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b/f: *VD/AS*
cc:
Extract: Mr. Goulding

NOTES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE AUSTRIAN FEDERAL CHANCELLOR

held in Vienna
on 17 June 1987 at 16.50 hours

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Giandomenico Picco
Ms. Joan Anstee

H.E. Dr. Franz Vranitzky
Federal Chancellor of Austria
Mrs. Eva Novotny, Federal
Chancellory
Ambassador Honefeld

The Chancellor raised the issue of the International Drug Conference.

The Secretary-General said that he had appealed for concrete follow-up.

The Chancellor said that organizations in the drug business were threatened by the dealers.

Ms. Anstee mentioned the case of Columbia where 21 out of 24 supreme court members had been killed.

The Chancellor said that wherever somebody was caught, the law enforcement agents had to be moved to another area.

The Secretary-General said that the follow-up mechanism should be established in Vienna.

The Chancellor said that he had met with Gen. Greindl that morning. He wanted to eliminate any shadow lying over his country and Cyprus.

The Secretary-General said that the Swedish decision to withdraw its contingent was irreversible. He was trying to offset it perhaps with larger contingents by countries which were already in the force, since any new contributor would have to be approved by Security Council.

The Chancellor said that Austria was willing to enlarge its contingent.

The Secretary-General said that this would be welcome and asked for some 50 more troops. The UN was studying the possibility of increasing its reimbursement to the troop contributors. He expressed appreciation to Austria for its continuous support.

The Chancellor asked whether the arms control efforts affected the UN.

The Secretary-General replied that an improvement in East-West relations would benefit everybody, but regretted that the Security Council had never addressed this issue.

The Chancellor expressed optimism about the chance of a successful conclusion of the disarmament negotiations on INF.

12/8
Original: The Secretary-General
cc: Mr. Dayal ✓
Mr. Goulding
Mr. Picco
Mr. Feissel

Confidential

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF CYPRUS

*Cyprus question
17 June Vienna*

held in Vienna
on 17 June 1987 at 5:30 p.m.

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

Mr. George Iacovou
Foreign Minister of Cyprus
Chef de Cabinet

1. Mr. Iacovou said that the Cyprus Government had no idea why the Turkish military build-up was taking place. They estimated that there were now 300 Turkish tanks and that the Turkish Forces' fire power had been tripled or quadrupled. As regards the settlers, the Cyprus Government had plenty of evidence from foreigners who had visited northern Cyprus. The situation now was that there was one Turk for every Turkish Cypriot. He had never had any doubt that Cyprus's real negotiations would be with Ankara. But the influx of settlers had made the problem totally different from what it had been in 1974. The situation had changed drastically and the political will of the Turkish Cypriots had been diluted. The Cyprus Government feared that Turkey intended to bring in a total of 200,000 Turks. The Secretary-General asked whether Mr. Iacovou was saying that, altogether, there were 100,000 Turkish military and civilian personnel in the northern part of the island. Mr. Iacovou confirmed that this was so. The Secretary-General said that he had not hesitated to mention this problem in his report to the Security Council.

2. Mr. Iacovou said that he had welcomed the changes in the Secretary-General's report. As regards the settlers, he was considering calling for an independent investigation by the Refugee Subcommittee of the Council of Europe. Fifty-two per cent of the property abandoned by Greek Cypriots in the north had been given to Turkish settlers. His feeling, and that of the Greek political leadership, was that the situation was changing and a new approach was needed, in particular new influence in Ankara. If Ankara had not responded to the Secretary-General on the three hotels, how could we expect it to be more flexible on the larger issues? That was why the Cyprus Government had wanted to bring the larger issues to an international conference. They had to make a point about their priorities. He knew that the Secretary-General understood their importance. For the Cyprus Government they were now an absolute priority and had to be discussed now. They were the large parameters of the Cyprus question at the United Nations. There were also conceptual and practical reasons for giving priority to these issues: the

questions of constitution and territory were inter-related with the three freedoms. Lack of trust made it essential to sort out the question of the three freedoms. The Cyprus Government has determined to pursue an international conference as the necessary procedure. It was not an unrealizable prospect.

3. The Secretary-General said that it was obvious from his report that he shared the Cyprus Government's assessment of the worrying situation in Cyprus. It was a dangerous situation, with the ever-present background risk of an incident resulting from the hostility between Greece and Turkey. The Secretary-General had raised his concern with all five Permanent Members. On the settlers, he did not have direct information and understood why the Cyprus Government might want an independent evaluation. On those issues, the UN and Cyprus were in agreement. As regards the priorities of which Mr. Iacovou had spoken, it was the Greek Cypriots' right to take that view. But in none of the ideas which he had floated had he omitted the questions of troop withdrawal, security and the three freedoms. Withdrawal of Turkish troops was an important objective, as was the withdrawal of other forces from other parts of the Republic. As for an international conference, the Secretary-General was not against the idea, but as the Secretary-General, with a mandate from the Security Council, it was not right for him to give his support to an idea which was espoused by one of the parties but not by the other. If he was specifically mandated by the Security Council or the General Assembly, he would pursue his efforts, as he was doing over a Middle East peace conference. He had nevertheless, without a mandate, approached the Turks and other countries about an international conference. If he received a mandate from the Security Council or the General Assembly, he would start consultations again.

4. Mr. Iacovou said that the Secretary-General could view his mandate in a restricted way or more widely as a methodology on the basis of the Charter. Knowing how the Secretary-General felt, the Greek Cypriots had been consulting about recourse to the General Assembly with a view to including some reference to the international conference in a resolution. He was consulting Cyprus' friends in fifty or sixty countries. The Greek Cypriots had noted the popularity of the idea of an international conference on the Middle East. They also knew that the establishment of an international conference required a lot of work. The Secretary-General said that he would not exclude an international conference but he could not sponsor it. Cypriot diplomacy could easily obtain a mandate for an international conference. But his advice was that this should not be based only on the Non-Aligned Movement but also on the West, lest Cyprus give the impression of working with the Soviet Union. Mr. Iacovou said that the Cypriots would pursue "this", not as an immediate prospect but as a feasible one. As regards the settlers, he would let the Secretary-General have some information in New York. The settlers now had a political party, which was a member of the Turkish Cypriot coalition, as the Secretary-General had stated in his report. The settler problem had become more intractable than that of the troops. The troops could be ordered to leave, but not the settlers. The Greek Cypriots would make a very big campaign on the settlers. They hoped the Secretary-General would come out in favour of an independent enquiry.

5. The Secretary-General said that the settler problem was one of the results of the long delay. The more the Greek Cypriots delayed, the more settlers would come and the more we would all be stuck. The Greek side had to

JPK/jfh

File:

Xref:

b/f :

Trip Vienna (ICDAIT) follow up
cc: SG
AS/ID/GP/PP

22 July 1987

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General has asked me to thank you for your kind letter of 16 July enclosing photographs taken on the occasion of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Vienna last month. He was most appreciative of your thoughtful gesture.

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

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Karl Fischer
Permanent Representative of Austria
to the United Nations
New York


*The Permanent Representative of Austria
to the United Nations*

Y&V
PK
W/c
New York, 16 July 1987

Excency,

Enclosed please find a number of pictures taken on the occasion of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Vienna last month.

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



Karl Fischer
Ambassador

His Excellency
Mr. Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR
Secretary-General
of the United Nations

NEW YORK

Trip Vienna

TOAST FOR LUNCHEON OFFERED BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF AUSTRIA
VIENNA, 17 JUNE 1987

No head -
off the cuff

EXCELLENCIES,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I WISH TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR GENEROUS HOSPITALITY
AND PARTICULARLY FOR YOUR WARM WORDS OF WELCOME.

