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SECRETARY - GENERAL'S TRIPS - TRIP TO GULF STATES -

21 FEB - 30 APR 1985

RIYADH ; SAUDI ARABIA

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

CONFIDENTIAL (2 ITEMS / DECLASSIFIED)

EL/WG JULY 2006

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1022

BOX 79

FILE 7

ACC.

Trip file: Saudi Arabia
Saudi Arabia 29.

الوفد الدائم لجمهورية
السعودية لدى الأمم المتحدة

OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

RECEIVED

MAY 5

PERMANENT MISSION OF SAUDI ARABIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

April 30th 1985

Excellency,

May I express my warm thanks for the photograph Your Excellency kindly presented me with on your return from your very successful visit to Saudi Arabia. I shall treasure this photograph as a token of sincere friendship from a great Secretary-General and a sincere friend.

It certainly was a privilege to receive Your Excellency in Saudi Arabia. The impression you have left will be remembered for a long time to come. Your sincere and warm personality left its imprint on the image of the U.N. in my country. The high esteem and special consideration with which you were held by His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness the Foreign Minister, and the leaders of Saudi Arabia whom you met, is a great tribute to the United Nations.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my high consideration.

Very sincerely,
P. Shihabi

Samir S. Shihabi
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar,
The Secretary-General of the U.N.,
United Nations,
New York, N.Y. 10017

COPY TAKEN
BY SG'S OFF.

Trip file: Saudi Arabia
Saudi Arabia AS

RECEIVED

APR 22

الوفد الدائم لـ المملكة العربية السعودية
لدى الامم المتحدة
نيويورك

PERMANENT MISSION OF SAUDI ARABIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

UN/SG/124

The Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations presents its compliments to His Excellency, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the honour to transmit herein the text of a cable received from His Royal Highness, Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Your Excellency, the Secretary-General of the United Nations/
New York.

With reference to Your Excellency's cable dated April 12, 1985, informing us of your return to the United Nations Headquarters. It was our pleasure that we met with Your Excellency in the capital of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as we had the chance to exchange points of view on the issues that concern the international community in general and the people of our region in particular.

We would like to extend to Your Excellency our appreciation to what you have extended in efforts towards reaching what may accomplish international peace and security.

And accept Your Excellency my best regards."

Saud Al-Faisal
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia avails itself of
this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances
of its highest consideration.



22 April 1985

رقم الملف: ١٩٨٥
المرفقات:



المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الخارجية

برقية صادرة

١٩٨٥ / ٢٥ / ٩٧

رقم البرقية: ٢٥ / ٩٧
التاريخ: ١٩٨٥ / ٢٥ / ٩٧

نجديّة / الولد بنهيوبرك

نأمل نقل نص البرقية التالية الى معالي الامين العام للأمم
المتحدة قف تبدأ

معالي الامين العام للأمم المتحدة / نيويورك

بالاشارة الى برقية معاليكم المؤرخه في ١٢ ابريل ١٩٨٥م التي
تنبئ من مودتكم الى مقر الأمم المتحدة قف لقد كان من دواعي سرورنا ان
يتم اللقاء بمعاليكم في عاصمه المملكة العربية السعودية مما اتاح لنا
الفرصة لكي نتبادل وجهات النظر فيما يتعلق بالقضايا التي تهم المجتمع
الدولي بصورة عامة وشعوب متطلعتنا بصورة خاصة ، ولكي نبذل معاليكم
بامتناننا لما تبدلونه من جهود مشكوره تجاه التوصل الى مباحثات الأمن
والحلم الدوليين وتقبلوا معاليكم فائق تعاطي قد يعود الفهم وزهر
خارجية المملكة العربية السعودية قف انتهت .

الخارجية



17-4
File: Gulf trip

Saudi Arabia

XRef: Saudi Arabia

b/f: ~~VP/PO/AS/ZHAO/ID~~

FP/JPK/IM

cc 502

15 April 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Upon my return to United Nations Headquarters, I should like to express to you my gratitude for the excellent arrangements that were made for my recent visit to your country. The warm welcome and very kind hospitality your Government extended to me and the members of my party throughout our stay were most appreciated.

As a small token of my esteem and gratitude, I would like you to accept the enclosed photograph.

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

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

His Excellency
Mr. Samir Shihabi
Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia
to the United Nations
New York

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Tap Saudi Arabia

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ETATPTY

HIS EXCELLENCY SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
NEWYORK NY

8702

WE HAVE RECIEVED YOUR MESSAGE WHICH YOU SENT FOLLOWING YOUR RECENT
VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA WE ARE APPRECIATING YUR NOBLE FEELINGS AND
BEST WISHES AND WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR GOOD EFFORTS AND CONTINUOS
ENDEAVORS FOR SAKE OF GETTING KNOWLEDGE OF DEFERENT POINTS
OF VIEW IN ALL IMPORTANT CASES THAT CONFRONT THE WORLD SPECIALLY
THOSE RELATING TO OUR REGION AND TO THE WHOLE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY
WITHOUR BEST WISHES OF SUCCESS, GOOD HEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO
YOUR EXCELLENCY.

