

PdeC

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TRIPS - TRIP TO UNITED KINGDOM, SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - AUCKLAND AND WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND 25 SEPT 1984 - 28 FEB 1985

**PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER**

CONFIDENTIAL (1 ITEM / DECLASSIFIED) [1 PHOTOGRAPH]

EL/WG JULY 2006

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UNITED NATIONS



Trip New Zealand
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28 February 1985

Dear Reverend Clements,

The Secretary-General has asked me to respond on his behalf to your letter of 7 February.

The Secretary-General wished me to convey to you his thanks for your warm greetings and to commend you for the excellent work that the Foundation for Peace Studies is carrying out in New Zealand.

On a personal note, I look forward to the opportunity to meet with you myself when I am next in New Zealand.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Ignatieff
Director

Rev. L C Clements
President
The New Zealand Foundation
for Peace Studies Inc.
CPO Box 4110
AUCKLAND 1
NEW ZEALAND

CC: Paul Kavanagh, EOSG, UNHQ, NY

PI/MMCD/sh

file

Services: Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa

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CCY0073-02 KIM*FOR KAVANAGH.

IN VIEW OF RECENT PRESS SPECULATION CONCERNING NEW ZEALAND'S ATTITUDE TO VISITS BY US NAVAL VESSELS, YOU MIGHT WISH TO ADD TO BRIEF FOLLOWING STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER LANGE OF 1 FEBRUARY, WHICH NEW ZEALAND CHARGE SENT TO ME TODAY.

QUOTE

NEW ZEALAND IS, AND INTENDS TO REMAIN, A COMMITTED MEMBER OF ANZUS. MORE FUNDAMENTALLY, AS A SMALL DEMOCRACY, IT IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WESTERN ALLIANCE. AS SUCH NEW ZEALAND WILL CONTINUE TO PLAY ITS FULL PART IN SUSTAINING THOSE VALUES OF JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY WHICH NEW ZEALAND SHARES WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES. OUR ROLE IN HELPING UNDERPIN THE SECURITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, THE PRESENCE OF OUR BATTALION IN SINGAPORE AND OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE MULTINATIONAL OBSERVER FORCE IN SINAI ARE ALL CLEAR INDICATIONS OF THAT.

IT IS IN THAT CONTEXT THAT THE QUESTION OF VISITS TO NEW ZEALAND PORTS BY UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS - AND INDEED, THE VESSELS OF ALL THE NUCLEAR POWERS - MUST BE SEEN. NEW ZEALAND, AS I HAVE MADE CLEAR TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, WELCOMES VISITS BY SHIPS FROM OUR ALLIES, BUT THEY MUST BE IN CONFORMITY WITH OUR POLICIES ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS .

I CONTINUE TO BELIEVE THAT IT IS POSSIBLE FOR NEW ZEALAND AND THE

TELEX MESSAGE TELETYPE MESSAGE

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UNSYD AA25777

MEDIACO NZ31525

TO: UNITED NATIONS
DATE: 13FEB85
ATTN: MAUREEN MCDANIELL

FROM: MEDIACOM

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file
TRIP 012

UN
GYL
REC'D
13 FEB 1985
REP/DIRECTOR

TRANSCRIPT MEDIACOM/AUDIOMONITOR 2YA CHECKPOINT 6.10PM 11.2.85

ANNOUNCER:

THE GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-NUCLEAR STAND'S RECEIVED A QUALIFIED NOD OF SUPPORT FROM THE VISITING UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL, JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR. THE TOPIC WAS RAISED AT INTERVIEWS AND NEWS CONFERENCES, BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER MR. PEREZ DE CUELLAR MET THE PRIME MINISTER AND SENIOR OFFICIALS IN WELLINGTON TODAY. BUT, THE UN CHIEF WAS ALWAYS CAREFUL TO PLACE IT IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT, CLEARLY REMOVED FROM NATIONAL POLICIES.

