, at UN headquarters in New York on Friday.

The Chinese agency and the Israeli spokesman at the UN said the talks focused on Middle East peace efforts and a possible international peace conference.



Avraham Tamir (IPPA)

"It was in a UN context rather than a bilateral context, and one of a series of meetings being held with members of the Security Council," Israeli UN spokesman Eyal Arad said.

The meeting was held at Israel's initiative and was arranged by the two countries' UN missions, he added.

Arad said although Israel was the seventh country to recognize the Peking government following the

1949 Communist revolution in China, the two countries had never established diplomatic relations.

Israel has shown growing interest in establishing diplomatic ties with China in recent years, and there have been reports of trade contracts through third countries.

Also taking part in Friday's meeting between Li and Tamir were Avi Primor, deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry in charge of African and Asian affairs and Israeli UN ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu.

The Xinhua report said:

"Israel requested to meet with representatives of the permanent members of the Security Council, including China." The Chinese agency thus carefully set the encounter within a UN framework.

"Tamir and Li discussed the Middle East situation at UN headquarters. Li explained China's positions on the Middle East - that it supports an international peace conference on the Middle East under UN auspices and that the PLO is entitled to take part in such a conference."

The reference to an international conference must be especially gra-

(Continued on Back Page)

.../

The Jerusalem Post  
29 March 1987

(Continued from Page One)

## CHINA-ISRAEL

tifying to Tamir and to his minister, Peres, who has long advocated this approach to peacemaking.

But Prime Minister Shamir expressed "displeasure" yesterday over recent moves by Foreign Ministry officials aimed at setting up an international peace conference.

Interviewed by Israel Radio, Shamir referred to the "campaign led by senior Foreign Ministry officials currently abroad to promote an international conference."

He stressed that the government "had not endorsed and has never accepted" such a move.

Government sources in Jerusalem said yesterday that the Tamir-Li meeting indicated that China had not changed its traditional positions on Israel and the Middle East.

According to the preliminary report received last night in Jerusalem, it seems that the Chinese diplomat did not mention the possibility of establishing formal ties with Israel.

But Foreign Ministry officials said they hoped that the meeting would open the door for additional public contacts between the two countries. They added that the Chinese had made the meeting public because they did not want to be left behind

the Soviets if talks on a conference take a practical turn.

Peres, meeting with visiting Japanese reporters on Friday, said Israel still insisted that China and the Soviet Union establish ties with it as a condition for taking part in a peace conference.

Asked in an Israel Radio interview if a breakthrough on ties was near, Peres replied: "Not yet. We are conducting what is called softening-up activity."

Meanwhile, commentators in Hongkong stressed the importance of China's official announcement of the meeting.

"They need not have reported the meeting," said Yao Shingbun, China editor of the *Hongkong Standard*. "The fact that they chose to do so is certainly significant."

David Chen, China editor of the prestigious *South China Morning Post*, said Beijing's action "indicates China's willingness to take steps towards improving relations with Israel—although those steps may not bring full diplomatic ties."

He said the relationship was similar to an earlier stage of the dialogue between Beijing and Seoul which, after years of gradually intensifying

commercial and informal political contacts, had led to a broad spectrum of pragmatic ties.

But just as China's links with North Korea precluded, in its view, full normalization with South Korea, said Chen, China still believed its large Moslem minority was reason enough to rule out full ties with Israel.

Diplomatic observers here emphasize China's self-perception as the leader of the nonaligned world as the major factor inhibiting its relationship with Israel.

Hence, these observers said, Beijing's effort to couch this latest development within the UN context—so as not to rankle important Third World states.

Informed sources told *The Jerusalem Post* that the meeting had been "in the works" for some time and the timing had been determined by the Chinese.

*Wolf Blitzer adds:*

U.S. officials yesterday welcomed China's decision to openly acknowledge its latest diplomatic exchange with Israel. "It certainly is an important development," a State Department source said. "It's a good sign."



# China is the prize

David Landau

PRIME MINISTER Yitzhak Shamir has every right, by his lights, to depict an international peace conference as a catastrophe, and its Israeli advocates as crazy defeatists or worse.

From his perspective, any peace conference, whether binational, multinational or international – indeed any peace – would be catastrophic, because it would mean compromise.

Shamir has every right to believe that a no-peace situation – indeed war – is better than peace-with-compromise. And he is perfectly entitled to try and persuade public opinion to his view, just as Moshe Dayan for years successfully misled the Israeli public to believe that Sharm e-Sheikh without peace was preferable to peace without Sharm e-Sheikh. Similarly, Shamir has the right to believe that Dayan was wrong to change his mind on this matter.

But Shamir is demagogic – and Peres pussy-footed – in ignoring, in their public pronouncements, the strategic *benefits* to Israel inherent in an international peace conference. Shamir will admit no light to alleviate the apocalyptic blackness of his depiction. And Peres is so anxious to pretend that a conference would be merely a formal framework for bilateral negotiations that he prefers not to dwell on the subject at all.

That, however, is to fall into the Likud's trap – to put himself on the defensive in his advocacy of a process which the Likud labels as disastrous and for which Labour, therefore, must find excuses.

Peres has long recognized that his difficult but vital task is to educate the public to appreciate peace, instead of fearing it. But this should apply to the controversial conference scenario too. The conference –

if Israel sticks to its conditions – could bring major strategic gains. And domestic public opinion, confronting the conference option, should be encouraged to consider such gains against the loss of territory (which some would argue is also a strategic gain – but that is another subject).

ONE SUCH gain would be the normalization of relations with China. It would be an enormous *strategic* success in terms of the Arab-Israeli conflict – because of its inevitable impact on the Arab world. With one stunning blow it would disabuse Arab leaders and their people of residual (and in many cases more than residual) illusions about Israel's "legitimacy" and permanence.

Emotive rhetoric about one of the world's most ancient civilizations extending historic recognition to another proud and ancient people would doubtless accompany the formal act. But the rhetoric would harbour profound reality – especially in the minds of Israel's adversaries. They would suddenly have to recognize the fact that one-quarter of humanity had proclaimed its acceptance of Jewish sovereignty in this land; that the champion of the Third World and awakening giant of the 21st century, after long hesitation and after weighing its own interests and the true balance of forces, had resolved to come to terms with Israel.

The effect on the Arabs would be a monumental strategic gain for Israel, much more significant than the immediate and tangible political benefits that would also accrue from Beijing-Jerusalem normalization.

Did Shimon Peres have all this in mind when, as though out of the blue, he broached the topic of China with Romania's President Nicolae

Ceausescu more than three years ago? At that time the Romanian leader's demand for an international conference, and Peres's insistence on diplomatic ties with all would-be participants, seemed distant and almost hypothetical.

But there has been much incremental movement since then and today in Beijing there is a palpable sense of expectation as the pace of contacts quickens and their profile is allowed to rise. Seasoned observers there speak in terms of months, rather than years, when predicting an initial exchange of diplomats. The decision by China late last month to announce publicly a meeting between top Chinese and Israeli officials not only resounded in world chancelleries, but impacted powerfully too in official circles and among the intelligentsia inside China – as was obviously intended.

In Hongkong, meanwhile, the Israeli consul-general, Reuven Merhav, a longtime senior government strategist and analyst, is working with indefatigable patience and commitment to build up the still-tenuous and fragile relationship. Ties of trade, culture, agriculture, the satisfaction of curiosity and the subtle correction of misapprehensions – all these, he believes with a passion, will cumulatively contribute towards moving a traditionally slow and cautious policymaking mechanism forward.

In China's ponderous, painstaking consideration of its relations with Israel there is no "linkage" to American public or Congressional opinion. No "Most Favoured Nationed" conditionality; no Jackson Amendment; no association in the media between the superpowers' relationship and their separate connections with Jews and Israel.

Arguably, such an association might have been woven into the dramatically evolving Washington-Beijing relationship during the Seventies.

Either way, it is too late now. And that, ironically, makes the hoped-for accommodation with China an even more desirable prize for Israel. There will be no ulterior motives with which Israel's adversaries could impugn it or belittle its significance. It would be, if it comes about, a product of realpolitik on the part of Beijing. For Israelis, as they contemplate with trepidation the cataclysmic implications of an international conference, the prospect of normalization with China should be both reassuring and exciting.

The writer, associate managing editor of The Jerusalem Post, has just returned from the Far East.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Both Israel and China could benefit from closer relations, according to a Hebrew University expert on East Asian affairs.

He detects a growing Chinese interest in the Middle East and a softening of its stand on Israel. Lev Bearfield reports.

# China wants a seat at Middle East table

MUCH OF THE divisive controversy surrounding the proposal for an international conference on the Middle East centres on the participation of the Soviet Union. But what of that other UN Security Council member - China?

Like the Soviets, the Chinese have long advocated the PLO position, and traditionally have been unsympathetic to the Jewish state. As with the Soviets, however, recent developments indicate that a change in attitude toward Israel might be in the offing.

Such change is difficult to measure, as the political mind of Peking seems even more inscrutable than that of the Kremlin. But if there is to be an international conference, must Israel expect the Chinese to be just another hostile guest at the table? Might they show a softening of position on the question of the territories? Have they any reason to pursue better ties with Israel?

What, in fact, are China's interests in the Middle East? Do they even desire to participate in the international conference?

AT LEAST one, Israeli has dedicated a good part of his life to dealing with just such questions. He's Dr. Yitzhak Shichor, chairman of the Department of East Asian Studies at the Hebrew University's Truman Institute.

Shichor, 43, has been analyzing China's interests in this part of the world ever since he was a political science student at the Hebrew University and a doctoral candidate in international relations at the London School of Economics. His dissertation in 1976 dealt with precisely that subject, and since then he has published a full-length study and numerous articles on China vis-à-vis the Arab world.

Naturally enough, Shichor has been closely following the latest signals from China - most notably the recent meeting between Foreign Ministry Director-General Avraham Tami and the Chinese representative at the UN. And when *The Jerusalem Post* contacted Shichor for his views on the possible Chinese role at an

international Mideast conference, it was obvious that he had been weighing the matter from every angle for quite some time.