FAHD BIN ABDULAZIZ ALSAUD

COL ETATPTY 8702

File: Gulf trip - Saudi Arabia
XRef: Saudi Arabia
b/f: ~~WD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID~~
FP/JPK/IM

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OSG

HIS MAJESTY
KING FAHD IBN ABDUL AZIZ
RIYADH (SAUDI ARABIA)

YOUR MAJESTY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS FOLLOWING MY VISIT TO YOUR COUNTRY I SHOULD LIKE TO CONVEY TO YOU MY MOST SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR THE VERY GRACIOUS HOSPITALITY WHICH WAS EXTENDED TO ME AND TO THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION DURING MY OFFICIAL VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA.

IT WAS A PRIVILEGE TO CALL ON YOU AND TO HAVE AN EXCHANGE VIEWS ON THE MANY IMPORTANT ISSUES BEFORE US TODAY THAT ARE OF SUCH PRESSING CONCERN TO YOUR REGION AND TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. PLEASE ALLOW ME TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SAY HOW DEEPLY I VALUE THE SUPPORT YOU AND YOUR COUNTRY ARE GIVING TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

PLEASE ACCEPT, YOUR MAJESTY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

File: Gulf trip - Saudi Arabia
Xref: ~~Saudi Arabia~~
b/f: VO/EO/AS/ZHAO/LB
FP/JPR/IM

12.iv.85

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OSG

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCE SAUD AL-FAISAL
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF SAUDI ARABIA
RIYADH (SAUDI ARABIA)

YOUR HIGHNESS,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS I SHOULD LIKE
TO THANK YOU MOST SINCERELY FOR THE VERY GRACIOUS HOSPITALITY
WHICH WAS EXTENDED TO ME AND TO THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION
DURING MY RECENT OFFICIAL VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA.

I GREATLY ENJOYED THE DINNER YOU SO KINDLY OFFERED ME,
WHICH WAS TRULY A DELIGHTFUL OCCASION. MAY I ALSO EXPRESS MY
GREAT APPRECIATION FOR THE OPPORTUNITY I HAD THROUGHOUT MY
VISIT TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH YOU ON ISSUES AFFECTING THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST
CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

V. Saoudi Chef de Cabinet

GP/ak

Orig: SG

File: Saudi Arabia

XRef: ~~Tro Saudi Arabia~~

D/I: VD/EO/AS

cc: Mr. Cordovez

Mr. Urquhart

ConfidentialNOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH
THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SAUDI ARABIA

held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
on 31 March 1985 at 10.00 hrs.

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Diego Cordovez
Mr. Brian Urquhart
Mr. Aly Teymour
Mr. Alvaro de Soto
Mr. Samir Sanbar
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

H.E. Prince Saud Al-Faisal
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
Saudi Arabia
The Deputy Minister of Foreign
Affairs of Saudi Arabia
H.E. Mr. Samir Shihabi, Permanent
Representative of Saudi Arabia
to the United Nations
Chef de Cabinet of the Ministry for
Foreign Affairs

The Secretary-General first had a brief private meeting with the Foreign Minister during which he was accompanied by Mr. Diego Cordovez and Mr. Brian Urquhart. The formal meeting started at 10.20 a.m.

The Foreign Minister began his remarks by reaffirming Saudi Arabia's support for the United Nations and for the efforts of the Secretary-General. His country had been particularly active in a number of regional bodies of the United Nations. Of all the problems of the area, the Middle East question remained the focal point.

The Secretary-General said that his visit to the Gulf States was for the purpose of receiving advice from them on the way they saw the different problems of the region. Saudi Arabia, as a key country of the area and a key supporter of the United Nations, was particularly well positioned to offer an assessment of the different problems. The United Nations role was linked to the political support it received from Member States. The greatest problem of the United Nations was the lack of support by the Permanent Members of the Security Council and particularly the two major powers. While a spirit of confrontation still prevailed, there were issues where the two major powers did not have opposing positions: the Iran/Iraq war and the Cyprus question.

Iran/Iraq (extract)
ME (Extract)
Afghan question (extract)

Iran/Iraq

With regard to the war the Secretary-General said that he remained prepared to visit the two countries, but only on condition that he be allowed to discuss all aspects of the matter. Iraq, of course, was prepared to discuss all the issues involved, while Iran had yet to accept such an approach. He outlined the eight-point suggestion which he had sounded out with the two parties only two weeks earlier on 16 March. He recalled that those ideas had been accepted by Iran but not yet by Iraq. The points included the cessation of hostilities while all other measures included in those eight points were to facilitate the achievement of that goal. The Iraqi position was that partial measures would only provide Iran with an opportunity to prepare a new offensive. Iran itself, while accepting the eight-point suggestions, was not prepared to accept a clearcut timetable, for the cessation of hostilities.