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE ONCE AGAIN IN VIENNA,
THE CAPITAL CITY OF ONE OF THE UNITED NATIONS' MOST STALWART SUPPORTERS.

- 2 -

AUSTRIA HAS BEEN ACTIVELY INVOLVED
IN THE SHAPING OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THROUGHOUT THE MODERN ERA.
IT WAS ENTIRELY NORMAL THEREFORE,
THAT VERY SOON AFTER THE CONCLUSION
OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE WAR IN HISTORY,
WHICH ENGULFED PRACTICALLY THE ENTIRE WORLD,
AUSTRIA SECURED OBSERVER STATUS
AT THE INFANT UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.
AUSTRIA HAS ENJOYED FULL MEMBERSHIP NOW FOR 32 YEARS
AND THROUGHOUT THIS TIME, HAS PLAYED A MOST ACTIVE PART
IN ALL ASPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION'S WORK.

AUSTRIA TODAY IS A COUNTRY OF ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT ENHANCED BY A REMARKABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE. ITS PRESENT STATUS IS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE BENEFITS TO BE GAINED FROM FAR-SIGHTED AND FLEXIBLE NEGOTIATIONS. AS A NEUTRAL COUNTRY OF MODEST SIZE BUT GENEROUS FACILITIES, AUSTRIA IS ADMIRABLY SUITED AS LOCUS OF IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS SUCH AS THE TALKS ON MUTUAL AND BALANCED FORCE REDUCTION AND THE THIRD REVIEW CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE FOR WHICH AUSTRIA'S EXPERIENCE OFFERS IMPORTANT LESSONS.

AUSTRIA HAS GIVEN EVIDENCE OF ITS COMMITMENT TO THE GOALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER IN THE STRONG AND CONSISTENT SUPPORT IT HAS EXTENDED TO UNITED NATIONS, ITSELF, AND TO ITS MANY PROGRAMMES AIMED AT STRENGTHENING THE PROSPECTS OF GLOBAL PEACE.

IN PERHAPS NO OTHER FIELD HAS THE AUSTRIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS BEEN MORE CONSPICUOUS THAN IN PEACE-KEEPING. TODAY, ONE BLUE HELMET IN EVERY ELEVEN IS WORN BY AN AUSTRIAN. I HAVE NOTED WITH A GREAT DEAL OF SATISFACTION THAT THIS IS A SOURCE OF PRIDE AMONG THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE.

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS HAVE SHOWN THEMSELVES WELL QUALIFIED
TO CARRY OUT THIS DELICATE AND VITAL TASK.

I SOMETIMES THINK THAT UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING
IS A VICTIM OF ITS OWN SUCCESS.

WHEN PEACE IS SUCCESSFULLY MAINTAINED
BETWEEN HOSTILE FORCES OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PEACE-KEEPERS ARE SOMETIMES FORGOTTEN.
THE UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE ON THE GOLAN HEIGHTS,
POSITIONED BETWEEN ISRAELI AND SYRIAN FORCES,
HAS BEEN REMARKABLY SUCCESSFUL IN PREVENTING RENEWED CONFLICT.
CALM HAS LONG PREVAILED. YET, IF THEY WERE PREMATURELY REMOVED,
LEAVING TWO HEAVILY ARMoured FORCES IN DIRECT CONFRONTATION,
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY
COULD VERY SOON HAVE AGAIN A FIRST CLASS CRISIS ON ITS HANDS.

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT IS THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS.
FOR MANY YEARS NOW, THE FORCE HAS SERVED AS AN EFFECTIVE BUFFER
BETWEEN THE TWO COMMUNITIES ON THE ISLAND. •

IT IS CURRENTLY UNDER THE JUDICIOUS COMMAND
OF AN AUSTRIAN MAJOR GENERAL AND

IT COUNTS AMONG ITS PARTICIPATING CONTINGENTS OVER 300 AUSTRIAN TROOPS.
LET ME SAY THAT THE WILLINGNESS OF SUCCESSIVE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENTS
TO PROVIDE AUSTRIAN TROOPS

- WITH, I KNOW, FAR FROM ADEQUATE COMPENSATION -

IS AMONG THE REASONS FOR SUCCESS THAT THE FORCE HAS ENJOYED.

IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS TOO,
AUSTRIA HAS MADE MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REALIZATION
OF UNITED NATIONS GOALS.

ONE OF ITS MOST DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC OFFICIALS, I AM PLEASED TO SAY,
HAS UNDERTAKEN THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
OF THE UNITED NATIONS' ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE.

AUSTRIA HAS STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES
OF THE ORGANIZATION, IN KEEPING WITH ITS NATIONAL POLICY OF RESPECT
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND ASSISTANCE TO THOSE WHOSE RIGHTS HAVE BEEN DENIED.

I WOULD NOTE THAT ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED AUSTRIAN
HAS JUST RELINQUISHED LEADERSHIP
OF THE UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS,
A POST TO WHICH HE BROUGHT GREAT ABILITY AND COMMITMENT.

GIVEN THE MAGNIFICENT, NEW INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE IN VIENNA
AND THE LOCATION HERE OF THE VARIOUS UNITED NATIONS OFFICES
ENGAGED IN COMBATTING DRUG ABUSE, IT WAS NATURAL AND APPROPRIATE
THAT THIS CITY SHOULD BE CHOSEN AS THE SITE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND
ILLCIT TRAFFICKING.

THIS CONFERENCE WILL BE HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT.

I AM CONFIDENT IT WILL RESULT IN A SOUNDER LEGAL BASIS
FOR UNIFORM MEASURES AGAINST ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING
AND LEAD TO BETTER INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION OF STEPS
TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE.

THIS TERRIBLE PROBLEM IS INTERNATIONAL IN SCOPE AND
INTERNATIONAL IN EFFECT.

THE UNITED NATIONS MUST TAKE THE LEAD, AS IT IS DOING,
IN INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO BRING THIS PROBLEM UNDER CONTROL.

I DO NOT NEED TO MAKE THE CASE FOR MULTILATERAL CO-OPERATION
IN DEALING WITH THE WORLD'S MAJOR PROBLEMS.

I KNOW THAT I AM SPEAKING TO THE CONVINCED.

FROM THIS FACT, I TAKE MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT.

IT IS ONLY THROUGH THE FULL UTILIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
AND OTHER MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

THAT WE CAN HOPE TO OVERCOME HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION,

PROTECT THE PRECIOUS ENVIRONMENT WHICH WE HAVE INHERITED,

AND ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT.

A REDUCTION IN NUCLEAR ARMS IS IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

A BILATERAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MAJOR NUCLEAR POWERS.

BUT THE MULTILATERAL CO-OPERATION IN OVERCOMING REGIONAL CONFLICTS

AND REDUCING DISTRUST AND CONTENTION IS OF ENORMOUS IMPORTANCE

IN ESTABLISHING CONDITIONS THAT WILL ENCOURAGE

BOTH NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL ARMS REDUCTIONS.

THIS MUST BE A COMMON GOAL FOR ALL COUNTRIES

AS I KNOW IT HAS LONG BEEN FOR AUSTRIA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

LET ME ASK YOU TO JOIN ME IN A TOAST
TO THE HEALTH OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER,
TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE,
AND TO THEIR ENDURING PARTNERSHIP
WITH THE ORGANIZATION IT IS MY HONOUR TO SERVE.

THANK YOU.