"First of all," said the country's foremost native-born China-watcher, "we know that the Chinese certainly do want to participate in an international conference. They have said as much on several occasions. And that's not unexpected, because they have genuine interests in the Middle East, which we can go into later. What is less clear is how the Chinese might behave at such a conference. Here we have to build from speculation to speculation."

Our initial speculation, of course, concerns whether or not an international conference is actually going to come about. In order for it to become a reality, certain conditions must be met: Israel, for example, is insisting that all participants at such a conference must have full diplomatic relations with Jerusalem. Most observers believe this is not an unreasonable demand. Just in January I was in Europe, and I met with personalities from the Eastern bloc who agreed that Israel's insistence on this point was sensible and fair.

"Nevertheless," Shichor continued, "the Chinese position has always been that they will not establish formal relations with Israel until certain conditions are met. These include withdrawal from the territories, the establishment of some sort of political entity for the Palestinians - a state or whatever - and an end to what the Chinese call Israel's policy of imperialist aggression."

BUT THESE are more or less the kind of things one might expect to be on the agenda of the international conference. Does this mean that if these matters are not resolved first, the Chinese won't participate?

Shichor smiled. "Possibly," he said. "But if we're speculating here, let's assume some compromises of positions all around. After all, compromise is the name of the game to begin with."

"What I've been speaking about is the traditional Chinese position on Israel. But

we've seen unprecedented developments recently. We now have direct mail between Israel and China. There are Israeli students in Peking. Granted they arrived on other passports, but the Chinese know full well they're Israelis. Yosef Singer of the Technion lectured in China last summer. Israeli tourists can go to China now on Israel passports. Chinese officials keep showing up at Israeli trade fairs. We've had these reports about arms deals, too, and more and more."

And then there was the meeting at the UN with Tami. The Chinese representative made it clear that this was not a bilateral meeting, but a meeting with a permanent member of the Security Council. The Chinese representative insisted that Tami meet with the other council members as well. But the Chinese were merely covering themselves there with regard to the Arabs. The fact is that the meeting took place. And that was a very significant step. It showed China's interest in being treated as a superpower, and I think China's interest in taking part in a Mideast conference."

BUT WHAT incentive is there for China to take a seat at the conference table? "China," said Shichor, "is only now coming to recognize its potential as a superpower, and that as such it must play its part in world affairs. You know, China was very hesitant for years about joining the UN. And once it did, it usually didn't vote. Only now is it getting more self-confident."

"Now, seeing what the Russians are doing in Afghanistan, seeing that smaller countries can't resolve their problems, seeing that things have settled into a more rational way of life in China itself with the Cultural Revolution behind them, the Chinese are ready to assume their responsibilities at world forums."

"Its position before was that the parties directly involved should solve their differences. But now the Chinese seem to agree that a more pragmatic and rational approach is needed. And not just because the Soviets and the Americans are involved, but because of their own interests. What do those interests include?"





'China is also intensely interested in Israeli agriculture.'

(Camera Press)

"They would like to have a stronger footing in the Middle East," Shichor said, "and this proposed conference would give them an excuse for such a penetration. As far as the Arabs are concerned, the Chinese could present themselves as the only participant at the international conference representing the interests of the Third World."

"This is significant, for the fact is that, aside from the PLO, China has not been supporting any of the 'liberation movements' anywhere in the world. So it could keep up its credibility as a 'revolutionary body' in that respect by taking part in the conference."

"China might also hope to win points with the Arabs by pressing their view at the conference, because China has deep economic ties with the Arabs. China is currently a major arms supplier to many Middle Eastern states - Egypt, Iraq, Iran, others. They want to keep it that way. They don't want those states turning elsewhere. Indeed, the Chinese are very hard-pressed for foreign currency. Now more than ever, they can't afford to lose those markets."

"AT THE SAME time," Shichor continued, "China has legitimate interests in better ties with Israel. At least part of the leadership sees advantages in this. Their arms industry, for example, is vast, but not sophisticated. It's basically a Soviet model created in the 1950s. It turns out guns, ammunition, tanks, submarines, somewhat improved versions of the MiG-19 and MiG-21 - all of which it sells to the Arabs."

"But for their own purposes alone, the Chinese desperately need technical assistance in modernizing that arms industry. They believe they could get that from Israel. In addition, they believe Israel could provide them with invaluable information gained in combat against Soviet arms."

"China is also intensely interested in Israeli agriculture. Only about 12 per cent of China's land is under cultivation, and they have vast arid zones. That's why they covet our farm technology. They're also very interested in our solar energy research."

But is it to Israel's advantage to have better relations with China?

"Oh, I think undoubtedly it is," Shichor replied emphatically. "In addition to opening up the world's largest market, it would certainly strengthen Israel's standing in the international community. I think an international conference is the only way to break the ice between China and Israel, and the prize of establishing relations would be of tremendous value to Israel, regardless of anything the conference might lead to."

AND WITH China's participation, just what might it in fact lead to?

"That," said Shichor, "depends on what expectations we have from an international conference. The Chinese would articulate the Arab position, but presumably would be more amenable to compromise than the Arabs. Compromise, after all, is what negotiation is all about."

"And I think we could expect a fairly independent line of thinking from the Chinese. Not long ago, China's foreign policy was based purely on fear of the Soviets. But the Chinese seem to have got over that now. After Afghanistan, with new economic problems and so on, we see more of a convergence of views between the Soviets and China. I'm not sure if that should worry us or not. Truth is, the literature shows the Chinese are more critical of the American role in the Middle East than they are of the Russians."

"There's another element to consider, too. The Chinese quietly favoured the Camp David agreements - because they excluded the Soviets. I think they see now that ignoring the interests of the Soviets may not have been such a good idea. Other states have come around to this view, too. The maturer leaders of the world, the superpowers, are coming to realize that agreements that don't pay attention to the interests of the big players are likely to be limited in effect."

We asked Shichor to expand on that.

"Another way to express this," he said, "is that other states are getting fed up with

the Middle East. They think a settlement is long overdue - and who can argue with that? The Chinese, who seem to be in a moderate mood, appear to see that stability in this part of the world would be in their own interest. As much as they support the PLO, they are very critical of the factionalism and squabbling both in that organization and in the Arab world as a whole. So think they're ready for a rational resolution of the problem. And I think the other states go along with that."

"In the end, I think we're seeing more leaders acting more rationally these days. They're taking on new models, new approaches - they're more concerned about people living well than with prolonging conflicts. I don't think the Soviets would object to the Chinese role at a Middle East conference. I don't think the U.S. would. I don't think we should be afraid of it."

GIVEN THIS somewhat sanguine viewpoint, we asked Yitzhak Shichor to make a further speculative leap: what if, suddenly, the Chinese were ready to establish full relations with Israel? How well equipped would Israel be for this?

"Not as bad as you might think," Shichor smiled. "For one thing, the Hebrew University's East Asian Studies department currently has 150 undergraduate students, which makes it one of the most dynamic and fastest-growing of any department in the humanities. We also happen to have one of the few documentation centres in the world dealing with Chinese foreign policy. We began building this in the 1960s, and today it has an impressive collection of material - books, periodicals, research papers, even Chinese telephone directories."

"Over in the Foreign Ministry - well, of course, there would be some panic at the prospect of immediate diplomatic recognition. But the ministry hasn't ignored China. Interest began developing under former director-general David Kimche, and of course it's continuing under Tamir. And a good number of our graduates are in the Foreign Service - in Japan, Hongkong, Taiwan and elsewhere, gathering valuable experience. So we wouldn't be going into diplomatic relations from ground zero."

And what about the Chinese?

"Well, we know they're studying us as well," Shichor said. "They follow the Hebrew press - and they certainly read *The Jerusalem Post*. We know this from their reaction to events here - and they do react. The Chinese press is full of things about Israel - and incidentally, usually reported with considerable objectivity. Also, we had a report last year that a number of students at Peking University have begun studying Hebrew."

All of which Shichor noted with approval. But did that mean, then, that diplomatic recognition was not beyond the realm of possibility?

"Let's face it," Shichor said, "we've seen a lot of smoke lately, but no real fire. It all depends on the leadership. The way I read it, the Chinese seem to be coming around to the view that it's beneficial to have ties even with countries with which you strongly disagree. Which of course is only rational."

"But I can't predict what's going to happen. I can only say I truly hope diplomatic ties come about. I think it would be a very good thing."

JPK/jfh CC: SG

4-5  
File: Trip/China

Xref: UNDP/OPS

b/f : YD/AS/ID/CP/FP/IM

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04/05/87

JPK/jfh

EOSG

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UNDEVPRO  
BEIJING

CONFIDENTIAL  
IMMEDIATE

\_\_\_\_\_ FOR KULESSA.

REF YOUR TELEPHONE CALL THIS A.M.

AAA. MR. SILLS CONFIRMS THAT NORMALLY ON SEC-GEN'S OFFICIAL VISITS THE FOREIGN MINISTRY WOULD ANNOUNCE THE SEC-GEN'S PRESS CONFERENCE TO ITS REGULAR LIST OF FOREIGN AND HOST COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS AND ALSO ISSUE FORMAL INVITATION, IF NECESSARY. THIS WOULD SEEM TO BE APPROPRIATE, PARTICULARLY IN THIS CASE, AS THE CONFERENCE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE GREAT HALL AND NOT UNITED NATIONS PREMISES. AT SAME TIME, YOU MAY WISH TO ASSURE THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF YOUR PREPAREDNESS TO ASSIST IN ANY WAY APPROPRIATE.

NNNN

J.P. Kavanagh. Sec.Off.. EOSG

04/05/87

JPK/jfh

EOSG

3802

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BBB. SEC-GEN WOULD BE FAVOURABLY DISPOSED TO SUGGESTED  
LOW-KEY GET-TOGETHER AT YOUR RESIDENCE ON SUNDAY,  
10TH, SAY FOR AFTERNOON TEA, AFTER HE FINISHES  
MINGLING WITH STAFF. THIS GET-TOGETHER MIGHT BE  
ATTENDED BY SMALL NUMBER OF PROMINENT AMBASSADORS  
AND OFFICIALS.