The Foreign Minister interjected that Iran still saw the United Nations as an international body and therefore as part of those who had waged war against her. The authorities in Teheran had been able to use the United Nations machinery to support their fighting position. Indeed, Saudi Arabia did not consider itself to be an enemy of Iran. When peace was achieved it should guarantee all legitimate rights of Iran and of Iraq. Unfortunately, so far Iran had insisted on continuing the war. A breakthrough on the military front would only be a harbinger of much turmoil in the area. He speculated on what would have happened if the recent Iranian offensive had been successful.

The position of Iran and Iraq could not be equated. Iraq had accepted all international conditions; they even accepted that a committee be set up to identify the responsibility of the war. What Iraq could not accept was unconditional surrender which would only be secured through a total military victory which Iraq could not hope to secure. Iran was trying to use international organizations to secure what it had been unable to obtain militarily. Iran should be made aware that political gains could not be achieved by such means.

What the international community was prepared to accept was to safeguard the rights of Iran, not its political ambitions. Iraq, for its part, had accepted all international efforts aimed at solving the war and it accepted also the Secretary-General's appeal not to bomb civilian targets even though they knew that this would facilitate the massing of Iranian troops along the border. If Iran was prepared to accept the eight points of the Secretary-General as a step toward a cessation of hostilities than Iraq would also accept them.

The present situation was characterised by the fact that the major attack envisaged by the Teheran leadership had now taken place without, however, the results which Iran had expected. The only hope was that this new fact should change the political will of the Iranian leadership. While Rafsanjani's recent statement did not appear to be different from the old ones, it did contain interesting nuances. He believed that the military situation had affected the Iranian position. Those in Iran who were against the conflict should now be in a position to speak out. Any move by the Secretary-General of the United Nations would have an effect on public opinion and this in itself would help those who were in favour of an end to the war.

The Security Council would be the most appropriate machinery in the context, but it was frustrated by the Permanent Members who had decided to neutralize it. While the major powers appeared to have no convergence of opinion on the issue, other Permanent Members seemed to have taken a different view (UK). If the Security Council abdicated its role of bringing an end to the conflict, what was then left for it to do? He questioned the advisability of looking for a "balanced" approach. The two countries did not seem to share the same responsibility for the continuation of the war. What had happened was a great responsibility for the international community.

In his view it was better to start a new approach with Iran, mainly to take into account all the legitimate rights of Iran without excluding negotiations. Saudi Arabia was not hostile to Iran but if the conflict were to continue, relations could not improve.

The Secretary-General said that his responsibility was to preserve the credibility of his office; it had served as a useful channel of communication, and it should continue to do so. Both sides had expressed confidence in the Secretary-General, and it was hoped that they would continue to do so. It was important to create the conditions where a forum for negotiations could be established. The role of the Secretary-General was to pursue peace and, failing that, to limit the expansion of the war. An expansion of the war would unavoidably contain the danger of a direct intervention of the major powers.

The Foreign Minister said that if the Secretary-General were to go to Iran, he would be in a difficult position to find a real interlocutor; in Iran there was no authority who could be identified as the interlocutor. The real interlocutor in Iran was public opinion, and the position of the leadership was linked to that public opinion. Accordingly, the way to influence the decision-makers in Iran was to influence public opinion.

Referring again to the eight-point paper, the Foreign Minister said that if Iran could be persuaded to indicate (in a document) that after three months of partial measures it would be prepared to enter into negotiations, then everybody would accept to proceed with partial measures. Unfortunately, Iran was not on the verge of accepting such an approach. Somebody whom they respect would have to say to them that they could not continue to insist on impossible positions. A strong stand by the United Nations in this regard would be most useful. He himself was puzzled at the recent position of some Members of the Council, particularly the UK.

The Secretary-General said that his position with regard to the "impossible" condition by Iran had always been that he could not discuss anything which would mean interference in the general affairs of Member States. He had said so clearly to the Iranian authorities. In this regard, he had recalled that the United Nations was a useful forum for face-saving which would permit it to embark on a negotiating process and a cessation of hostilities.

The Foreign Minister responded that impartiality was not useful at this point as it might imply that Iran and Iraq were at the same level. This could not be said as long as Iran continued to insist on an unreasonable position. He speculated the authorities in Teheran were afraid of a visit by the Secretary-General because such a visit would indicate to public opinion that the Government was refusing peace. Public opinion at this point was quite significant in Iran because every family had been touched directly by the war. An important fact of the situation was that a number of civilians were leaving Teheran. He repeated that Iraq would accept the eight points of the Secretary-General if it was sure that it would lead to a settlement.

Mr. Cordovez said that there was a way of influencing opinions in Iran, and the use of chemical weapons had affected it. The halting of the use of such weapons and the definition of the aggressor, would indeed affect public opinion in Iran, and he wondered whether the countries of the area could do something about those two matters.