* * *

Austria
Trip Vienna1987/06/19
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Notes re Meeting in the Office
of the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria
Wednesday, 17 June

Participants:

The Secretary-General
Miss M.J. Anstee
Mr. G. Picco
Mr. F. Mayrhofer-Grunbuhel

Vice Chancellor Mock
Secretary-General T. Klestil
Ambassador H. Turk
Ambassador R. Wotava
Mr. P. Hohenfellner
Mr. G. Heible
Two Officials

UNOV

The Vice Chancellor welcomed the appointment of Miss Anstee as Director-General and emphasized the Government's readiness to afford her any assistance that may be required. Her and UNOV's success would be also Austria's success.

CYPRUS

Vice Chancellor Mock informed the Secretary-General that the Government had discussed the presence of the Austrian contingent in the light of the new budgetary policy. In spite of the budget cuts, agreement had been achieved to maintain the Austrian contingent at the disposal of the United Nations. This was seen as a moral obligation. However, it would be of great assistance to the Government if the United Nations could try to reimburse Austria for a reasonable part of the sum owed.

As to the political situation, the Vice Chancellor was very pessimistic and inquired about the Secretary-General's views.

The Secretary-General gave an extensive briefing on the political situation stating that the negotiating process was more or less stuck. He had floated a number of ideas, always covering all aspects of the problem. The common denominator of the two sides was still to be found in the two documents which had been agreed at top level meetings in Nicosia under his predecessor. His latest initiative was taken in February this year proposing a discrete low key formula for a meeting at the Under-Secretary-General level. It had not been accepted by the Turkish-Cypriot side.

The Secretary-General explained three major irritants with regard to Cyprus:

- a) the excessively large military presence of Turkish forces (more than 30,000 troops);
- b) the Turkish control of Varosha; and

c) the presence in the north of Turkish settlers. Although such presence could not be proven with 100% certainty, it was seen by the other side as a danger of altering the proportion of the population groups.

The three irritants contributed to a extremely distrustful situation. The Turkish military presence which could not be condoned by the United Nations, led to a military build-up, a kind of local arms race that was very dangerous.

The Greek-Cypriot side did not realize that time was working against them and the Turkish-Cypriot side appeared to have little interest in a solution. He would meet with the Foreign Minister of Cyprus later in the day.

With regard to the financial position of UNFICYP, the Secretary-General had tried to cover at least part of the expenses in the general budget but unfortunately had not found agreement of the Security Council. The controller was now trying to find a formula to alleviate the position of the contributing countries. He hoped that this would be helpful to the Austrian Government in order not only to maintain its presence in Cyprus but also to strengthen it. He would keep the Government informed.

UNDOF

Vice Chancellor Mock raised the question of the Deputy Force Commander which had in the past alternated between Austria and Canada. Apparently now there was a decision to permanently assign this post to Canada. However, it would be helpful for Austrian public opinion if the present rotation could be maintained which would ensure that an Austrian Officer had a chance to fill this key position.

IRAN/IRAQ

In January the Secretary-General had appealed to the five permanent members of the Security Council to "live up to their responsibility". They had been working on a draft resolution using elements which he had provided to them. The elements included:

- a) a cease fire and withdrawal to the recognized international borders;
- b) an exchange of prisoners;
- c) an appeal to the parties to co-operate with the Secretary-General's mediation effort;
- d) provisions for reconstruction of the country; and
- e) a review of the implementation by the Council in the future.

When the Secretary-General left New York, it was his understanding that the five had more or less agreed and that they would be contacting the other members. It was doubtful, however, whether the Iranian side would accept a resolution with the above elements which in a way came closer to the Iraqi position (withdrawal). The Secretary-General did not involve himself in the drafting in order to maintain his position as a channel to both sides.

MIDDLE EAST

At the request of the Vice Chancellor the Secretary-General also gave a briefing on his efforts with regard to the Middle East. He had tried a similar approach to the five permanent members with a view to obtaining a meeting of minds for an international conference, but had been less successful in this instance.

When Vice Chancellor Mock expressed the view that the wide acceptance of the international conference constituted a step forward, the Secretary-General cautioned that not everybody meant "the same international conference". Only if there was clarification on a) the agenda, b) the relationship between the plenary and the bilateral talks and c) the participation, would it be clear that parties were speaking of the same conference.

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1440
17 June 1987

SECRETARY-GENERAL CONTINUES VISIT TO VIENNA

Addresses Opening Meeting of International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

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

VIENNA, 17 June -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met today with the Staff Council of the United Nations Office at Vienna. He then presided over and addressed the opening of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

The Secretary-General was then guest at a luncheon given in his honour by the Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alois Mock. This was followed by talks lasting one hour, during which they discussed Cyprus, focusing on the current situation in the island, the role of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and the efforts of the Secretary-General. They then discussed the Iran-Iraq situation, emphasizing the status of the current efforts in the Security Council. The final topic of discussion was the Middle East, primarily concerning the proposed international conference on Middle East.

The Secretary-General then met with Chancellor Franz Vranitzky for 30 minutes. There were two main topics of discussion, first, the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, with the Secretary-General stressing the importance of a follow-up to the Conference; and secondly, Cyprus, with the emphasis on UNFICYP.

At 5:30 p.m. today, the Secretary-General is scheduled to meet with Foreign Minister George Iacovou of Cyprus.

The Secretary-General will leave Vienna for Geneva tomorrow.

* * * * *

V-de
Trip Vienna
ICDAIT

12 June 87

AdeSoto EOSG 3802-D 5034

UNATIONS

VIENNA

FOR JAY LONG, ICDAIT

HAVE RECEIVED EXTENSIVE AMENDMENTS CONVEYED BY YOU FOR
OPENING STATEMENT. YOU WILL UNDERSTAND THAT SECGEN HAD LONG
SINCE APPROVED A TEXT WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN TRANSLATED INTO
SPANISH FOR BILINGUAL DELIVERY AS WELL AS INTO FRENCH. AT
THIS LATE HOUR AM ONLY ABLE TO INCORPORATE REFERENCE TO WWHOO.
REGARD DE SOTO

NNNN

Alvaro de Soto, Exec. Asst. to SG

not read
off the cuff

Trip Vienna

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TOAST TO THE PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIA
TUESDAY, 16 JUNE 1987

MR. PRESIDENT, EXCELLENCIES, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS,

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY WARM APPRECIATION
FOR THE GRACIOUS HOSPITALITY EXTENDED THIS EVENING
IN THE FORM OF THIS MAGNIFICENT AUSTRIAN DINNER.
[I WILL MAKE NO SPEECH
SINCE THIS DINNER IS INTENDED, NOT TO MARK MY VISIT TO VIENNA -
WHICH IS A RELATIVELY FREQUENT AND ALWAYS PLEASANT OCCURRENCE -
BUT RATHER THE OPENING TOMORROW HERE IN VIENNA OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
THIS WILL BE A TRULY SIGNIFICANT EVENT.]

- 2 -

[I WILL MAKE NO SPEECH
SINCE IT WOULD BE ENTIRELY SUPERFLUOUS FOR ME
TO RECOUNT TO YOU, MR. PRESIDENT,
THE CLOSE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS
OR TO DESCRIBE THE MANY WAYS IN WHICH AUSTRIA PROVIDES STRONG
AND CONSISTENT SUPPORT FOR THE ORGANIZATION.
I WOULD, HOWEVER, LIKE BRIEFLY TO REFER TO THE OPENING OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING
WHICH OPENS TOMORROW HERE IN VIENNA
UNDER UNITED NATIONS AUSPICES.
THIS WILL BE A SIGNIFICANT EVENT.