REGARDS,

KAVANAGH

NNNN

J.P. Kavanagh, Sec.Off., EOSG

TO: A: <i>Luiz</i>		
FROM: DE: <i>Hans</i>		
Room No. - No de bureau	Extension - Poste	Date <i>7/05</i>
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

*Please attach*  
*(1) Sec Gen's Party list*  
*(1) Itinerary*  
*to the memo dated*  
*30 May 1987*  
*from : de Soto*  
*to : MF Spurlock*

Trip China

Official visit to China and Mongolia and a stop-over in Japan  
May 1987

The Secretary-General's Party

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

- \* Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Under-Secretary-General  
in the Department of International Economic  
and Social Affairs  
Special Representative of the Secretary-General  
for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia
- \*\* Mr. Xie Qimei, Under-Secretary-General in the  
Department of Technical Co-operation for Development
- Mr. Alvaro de Soto, Executive Assistant to  
the Secretary-General
- Mr. Joe Sills, Spokesman of the Secretary-General
- Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief of Operations,  
Executive Office of the Secretary-General
- Mr. John Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer  
Executive Office of the Secretary-General
- Ms. Angeles Vidal, Secretary of the Secretary-General
- Mr. Harold Stuart, Operations Officer

-----

N.B.

The UN Resident Co-ordinator in Beijing,  
Mr. Manfred Kulesa, will accompany the party in  
China, and his counterpart, Mr. Jury Litoukhin,  
will do so in Mongolia.

- \* Will take leave of the Secretary-General in Tokyo.
- \*\* Will be with the Secretary-General until  
conclusion of the visit to China.



ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
(China)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours from GMT</u>	<u>Airline &amp; Flt. Number</u>	<u>Equipmt</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Wed. 6 May	LV: New York (JFK)	1200	-4	AA 17	767	0
Wed. 6 May	ARK: San Francisco (Fairmont Hotel)	1453	-7			
Thur. 7 May	LV: San Francisco	1455	-7	CA 982	747	Shanghai 1
Fri. 8 May	ARR: Beijing (Government House)	2240	+9			
Sat. 9 May	Beijing					
Sun. 10 May	Beijing					
Mon. 11 May	LV: Beijing ARR: Xian (Overnight)	1230 1400		Special Govt. Aircraft		
Tues. 12 May	LV: Xian ARR: Guilin (Overnight)	1500 1700		Special Govt. Aircraft		
Wed. 13 May	Guilin					
Thur. 14 May	LV: Guilin ARR: Beijing LV: Beijing ARR: Ulan Bator (Overnight)	1100 1330 1500 1730	+9 +9	Special Govt. Aircraft Mongolian Govt. Aircraft		
Fri. 15 May	Ulan Bator					
Sat. 16 May	Ulan Bator					
Sun. 17 May	LV: Ulan Bator ARR: Beijing	1000 1230	+9 +9	Mongolian Govt. Aircraft		
Sun. 17 May	LV: Beijing ARR: Tokyo (overnight)	1440 1830	+9 +9	JL 784	DC-10	0
Mon. 18 May	LV: Tokyo ARR: Honolulu (Royal Hawaiian Hotel)	2200 1005	+9 -10	JL 72	747	0
Tues. 19 May	LV: Honolulu	2220	-10	AA 2	747	Los Angeles 1
Wed. 20 May	ARK: New York (JFK)	1630	-4			
		<u>OR</u>				
Tues. 19 May	Honolulu					
Wed. 20 May	LV: Honolulu	2000	-10	TW 2	747	St. Louis 1
Thur. 21 May	ARR: New York (JFK)	1331	-4			

JPK/jfh

CC: SG

4-5  
File: ~~Trip China~~  
Xref: ~~Trip Mongolia~~  
b/f : ~~VD/ID/GP/PP/IM~~

Ms. Mary Bess Spurlock  
Executive Officer, EOSG

30 April 1987

Alvaro de Soto  
Executive Assistant  
to the Secretary-General, EOSG

Secretary-General's trip to China and Mongolia

As you are aware, the Secretary-General will leave Headquarters on Wednesday, 6 May for official visits to China and Mongolia.

2. En route back to New York, he will stop-over in Tokyo, at the invitation of the Japanese authorities, in order to have discussions with leaders in Government. In Japan, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar will be guests of the Government, but not so the members of his party.

3. You will find attached a copy of the Secretary-General's itinerary, as currently planned, together with a list of those EOSG staff members in his party.

4. I should be grateful if the appropriate administrative arrangements could be made for this trip.

Trip China

16: AS

R7254

RX-LN4 2121 GMT 05/04/87

ZCZC DAL0380 MIR2890

SS BJG NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 04 2050 GMT

14126 FOR KULESSA - IMMEDIATE AND CONFIDENTIAL -

REF YOUR TELEPHONE CALL THIS A.M.

AAA. MR. SILLS CONFIRMS THAT NORMALLY ON SEC-GEN'S OFFICIAL VISITS THE FOREIGN MINISTRY WOULD ANNOUNCE THE SEC-GEN'S PRESS CONFERENCE TO ITS REGULAR LIST OF FOREIGN AND HOST COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS AND ALSO ISSUE FORMAL INVITATION, IF NECESSARY. THIS WOULD SEEM TO BE APPROPRIATE, PARTICULARLY IN THIS CASE, AS THE CONFERENCE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE GREAT HALL AND NOT UNITED NATIONS PREMISES. AT SAME TIME, YOU MAY WISH TO ASSURE THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF YOUR PREPAREDNESS TO ASSIST IN ANY WAY APPROPRIATE.

BBB. SEC-GEN WOULD BE FAVOURABLY DISPOSED TO SUGGESTED LOW-KEY GET-TOGETHER AT YOUR RESIDENCE ON SUNDAY, 10TH, SAY FOR AFTERNOON TEA, AFTER HE FINISHES MINGLING WITH STAFF. THIS GET-TOGETHER MIGHT BE ATTENDED BY SMALL NUMBER OF PROMINENT AMBASSADORS AND OFFICIALS.

REGARDS.

KAVANAGH

COL CKD

JPK/JFH 3802 A4880 KUT

M7245

TX-LN3 2117 GMT 05/04/87  
ZCZC MIR2890  
SS BJJ NYK  
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 04 2050 GMT

Trip China

file

14126 FOR KULESSA - IMMEDIATE AND CONFIDENTIAL -  
REF YOUR TELEPHONE CALL THIS A.M.

AAA. MR. SILLS CONFIRMS THAT NORMALLY ON SEC-GEN'S  
OFFICIAL VISITS THE FOREIGN MINISTRY WOULD  
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PARTICULARLY IN THIS CASE, AS THE CONFERENCE WILL  
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ASSURE THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF YOUR PREPAREDNESS  
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AND OFFICIALS.

REGARDS.

KAVANAGH

COL CKD

JPK/JFH 3802 A4880 KUT

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NNNN

Elapsed time 00:00:36

PRINTED AT 2118 GMT 05/04/87

## UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Virendra Dayal  
A: Chef de Cabinet  
Executive Office of the  
Secretary-General

DATE: 28 April 1987

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

FROM: Vasiliy S. Safronchuk  
DE: Under-Secretary-General for Political and  
Security Council Affairs

SUBJECT: Background papers for S.G.'s visit to  
OBJET: China and Mongolia

As requested, briefs on China and Mongolia are sent herewith as background papers for S.G.'s forthcoming visits to these countries.

- China:
- 1) Background paper
  - 2) Brief note on Sino-Vietnamese Dispute over the Xisha (Paracel) and the Nansha (Hoang Sa and Truong Sa) (Spratly) Islands.
  - 3) China's Initiative for normalization of relations between North and South Korea.
  - 4) Activities of China within the framework of United Nations Space Applications Programme.

- Mongolia:
- 1) Background paper
  - 2) Mongolia's activities within the framework of United Nations Space Applications Programme.

cc: Mr. De Soto

Hans  
5 altogether, pls.

R7254

Trip China

RX-LN4 2121 GMT 05/04/87

ZCZC DAL0300 MIR2890

SS BJB NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 04 2050 GMT

66 AS

14126 FOR KULESSA - IMMEDIATE AND CONFIDENTIAL -

REF YOUR TELEPHONE CALL THIS A.M.

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REGARDS.

KAVANAGH

COL CKD

JPB/JFH 3802 A4880 KUT

Received from Chinese Mission pm. Fri 24 April.

? special aircraft.

working

- ① who is Principal host - Minister
- ② Mrs De accompany Mrs Ide?
- ③ Musical Performance? don't know

# TENTATIVE ITINERARY FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT IN CHINA

(To be discussed with UN official)

- ④ Toast for Premier's Luncheon: ladies.
- ⑤ Visit to UNDP office

May 9 (Saturday)

- at forming?

10:30 a.m.

Official talks with State Councillor and Foreign Minister

Wu Xueqian (SG, RA, XIE, AS, JS, JPK) JH

Mrs. De Cuellar visits Da Guan Yuan Garden <sup>Dream of the Red Chamber - show place Qing Dynasty now</sup> (AV, HS)

Afternoon

Continued talks (if required) or sight-seeing.

Mrs. De Cuellar visits China National Children's Centre <sup>only new.</sup>

7:00 p.m.

Welcome Dinner at the Great Hall of the People hosted by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian (with formal speeches of the two sides) (SG, MNE, RA, XIE, AS, JS, JPK, AV)

- ⑥ IYP medal
- ⑦ Peruvian Amb.
- ⑧ gifts? set to buy

May 10 (Sunday)

10:00 a.m.

Secretary-General and Mrs. De Cuellar visit Beijing Jade

Art Workshop (all)

Afternoon

Secretary-General holds a press conference attended by

Chinese and foreign journalists

Mrs. De Cuellar goes shopping if interested

In the morning of the 10th or 11th, Secretary-General will meet with

Chinese leaders (the exact time to be arranged) SK note - takes to be close to principal

May 11 (Monday)

12:00 noon

Leave Beijing for Xian

Afternoon

Visit the site of terra-cotta legions of Emperor Qin Shi Huang and Shaanxi Provincial Museum (or a textile mill)

Evening

Dinner hosted by leading government officials of the Province (toast)

Lunch? →  
if not talks that does so do.

Possible Deng + Zhao - if not, workshop all morning?