The Foreign Minister recalled that some proposals of the past had included the setting up of a committee to define the aggressor. He implied that such a possibility could be considered if it would bring about a cessation of the war in the Gulf. In his view, however, there was no decision-making machinery in Teheran that could take a decision to stop the war. They would only be convinced if they realized that they could not pursue their own objective.

Mr. Cordovez interjected that perceptions of reality were different and that the Iranians believed that the recent military offensive had been successful.

The Foreign Minister maintained that despite Iranian verbal positions, the military situation had affected them. As for what might happen next he felt that Iran might consider attacking another country, and Iraq might consider making a serious incursion into Iran. Perhaps the Security Council should be seized of the matter again and see what could be done to implement its past resolutions. It might even call for implementation of some particular measures.

The Secretary-General wondered whether an action of the Council in that form would be counterproductive; if any other country were to be attacked, he felt that the United Nations should take a strong stand.

Reflecting on the proceedings of the Security Council in general, the Foreign Minister noted that there appeared to be a non-Member of the Council who had a veto in it (Israel). He expressed concern at the authority of the United States in the Council, even on issues which could well be considered humanitarian. His Government was still puzzled by the decisions of the U.S. Government to take a stand in favour of occupation of a foreign land by foreign troops. Indeed, with regard to the Middle East the United Nations had gotten into a vicious circle.

The Secretary-General noted that it would indeed be welcome if on the occasion of the 40th anniversary the two states would agree to a collective security system as provided for by the Charter.

The Foreign Minister asked how many Heads of State were expected for that celebration.

The Secretary-General said he would expect at least the Heads of State of Security Council Members. It would be hoped that they would agree on a common position on some key issues.

The Foreign Minister agreed that this was an excellent opportunity which should be well prepared.

Mr. Urquhart interjected that the whole idea of a collective security system should be taken up seriously, as peace should have priority over national interest.

The Secretary-General noted that the non-aligned Members of the Council could prepare a text and could try to convince the Permanent Members to agree on a joint wording.

The Foreign Minister concurred that the non-aligned could formulate a joint position provided there were some assurances that a text of this nature would be taken into consideration by the major countries.

Returning to the Middle East, the Foreign Minister said that the Security Council discussion could take place at the time of the General Assembly session. The recent PLO/Jordanian move was aimed at accommodating the position of the United States.

The Secretary-General then referred to the expiring mandate of UNIFIL and to the forthcoming visit of Mr. Urquhart to the area.

Mr. Urquhart illustrated the position of the Lebanese authorities with regard to UNIFIL and that of the Israeli Government. In his view, any attempt by Israel to remain an IDF presence in southern Lebanon would lead to no solution. A total withdrawal would at least have a chance of success. The Israelis were embarked on a totally unrealistic operation, as it was impossible to estimate the realities of southern Lebanon on the ground following a withdrawal. In his view, the Syrians were not interested in a situation where chaos prevailed in southern Lebanon if the IDF withdrew.

The Foreign Minister noted that the Syrian position was reflected in the Lebanese letter on the future of UNIFIL. In his view, Syria's intention was that of disbanding the militias in Lebanon and strengthening the Lebanese army in the south, which was the only area where the Lebanese army could operate as such.

Mr. Urquhart noted that it was a mistake of the Israelis not to accept the Lebanese army and UNIFIL co-operating in the whole of the south.

The Foreign Minister hoped that the mandate of UNIFIL could be enlarged, but Mr. Urquhart expressed his scepticism that it was the intention of the United States to do so.

The Foreign Minister speculated that the US might eventually be interested in an enlargement of the UNIFIL role as a compromise at the expense of the Lebanese army and the SLA. He felt that the instability in Southern Lebanon could justify its influence there.

Mr. Urquhart and the Secretary-General then reverted to the issue of an international conference on the Middle East.

The Secretary-General said that the position of the different countries on the conference had not changed.

The Foreign Minister hoped that the discussion on the Middle East could take place in the General Assembly between the major powers.

In reply to a question, the Secretary-General noted that Washington was very cautious about the use of any international forum. On the other hand, he, as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, would not like the international community to resign itself to the presence of Israel on the West Bank, in the Gaza and on the Golan. The forthcoming Security Council session should offer an opportunity for major countries to debate the matter. He recalled that so many proposals and documents had been put on the table and they could be discussed under a Security Council framework.