NO ONE CAN ANY LONGER DOUBT THE SERIOUSNESS
OR TERRIBLE SCALE OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.
IT HAS WRECKED MILLIONS OF LIVES AND UNDERMINED THE STABILITY
AND SECURITY OF COMMUNITIES AROUND THE WORLD.
THE PROBLEM IS TRULY INTERNATIONAL IN SCOPE,
INTERNATIONAL IN ITS ORIGINS AND CONSEQUENCES,
AND INTERNATIONAL IN THE DEMANDS IT PLACES
ON GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES.
IT CANNOT BE DEALT WITH EFFECTIVELY
EXCEPT THROUGH CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION.

THAT IS WHY TWO YEARS AGO
I CALLED FOR THIS MINISTERIAL-LEVEL CONFERENCE.
ITS PURPOSE IS TO DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE,
MULTI-FACETED PLAN TO ATTACK DRUG ABUSE, INCLUDING DEMAND,
SUPPLY, AND TRAFFICKING, AND TO PROVIDE IMPROVED TREATMENT AND
REHABILITATION OF ADDICTS.
I BELIEVE THAT BY GALVANIZING INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION,
SETTING A CLEAR COURSE AND ENCOURAGING INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS,
THIS CONFERENCE CAN DO HISTORIC SERVICE
IN HELPING TO BRING THE GROWING DRUG PERIL UNDER CONTROL.

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SATISFACTION, MR. PRESIDENT,
THAT THIS CONFERENCE IS BEING HELD IN VIENNA
WHICH SO GENEROUSLY PROVIDES FACILITIES FOR THE UNITED NATIONS
AS ONE OF OUR HEADQUARTERS CITIES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
MAY I PROPOSE A TOAST TO THE HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIA
AND TO THE SUCCESS OF THIS CONFERENCE,
IN WHICH I KNOW PRESIDENT WALDHEIM TAKES DEEP AND
COMMITTED INTEREST.

0015S/jt/12687

* * * * *

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/4008
16 June 1987

SG Address
Trip Vienna
UNAs in the
World

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS TO UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRIA

Following is the text of an address by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, delivered today to the United Nations Association of Austria:

I take particular pleasure in being here today with you, the friends and supporters of the United Nations. I do not intend to remind you of the Organization's goals or to describe its activities to you, since I know that you are familiar with them. I should like simply to thank you for making the public at large more familiar with the United Nations and for endeavouring, through the dissemination of objective information, to put an end to the misunderstandings and prejudices to which it sometimes falls victim.

Now, more than ever, it is important to mobilize public opinion in the Organization's favour and to promote a greater awareness among the public of the need for multilateral co-operation in an increasingly interdependent world. Full use will not be made of the United Nations until its full potential is widely recognized and it is accorded the support which this potential merits.

Hence, the importance of the action that you are taking to make your fellow countrymen understand the goals and programmes, and the accomplishments and problems of the Organization and of their relevance to Austrians and to all the world's inhabitants. I believe that broad, popular support can be particularly decisive in the four areas that I have decided to speak about today, all of which I feel are vitally important to the future of our civilization: human rights in general and, more particularly, the right for adequate nourishment, the right to shelter and the right to protection from the servitude of drugs.

The United Nations is the first international organization to set itself the goal of universal observance of human rights. From the outset, it sought to define this ideal and to embody it in law. Over a period of 40 years it has carried out extensive normative work. From the Universal Declaration to the 1984 Convention against Torture it has adopted over 60 international human rights instruments. Some of these instruments, such as the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture, entail an element of external constraint. States parties undertake to submit to the Commission on Human Rights reports on their implementation of the instruments in question,

(more)

0126P

For information media — not an official record

or even go so far as to agree that the victims of violations should have direct recourse to the Commission. International monitoring machinery is thus coming into being.

With a view to facilitating the implementation of these legal instruments, the United Nations provides appropriate training for national officials responsible for implementation. It thus maintains a dialogue with Governments, which are co-operating with increasing willingness in United Nations human rights activities.

The Commission on Human Rights appoints either experts or special rapporteurs to look into certain specific national situations or to investigate such incidents as disappearances, summary or arbitrary executions, instances of torture and manifestations of religious intolerance. One of your fellow countrymen has thus distinguished himself through his conscientious and objective work.

We can take some satisfaction in these indications of progress in monitoring the implementation of human rights law. For the present, however, we still face the shocking reality of widespread infringement of human rights. The abhorrent system of apartheid, racial discrimination and of oppression in its various forms and on various grounds have not yet been eradicated from the earth. The scale of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms which is reported to the United Nations from different parts of the world, truly casts shame upon our era. It is imperative that the norms that have been universally adopted should be applied everywhere in the world and that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of every individual be respected. I would like in this connection to pay tribute to an Austrian, Dr. Kurt Herndl, who, as head of the Centre for Human Rights for the past five years has made a very significant contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights.

For my own part, the issue of human rights is a matter of deep personal concern. I believe that this Organization can make a unique and growing contribution in an area which touches every individual in our Member countries. Whether through the processes of international law or the private and patient diplomacy of good offices, I shall continue to devote a very special priority to human rights. We must all unite our endeavors to translate into reality the vision which inspired the Universal Declaration and the International Covenants.

The right to adequate nourishment is the most fundamental of all human rights. Approximately 500 million people are suffering from chronic malnutrition, the most affected being small children in rural areas. Yet global food production is sufficient to feed the population of the world. The problem is that it is badly distributed, and food surpluses do not reach the victims of shortages in time. The situation is likely to deteriorate, because it is expected that in poor countries with high population growth rates and low agricultural productivity, food production per inhabitant will continue to drop. Particularly in Africa, the resumption of rainfall has not banished the spectre of famine.

(more)

If this unacceptable situation is to be ended, the agricultural sector of the countries affected must be restored and strengthened. Many countries have already given renewed priority to agriculture and ensured that farmers receive greater remuneration. However, the effort required in order to raise agricultural productivity and make progress towards food self-sufficiency is truly gigantic. Better agricultural techniques have to be developed; people have to be trained to use them and be given easier access to credit; the marketing of their products must be improved and road networks and rural areas have to be developed.

Very often, it is necessary to start by restoring the ecological balance, which has been destroyed as a result of the felling of trees and cultivation methods that result in destruction of the natural environment, and by establishing or restoring irrigation systems. All this calls for a high volume of financial resources, which the countries in question do not have at their disposal, overburdened as they are by their debts and suffering from the steady deterioration in the terms of trade and protectionism on the part of the industrialized countries. The peoples in question desire and should have an opportunity to feed themselves. They must be helped to do so.

Even if such assistance is granted, it will yield results only in the long term. In the mean time, the need for a flow of food aid from the largest producers to the poorest deficit countries must be accepted and steps must be taken to ensure that such assistance actually reaches the most disadvantaged population segments and does not act as a disincentive to local production. In any event, food aid must be regarded as a last resort and not replace so-called triangular operations in which food is transported within one and the same country or region from surplus zones to deficit zones.

Such operations present the advantage of being both more rapid and less costly and, in addition, of not changing the recipients' food habits. The upsurge of solidarity that took place when the African crisis was at its worst must not lose its force. Hunger is not inevitable. We can vanquish it if we look beyond our normal horizon, if we show solidarity with the undernourished and if we come to the aid of poor, small-scale farmers, who account for most of the agricultural output of the countries in difficulty.

Just as fundamental as the right to adequate food is the right to have a roof over one's head. Yet, approximately 1 billion people do not have decent housing and 100 million have no home at all. In Latin America alone, some 20 million children and adolescents live and sleep on the street. While the most severe problem is in the mega-cities of the developing countries, homeless people are also to be seen on the streets of the richest cities.

The urban population will double over the coming 20 years, largely in the developing world, and unless adequate measures are taken, the habitat of the majority of the dwellers in these cities will be largely composed of corrugated iron, planks, grass and beaten earth. In 1981, 40 per cent of their inhabitants were already living in shanty towns. The proportion will be 62 per cent in the year 2000.