Lunch?

evening free  
will SG want to go out to a restaurant? Beijing park? Deng's last. Musical performance.

possible Deng Zhao, if not what happens

if D+Zh then been conf.

only if aty in morning  
what offer the press conf? - not at afternoon.  
but not Mrs Ide - what will happen to her?

May 12 (Tuesday) 10.00 Start, 11.30.

3:00 p.m. Leave Xian for Guilin

Evening Dinner hosted by leading government officials of Guangxi  
Zhuang Autonomous Region (toast)

May 13 (Wednesday)

Visit, sightseeing and cruising on Lijiang River

May 14 (Thursday)

11:00 a.m. Leave Guilin for Beijing — how long flight over Bay Time?

3:00 p.m. Leave Beijing for Mongolia



Official visit to the People's Republic of China

8-14 May 1987

The Secretary-General's Party

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Under-Secretary-General  
in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs  
and Special Representative of the Secretary-General  
for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia

Mr. Xie Qimei, Under-Secretary-General in the  
Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

Mr. Alvaro de Soto, Special Assistant to  
the Secretary-General

Mr. Joe Sills, Spokesman of the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief of Operations,  
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Mr. John Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer  
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Ms. Angeles Vidal, Secretary of the Secretary-General

Mr. Harold Stuart, Operations Officer

NB The UN Resident Co-ordinator in Beijing,  
Mr. Manfred Kulesa, will accompany the party.

\* \* \*

R6858

Trip China 1-5

RX-LN4 0042 GMT 05/01/87

ZCZC DAL0006 BJB1655

DD NYK

.BEIJING (UNDP) 5/1 900

010 KAVANAGH YOUR 13828. AMBASSADOR O'BRIEN CONTACTED AND HE INVITES  
YOU TO DINNER ON SUNDAY, 10 MAY, AT 7.30

(KULESSA UNDEVPRO BEIJING)

COL CKD

=05010047

NNNN

Elapsed time 00:00:26

PRINTED AT 0042 GMT 05/01/87

R6612

RX-LN4 0028 GMT 04/30/87

ZCZC DAL4405 MIR2444

SS BJG NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 29 2255 GMT

*Trip China*

13827 ATTN KULESSA - CONFIDENTIAL -

REYR TELEPHONE CALL THIS AM.

(AAA) WE EXPECT TO RECEIVE SOON FROM CHINESE PERMANENT MISSION IN NEW YORK FURTHER OFFICIAL INDICATION OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR SECGEN'S PROGRAMME. (BBB) IN ABOVE CONNECTION FOR EXAMPLE, AND FOR YOUR INFORMATION, WE HAVE INDICATED TO PERMANENT MISSION SECGEN'S PREFERENCE TO HAVE HIS PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER REPEAT AFTER ALL SUBSTANTIVE MEETINGS CONCLUDED. (CCC) YOU WILL WISH TO KNOW, IN ANSWER TO YOUR ENQUIRY, THAT THE SECGEN, AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE, PREFERS NOT TO LIMIT OR RESTRICT IN ANY WAY THE PRESS ATTENDANCE AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCES (DDD) REGARDING ATTENDANCE AT OFFICIAL MEETINGS, CHINESE AUTHORITIES WILL NO DOUBT LET US KNOW IF LIMITS APPLY TO NUMBERS OF UN PERSONNEL WHO WOULD ACCOMPANY SECGEN ON PARTICULAR OCCASIONS. IN THAT EVENT, SECGEN WILL SELECT HIS TEAM. WHERE NO STRICT LIMITS APPLY THERE IS NO OBJECTION HERE TO YOUR ATTENDING. INDEED QUITE THE CONTRARY. EEE FOR YOUR INFORMATION, SHOULD CHINESE MISSION SUGGEST VISIT TO UNDP OFFICES ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON WITH RECEPTION AS YOU DESCRIBED, THIS LIKELY TO BE WELL RECEIVED HERE. OUR STRONG PREFERENCE IS FOR LOW KEY IYP EVENT. SECGEN AND MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR VERY MUCH APPRECIATED YR OFFER HOSPITALITY SUNDAY EVENING BUT, AS PROGRAMME APPEARS AT PRESENT, THEY WOULD PREFER TO SPEND ENTIRE EVENING PRIVATELY.

CONFIDENT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND. REGARDS KAVANAGH

COL CKD

JPK/ACB 3802 A4636 KUT

=04300035

NNNN

Elapsed time 00:02:42

PRINTED AT 0031 GMT 04/30/87

M6398

TX-LN3 0024 GMT 04/30/87  
ZCZC MIR2444  
SS BJG NYK  
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 29 2255 GMT

*Trip China*

13827 ATTN KULESSA - CONFIDENTIAL -

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AAA WE EXPECT TO RECEIVE SOON FROM CHINESE PERMANENT MISSION IN NEW YORK FURTHER OFFICIAL INDICATION OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR SECGEN'S PROGRAMME. BBB IN ABOVE CONNECTION FOR EXAMPLE, AND FOR YOUR INFORMATION, WE HAVE INDICATED TO PERMANENT MISSION SECGEN'S PREFERENCE TO HAVE HIS PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER REPEAT AFTER ALL SUBSTANTIVE MEETINGS CONCLUDED. CCC YOU WILL WISH TO KNOW, IN ANSWER TO YOUR ENQUIRY, THAT THE SECGEN, AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE, PREFERS NOT TO LIMIT OR RESTRICT IN ANY WAY THE PRESS ATTENDANCE AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCES DDD REGARDING ATTENDANCE AT OFFICIAL MEETINGS, CHINESE AUTHORITIES WILL NO DOUBT LET US KNOW IF LIMITS APPLY TO NUMBERS OF UN PERSONNEL WHO WOULD ACCOMPANY SECGEN ON PARTICULAR OCCASIONS. IN THAT EVENT, SECGEN WILL SELECT HIS TEAM. WHERE NO STRICT LIMITS APPLY THERE IS NO OBJECTION HERE TO YOUR ATTENDING. INDEED QUITE THE CONTRARY. EEE FOR YOUR INFORMATION, SHOULD CHINESE MISSION SUGGEST VISIT TO UNDP OFFICES ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON WITH RECEPTION AS YOU DESCRIBED, THIS LIKELY TO BE WELL RECEIVED HERE. OUR STRONG PREFERENCE IS FOR LOW KEY IYP EVENT. SECGEN AND MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR VERY MUCH APPRECIATED YR OFFER HOSPITALITY SUNDAY EVENING BUT, AS PROGRAMME APPEARS AT PRESENT, THEY WOULD PREFER TO SPEND ENTIRE EVENING PRIVATELY. CONFIDENT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND. REGARDS KAVANAGH  
COL CKD  
JPK/ACB 3802 A4636 KUT

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Elapsed time 00:00:51

PRINTED AT 0025 GMT 04/30/87

Trip China

M6399

TX-LN3 0025 GMT 04/30/87  
ZCZC MIR2445  
SS BJG NYK  
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 29 2255 GMT

13828 ATTN KULESSA - CONFIDENTIAL -

MOST GRATEFUL YOU ENQUIRE OF AMBASSADOR O'BROIN  
IF IT WOULD BE SUITABLE FOR HIM WERE I TO CALL BY TO  
SEE HIM ON SUNDAY EVENING, 10 MAY. AS YOU CAN SEE, THERE MAY  
WELL BE SOME RESPITE IN PROGRAMME AT THAT TIME. MANY THANKS.  
REGARDS KAVANAGH  
COL CKD  
JPK/ACB 3802 A4637 KUT

NNNN

NNNN

Elapsed time 00:00:13

PRINTED AT 0026 GMT 04/30/87

TO  
AMr. Alvaro de Soto  
Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General

DATE 27 April 1987

REFERENCE

HR. GH  
SC DEFROM.  
DEJoe Sills  
Associate Spokesman for the Secretary-GeneralSUBJECT.  
OBJET:Press arrangements for Secretary-General's trip to Asia1. China

I have discussed press arrangements with Mr. Wang of the Chinese Mission, informing him of our desire to have the Secretary-General meet the press in Beijing following the substantive talks. He told me they would make the necessary arrangements. I have informed Kulesa (UNDP).

2. Mongolia

I have discussed the matter of a meeting with the press with Ambassador Nyamdoo, suggesting to him that it could be held at the airport immediately prior to the Secretary-General's departure. He is checking with Ulan Bator on this. I have informed Litoukhin (UNDP).

3. Japan

Due to the nature and brevity of this visit, a formal meeting with the press would not seem to be called for. I propose that we play this by ear; if, following the talks, the Secretary-General felt it were desirable to answer a few questions informally, it could be done at the airport, though not as a formal press conference.

4. Hawaii

I will be working closely with the staff of the East-West Center to arrange for press coverage of the Secretary-General's speech. At this time, no further press activities are contemplated.

cc. J.P. Kavanagh ✓

R0908

RX-LN4 0228 GMT 04/25/87

ZCZC DAL3690 MIR1976

SS LIS NYK

NEWYORK (UNNY) 24 2311Z.

13341 MR. HERNAN ESCUDERO, UNIC DIRECTOR, LISBON.

FOR PICCO.