The Foreign Minister expressed scepticism at the possibility of going that far at an early stage. He repeated the regret of his Government on the United States stand of the issue of the Middle East, particularly since the recent PLO/Jordanian agreement was a way of pleasing Washington. If the United States insisted in asking questions on the meaning of the agreement, similar questions should be asked of Israel with regard to their position. If it was legitimate to ask the PLO, if it accepted resolution 242, one should legitimately ask Israel if it still accepted resolution 242 after annexing the Golan and turning two-thirds of the West Bank into part of Greater Jerusalem. The Palestinian position should not be taken with reservations as it had made a great compromise in Amman. As for the Syrians, they would not oppose a negotiated settlement, but they didn't believe it was possible, particularly because the United Nations and the United States were incapable of exercising pressure on Israel. However, if Damascus was sure that a negotiated settlement was possible, then it would accept some kind of Geneva negotiation.

Afghanistan

On Afghanistan the Secretary-General said that a new round of discussions would not be possible in May; June might be a possibility if proper preparations were made.

Mr. Cordovez said that the last year negotiations had focused mainly on the issue of withdrawal and that of non-interference. In his view, the issue of withdrawal would solve the whole question of the Government in Kabul. What was impossible was to have an understanding on the general question before a withdrawal. He felt that there was some kind of automatic connection between a withdrawal and the entire situation. In fact self-determination would ensue, and with it, the question of the regime in Kabul would be dealt with.

The Foreign Minister referred to the contact between the Soviet Union and the former King of Afghanistan and some resistance leaders.

Mr. Cordovez made only few comments about information he had about such contacts in 1983. In his view, the major problem remained the Pakistani/Soviet mistrust. The Moscow position remained that Pakistan would not allow interference to stop because of United States and Saudi Arabian support. Of course that support was not incompatible with a support for the negotiating process.

The Foreign Minister said that in the view of his Government Afghanistan had always had close contact with the Soviet Union. The matter of relations between Kabul and Moscow was not an issue, but Saudi Arabia could not accept the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. If the Soviet troops left and Karmal were to remain, his Government would not object to it.

Mr. Cordovez said it was a question of mistrust. One side did not believe that the troops would withdraw and the other was convinced that interference would continue.

The Foreign Minister said that the humanitarian aid of his country to the Afghan refugees would not stop, but he was aware that Pakistan had a problem with the refugees. In fact, Pakistan was now being attacked militarily across the border.

The Secretary-General said that if the Soviet Union wanted to improve relations with China, it might decide to improve relations with Pakistan.

The Foreign Minister repeated that his Government had no intention of favouring the establishment of a government in Kabul which was hostile to Moscow. However, if Moscow was interested in a withdrawal and if it thought that Saudi Arabia had responsibility for the matter, he was prepared to communicate with the Soviet Union through the United Nations. Saudi Arabia was prepared to remove the perception that the Soviet Union had of its involvement in the matter either through the United Nations or any other source.

There followed a brief discussion on the "Soviet shadow negotiator". In a reply to a question about a possibility of establishing a government in exile in Saudi Arabia, the Foreign Minister said that his Government did not favour the holding of a Loya jirga in Saudi Arabia.

Kampuchea

Turning to Kampuchea, the Secretary-General briefly outlined the result of his recent visit to the area and made the point that it was again a matter of relations between China and the USSR, which played a major role on that issue.

Cyprus

On Cyprus, the Secretary-General, upon request, outlined his recent efforts and in particular made the point that the documentation should be accepted by both sides if another opportunity was not to be lost.

The Foreign Minister said that before the New York summit the Cyprus Government had asked the Saudi's help on this matter.

* * * * *

PS: In the afternoon of the same day, the Deputy Foreign Minister and Ambassador Shihabi met with Mr. Cordovez and Mr. Picco to discuss the issue of Afghanistan in more detail. Mr. El-Mansur made clear that while the humanitarian and financial assistance to the Afghan mujahedin would continue, his Government would take the same position on the negotiations as taken by the Government of Pakistan. The same would apply to the results of those negotiations.

NATIONS UNIES



UNITED NATIONS 85 MAR 28 17 08

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

For use of Drafter:

Date: 28 March 1985	Drafter's Name: M. Noll-Wagenfeld/do	Authorized by: Mr. K.F. WATKINS	Department: Human Rights
Extension: 3375	Allocation No.:	Registry File No.: FILE NO 6/80 215(1)	
Room No.: D-318			

For use of Cable service only:

Priority	Class	Allocation	Wordage	Date	Time	Via, etc.	Comments	Operator

Priority

Address:

UNATIONS

NEW YORK

Trip Saudi Arabia

GVA01271

Serial Number

TEXT (Typed in capitals and double spaced)

CONFIDENTIAL

(7 PAGES BY FACSIMILE)

HEREDI FROM NOLL-WAGENFELD. PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED BY FACSIMILE,
AS REQUESTED, INFORMATION ON A POSSIBLE GOOD OFFICERS CASE IN
SAUDI-ARABIA IN CONNECTION WITH THE SEC. GEN'S VISIT. THE SECOND
CASE MENTIONED OVER THE PHONE HAS BEEN SOLVED IN THE MEANTIME.
ALSO ENCLOSED IS A LIST WITH THE NAMES OF 38 SO-CALLED POLITICAL
PRISONERS AND AN APPEAL TO FREE SAID ALI MUHSIN. WE HAVE NO MATERIAL
ON BALBEIN, OMAR AND QATAR. RECORDS.