DE CUELLAR:

THE VERY CLEAR POSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SECURITY COUNCIL, AND MY OWN POSITION VIS-A-VIS THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE, IT IS...I THINK, ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES MORE IMPORTANT OBJECTIVES, THE UNITED NATIONS WHEN IT WAS CREATED WAS TO DEAL WITH DISARMAMENT AND TO ENCOURAGE DISARMAMENT. AND NOW IT IS MORE IMPORTANT BECAUSE OF NOW WE ARE FACING....NUCLEAR ARMS RACE, AND THEN I THINK THE ISSUE IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN BEFORE. AND THEN THE UNITED NATIONS' POSITION IS TO SUPPORT ANY....ANY, ANY (ONE WORD INDISTINCT) DECISION WHICH COULD DISCOURAGE THE ARMS RACE.

REPORTER:

AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EMPHASISED THAT THE NEW ZEALAND STAND IS VERY MUCH IN LINE WITH BOTH THE UNITED NATIONS AND HIS PERSONAL PHILOSOPHY, AND HE VOICED THE HOPE THAT SUCH A STANCE WILL ENHANCE THE CHANCES OF ENDING THE ARMS RACE.

DE CUELLAR:

ONE OF OUR MAIN OBJECTIVES WHEN I REFER TO PEACE IS DISARMAMENT BECAUSE IT IS, I DON'T THINK THAT....AN ARMED PEACE IS THE BEST WAY OF MAINTAINING GOOD RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS. I THINK WE NEED DISARMAMENT AND MAINLY NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT . WE ARE ALL OF US THREATENED BY THE NUCLEAR...BY NUCLEAR WEAPONS EITHER TODAY, IN FIVE, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY YEARS. BUT I MEAN OUR GENERATION AND FUTURE GENERATIONS ARE THREATENED BY THE NUCLEAR... A NUCLEAR WARFARE. THAT'S WHY AT THE UNITED NATIONS WE CONSISTENTLY FIGHT AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AGAINST NUCLEAR ARMS RACE.

REPORTER:

AND MR PEREZ DE CUELLAR WAS AT HIS MOST EMPHATIC WHEN HE VOICED DISPLEASURE AT SUGGESTIONS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS' COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES SHOULD BE ABANDONED.

DE CUELLAR:

I THINK IT IS WRONG. I THINK WE HAVE TO PERSEVERE. THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION IN WHICH YOU HAVE TO INSIST TO MAINTAIN PRESSURE NOT TO GIVE UP, AND I HOPE WHEN I GET BACK IN NEW YORK I WILL SEE WHAT CAN BE DONE IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THIS COMMISSION. AND I...BECAUSE THE SETTING UP OF...NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES IS SOMETHING WHICH IS VERY MUCH IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNITED NATIONS. (2)

REPORTER:

ALTHOUGH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT HAS BEEN DESCRIBED BY SOME OBSERVERS AS A PROMOTIONAL EXERCISE, FOLLOWING HIS MORE INVOLVED DISCUSSIONS IN INDO-CHINA AND INDONESIA, HE USED THE OPPORTUNITY TO UNDERLINE THE VALUE AND CREDIBILITY OF THE WORLD BODY IN THE PROMOTION OF DISARMAMENT AND IN PARTIULAR, THE NEW ROUND OF SOVIET-AMERICAN ARMS TALKS.

DE CUELLAR:

IT WAS THANKS TO THE UNITED NATIONS THAT THE FIRST MEETING WAS STARTED. IT WAS BECAUSE OF, AS YOU KNOW, MR GROMYKO WENT TO NEW YORK. IN NEW YORK, HE MET MR SHULTZ, AND THE MEETING.....LED TO A VISIT OF MR GROMYKO TO WASHINGTON, AND EVERYTHING WAS POSSIBLE BECAUSE THE UNITED NATIONS IS THE FORUM FOR DIALOGUE. THAT'S SOMETHING WHICH SOMETIMES PEOPLE FORGET... OR DON'TDOESN'T LIKE TO REMEMBER. (LAUGHS)

REPORTER:

AND, IF THERE WAS ONE MESSAGE MR PEREZ DE CUELLAR WANTED TO LEAVE BEHIND, IT SEEMED TO BE ABOUT THE NEED FOR PERSISTENCE.