1. WE HAVE RECEIVED TO-DAY FROM THE CHINESE PERMANENT  
MISSION THE FOLLOWING TENTATIVE PROGRAMME FOR  
SECOEN'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHINA:

QUOTE

TENTATIVE ITINERARY FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT IN CHINA  
(TO BE DISCUSSED WITH UN OFFICIAL)

MAY 9 (SATURDAY)

10:30 A.M. OFFICIAL TALKS WITH STATE COUNCILLOR AND FOREIGN MINISTER  
WU XUEQIAN

MRS. DE CUELLAR VISITS DA GUAN YUAN GARDEN

AFTERNOON CONTINUED TALKS (IF REQUIRED)

MRS. DE CUELLAR VISITS CHINA NATIONAL CHILDREN'E CENTRE

7:00 P.M. WELCOME DINNER AT THE GREAT HALL OF THE PEOPLE HOSTED BY  
FOREIGN MINISTER WU XUEQIAN (WITH FORMAL SPEECHES OF THE  
TWO SIDES)

MAY 10 (SUNDAY)

10:00 A.M. SECRETARY-GENERAL AND MRS. DE CUELLAR VISIT BEIJING JADE  
ART WORKSHOP



AFTERNOON SECRETARY-GENERAL HOLDS A PRESS CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY  
CHINESE AND FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

MRS. DE CUELLAR GOES SHOPPING IF INTERESTED

IN THE MORNING OF THE 10TH OR 11TH, SECRETARY-GENERAL WILL MEET WITH  
CHINESE LEADERS (THE EXACT TIME TO BE ARRANGED)

MAY 11 (MONDAY)

12:00 NOON LEAVE BEIJING FOR XIAN

AFTERNOON VISIT THE SITE OF TERRA-COTTA LEGIONS OF EMPEROR QIN SHI  
HUANG AND SHANXI PROVINCIAL MUSEUM (OR A TEXTILE MILL)

EVENING DINNER HOSTED BY LEADING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF THE  
PROVINCE (TOAST)

MAY 12 (TUESDAY)

3:00 P.M. LEAVE XIAN FOR GUILIN

EVENING DINNER HOSTED BY LEADING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF GUANGXI  
ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION (TOAST)

MAY 13 (WEDNESDAY)

VISIT, SIGHTSEEING AND CRUISING ON LIJIANG RIVER

MAY 14 (THURSDAY)

11:00 A.M. LEAVE GUILIN FOR BEIJING

3:00 P.M. LEAVE BEIJING FOR MONGOLIA

UNQUOTE.

ON THE EVENING OF FRIDAY 8 MAY AND TRANSFER  
IMMEDIATELY TO RESIDENCE. ALSO ON 17 MAY, HE WILL  
TRANSIT THROUGH BEIJING FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS EN  
ROUTE TO TOKYO.

3. CHINESE MISSION ADDS THAT THE QUOTE LEADERS  
UNQUOTE REFERRED TO IN THE MORNING OF 10 OR 11 MAY  
WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY BE DENGXIAOPING AND ZHAO  
ZIYANG.

4. IN ADDITION, SEC GEN WHILE IN BEIJING WOULD PRESENT A MEDAL TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE.
5. PLEASE NOTE IT IS APPARENTLY NO LONGER THE PRACTICE OF CHINESE HOSTS TO OFFER MEMENTOS TO VISITORS. THEY DO HOWEVER RECIPROCATE IN THE EVENT THAT VISITORS INITIATE AN EXCHANGE.
6. NO PRECISE DRESS REQUIREMENTS BEYOND LOUNGE SUIT FOR MORE FORMAL OCCASIONS. TRAVEL WITHIN CHINA WILL PROBABLY BE UNDERTAKEN IN CASUAL WEAR.
7. GRATEFUL YOU PLACE THE ABOVE BEFORE SEC GEN. WE SHALL AWAIT HIS DIRECTION. IT MIGHT SEEM APPROPRIATE FOR US TO SEEK CLARIFICATION FROM THE MISSION ON HOSPITALITY TO BE EXTENDED BY PRIME MINISTER. AS YOU SEE, THERE IS NO MENTION IN THE ABOVE TENTATIVE PROGRAMME. IN 1982, THE PRIME MINISTER OFFERED A LUNCHEON. ALSO SEC GEN MAY WISH CALL AT THE UN OFFICES IN BEIJING. REGARDS

(DE SOTO/KAVANAGH)

COL CKD

JPK 3802 FH

#04250235

NNNN

Elapsed time 00:05:48

JPK  
382

M2891

TX-LN2 1453 GMT 04/27/87

ZCZC MAP3712

SS LIS

.NEWYORK (EOSG) 27 1446GMT

SVC/ROD/110 ATTN HERNAN ESCUDERO FOR PICCO.

REOUR TELEX 13341 DATED 24TH, PLEASE READ PARA 2 OF TEXT  
AS FOLLOWS

QUOTE

2. YOU WILL RECALL THAT SECGEN DUE TO ARRIVE BEIJING  
ON THE EVENING OF FRIDAY 8 MAY AND TRANSFER  
IMMEDIATELY TO RESIDENCE. ALSO ON 17 MAY, HE WILL  
TRANSIT THROUGH BEIJING FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS EN  
ROUTE TO TOKYO.

UNQUOTE

REGRET INCONVENIENCE. REGARDS

(DE SOTO/ KAVANAGH)

COL CKD

NNNN

Elapsed time 00:00:16

PRINTED AT 1454 GMT 04/27/87

M5416

TX-LN3 0109 GMT 04/25/87

ZCZC MIR1954

SS BJJ

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 24 2129Z

13268-04 FOR KULESSA CONFIDENTIAL

THANKS YOUR CABLE OF TODAY'S DATE.

PRIMO INFORMATION REQUESTED ALREADY CONVEYED SOME  
TIME AGO TO PERMANENT MISSION IN NEW YORK. THEY HAVE  
RELAYED IT TO BEIJING.

SECUNDO SEC-GEN WOULD WISH US TO CONVEY HIS KIND  
REGARDS TO AMB AND MRS. VILLARAN. HOWEVER, WE WILL BE  
UNABLE TO ASSESS POSSIBILITY OF REQUESTED PRIVATE  
MEETING BEFORE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT IS  
FINALIZED. SHALL REVERT IN DUE COURSE.  
REGARDS,

DE SOTO

COL CKD

JPK/JFH 3802 INT

NNNN

NNNN

Elapsed time 00:00:19

PRINTED AT 0109 GMT 04/25/87

*Trip Change*

JPK/jfh CC: SG

File:

Xref:

b/f :

VE/ID/GP/FF/IM

24/04/87

CONFIDENTIAL

JPK/jfh

EOSG

3802

5031

BEIJING FOR KULESSA

THANKS YOUR CABLE OF TODAY'S DATE.

PRIMO INFORMATION REQUESTED ALREADY CONVEYED SOME  
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SECUNDO SEC-GEN WOULD WISH US TO CONVEY HIS KIND  
REGARDS TO AMB AND MRS. VILLARAN. HOWEVER, WE WILL BE  
UNABLE TO ASSESS POSSIBILITY OF REQUESTED PRIVATE  
MEETING BEFORE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT IS  
FINALIZED. SHALL REVERT IN DUE COURSE.

REGARDS,

DE SOTO

NNNN

A. de Soto, Exec.Assist to SG

NNNN

ZCZC MAS0962 BJC1548

SS NYK

.BEIJING (UNDP) 24/4 1731

007 CONFIDENTIAL DE SOTO RE SEC-GEN'S VISIT. PRIMO M/FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
REQUESTING SERIAL NUMBERS OF FIREARMS AND NUMBER ROUNDS AMMUNITION  
CARRIED BY MESSRS. HRUSOVSKY AND STUART.

SECUNDO PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR AND MRS. VILLARAN WOULD LIKE HAVE SHORT  
PRIVATE MEETING WITH SEC-GEN.

(KULESSA UNDEVPRO BEIJING)

COL CKD

ALT RTD FM DAL

=04240855

NNNN

24/4  
JPK  
Pls advise w. H & S for pri-  
On secunso pls say-  
will depend on lat-  
allowed by official schedule  
which we still don't have.

R5938

Trip China

RX-LN4 0846 GMT 04/23/87

ZCZC DAL3505 BJ01534

DD NYK

BEIJING (UNDP) 23/4 1643

006 DE SOTO YOUR 12952-04 SEC-GEN'S VISIT. MY DIRECT OFFICE NUMBER  
52-3316, HOME 52-3245, UPADHYAY, DIRECT OFFICE 52-3358, HOME  
52-3612. YOUR 6017, PARA CCC S-O'S SPOKESMAN HAS NOT YET CONTACTED US  
RE HIS REQUIREMENTS AND EYE DID NOT SUCCEED MEETING MR. SILLS DURING  
MY VISIT. GRATEFUL YOUR ASKING HIM TO SPECIFY NEEDS  
(KULESSA UNDEVPRO BEIJING)

COL CKD

=04230850

NNNN

Elapsed time 00:00:49

PRINTED AT 0847 GMT 04/23/87

16 April 1987

On Friday, 24 April, the Secretary-General and ACC members would be received in audience by His Holiness Pope John Paul II. That afternoon, the Secretary-General would attend a ceremony at the Centro Italiano di Solidarietà, where he would receive the International Prize "Progetto-Uomo".

On Saturday, 25 April, the Secretary-General would leave for Lisbon for an official visit to Portugal beginning on Monday, 27 April. During that visit, Mr. Perez de Cuellar would meet with Portuguese leaders and receive an honorary degree on Wednesday, 29 April, from the University of Coimbra. The Secretary-General would return to New York on Thursday, 30 April, the Spokesman said. (Press Release SG/T/1427)

Mr. Giuliani then announced that in May the Secretary-General would pay official visits to China and Mongolia, as well as make a brief visit to Japan. He would leave New York on Wednesday, 6 May, arriving in China on Friday, 8 May, for talks with Chinese leaders and travel around the country. On Thursday, 14 May, he would proceed to Ulan Bator to meet with Mongolian leaders, leaving Mongolia on Sunday, 17 May.

En route back to New York, where he would arrive on 21 May, the Secretary-General would make a brief visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government. (Press Release SG/T/1428)

Mr. Giuliani then read out the following statement, attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General:

"The Secretary-General has followed with great interest reports on the recent talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on a number of arms limitation and disarmament issues. He is encouraged by the apparent determination to reach an agreement on intermediate range missiles in Europe and to continue the discussions on other types of nuclear missiles and weapons.

"The Secretary-General believes that such an agreement would have a most positive impact on negotiations on other arms limitation and disarmament issues both within and outside the framework of the United Nations." (Press Release SG/SM/3990)

Regarding the Secretary-General's appointments for today, Mr. Giuliani said that at noon, Mr. Perez de Cuellar was meeting with the Permanent Representative of the Soviet Union, Aleksandr Belonogov, at the Ambassador's request. At 12:30 p.m., he was scheduled to meet with the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia, Jaroslav Cesar, at the latter's request. At 1:15 p.m., the Secretary-General would attend a luncheon given by the Security Council President, Boris Tsvetkov of Bulgaria. At 3:30 p.m., he would meet with the Permanent Representative of Ghana, James Victor Gbeho, at the Ambassador's request, and at 4 p.m., would attend a meeting of donor countries to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

Mr. Giuliani reminded correspondents of the briefing at 1 p.m. today by World Bank officials.