Saudi Arabia

(1) Possible good offices case

Shetty Jayantha (currently at Ruwais Central Prison, Section 4, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia) is an Indian national. In a communication dated 2 January 1984 (13 pages of very bad quality which do not allow transmittal by facsimile) he states that he came to Saudi Arabia to work for an Indian company in 1979, that when a colleague and compatriote of his was found dead in their living quarters, he was deceived and threatened by the Saudi Arabian police to make a false confession, that he was arrested in this connection on 8 April 1980 and continues to be detained in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, without any formal charges and without trial.

The communication was transmitted to the Saudi Arabian Permanent Mission in Geneva on 21 March 1984. No reply has been received. From the Indian Mission was received unofficially the attached confirmation of the facts as described by the alleged victim.

ZYF 324 / 3

p2



Lakshmi Puri

First Secretary.

भारत का स्थायी मिशन
जेनेवा
PERMANENT MISSION OF INDIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICES
8, RUE DU VALAIS
1202 GENEVA
TELEPHONE : 32 00 95

NO: GEN/FMI/CHR/9/84.

July 19, 1984.

Dear Mrs. Wagenfeld,

This is with reference to the communication which you have sent to us in February 1984 in regard to one Mr. Jayantha Shetty, an Indian national, who is presently in Ruwais Central Prison, Section 4, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. I am enclosing a self-explanatory note received from our Embassy in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia for your information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Lakshmi Puri)

Mrs. Meike Noll-Wagenfeld,
Centre for Human Rights,
The United Nations,
Palais des Nations,
1211 Geneva.

Encl: as above.

ZYF 324 - 3

p3

~~2#~~

Shri Jayantha Shetty was recruited through M/s.Tomcat Manpower Exports Ltd., Sharif Chambers, 261, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay to work with M/s.Taylor Plan Catering Co.Ltd., P.B. No.6177, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia as typist-cum-clerk. He came to Saudi Arabia on 24.12.1979. He was housed in the company's camp with 3 other Indians, S/Shri Mariano Francisco Fernandes, Assistant Cook, Prakash Gomes, Head Cook and Ramlal Banwarlal, Driver. He became friendly with Shri Mariano Francisco Fernandes as they were the only two in the room who could speak English.

A few days later Mr. Fernandes advised Mr.Shetty to give up smoking as it was injurious to health and repeated the same on several occasions saying that they were like brothers and hence he was advising him.

On the 1st March, 1980 Shri Fernandes went to the bed of Shri Shetty at midnight while he was asleep and started kissing him repeatedly on his face. Shri Shetty woke up and scolded him and asked him to go back to his bed. Next day early morning Shri Fernandes woke up Shri Shetty and begged his pardon. After a couple of days Shri Fernandes wrote a letter to Shri Shetty in which he again begged pardon for the wrong committed, without specifically mentioning the incident.

On 3rd March 1980 when Shri Shetty left the mess at 10.30 p.m., Shri Fernandes was still cleaning the ceiling of the mess. He did not know when Shri Fernandes

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...2/-

came to the room. At 2.30 a.m. on 4.3.1980, he heard a groaning sound from the direction of Shri Fernandes's bed.

Shri Prakash Gomes, another room-mate went and shook Mr. Fernandes and enquired what the matter was. As there was no reply he sprinkled water on his face. The groaning gradually subsided and finally stopped. Shri Gomes summoned the Supervisor and the Manager of the firm immediately and they took Shri Fernandes to the hospital where he was declared dead. Shri Jayantha Shetty believed the cause of death to be natural death.

On 4th March, 1980 one Mr. Thomas Kurian working in the same firm searched the belongings of late Fernandes and found the above mentioned letter. He handed it over to Shri Shetty and asked him to destroy it. But the latter kept the letter with him.

After a few days when some misunderstanding arose between them, Shri Thomas mentioned about the said letter to the brother of the deceased, who was working at Dhahran Airport and forced him to inform the police which led to the arrest of Mr. Jayantha Shetty on 8.4.1980.

During the investigation, Mr. Shetty was forced, under duress, to give a written statement explaining the incident which took place in the night of 1st March 1980 and also confessing that late Shri Fernandes was pushed by him in anger as a result of which he fell on the cupboard. Thereafter, he was produced before a judge who ordered his transfer to

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Kuwais Jail in Jeddah on 15.4.1980. He was told by the police that he would be detained in jail till the investigation was over. Shri Jayantha Shetty continues to be detained in jail, even after the lapse of 4 years, without any proof of having committed the crime. Shri Shetty was interviewed in the jail by an official of the Indian Embassy in Jeddah on 28.9.1981 and 8.7.1982.