DE CUELLAR:

I THINK IT IS NOT AN EASY TASK TO ACHIEVE WORLD DISARMAMENT, BUT IF WE COULD EMBARK IN A PROCESS OF PROGRESSIVE DISARMAMENT, IT WOULD BE A VERY GOOD BEGINNING, AND WHEN I SPEAK ABOUT DISARMAMENT, I DON'T CONFINE MYSELF TO NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT. I THINK AS WELL OF THE CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT, WHICH IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE URGENT BECAUSE OF, AS YOU KNOW, THE SO-CALLED CONVENTIONAL ARMS ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE SOPHISTICATED AND MORE AND MORE DANGEROUS. AND ANYWAY, I THINK WE HAVE TO CONTINUE OUR CAMPAIGN AGAINST ARMS-RACE, BOTH NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL.

ANNOUNCER:

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, MR PEREZ DE CUELLAR, ENDING CHECKPOINT FOR TONIGHT.

DURATION: 4 MINUTES 30 SECONDS

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AGE TELX MESSAGE

TELEX MESSAGE

TRANSCRIPT 2YA NEWS 8.30AM 13.2.85

ANNOUNCER:

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL SAID IN SYDNEY LAST NIGHT THAT HE DIDN'T BELIEVE A BREAKDOWN OF ANZUS WOULD HAVE A DE-STABILISING EFFECT IN THE PACIFIC. HOWEVER MR. PEREZ DE CUELLAR SAID THIS BELIEF DID NOT MEAN THE UNITED NATIONS WAS AGAINST ANZUS, OR ANY OTHER TREATY, BUT WAS AGAINST THE NUCLEAR ARMS BUILD UP. HE SAID THE UN WOULD NOT DISCOURAGE, OR ENCOURAGE TREATIES SUCH AS ANZUS, NOR WOULD IT INTERFERE IN THE ANZUS OR MX MISSILE CONTROVERSY. HE DENIED REPORTS THAT HE HAD ENDORSED THE BAN BY NEW ZEALAND ON VISITING UNITED STATES NUCLEAR SHIPS. HE SAID HE HADN'T DISCUSSED THE BAN WITH THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT BUT RATHER LISTENED TO WHAT IT HAD TO SAY ON THE ISSUE.

DURATION: 35 SECS

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UNSYD AA25777
MEDIACO NZ31525

TO: UNIC SYDNEY
DATE: 13FEB85
ATTN: MAUREEN MACDANIELL

FROM: MEDIACOM

TRANSCRIPT MEDIACOM/AUDIOMONITOR 2YA SPECIAL A.M.

11.2.85

WAYNE MOWATT:

HIS EXCELLENCY, MR. JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR, SECRETARY GENERAL OF UNITED NATIONS, IS A LAWYER, A CAREER DIPLOMAT WHO SERVED AS PERU'S AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA, THE SOVIET UNION, POLAND AND SWITZERLAND. AND WHO WAS APPOINTED SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1981, FOR A 5 YEAR TERM. NEW ZEALAND HAS SUPPORTED THE UNITED NATIONS FROM THE VERY BEGINNING. THE UNITED NATIONS WAS SEEN PRIMARILY AS A MEANS OF MAINTAINING PEACE. YOUR EXCELLENCY, GOOD MORNING. IS THAT STILL THE MAIN ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AS YOU SEE IT?

PEREZ DE CUELLAR:

GOOD MORNING. WELL WAYNE, THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AS EVERYBODY KNOWS, IS TO PRESERVE PEACE, AND TO WORK FOR PEACE, AND I THINK THAT WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES WE CAN ACHIEVE SUCH A TARGET VERY EASILY. UNFORTUNATELY IT IS NOT ALWAYS EASY TO OBTAIN. THAT MEMBER COUNTRIES FORGET THEIR INTERESTS AND THINK IN TERMS OF WORLD PEACE, WORLD UNDERSTANDING, BUT ANYWAY OUR TOLE IS TO PERSEVERE, TO MAINTAIN OUR EFFORTS, IN ORDER TO OBTAIN WHAT WE CONSIDER THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF OUR ORGANISATION, PEACE, DEVELOPMENT, WHICH MEANS DEVELOPMENT IN THE SENSE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND I THINK THAT IN YOUR COUNTRY WE HAVE A VERY STRONG CONSISTENT SUPPORTER OF OUR ORGANISATION.

MOWATT:

THE AIMS, OR THE HOPES OF UNITED NATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETELY FULFILLED. WHAT ARE THE MAIN REASONS FOR THIS, DO YOU THINK?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL AS I IMPLIED BEFORE, I THINK IT IS MAINLY BECAUSE OF.... HAVE BEEN SO FAR UNABLE TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY POLITICAL DETERMINATION OF MEMBER COUNTRIES TO HELP EACH OTHER, IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE....THE AIMS YOU ARE REFERRING TO.