A number of questions at today's briefing concerned the appointment of a new Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities

(more)



# **United Nations**

## **Press Release**

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1428  
16 April 1987

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**SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PAY OFFICIAL VISITS TO CHINA**  
**AND MONGOLIA, AND MAKE BRIEF VISIT TO JAPAN**

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will pay official visits to China and Mongolia during the month of May.

He will depart New York on Wednesday, 6 May, and arrive in China on Friday, 8 May. He will have talks with Chinese leaders and undertake some travel within the country. On 14 May, he will proceed to Ulan Bator, where he will meet with Mongolian leaders. He will depart Mongolia on Sunday, 17 May.

En route to Headquarters, the Secretary-General will make a brief visit to Tokyo, at the invitation of the Japanese Government. He will arrive back at Headquarters on Thursday, 21 May.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Tip Chave*

21 April 1987

Yusuf,

We have yet to receive from the Chinese side a draft programme for the Secretary-General's visit to the PRC and are therefore unable to identify all the speaking engagements in China. Nonetheless, it has all along been clear that the major speaking engagement would be the formal set-piece toast at the principal meal in Beijing -- probably a state dinner in the Great Hall. I wonder if you could let me have a draft of that speech by say this day week, Tuesday, 28 April. (N.B. It is now our hosts' intention to begin the visit in Beijing.)

Regarding Mongolia, we have yet to finalize the programme, but I am enclosing herewith the latest informal outline. The principal speaking engagement will be at the Prime Minister's dinner on Friday, 15 May. Additionally, the Secretary-General will have to deliver remarks at the Foreign Minister's reception for Government dignitaries and the diplomatic corps earlier that day. I wonder if you could also drum up drafts for these two occasions.

Many thanks,

A. de Soto

POLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN  
News Agencies on Current Political Issues

16 April 1987, 4.30 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS: Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said today that he is "encouraged by the apparent determination to reach agreement on intermediate-range missiles in Europe and to continue the discussions on other types of nuclear missiles and weapons." (REUTER, AFP, TASS - New York)

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar may shortly tour Egypt, Syria, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia in order to intensify efforts for convening an international conference on the Middle East. (TANJUG - Cairo)

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will arrive in China on 8 May for an official visit. In an Asian tour, he will also visit Mongolia between 14-17 May, and on his way back he will make a stopover in Tokyo. (AFP - New York)

SOUTH AFRICA: Archbishop Desmond Tutu and 46 clergy of his Anglican Church today challenged emergency laws in an open letter to South Africa's President demanding an end to detention without trial. "To allow a system of detention without trial to continue is to our mind bad enough, but to forbid all protest against it is to undermine all that is good and decent in our society," they told President Botha. (REUTER, AFP - Cape Town)

Two white schoolboys were injured and a minibus destroyed when an explosion rocked a supermarket car park in northern Natal. (REUTER - Johannesburg)

SOUTHERN AFRICA: The South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO) will set up a permanent office in Moscow, a senior SWAPO official announced. (XINHUA - Moscow)

The 19th session of the Executive Committee of the African Parliamentary Union (APU) ended yesterday in Bamako. The session centered on the search for a solution to the critical situation in southern Africa. Three draft resolutions were worked out to be adopted by the 10th conference of the APU. (TANJUG - Bamako)

MIDDLE EAST: The Lebanese Army command announced today that one of the six crossings over the "green line" which divides east from west Beirut will be opened tomorrow, for the first time since 6 February, 1984. (TANJUG - Beirut)

(OVER)

A bomb, planted under a car parked near a gas station, exploded in east Beirut causing material damage, the Lebanese police announced. (TANJUG - Beirut)

In separate incidents, two Israeli women and a soldier were injured by stones thrown at them today as anti-Israeli protests continued in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, an army spokesman said. (REUTER - Jerusalem)

Rabbi Meir Kahane and several followers today overturned the stalls of Arab merchants selling bread during the Passover holiday in Jerusalem's Old City, police said. (REUTER - Jerusalem)

Israeli authorities arrested today 20 Arab youths in Jerusalem, Israel Radio reported, on charges of inciting the merchants to close their shops and stage a comprehensive strike. (TANJUG - Cairo)

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT: Visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky said today, "It is necessary to take measures to put an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war and promote security for navigation in the Gulf.... The Soviet Union is ready to consult with countries concerned in order to implement these ideas." (REUTER - Kuwait)

SOUTH-EAST ASIA: A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Viet Nam today reaffirmed that the prerequisite for the withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea was to expel the "Pol Pot clique." (XINHUA - Hanoi)

AFGHANISTAN: In an exclusive interview with Xinhua, Fida Mohammad, an Afghan guerrilla commander, predicted that fiercer fighting would take place in the next few months. (XINHUA - Islamabad)

DISARMAMENT: The disarmament talks between US Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet leaders are "very positive," a Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said today. The Soviet Union has made "interesting proposals" on arms reductions and "we hope we in the NATO would soon formulate our own positions and make our response to the Soviets," he said. (XINHUA - The Hague)

\*\*\*\*\*

JPK/jfh

CC: SG

File:

J. Sills

Xref:

b/f : VD/AS/ID/GP/FP/IM

China folder

Trip China

Secretary-General's trip to the Far East

Mr. Giuliani,

On 9 and 10 April respectively, I informed the Chinese and Mongolian Missions that the Secretary-General's spokesman would announce the forthcoming trip to the Far East on Thursday, 16 April. The Japanese Mission has also been informed. This was in line with arrangements agreed with Mr. Sills prior to his departure for Washington, D.C.

As you will be aware, the Chinese authorities jumped the gun and made their own announcement to-day.

In any event, I attach the text of a United Nations announcement, approved by Mr. de Soto, which you might wish to make to-morrow at noon.

J.P. Kavanagh  
15 April 1987

PRESS RELEASE

Secretary-General to pay official visits to China  
and Mongolia as well as a brief visit to Japan.

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The Secretary-General will pay official visits to the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic during the month of May.

He will depart New York on Wednesday, 6 May and arrive in China on Friday, 8 May. He will have talks with Chinese leaders and undertake some travel within the country. On 14 May he will proceed to Ulan Bator, where he will meet with Mongolian leaders. He will depart Mongolia on Sunday, 17 May.

En route to Headquarters, the Secretary-General will make a brief visit to Tokyo, at the invitation of the Japanese Government. He will arrive back at Headquarters on Thursday, 21 May.

16 April 1987

*Chinese Mission informed on 9/4  
Mongolians informed 12/4.*

POLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN  
News Agencies on Current Political Issues  
15 April 1987, 9.30 a.m.

\* UN: A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced today that at the invitation of the Chinese Government, Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar will officially visit China from 8 to 14 May. (XINHUA, AFP - Beijing)

Twenty-five UN permanent representatives from North and Latin American countries asked that the UN be involved in the observance of the 500th anniversary of the "discovery of America." (TANJUG - United Nations)

SOUTHERN AFRICA: The death toll rose to five today in South Africa's latest mining accident at Vaal Reefs gold mine, when two injured workers died overnight and rescuers found the body of a missing miner, owners Anglo American Corp. said. (REUTER - Johannesburg)

Rail services to Soweto, South Africa's biggest black township, resumed today after a spate of arson attacks on trains. (REUTER - Johannesburg)

Angola is willing to negotiate a settlement of the problems in southern Africa if Angola's sovereignty is respected and there is no outside interference in its internal affairs, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said yesterday.

A communiqué issued by the Angolan Foreign Ministry, announced that Angola and the US decided last 6 April to resume their official talks. Angolan sources affirmed that the US could play the role of "mediator" between Angola and South Africa but this role should be first viewed in the light of US aid to UNITA forces and must not amount to US interference in Angolan affairs. (XINHUA - AFP - Luanda)

The Philippine Government imposed a ban on Filipinos travelling to South Africa. (TANJUG - Manila)

MIDDLE EAST: Israeli warplanes today flew reconnaissance flights over Sidon, a day after Syrian troops stretched their positions into the south. (UPI, AFP - Beirut)

Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Mequid, commenting on the abrogation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, said that close relations and understanding between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides constituted a major factor in political moves towards peace in the region. (TANJUG - Cairo)

(OVER)

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO:  
A:Mr. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer  
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DATE: 6 April 1987

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

REFERENCE:

FROM:  
DE:Joe Sills, Associate Spokesman  
for the Secretary-GeneralSUBJECT:  
OBJET:Secretary-General's trip to China

1. I met earlier this morning with Mr. Wang of the Chinese mission to discuss press matters during the Secretary-General's trip. I informed him that, following careful consideration by the Spokesman's office, including an analysis of the press representatives who had indicated an interest in accompanying the Secretary-General, we had decided not to request that provisions be made by the Chinese government for press to accompany the Secretary-General. He said that this decision was entirely up to the Secretary-General, and was fine with him.

2. I also indicated to him that we felt it would be useful for the Secretary-General to meet with the press in Beijing, and requested that an hour be set aside for this, and an appropriate site be designated. He stated that he would communicate this request to his government. Once again, he said this is entirely up to the Secretary-General, and that they would be happy to facilitate his wishes. (Unfortunately, I failed to suggest to him that the meeting with the press should be following his talks, so that he could report on them to the press. I have left a call with Mr. Wang's office to add this point.)

3. For your information, Mr. Wang told me that he would be in touch with you and Alvaro to relay a proposed change in the itinerary which would have the trip begin with the talks in Beijing, followed by the travel to Guilin and Xi'an.