(more)

In these slums a whole generation is growing up on the periphery of society, outside and often hostile to the established order. The great cities are thus becoming hotbeds of crime and violence. Social harmony is jeopardized, and sometimes political stability as well.

It is no easy matter to solve this problem. Demolishing the shanty towns merely thrusts the squatters into deeper misery and further reduces their prospects of improved housing. Constructing social housing is often too costly a solution for both the Governments and the people affected. More basic steps are required. An endeavour must be made to bring urbanization -- which is now chaotic -- under control and to curb migration to urban areas by revitalizing the countryside. Since millions of new housing units must be built, the action taken by the United Nations, and more particularly by its Centre for Human Settlements, will not be sufficient. Current government policy must be reviewed in detail.

This is the chief goal of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, whose purpose is to persuade the international community to give priority to bringing about an improvement in housing and poor neighbourhoods and to providing shelter for the homeless in 1987 and beyond.

Life in dignity, to which all human beings are entitled, must include security, and first and foremost freedom from persecution on whatever grounds. However, there is reason to believe that observance of the right of asylum is becoming increasingly problematic. Despite the efforts undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner, which has since its establishment promoted the reintegration of 26 million people, the number of recognized refugees is rising steadily. There are now 11.6 million refugees, not counting the 2 million Palestinians cared for by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Half of these refugees are children.

Unlike the situation after the Second World War, four fifths of these uprooted people are now in the third world countries, which have little but their poverty to share with them. They often live in border camps that become battlegrounds in themselves. Developed countries where they seek permanent abode are themselves increasingly concerned over the refugee influx.

The United Nations is doing much to mitigate the suffering of these millions of families, who have lost everything, in an attempt to give them back their future. The Office of the High Commissioner protects them from the legal point of view and sometimes even physically. It provides them with essential emergency relief and in consultation with Governments, it seeks durable solutions to the refugee problem, whether through voluntary repatriation, integration into the country of asylum or resettlement in another host country.

The Office of the High Commissioner needs a high volume of financial resources in order to carry out such activities. Unless greater social stability is achieved than presently prevails, that requirement will rise in the future to keep pace with the flow of refugees. The developed countries

(more)

must resist the temptation of xenophobia and develop more compassionate policies on the acceptance of refugees, but without creating hostile attitudes on the part of their populations. Such co-operation calls for support from an enlightened public that is willing to overcome prejudices and ready to help to save lives ruined by violence or want. Here, too, the United Nations Associations have an essential role to play.

Lastly, I should like to refer briefly to the illicit drug problem which I will discuss in another forum tomorrow. Although drug addiction is freely chosen before it becomes compulsive, it is one of the most serious affronts to the dignity of the individual, whose health and freedom it gradually destroys. This evil is becoming more serious and it is spreading. If we do not react now and if we do not redouble our efforts to contain this international scourge, we run the risk of seeing the foundations of national and international social order undermined.

The United Nations and its Member States must agree on ways of stepping up control of the illegal drug production and traffic and on ways of co-ordinating such control more closely and making it more effective. However, steps to reduce supply will not be sufficient to halt the progression of the evil, unless they are accompanied by steps to reduce demand. We must now place emphasis on the individual, warn him of the risks he is running and help him to resist the temptation to escape from a society into which he either cannot or does not wish to integrate. Such preventive action, carried out by means of information and dialogue, must chiefly take place at the grass-roots level. It calls for commitment on the part of all those who are in contact with individuals in peril. Once again, the United Nations Associations can contribute to the general mobilization that is proving essential. The International Conference that begins tomorrow here in Vienna, will -- I hope -- give a new impetus to co-operation in drug-abuse control among all parties. In order to ensure that the Conference's impact is not short-lived, I am counting on you to bring its conclusions to the attention of the public and to take action to ensure the implementation of its recommendations.

I have dealt here with only four serious problems that are a direct threat to human dignity and that mortgage the future of our civilization. There are many others that are worthy of our joint consideration. I have stressed these four aspects of the human condition because the tragedies that we are witnessing can only be ended with the support of the peoples concerned. The real question is whether we can remain indifferent to oppression, misery and the degradation of the individual shown to us daily by the media, without ourselves losing some of our self-respect and our humanity. The small planet on which we now live makes international solidarity an obligation for us. The United Nations exists to bring the benefit of this solidarity to the whole world. It is up to all of us to ensure that the Organization enjoys the broad support necessary for this formidable task.

* *** *

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THIS LATE HOUR AM ONLY ABLE TO INCORPORATE REFERENCE TO WWHHOO.
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UNATIONS
VIENNA (AUSTRIA)

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FOR MAYRHOFFER-GRUNBUHEL FROM PICCO. PLEASE NOTE THAT
SEC GEN HAS AGREED TO MAINTAIN TUESDAY 16 JUNE 18.00 HOURS
FOR LEAGUE LECTURE, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT A DELAY OF
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FOR PICCO FROM DAYAL. HERewith PROGRAMME FOR MINSK, KIEV
AND MOSCOW AS GIVEN TO ME RESPECTIVELY BY AMBASSADORS
MAXIMOV, OUDOVENKO AND SMIRNOV. POSITION OF SPEAKING
ENGAGEMENTS IS NOW AS FOLLOWS:
MINSK - SPEECH IS NEEDED FOR MEETING WITH COMMISSION
ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS WHERE IYP MEDAL WILL BE
GIVEN TO MR. MIKULICH BY SEC GEN; SHALL SEND
DRAFT TO GENEVA.
KIEV - LUNCHEON TOAST IS WITH YOU.
- SPEECH IS NEEDED FOR PRESENTATION OF IYP
MEDAL TO MR. KACHALOVSKY; SHALL SEND TO GENEVA.
- DINNER TOAST IS WITH YOU.
MOSCOW - STATEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY CEREMONY ON 29 JUNE
BEING RE-WRITTEN; SHALL SEND TO GENEVA.
- DINNER TOAST IS WITH YOU
- VISIT TO FOREIGN LANGUAGES INSTITUTE - NO
SPEECH REQUIRED, BUT LETTER TO RECTOR IS WITH
YOU (DATE NEEDS TO BE ADDED)
- MEETING WITH SOVIET QUOTE SOCIAL
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United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

*Trip Vienna
Austria
UNAs in the
World*



SG/T/1439
16 June 1987

SECRETARY-GENERAL ARRIVES IN VIENNA


(Received from a UN official.)

VIENNA, 16 June -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Vienna late this afternoon from Berlin. He will give a lecture early in the evening to the Austrian Association for the United Nations on "Human Dignity and the United Nations". The lecture will be introduced by the Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alois Mock.

The Secretary-General will then attend a dinner given by the President of Austria, Kurt Waldheim.

Tomorrow, the Secretary-General will address the opening session of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, which will take place in Vienna from 17 to 26 June.

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cc: SG VD Chrn.
Mr. Fleischhauer
Mr. Ahtisaari/Mr. Medili
b/f: AS
File: *File Vienna*
Xref: *Malta*

16/6/87

DAYAL/RB OSG/ROSG 3800E 5020

INSTRUCTIONS
VIENNA

IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL. PICCO FROM DAYAL.

SECRETARY OF MALTESE FOREIGN MINISTRY TELEPHONED TODAY ENQUIRING REGARDING REPLY TO HIS MINISTER'S TELEXED REQUESTS THAT LICARI AND BORG-OLIVIER EACH BE GRANTED THREE YEARS LEAVE OF ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY FROM SECRETARIAT IN ORDER ASSUME DIPLOMATIC POSTS.