The Saudi Foreign Office was requested by the Indian Embassy in Jeddah on 4.10.1981 to institute thorough enquiries and help in expediting the release of Shri Shetty and reminded them in the matter on 1.11.1981. The Embassy was informed by them in December 1981 that he was detained in jail as he was accused of pushing Mr. Fernandes which led to the latter's death. In response to the Embassy's subsequent requests dated 20.12.1981 and 12.5.1982 to release the innocent Indian, if investigation could not proceed due to lack of evidence, the Foreign Office informed the Embassy that his case was referred to the court for decision. The Embassy had again requested the Foreign Office on 26.5.1982 to intimate the verdict of the judge, if Shri Shetty was tried in the court. But there has been no reply from them in spite of sending reminders.

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Saudi Arabia

- (2) The following list of "detainees and political prisoners" has been received from an organization called Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in Saudi Arabia. It has not been transmitted to the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia, because the communication was unsigned and the organization did not give any address (posted in Syria).

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LIST OF DETAINEES & POLITICAL PRISONERS

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1 - Ali Abu NAJMAH | AL-HASA |
| 2 - Abdullah Mohammad Ali HAREEZ | QATIF |
| 3 - Miss. Mouna Hassan SALAT | QATIF |
| 4 - Abdulameer Ali AL-ZOURI | TAROUT |
| 5 - Bashir Ali ABDULRAHEEM KURAISH, Student - SAFWA | |
| 6 - Saeed Al-Kharas, Engineer | AL-HASA |
| 7 - Jawad Abu-Khamseen | AL-HASA |
| 8 - Mohamad Issa BANAWI, (Detained with his wife and 3 Children) | |
| 9 - Adel Ali HASSAN ALLAMADE (EX-PILOT) SAFWA | |
| 10 - Said Ali HASSAN (Worker | SAFWA |
| 11 - Jafar Ali AL-BANDARI | AWAINIAH |
| 12 - Miss Huriyah Sayyid SAUD | |
| 13 - Abdullah AL-GHADEER | AL-HASA |
| 14 - Mussa AL-OBEIDI | SIDAH |
| 15 - Shaikh Hassan Abou-Khamseen. | |
| 16 - Amin Sayyid HUSSEIN AL-SENIE | QATIF |
| 17 - Yousif AL-SALMAN | AL-HASA |
| 18 - ALI ABDUL-KAREEM AL-MUSLIN | SAFWA |
| 19 - Ali KARM | QATIF |
| 20 - Hassan AL-MUSTAFFA (Worker) | QATIF |
| 21 - Ali Hamid SAIF (Worker) | SAFWA |
| 22 - Abdul-Muhsin Hassan AL-MULLAH | SAFWA (Student) |
| 23 - Hassan Ali Hassan ALABAD | SAFWA |
| 24 - Abdul-Munim Saeed AL-MUSLI | TAROUT |
| 25 - Abdul-Aziz Saeed AL-MUSALI | TAROUT |
| 26 - Ali Hassan ABBAS (Worker) | ARANES |
| 27 - Sheikh Hassan MAKI KHUWAILID | SAFWA |
| 28 - Mohammad Alawi AL-TAHIR (Worker) | ARAMCO |
| 29 - Abdul-Ilah Hussein Al-Saleh | SAFWA - Teacher |
| 30 - Abdul-Wahid AL-FARAJ | AWANIA - Aramco Worker |
| 31 - Zaki Ali AL-HUMAILI (Aramco Worker) | |
| 32 - Abdul-Hadi MARHUN | UM AL-HAMAM |
| 33 - Zaki Abdullah AL-ANMER | |
| 34 - Abdullah Ali AL-HAMAILI | |
| 35 - NASR Hassan ALI Hassan AL-ZAHIR (Aramco Worker) | |
| 36 - Ali Abdul-Karim ALAWI | |
| 37 - Saeed Mohammed AL-NILIR (Aramco Worker) | |

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P

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Saudi Arabia

(3) Appeal on behalf of Said Ali Muhsin

The Centre for Human Rights has received during 1984 more than 100 identical postcards (below) from individuals in the USA, appealing to free Said Ali Muhsin, allegedly imprisoned in Saudi Arabia for political reasons. These postcards have been regularly handled under the so-called "1503 procedure" and copies of samples have been sent to the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia in Geneva. No reply has been received.

U.N. General Secretary
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

11/11/11

**FREE SAID ALI MUHSIN
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS
IN THE SAUDI JAILS**



Said has been subjected to psychological and physical torture since 1980.

Since his arrest Said has not been charged with any crime.

Said is on a hunger strike and his life is in danger.

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NNNN

Trip Saudi Arabia

RECEIVED
MAR 27

INCOMING	
ACTION	
TO	
FILE NO.	
<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION COMPLETED	
INITIALS	

ZCZC DAL5529 RUH251

SS NYK

.RIYADH (UNDP/UN) 27 0900

32 URGENT VIRENDRA DAYAL (CHEF DE CABINET). YOUR T5451-03 PERTAINING
SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT SAUDI ARABIA. AM PLEASED ADVISE ALL
REQUIRED ARRANGEMENTS EFFECTIVELY MADE. PROFOUND REGARDS.