JPK  
This is somewhat  
warning.  
7/4



JH/acb  
10 April 1987

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
(China)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours from GMT</u>	<u>Airline &amp; Flt. Number</u>	<u>Equipmt</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Wed. 6 May	LV: New York (JFK)	1200	-4	AA 17	747	0
Wed. 6 May	ARR: San Francisco (Fairmont Hotel)	1453	-7			
Thur. 7 May	LV: San Francisco	1405	-7	CA 982	747	Shanghai 1
Fri. 8 May	ARR: Beijing (Government House)	2150	+9			
Sat. 9 May	)					
Sun. 10 May	)					
Mon. 11 May	)					
Tues. 12 May	)					
Wed. 13 May	)					
Thur. 14 May	LV: Beijing	1500	+9	Mongolian Govt. Aircraft		
	ARR: Ulan Bator (Overnight)	1730	+9			
Fri. 15 May	Ulan Bator					
Sat. 16 May	Ulan Bator					
Sun. 17 May	LV: Ulan Bator	1000	+9	Mongolian Govt. Aircraft		
	ARR: Beijing	1230	+9			
Sun. 17 May	LV: Beijing	1440	+9	JL 784	DC107	0
	ARR: Tokyo (overnight)	1830	+9			
Mon. 18 May	LV: Tokyo	1900	+9	NW 10	747	0
	ARR: Honolulu (Koyal Hawaiian Hotel)	0700	-10			
Tues. 19 May	Honolulu					
Wed. 20 May	LV: Honolulu	2220	-10	AA 2	747	Los Angeles 1
Thur. 21 May	ARR: New York (JFK)	1630	-4			

## UNITED NATIONS



## NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer  
A: Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DATE: 6 April 1987

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: Joe Sills, Associate Spokesman  
DE: for the Secretary-General

SUBJECT: Secretary-General's trip to China  
OBJET: Secretary-General's trip to China

1. I met earlier this morning with Mr. Wang of the Chinese mission to discuss press matters during the Secretary-General's trip. I informed him that, following careful consideration by the Spokesman's office, including an analysis of the press representatives who had indicated an interest in accompanying the Secretary-General, we had decided not to request that provisions be made by the Chinese government for press to accompany the Secretary-General. He said that this decision was entirely up to the Secretary-General, and was fine with him.

2. I also indicated to him that we felt it would be useful for the Secretary-General to meet with the press in Beijing, and requested that an hour be set aside for this, and an appropriate site be designated. He stated that he would communicate this request to his government. Once again, he said this is entirely up to the Secretary-General, and that they would be happy to facilitate his wishes. (Unfortunately, I failed to suggest to him that the meeting with the press should be following his talks, so that he could report on them to the press. I have left a call with Mr. Wang's office to add this point.)

3. For your information, Mr. Wang told me that he would be in touch with you and Alvaro to relay a proposed change in the itinerary which would have the trip begin with the talks in Beijing, followed by the travel to Guilin and Xi'an.

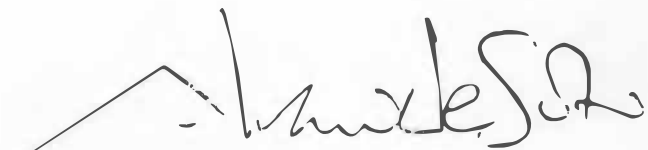
Mr. Wang  
Spoke with  
me on 7/4.  
I reported to  
AS on 8/4.

Note to file

bf ID/GP/FP/IM

China - Mongolia

The Secretary-General has reviewed his travel itinerary for the trip to China and Mongolia and has decided on the attached definitive version, subject, as ever, to unforeseen developments.



Alvaro de Soto  
23 March 1987

cc: Mr. Ahmed  
Mr. Dayal  
Mr. Xie

Mr. Sutterlin  
Mr. Buch  
Mr. Sills  
Ms. Spurlock  
Mr. Hrusovsky  
Mr. Kavanagh  
Ms. Letellier  
Ms. St-Victor  
Ms. Vidal  
Ms. Bonfanti

JH/acb  
20 March 1987

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
(China)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours from GMT</u>	<u>Airline &amp; Flt. Number</u>	<u>Equipmt</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Wed. 6 May	LV: New York (JFK)	1100	-5	UA 25	767	0
Wed. 6 May	ARR: San Francisco (Overnight)	1404	-8			
Thur. 7 May	LV: San Francisco	1405	-8	CA 982	747	0
Fri. 8 May	ARR: Shanghai	1900	+8			
Sat. 9 May	)					
	)					
Sun. 10 May	)					
	) Shanghai/Guilin/Xi'an/Beijing					
Mon. 11 May	)					
	) (Chinese Government Aircraft)					
Tues. 12 May	)					
	)					
Wed. 13 May	)					
Thur. 14 May	LV: Beijing	PM	+8	Mongolian Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Ulan Bator (Overnight)		+8			
Fri. 15 May	Ulan Bator					
Sat. 16 May	Ulan Bator					
Sun. 17 May	LV: Ulan Bator	AM	+8	Mongolian Govt. Aircraft (?)		
	ARR: Beijing		+8			
Sun. 17 May	LV: Beijing	1440	+8	JL 784	DC10	0
	ARR: Tokyo	1830	+9			
Sun. 17 May	LV: Tokyo	2100	+9	UA 830	747	0
	ARR: Honolulu	0900	-10			
Mon. 18 May	Honolulu					
Tues. 19 May	Honolulu					
Wed. 20 May	LV: Honolulu	2100	-10	TW 2	747	St. Louis 1
Thur. 21 May	ARR: New York (JFK)	1331	-5			

file

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no circulation

Trip China  
Xref: UNDP Res Rep

29/4/87

JPK/acb EOSG

3802 5031

UNDEVPRO

CONFIDENTIAL

BEIJING (PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA)

ATTN. KULESSA MOST GRATEFUL YOU ENQUIRE OF AMBASSADOR  
O'BROIN IF IT WOULD BE SUITABLE FOR HIM WERE I TO CALL BY TO  
SEE HIM ON SUNDAY EVENING, 10 MAY. AS YOU CAN SEE, THERE MAY  
WELL BE SOME RESPITE IN PROGRAMME AT THAT TIME. MANY THANKS.  
REGARDS KAVANAGH

J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, EOSG

→ b6 / b7C / AS / ID  
Trip China  
Xref. UNDP Reports

29/4/87

JPK/acb EOSG

3802 5031

UNDEVPRO

CONFIDENTIAL

BEIJING (PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA)

ATTN. KULESSA REYR TELEPHONE CALL THIS AM. AAA WE EXPECT TO RECEIVE SOON FROM CHINESE PERMANENT MISSION IN NEW YORK FURTHER OFFICIAL INDICATION OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR SECGEN'S PROGRAMME. BBB IN ABOVE CONNECTION FOR EXAMPLE, AND FOR YOUR INFORMATION, WE HAVE INDICATED TO PERMANENT MISSION SECGEN'S PREFERENCE TO HAVE HIS PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER REPEAT AFTER ALL SUBSTANTIVE MEETINGS CONCLUDED. CCC YOU WILL WISH TO KNOW, IN ANSWER TO YOUR ENQUIRY, THAT THE SECGEN, AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE, PREFERS NOT TO LIMIT OR RESTRICT IN ANY WAY THE PRESS ATTENDANCE AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCES. DDD REGARDING ATTENDANCE AT OFFICIAL MEETINGS, CHINESE AUTHORITIES WILL NO DOUBT LET US KNOW IF LIMITS APPLY TO NUMBERS OF UN PERSONNEL WHO WOULD ACCOMPANY SECGEN ON PARTICULAR OCCASIONS. IN THAT EVENT, SECGEN WILL SELECT HIS TEAM. WHERE NO STRICT LIMITS APPLY THERE IS NO OBJECTION HERE TO YOUR ATTENDING. INDEED QUITE THE CONTRARY. EEE FOR YOUR INFORMATION, SHOULD CHINESE

J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, EOSG

MISSION SUGGEST VISIT TO UNDP OFFICES ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON WITH  
RECEPTION AS YOU DESCRIBED, THIS LIKELY TO BE WELL RECEIVED  
HERE. OUR STRONG PREFERENCE IS FOR LOW KEY IYP EVENT. SECGEN  
AND MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR VERY MUCH APPRECIATED YR OFFER  
HOSPITALITY SUNDAY EVENING BUT, AS PROGRAMME APPEARS AT  
PRESENT, THEY WOULD PREFER TO SPEND ENTIRE EVENING PRIVATELY.  
CONFIDENT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND. REGARDS KAVANAGH

2/28/85  
K  
R6612

RX-LN4 0028 GMT 04/30/87

ZCZC DAL4405 MIR2444

SS BJG NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 29 2255 GMT

13827 ATTN KULESSA - CONFIDENTIAL -

REYR TELEPHONE CALL THIS AM.

AAA WE EXPECT TO RECEIVE SOON FROM CHINESE PERMANENT MISSION IN NEW YORK FURTHER OFFICIAL INDICATION OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR SECGEN'S PROGRAMME. BBB IN ABOVE CONNECTION FOR EXAMPLE, AND FOR YOUR INFORMATION, WE HAVE INDICATED TO PERMANENT MISSION SECGEN'S PREFERENCE TO HAVE HIS PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER REPEAT AFTER ALL SUBSTANTIVE MEETINGS CONCLUDED. CCC YOU WILL WISH TO KNOW, IN ANSWER TO YOUR ENQUIRY, THAT THE SECGEN, AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE, PREFERS NOT TO LIMIT OR RESTRICT IN ANY WAY THE PRESS ATTENDANCE AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCES DDD REGARDING ATTENDANCE AT OFFICIAL MEETINGS, CHINESE AUTHORITIES WILL NO DOUBT LET US KNOW IF LIMITS APPLY TO NUMBERS OF UN PERSONNEL WHO WOULD ACCOMPANY SECGEN ON PARTICULAR OCCASIONS. IN THAT EVENT, SECGEN WILL SELECT HIS TEAM. WHERE NO STRICT LIMITS APPLY THERE IS NO OBJECTION HERE TO YOUR ATTENDING. INDEED QUITE THE CONTRARY. EEE FOR YOUR INFORMATION, SHOULD CHINESE MISSION SUGGEST VISIT TO UNDP OFFICES ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON WITH RECEPTION AS YOU DESCRIBED. THIS LIKELY TO BE WELL RECEIVED HERE. OUR STRONG PREFERENCE IS FOR LOW KEY IYP EVENT, SECGEN AND MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR VERY MUCH APPRECIATED YR OFFER HOSPITALITY SUNDAY EVENING BUT, AS PROGRAMME APPEARS AT PRESENT, THEY WOULD PREFER TO SPEND ENTIRE EVENING PRIVATELY.