GIVEN URGENCY OF REQUESTS, WOULD RECOMMEND SEC GEN CABLE REPLY FROM VIENNA TO FOREIGN MINISTER. DRAFT IS ATTACHED FOR SEC GEN'S APPROVAL, WHICH HAS BEEN COORDINATED WITH LEGAL COUNSEL AND PERSONNEL. LAST PARA HAS BEEN ADDED BECAUSE MALTA IS AWARE THAT EXCEPTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE PAST

(Cable editor, please send attached by facsimile).

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Virendra Dayal, Chef de Cabinet

16/6/87

DAYAL/RB OSG/EOSG 3800E 5028

HIS EXCELLENCY
DR. VINCENT TABONE
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF MALTA
PALAZZO PARISIO
MERCHANTS STREET
VALLETTA (MALTA)

I SHOULD LIKE TO REPLY TO YOUR TELEX OF 1 JUNE
REQUESTING LEAVE OF ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY FOR MR. JOSEPH LICARI,
A STAFF MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, IN VIEW OF A PROSPECTIVE
APPOINTMENT TO A DIPLOMATIC POST. I WISH ALSO TO REPLY TO
YOUR TELEX OF 10 JUNE, IN WHICH THE SAME REQUEST IS MADE
REGARDING MR. ALEXANDER BORG-OLIVIER, ALSO A STAFF MEMBER.

I REGRET TO SAY THAT IT IS NOT THE NORMAL PRACTICE OF
THE UNITED NATIONS TO GRANT SUCH REQUESTS, DUE TO THE SENSITIVE
CHARACTER OF THE POSTS ENVISAGED. FURTHERMORE, GIVEN THE
PRESENT REDUCTIONS IN SECRETARIAT STAFFING, PURSUANT TO
DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THE ORGANIZATION CANNOT AT

THIS TIME AFFORD TO SET ASIDE POSTS WHICH WOULD REMAIN VACANT FOR EXTENDED PERIODS OF TIME. WITH THE FORTYSECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPROACHING, THIS IS PARTICULARLY SO FOR THE SENIOR POST OCCUPIED BY MR. BORG OLIVIER.

IN THE PAST, A FEW ISOLATED EXCEPTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE NORMAL PRACTICE. HOWEVER, IN THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE AND IN THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES THAT NOW PREVAIL, I AM REGRETTABLY UNABLE TO COMPLY WITH YOUR REQUEST.

HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

NNNN

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10 JUNE 1987

REF: 7/87ST

TELEX TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL, UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK FROM DR. VINCENT TABONE, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

IN ADDITION TO MY TELEX OF 1ST JUNE REGARDING LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR MR. J. LICARI LEAVE OF ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS IS ALSO REQUESTED FOR ALEXANDER BORG OLIVIER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS. THIS REQUEST IS BEING MADE IN VIEW OF A PROSPECTIVE APPOINTMENT TO A DIPLOMATIC POST.

YOUR CO-OPERATION WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

VINCENT TABONE
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MALTA

N.B. ANY REPLY IS TO BE SENT TO: 1497 MINFA IN MALTA.

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Dr. Flordhens -
(Michael Soudge)

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Confidential

*in Vienna
Cyprus question*

cc: Mr. Dayal

General Greinl
Mr. Felsner
Mr. Pizzo

Note to the Secretary-General

YOUR VISIT TO AUSTRIA: CYPRUS

1. There are three Cyprus-related points which you may wish to raise with the Austrian authorities during your forthcoming visit to Vienna:

(a) Austrian Defence Minister's visit to Cyprus

General Greinl's information is that the Austrian Defence Minister remains keen to visit Cyprus this summer. There are obvious dangers in such a visit, as it will revive the controversy about Mr. Eilat's visit to Vienna and will give Mr. Denktash a pretext to resurrect his complaints about Austrian partiality. We cannot of course prevent the Minister making such a visit, but you may wish to make sure that Chancellor Vranitzky (who alone would have the power to stop the Minister going) is aware of the implications.

(b) Sale of Austrian Cross-Country Vehicles to Cyprus National Guard

We believe that the Austrian firm Steyer has concluded a contract to sell substantial quantities of Plungwasser cross-country vehicles to the National Guard. The Austrian Government has no powers to stop such a sale, but when it becomes known it will revive Mr. Denktash's wrath against Austria. General Greinl's view, which I share, is that Mr. Denktash's reaction could be tempered if the Austrian Government took the initiative of informing him of this sale in advance and explaining their inability to do anything about it. You might wish to suggest to Chancellor Vranitzky that the Austrian Ambassador to Cyprus (who resides in Athens) be instructed accordingly.

(c) Increase in Austrian contingent to UNFICYP

You may wish to warn the Chancellor that it is likely that, as part of your measures to replace the Swedish battalion in UNFICYP, you will be asking Austria to provide a modest increase of some 40 men in the Austrian contingent later this year. He will probably be inclined to agree but will have to overcome opposition from his Ministers of Defence and Finance.

2. General Greinl, who will pass through Vienna on his way back to Cyprus, will have raised each of these subjects at his level.

HARROCK I. Gaudling
11 June 1967

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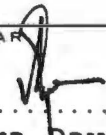
VIENNA (AUSTRIA)

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FOR MAYRHOFER-GRUNBUHEL FROM PICCO. PLEASE NOTE THAT
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<p>UNATIONS</p> <p>VIENNA*</p> <p>PICCO FROM DAYAL. IN CASE THIS HAS NOT APPEARED IN HERLAD TRIBUNE, SECGEN MAY WISH TO SEE ATTACHED WASHINGTON POST EDITORIAL OF 15 JUNE.</p> <p>(Cable editor, please send attached by facsimile).</p> <p>NNNN</p>										DO NOT TYPE BEYOND THE MARGINS - SEE INSTRUCTION ON THE REVERSE SIDE — N'INSCR VEZ RIEN DANS LES MARGES VOYEZ LES INSTRUCTION AU VERSO
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~~Geneva~~ for the SG.

Victoria

yes

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Cheating

AT VENICE, President Reagan joined other representatives of the democratic nations in urging the World Health Organization to lead an international charge on AIDS. Back in Washington, the United States remains \$118 million in arrears on its treaty-obligated assessments for that same World Health Organization, and it is similarly behind in what it has pledged to give to a key Latin AIDS combatant, the Pan American Health Organization. Across the whole range of United Nations activities and agencies—in fact, across the whole range of programs for international development—the United States cheats on its political interests and on its legal and moral obligations. Meanwhile, as at Venice, the administration hails the uses of the organizations that are deprived of American funds.

The U.N. and its specialized agencies came to be squeezed by a common executive-congressional desire to 1) force the U.N. system to become more efficient and more amenable to American purposes ("reform") and 2) cut the American budget. By general agreement in Washington and New York, some progress has been achieved

toward the first goal, which is a worthy one. But budget considerations are still keeping the United States from making good on resuming full funding, which was to be the U.N.'s reward for undertaking reform. American good faith is at issue.

The squeeze on development can be traced back in part to these considerations. But more was at work here—some flawed political choices made by both the administration and Congress. In fact, the United States increasingly has a three-countries-only foreign aid program—and a program that places military over economic aid. Israel, Egypt and Pakistan get the lion's share, a politically privileged share that grows even as the shares of others shrink.

The aid program is now in a knot that Congress and President Reagan have been unable to agree how to untie. But there is an obvious (and urgent) way to do it: either raise the extra revenue to pay for important aid programs or redivide the available funds so as to give a larger amount to development aid and also to recipients without political guardian angels.

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

*Trip Vienna
Austria*



SG/T/1439
16 June 1987

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(Received from a UN official.)

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Tomorrow, the Secretary-General will address the opening session of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, which will take place in Vienna from 17 to 26 June.