(SOGHAIER, RIYADH)

COL 32 5451-03

=03270953

NNNN

File: Gulf trip

XRef: Saudi Arabia

b/f: ~~EO/AS/ZHAO/ED~~

~~FP/JPK/IM~~

19.iii.85

GP/jk

cc: 3802 Mr. Morse 5037

OSG

MR. ADNAN SOGHAIER

RESREP

UNDEVPRO

RIYADH (SAUDI ARABIA)

I SHOULD LIKE TO INFORM YOU THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WILL PAY AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA FROM 31 MARCH TO 2 APRIL 1985. HE AND HIS PARTY WILL ARRIVE IN RIYADH AT 21.35 HRS. ON 30 MARCH ON SAUDI AIRLINES FLIGHT 058 FROM ROME AND DEPART RIYADH FOR OMAN ON 2 APRIL AT 10.00 ON AN OMANI GOVERNMENT SPECIAL BOEING 727 AIRCRAFT.

I WOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL IF DURING THE TIME OF THE SEC-GEN'S STAY IN RIYADH AN ENGLISH/ARABIC SPEAKING SECRETARY COULD ASSIST HIM AND HIS PARTY. I WOULD ALSO RELY ON YOU TO KINDLY LIAISE WITH SAUDI AUTHORITIES FOR NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING AIRPORT FORMALITIES, GROUND TRANSPORTATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ALL CONCERNED.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION, FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF OFFICIALS ACCOMPANYING THE SEC-GEN DURING HIS VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA.

(CABLE EDITOR INSERT ATTACHED TEXT)

REGARDS,

VIRENDRA DAYAL

CHEF DE CABINET

The Secretary-General

Mr. Diego Cordovez, Under-Secretary-General for Special
Political Affairs

Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special
Political Affairs

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

Mr. Aly Teymour, Chief of Protocol

Mr. Samir Sanbar, Principal Officer, Department of
Information

Mr. Giandomenico Picco, Senior Officer, Executive Office
of the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Harold Stuart, Operations Officer

File: Gulf trip

XRef: Saudi Arabia

b/f:

EO/AS/ZHAO/ID

EP/JPK/IM

18 March 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I should like to confirm that in response to the kind invitation of your Government, the Secretary-General will pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia from 30 March to 2 April 1985.

We would suggest that the Secretary-General arrive in Riyadh from Rome by Saudi Arabian Airlines flight number 058 on 30 March 1985 at 21.35 hrs. and leave Riyadh for Oman on Tuesday, 2 April at approximately 10.00 hrs. on a plane put at his disposal by the Omani authorities. I would hope that these arrangements would be convenient for your authorities.

I should be very grateful if you could kindly provide us, at your early convenience, with a proposed programme for the Secretary-General's stay in your country.

I would also greatly appreciate if clearance of customs and other formalities could be arranged for the Secretary-General and his party. In this connection, please find enclosed a list of the officials who will accompany the Secretary-General in Saudi Arabia.

The Executive Office of the Secretary-General will continue to be in touch with your Mission regarding details of the upcoming visit to your country.

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

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Samir Shihabi
Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia
to the United Nations
New York

22-2

File: SG trip (Gulf States)
Xref: Saudi Arabia
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ID

NOTE FOR THE FILE:

Ref: Gulf trip

1. On 20 February 1985 I met with Ambassador Shihabi of Saudi Arabia for a preliminary discussion of the forthcoming visit of the Secretary-General to his country. The Ambassador felt that the suggested time of arrival, Saturday, 30 March, would be suitable.

2. In his view, the Secretary-General will have a formal meeting with the Foreign Minister. He will then call on the King, and it is possible he will also call on the Crown Prince. There may then be some official luncheon or dinner during which no formal speeches would be made but only off-the-cuff remarks.

3. He then wondered whether the Secretary-General would be visiting other countries. Having heard he would consider going to Oman, Bahrain and Qatar, he indicated that surely he would also like to visit the United Arab Emirates. I believe the UAE invitation will be forthcoming. He then asked whether the Secretary-General would consider visiting Pakistan or, for that matter, the Afghan refugee camps, on humanitarian grounds. I discouraged this line of thinking, and the Ambassador did not insist. He then asked whether the Secretary-General would consider visiting the peacekeeping forces in Syria or Lebanon. It appeared the Ambassador was saying Syria and Lebanon while thinking Iran-Iraq. The matter was left at that.

4. The Ambassador will be in Saudi Arabia in early March and will send us more specific suggestions for a programme.

5. He made an appeal that the Secretary-General not do any fundraising during his visit to Saudi Arabia.

G. Picco

G. Picco/21.ii.85