CONFIDENT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND. REGARDS KAVANAGH

COL CKD

JPK/ACB 3802 A4636 KUT

=04300035

NNNN

Elapsed time 00:02:42

PRINTED AT 0031 GMT 04/30/87

UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Alvaro de Soto  
Executive Assistant to the  
Secretary-General

FROM: Andrew J. Joseph  
Assistant Administrator and Director  
Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific

SUBJECT: Official Visit of the Secretary General to  
the People's Republic of China and Mongolia

Date: 23 April 19 87

FILE NO. MON/GEN

SENDER'S TELEPHONE EXTENSION: 5800/5801

*JPK  
Trip China*

*Alvaro*

.... Please refer to your inter-office memorandum of 10 March to  
Mr. William H. Draper III. I enclose herewith briefs on the  
People's Republic of China and Mongolia.

.... P.S. Three more sets are attached.

*Mons,  
pls hold.  
3 more  
copies  
on the  
way.*

JPK/jfh

CC: SG

File: *Trip China*  
Xref: *UNDP*  
b/f : *VD/AS/ID/GP/FP/IM*

22-4

21/04/87

JPK/jfh

EOSG

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MANFRED KULESSA  
UNDEVPRO  
BEIJING

\_\_\_\_\_ RE SEC-GEN'S OFFICIAL VISIT. TRUST  
TYPEWRITER AND OTHER APPROPRIATE ARRANGEMENTS IN HAND.  
GRATEFUL YOU CONFIRM BY RETURN YOUR DIRECT OFFICE AND  
HOME TELEPHONE NUMBERS TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF YOUR  
DEPUTY. PROGRAMME FOR VISIT NOT YET FINALIZED WITH  
GOVT. SHALL CONFIRM WHEN AVAILABLE.

REGARDS,

DE SOTO

NNNN

A. de Soto, Exec.Assist to SG

JPK/jfh

CC: SG

Mr. Sills  
Mr. U: dal  
Mr. Buch

File: ~~Trip Portugal~~  
Xref: ~~Trip Portugal~~  
b/f: VD/AS/ID/GP/FP/IM

24/04/81

JPK/pb

EOSG

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Mr. HERNAN ESCUDERO  
UNIC DIRECTOR  
LISBON

FOR PICCO.

1. WE HAVE RECEIVED TO-DAY FROM THE CHINESE PERMANENT MISSION THE FOLLOWING TENTATIVE PROGRAMME FOR SECGEN'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHINA:

QUOTE (CABLE OPERATOR: PLEASE INSERT FROM AAA TO BBB OF THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT) UNQUOTE

2. YOU WILL RECALL THAT SECGEN DUE TO ARRIVE BEIJING ON THE EVENING OF FRIDAY 8 MAY AND TRANSFER IMMEDIATELY TO RESIDENCE. ALSO ON 17 MAY, HE WILL TRANSIT THROUGH BEIJING FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS EN ROUTE TO TOKYO.
3. CHINESE MISSION ADDS THAT THE QUOTE LEADERS UNQUOTE REFERRED TO IN THE MORNING OF 10 OR 11 MAY WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY BE DEN XIAOPING AND ZHAO ZIYANG.

NNNN

J.P. Kavanagh, Sec.Off., EOSG

24/04/87

JPK/pb

EOSG

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4. IN ADDITION, SEC GEN WHILE IN BEIJING WOULD PRESENT A MEDAL TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE.
5. PLEASE NOTE IT IS APPARENTLY NO LONGER THE PRATICE OF CHINESE HOSTS TO OFFER MEMENTOS TO VISITORS. THEY DO HOWEVER RECIPROCATE IN THE EVENT THAT VISITORS INITIATE AN EXCHANGE.
6. NO PRECISE DRESS REQUIREMENTS BEYOND LOUNGE SUIT FOR MORE FORMAL OCCASIONS. TRAVEL WITHIN CHINA WILL PROBABLY BE UNDERTAKEN IN CASUAL WEAR.
7. GRATEFUL YOU PLACE THE ABOVE BEFORE SEC GEN. WE SHALL AWAIT HIS DIRECTION. IT MIGHT SEEM APPROPRIATE FOR US TO SEEK CLARIFICATION FROM THE MISSION ON HOSPITALITY TO BE EXTENDED BY PRIME MINISTER. AS YOU SEE, THERE IS NO MENTION IN THE ABOVE TENTATIVE PROGRAMME. IN 1982, THE PRIME MINISTER OFFERED A LUNCHEON. ALSO SEC GEN MAY WISH CALL AT THE UN OFFICES IN BEIJING.

NNNN

J.P. Kavanagh, Sec.Off., EOSG

Received from Chinese Mission pm, Fri 24 April.

TENTATIVE ITINERARY FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT IN CHINA

(To be discussed with UN official)

May 9 (Saturday)

- 10:30 a.m. Official talks with State Councillor and Foreign Minister  
Wu Xueqian  
Mrs. De Cuellar visits Da Guan Yuan Garden
- Afternoon Continued talks (if required)  
Mrs. De Cuellar visits China National Children's Centre
- 7:00 p.m. Welcome Dinner at the Great Hall of the People hosted by  
Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian (with formal speeches of the  
two sides)

May 10 (Sunday)

- 10:00 a.m. Secretary-General and Mrs. De Cuellar visit Beijing Jade  
Art Workshop
- Afternoon Secretary-General holds a press conference attended by  
Chinese and foreign journalists  
Mrs. De Cuellar goes shopping if interested

In the morning of the 10th or 11th, Secretary-General will meet with  
Chinese leaders (the exact time to be arranged)

May 11 (Monday)

- 12:00 noon Leave Beijing for Xian
- Afternoon Visit the site of terra-cotta legions of Emperor Qin Shi  
Huang and Shaanxi Provincial Museum (or a textile mill)
- Evening Dinner hosted by leading government officials of the  
Province (toast)

May 12 (Tuesday)

3:00 p.m. Leave Xian for Guilin

Evening Dinner hosted by leading government officials of Guangxi  
Zhuang Autonomous Region (toast)

May 13 (Wednesday)

Visit, sightseeing and cruising on Lijiang River

May 14 (Thursday)

11:00 a.m. Leave Guilin for Beijing

3:00 p.m. Leave Beijing for Mongolia BBB

CLIMATE INFORMATION

	Beijing	Xian	Guilin
Temperature			
Mean Max.	30oC	29oC	30oC
Mean Min.	12oC	13oC	20oC
Relative Humidity	52%	70%	81%

(Orig. 12)

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RX-LN4 0530 GMT 05/09/87

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SS NYK

.BEIJING (UNDP) 9/5 1435

012 DAYAL. FROM KAVANAGH. FOLLOWING ARE ADDRESSES, TEL. NUMBERS FOR  
SECRETARY-GENERAL: 9-11 MAY DIAOYUTAIN STATE GUESTHOUSE, VILLA 12,  
868831, EXTENSIONS 1221 DE SOTO 1224. 11-12 MAY TANGCHENG GUESTHOUSE  
XIAN, TEL. 54171, TELEX 70013 TCH CN. 12-14 MAY RONGHU HOTEL, QUILIN  
VILLA NO. 7, TEL. 3811, EXTENSION 7202, TELEX 48461 GLRHU CN,  
(KULESSA UNDEVPRO BEIJING)

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Elapsed time 00:00:52

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Trip Beijing  
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BEIJING (UNDP) 23/4 1645

*[Signature]*

cc: Mr. Bill  
JGK

000 DE SOTO YOUR 12952-04 SEC-GEN'S VISIT. MY DIRECT OFFICE NUMBER  
52-3316, HOME 52-3245, UPADHYAY. DIRECT OFFICE 52-3358, HOME  
52-3612, YOUR 5017. PARA CCC 3-D'S SPOKESMAN HAS NOT YET CONTACTED US  
RE HIS REQUIREMENTS AND EYE DID NOT SUCCEED MEETING MR. SILLS DURING  
MY VISIT, GRATEFUL YOUR ASKING HIM TO SPECIFY NEEDS  
(KULESSA UNDEVPRO BEIJING)  
OOL CKD

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Elapsed time 00:00:49

PRINTED AT 0847 GMT 04/23/87

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CC: SG

File: *China*

Xref: *Trip China*

→ b/f : VD/AS/ID/GP/FP/IM

21 April 1987

Dear Mr. Zhang,

With reference to your letter of 31 March, I enclose the Secretary-General's response to the questions submitted by the World Affairs Journal of Beijing. I do hope that the journal will have sufficient time to publish the interview before the Secretary-General's arrival in China on 8 May.

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagh  
Second Officer

Mr. Zhang Yuanyuan,  
Second Secretary  
Permanent Mission of the  
People's Republic of China  
to the United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10023

Trip China  
I spoke to Wang to-day.

- confirmed acupuncture
- suggested Mrs Guo + Ostrowski co-ordinate IYP + Ostr brief E086
- confirmed SG dept Bei 14/5 at 15/00; SG arr Bei 17/5 at 13/00.
- cleared announcement for 16 ~~May~~ Apr.
- v. light prog on 9 May.
- He asked for above in writing

9/4/87.

JPK/jfh

CC: SG

File:

Xref:

b/f : VD/AS/ID/GP/FP/IM

9 April 1987

Dear Mr. Wang,

Further to our conversation this morning, I should like to confirm the Secretary-General's intention to arrive in Beijing on Friday, 8 May at 21h50 on board flight no. CA 982 originating in San Francisco. This is in line with the revisions to the outline itinerary which were suggested by your authorities.

As a consequence of the late hour of arrival in Beijing, I trust that the programme for Saturday, 9 May will be light.

In addition, I should like to confirm the Secretary-General's desire to depart Beijing for Ulan Bator on Thursday, 14 May at approximately 15h00. He would intend to arrive in Beijing from Ulan Bator on Sunday, 17 May at approximately 13h00 in good time for his departure at 14h40 bound for Tokyo.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagh  
Second Officer

Mr. Wang Xuexian  
Counsellor  
Permanent Mission of the  
People's Republic of China  
to the United Nations  
New York

Mongolian  
Deputy P. Rep  
informed by  
phone 10/4.