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(Cable editor, please send attached by facsimile).

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Virendra Dayal, Chef de Cabinet

The Washington Post

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The U.N. and its specialized agencies came to be squeezed by a common executive-congressional desire to 1) force the U.N. system to become more efficient and more amenable to American purposes ("reform") and 2) cut the American budget. By general agreement in Washington and New York, some progress has been achieved

toward the first goal, which is a worthy one. But budget considerations are still keeping the United States from making good on resuming full funding, which was to be the U.N.'s reward for undertaking reform. American good faith is at issue.

The squeeze on development can be traced back in part to these considerations. But more was at work here—some flawed political choices made by both the administration and Congress. In fact, the United States increasingly has a three-countries-only foreign aid program—and a program that places military over economic aid. Israel, Egypt and Pakistan get the lion's share, a politically privileged share that grows even as the shares of others shrink.

The aid program is now in a knot that Congress and President Reagan have been unable to agree how to untie. But there is an obvious (and urgent) way to do it: either raise the extra revenue to pay for important aid programs or redivide the available funds so as to give a larger amount to development aid and also to recipients without political guardian angels.

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UNATIONS

VIENNA (AUSTRIA)

18066 IMMEDIATE

FOR MAYRHOFFER-GRUNBUHEL FROM PICCO. PLEASE NOTE THAT
SEC GEN HAS AGREED TO MAINTAIN TUESDAY 16 JUNE 18.00 HOURS
FOR LEAGUE LECTURE, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT A DELAY OF
15 MINUTES MAY BE UNAVOIDABLE. REGARDS PICCO

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PICCO ROOM 3830 ET

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Elapsed time 00:00:43

PRINTED AT 1447 GMT 06/08/87

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CONFIDENTIAL

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File:	<i>Austria</i>
xRef:	<i>Trip Vienna</i>
b/f:	VD/AS
cc:	Mr. Buffum
	Mr. Goulding

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE FEDERAL CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA

held at the Residence
on 23 May 1987 at 12.00 hours

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

H.E. Mr. Franz Vranitzky
Federal Chancellor of Austria
H.E. Mr. Thomas Klestil, Secretary-General,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
H.E. Mr. Karl Fischer, Permanent
Representative of Austria
to the United Nations
Dr. Eva Novotny, Counsellor,
Chancellery

The Chancellor first touched upon his conversations in Washington and to the difficulties in which Austria found itself because of the relations between the Federal President and the American government. The decision taken by the US Justice Department could not be interpreted as a declaration of guilt of the Federal President. The US unfortunately did not see any possibility to change its position, though this did not mean that Austria had a war criminal as President.

The Secretary-General said that, when in Vienna, he would of course meet with Dr. Waldheim. From the legal point of view the UN had no problem, though he was aware of the implications of this matter.

The Chancellor said that it was unfortunate that public opinion was unable to distinguish between a watchlist and a court sentence. He stressed the fact that Austrian foreign policy could not be bogged down by this matter.

The Secretary-General then referred to the appointment of Ms. Anstee and the important role she would play in Vienna.

The Chancellor said that the government of Austria was grateful for the decision to appoint her and said that her first activities in Vienna had already proven her ability.

The Secretary-General then touched upon UNFICYP and the reaction to the visit of FM Eliades of Cyprus to Austria.

The Chancellor categorically stated that the government of Austria had decided not to sell war material to Cyprus. "It would be most illogical to provide peace-keeping forces and at the same time send weapons".

The Secretary-General expressed his concern at developments in Cyprus and said that he was afraid that limited incidents could lead to a larger confrontation on the island.

The Chancellor said that he was prepared to assist the Secretary-General in whatever way necessary.

The Secretary-General then touched upon the forthcoming Drug Abuse Conference and the present unresolved issue of the Presidency. He understood that the Malaysian government was sending a mission to Bolivia for discussions. He would of course be in favour of a decision reached by consensus. He mentioned that the delegations should be represented at a high level. He had received confirmation from Washington that Mr. Meese would lead the American delegation. As for his expectations of the Conference, the Secretary-General said that what mattered was to follow it up in an effective manner. He understood that there would be opposition to the setting up of a new bureaucratic mechanism and was therefore in favour of charging existing UN bodies with the task of following up the results of the Conference.

There followed an exchange of views on the present negotiations on arms control in Geneva and in this context the Secretary-General stressed the importance of reducing conventional weapons not only in the European theatre but also in the developing world.

Ambassador Klestil then briefed the Secretary-General on the recent meeting of the neutral European countries which had taken place in Cyprus only a week earlier. The Ministers were hoping to have a structural link between the discussions in Geneva and the CSCE.

Elapsed time 00:01:25

PRINTED AT 1342 GMT 05/22/87

Trip Vienna
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VIENNA (UNIS703) 22/5 1429

37624 FOR PICCO AND P. SEVIGNY SUBJECT: UNCA PRESS CONFERENCE BY SG
ON OCCASION OF ICDAIT

1. VIENNA UNCA WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF IT COULD INVITE SG TO UNCA PRESS
CONFERENCE WITH SHORT SOCIAL GATHERING FOLLOWING IT. IN VIEW OF FACT
THAT SUCH UNCA PRESS CONFERENCES ARE CUSTOMARY AT HQ NEW YORK AND
GENEVA UNIS SUPPORTS THIS PROJECT FOR HQ VIENNA.

2. CONSULTATIONS WITH MR. MAYHOFFER-GRUNBUHEL FROM DG OFFICE UNCA SEEM
TO INDICATE THAT SUITABLE TIME FOR PRESS CONFERENCE COULD BE TUESDAY
16 JUNE, 11.30 A.M. TO APPROXIMATELY 12.15 P.M.

3. PRESS CONFERENCE AND SHORT SOCIAL GATHERING WOULD BE ORGANIZED BY
UNCA IN COOPERATION WITH UNIS WITH NO COST ARISING FOR UN. MR.
MAYRHOFFER-GRUNBUHEL WILL CONTACT MR. PICCO DIRECTLY ON SAME MATTER.
WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR PRELIMINARY REACTION.

REGARDS (RUDOLPH UNIS VIENNA)

COL CKD

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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA



UNOV
Trip Vienna
OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A VIENNE

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

P.O. BOX 500, A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

TELEPHONE: 26 310 TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: UNATIONS VIENNA TELEX: 135612

1987/05/25

REFERENCE: 4176/M.7.3
FMG/wjg

Mr. Al-Jizani,

In the absence of the Director-General, I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 1987/05/12 extending through me, an invitation to the Secretary-General to address a special meeting of IAPBUN during his forthcoming visit to Vienna in June.

On Miss Anstee's behalf, I contacted the office of the Secretary-General to see whether this invitation could still be fitted into the Secretary-General's programme during the two days that he is staying in Vienna. Unfortunately this will not be possible. I was requested by the office of the Secretary-General to extend to you appreciation for this invitation and regret at the inability to accept it during this visit.

In this connection, I would like to draw to your attention that the Secretary-General, in response to a long-standing invitation by the Austrian Association for the United Nations, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday, 19 June at 6:00 p.m. in the Academy of Sciences in Vienna.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grumacher
Special Assistant to the
Director-General

Mr. Al-Jizani
Executive Director
IAPBUN

cc & inc.: Director-General
Mr. G. Picco

For use of Drafter

Date 4.5.1987	Drafter's Name A. Wüstenhagen	Authorized by A. Wüstenhagen	Department DPT/UNIS
Extension 3343	Room No. D0435	Registry file No.	

For use of Cable Service only

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UNIS 03

Serial Number

TEXT (Typed in capitals and double spaced)

PLANS FOR MEETING BETWEEN SECRETARY-GENERAL AND AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT
REPORTED IN AUSTRIAN MEDIA

On Sunday (3 May) Austrian newspapers as well as radio and television news programmes reported that Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has accepted a "private" invitation by President Kurt Waldheim to attend a dinner which the President will offer on 16 June, on the eve of the United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking to be held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987. Independent KURIER (mass circulation) gives its top front-page headline to the story with photographs of both the Secretary-General and Mr. Waldheim. The reports also note that the Secretary-General did not comment on the US decision to put Mr. Waldheim on the Justice Department's "watch list".

Further Reactions in Austria

Meanwhile, Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky has announced that he would go ahead with his visit to the United States scheduled for later this month. He said he hoped to get access to the Justice Department's documents which led to its decision to put Mr. Waldheim on the "watch list". The Chancellor added that he would make Austria's position on that decision very clear, namely that it regarded this decision as "incomprehensible". Mr. Vranitzky said he had decided to go since the official visit already scheduled long ago was in the interest of the Austrian State and any form of isolation would neither help solving the problems nor prevent them from arising.

Foreign Minister Alois Mock has called in US Ambassador Ronald Lauder to inform him officially of the Austrian Government's dismay with the US decision. Mr. Mock said that the accusations against President Waldheim were unproven and that Austria rejected the decision.

The Governors of six (out of nine) Austrian provinces (conservative People's Party) have issued a joined statement denouncing the US decision as "an incomprehensible and unjustified act". Austria could not accept that its democratically elected President was discriminated by a procedure which ran counter to the principles of the rule of law, they said. No country with any self-respect could accept such a procedure. The strain on the friendly relations between the United States and Austria was all the more regrettable in view of the United States' unforgotten help and assistance during Austria's liberation from the nazi regime and the economic reconstruction of the country.

Several newspapers reported that President Waldheim was now seriously considering the launching of a lawsuit in the United States as well as the establishment of an international commission of historians to look into his activities during the Second World War. He had not done so before, because he did not want to interfere into a pending procedure in the United States, Mr. Waldheim said. Now there was no reason to delay this action any longer. Already within the next days he intended to inform the public on his next steps to be taken, he said.

Regards Wüstenhagen (UNIS Vienna)

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P 2/2

*The Permanent Representative of Austria
to the United Nations*

No. 318/17-A/87

New York, 8 April 1987

COPY TAKEN BY
SG's OFFICE

APR 8 - 1987

Excellency,

With reference to your forthcoming visit to Vienna in June this year, I have the pleasure to inform you that the President of the Republic of Austria, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, would like to invite you to dinner either on the 16th or 17th of June.

Furthermore the Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr. Franz Vranitzky is planning to come to the United States at the end of May - beginning of June. He would ask you kindly to allow him to pay you a courtesy visit on that occasion. Should Dr. Vranitzky not be able to come to the United States, he would be grateful if you could arrange for meeting with him in Vienna.

Dr. Alois Mock, Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs would be delighted if you accepted his invitation to a lunch on the 17 June 1987 with a subsequent working meeting.

With reference to earlier conversations the Austrian League of the United Nations would like to organize an event and invites you to offer the keynote-address. The date and time would have to be confirmed by you according to your time-schedule.

Grateful for your reply and suggestions as to the venue of the UN-League's event, I remain,

Sincerely yours
Karl Fischer
(Dr. Karl Fischer)

H.E.

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

*accepted
by phone
GP*

CONFIDENTIAL

JPK/jfh Orig: SG

File: *Austria*

xRef: *Trip Vienna (June 87)*

~~b/r: VD/AS/GP~~

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE ACTING POLITICAL DIRECTOR OF THE AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY

held at United Nations Headquarters
on 24 February 1987 at 16.00 hours

Present:

The Secretary-General

Mr. Kavanagh

Mr. Peter Hohensellner
Department of International
Organizations
Austrian Foreign Ministry

1 aide

Mr. Hohensellner explained that he had come to see the Secretary-General in his capacity as Acting Political Director of the Foreign Minister. He explained that the recent change in Government in Austria would have no effect on his country's strong and active commitment to the United Nations. An indication of this fact was the speed with which Austria had moved to pay in full its 1987 assessed contribution to the Regular Budget. (For this, the Secretary-General expressed appreciation)..

UNFICYP

Mr. Hohensellner asked the Secretary-General for a briefing on the Swedish Government's decision to withdraw its contingent from UNFICYP.

The Secretary-General in response explained that Stockholm envisaged a withdrawal from early 1988 if by that time there was insufficient progress on a political settlement to the island's problems and on the financial situation of the UN Force. This was bad news for the Secretary-General because he was not in a position unilaterally to meet these legitimate concerns. He would,

.../

nonetheless, continue with his good offices mission. Even before the recent Swedish decision, he had had Mr. Goulding travel to the island and propose to both sides, in an effort to avoid serious impasse, the resumption of talks at a "technical and somewhat lower level". To-date, neither side had reacted. It was his belief that in the event of a favourable Greek Cypriot reaction, it would be very difficult for the Turkish Cypriots to refuse to embark on this exercise.

Regarding the financial situation of UNFICYP, the Secretary-General had already mentioned to the Swedish Permanent Representative the possibility that the Security Council would, on his recommendation, determine that a portion of the costs should be borne by the Regular Budget.

The Secretary-General was hopeful for progress on both the political and financial front and therefore in his opinion, the Swedish decision was not yet definitive. Naturally, he had asked the Swedish Government to continue its participation in the Force. At the same time some other ideas had been proposed to Stockholm, e.g., a reduction but not the elimination of Swedish involvement.

The Secretary-General took the opportunity to mention his deep appreciation of the services rendered by the Commander of UNFICYP, Major-General Greindl. His departure would be a great loss. At the same time the Secretary-General realized that the General had to pay attention to his career prospects in Austria.

UNOV

Mr. Hohensellner thanked the Secretary-General for the appointment of Mrs. Anstee to the enhanced Director-General's post in Vienna. The Austrian Government, he said, was pleased with the preparations for the Drug Conference, which would take place in June in the new Vienna Conference Centre. At the same time, there were a number of vacancies yet to be filled in CSDHA. The Secretary-General pointed out that the recruitment freeze remained in force; he would nonetheless see what he could do in that regard.

UNA speaking engagement

Having received confirmation that the Secretary-General would indeed open the Drug Conference in June, Mr. Hohensellner recalled that pressure on the Secretary-General's programme during his visit to Vienna last year had prevented him at the last moment from speaking before the National League for the United Nations. Would it be possible for the Secretary-General to schedule a meeting with this body in the context of his forthcoming visit to Vienna?

.../

The Secretary-General was encouraging in his reply, provided that a meeting could be arranged on the day the conference was scheduled to open, i.e., 17 June. He suggested that there might well be an opening late in the afternoon. Ambassador Fischer would remain in contact with the EOSG on this question.

Personnel Matters

Mr. Hohensellner then raised the situation of Dr. Ortner who, he indicated, would remain with the Secretariat until May 1988. The Secretary-General spoke in laudatory terms of Dr. Ortner's contribution, recognized his strong desire for promotion, but pointed out that circumstances at the present time were very difficult across the board. "Let's see what happens next year." In response, Mr. Hohensellner was at pains to underline the likelihood that Dr. Ortner would indeed be leaving in early 1988 and he asked if it would be possible in these circumstances to have him replaced by a fellow Austrian. The Secretary-General hoped that something could be worked out for Dr. Ortner, but in the event of a negative outcome to this question he recognized that something of a tradition had developed whereby an Austrian national filled that important post. At the same time, he had already received inquiries from the representatives of France and China.

J. P. Kavanagh
2 March 1987