MOWATT:

WHAT DO YOU SEE AS THE WEAKNESSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL I THINK....I AM SORRY THAT I HAVE TO REPEAT EXACTLY THE SAME THING AGAIN, YOU KNOW. IT IS THE LACK OF POLITICAL DETERMINATION OF MEMBER COUNTRIES. THE LACK OF POLITICAL AGREEMENT. BECAUSE OF....PEOPLE SOMETIMES FORGET THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ARE NOT A WORLD GOVERNMENT. WE ARE AN ORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENTS AND IT DEPENDS VERY MUCH....DEPENDS ALMOST ENTIRELY ON THE GOODWILL OF MEMBER COUNTRIES.

BROKE DOWN, THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER WOULD STILL BE RESPECTED?

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DE CUELLAR:

WELL, I DON'T KNOW YOU ASK ME WHETHER, IF WE...
A CONSTITUTION, NO LONGER EXISTS IN A COUNTRY, WHETHER THE LAW,
AND THE RESPECT FOR LAW AND PRINCIPLES, OF LEGAL PRINCIPLES, ARE
RESPECTED. I DON'T KNOW. IT IS....IT WOULD BE A WAY OF
HAVING A KIND OF A LAWLESS WORLD WHICH I DON'T THINK IT IS ADVISABLE.
I MEAN WHERE YOU'RE RULING, NOT ONLY A COUNTRY BUT WHOLE WORLD,
THAT'S WHY I THINK WE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN SO....SO CONSISTENT FOR THE
LAST, I DON'T KNOW, THE LAST 100 YEARS, AND QUALIFY WHAT WE CALL...
QUALIFY THE INTERNATIONAL LAW. BECAUSE OF...WE THINK THAT, NOT ONLY
THE INTERNAL LAW IS INDISPENSIBLE, BUT WE NEED AS WELL AN INTERN-
-ATIONAL LAW. WE WANT TO QUALIFY THE INTERNATIONAL LAW. THAT'S
ONE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS INCIDENTALLY.

MOWATT:

WHAT MUST THE UNITED NATIONS DO TO REDUCE TENSION AND
CONFLICT, AND DO IT'S PART TO HALF A NUCLEAR WAR?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL I THINK, AS YOU KNOW, THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER REFERS IN...
WELL REALLY 1945, TO DISARMAMENT, AND IT GIVES THE SECURITY COUNCIL
RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISARMAMENT. THEN ONE OF OUR MAIN OBJECTIVES
WHAN I REFER TO PEAC, IS DISARMEMENT. BECAUSE IT IS....I DON'T
THINK THAT AN ARMED PEACE IS THE BEST WAY OF MAINTAINING GOOD
RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS. I THINK WE NEED DISARMAMENT AND MAINLY
NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT. WE ARE, ALL OF US, THREATENED BY THE
NUCLEAR....BY NUCLEAR WEAPONS, EITHER TODAY, IN 5, 10, 15, 20
YEARS. BUT I MEAN OUR GENERATION AND FUTURE GENERATIONS ARE
THREATENED BY THE NUCLEAR.....NUCLEAR WARFARE. THAT'S
WHY THE UNITED NATIONS, WE CONSISTENTLY FIGHT AGAINST
NUCLEAR WEAPONS. AGAINST NUCLEAR ARMS RACE.

MOWATT:

SINCE YOU'VE BEEN IN OUR COUNTRY WE'VE LEARNED THAT A TWO YEAR
ATTEMPT TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF DESIGNATED NUCLEAR FREE
ZONES HAS ENDED IN FAILURE. THE UNITED NATIONS PANEL WHICH SOUGHT
THE ACCORD IS TO BE DISBANDED, I BELIEVE. WHERE WERE THESE NUCLEAR
FREE ZONES TO BE ESTABLISHED?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL IT IS VERY SAD TO LISTEN THAT THEMR. JAYNE(?), WHO I KNOW
VERY WELL, THINKS THAT AS THE.....THE COMMISSION SHOULD BE DISBANDED.
BUT I THINK IT IS WRONG. I THINK WE HAVE TO PERSEVERE. THE UNITED
NATIONS ORGANISATION...WHICH YOU HAVE TO INSIST, TO MAINTAIN
PRESSURE , NOT TO GIVE UP AND I HOPE, WHEN I'LL BE BACK IN
NEW YORK, I COULD SEE WHAT CAN BE DONE IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THIS
COMMISSION ALIVE, BECAUSE THE SETTING UP OF NUCLEAR FREE ZONES IS
SOMETHING WHICH IS VERY MUCH IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
YOU KNOW THAT WE HAVE, IN LATIN AMERICA, TLAXIACO TREATY, WHICH
MAKES THEORETICAL AT LEAST, YOU KNOW, THE SOUTH AMERICA, OR LATIN
AMERICA, MAINLY LATIN AMERICA AS A WHOLE, I MEAN, I SAY LATIN
AMERICA, A NUCLEAR FREE ZONE. I THINK.....WITH THE EXCEPTION I
THINK OF TWO COUNTRIES, ALL COUNTRIES HAVE RATIFIED THE TREATY.

MOWATT:

HOW DOES THIS AFFECT NEW ZEALAND'S POLICY, OR NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT
STANDS, ON A NUCLEAR FREE SOUTH PACIFIC?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL THAT IS FOR THE...FOR NEW ZEALAND TO ANSWER, NOT FOR ME.

MOWATT: IS THIS WHAT YOU'LL BE TALKING ABOUT TODAY WITH OUR
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS?

DE CUELLAR: WELL IT IS....I IMAGIN IS ONE OF THE SUBJECTS THAT HE
WILL RAISE.

MESSAGE TELETYPE MESSAGE TELETYPE MESSAGE TELETYPE

HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT REACTION TO NEW YORK TIMES REPORT:
I THINK THIS WAS A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO, THAT DIPLOMATS CONSIDERED
YOU TOO UNAGGRESSIVE? TOO NICE A GUY AND DIFFICULT TO SAY
WHETHER YOUR LOW KEY CONSULTATIONS HAD ENHANCED PEACE KEEPING
EFFORTS. WHAT'S YOUR REACTION TO THAT SIR?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL I THINK THAT WHEN ONE REACHES SOME PARTICULAR DECISIONS ONE IS
ALWAYS EXPOSED TO CRITICISM. BUT IT IS REALLY VERY.....
DISCOURAGES TO BE NOT, AND THEN I DON'T MIND CRITICISM. I THINK IT IS
A CRITICISM WHICH IS MADE IN GOOD FAITH. ON THE CONTRARY, IT IS A
SOURCE OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

MOWATT: CAN I ASK YOU WHAT THE FUTURE PEACE KEEPING ROLE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS IN INDO CHINA IS?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL ACTUALLY IT IS A SUBJECT WHICH WAS RAISED TO ME BY A JOURNALIST
AND I SAID THAT THERE IS NO OPTION EXCLUDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.
OUR ROLE IS TO HELP SOLVING INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS PEACEFULLY AND IF
THIS UN PRESENCE IS NEEDED OF COURSE WE ARE ALWAYS READY TO MAKE
THE NECESSARY CONTINGENCY AND PLANS, BUT ANY DECISION HAS
TO BE TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH IS NOT MY DECISION.
IT IS THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE 15 MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL,
WHICH HAVE TO TAKE THE DECISION OF SENDING UN FORCES TO THE
AREA.

MOWATT:

ON TO SOMETHING ELSE. HOW IS UNITED NATIONS DEALING WITH
WORLD POPULATION PROBLEMS?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL IT IS ONE OF OUR MAIN CONCERNS. WE HAVE A UNITED NATIONS PLAN
FOR POPULATION, WHICH IS WORKING, I THINK, EXTREMELY WELL AND IT IS
A.....I WAS VERY HAPPY....I MEAN A FEW DAYS AGO I MAY HAVE....ABOUT
A WEEK AGO WHEN I WAS IN MALAYSIA...I WAS IN INDONESIA AND I SAW
OUR PEOPLE WORKING AT THE SAME TIME IN INDONESIA, IN ORDER
TO CONTROL...CHECK THE POPULATION INCREASE, AND IN....IN MALAYSIA
THE...JUST THE OPPOSITE. I MEAN TO SAY HOW COULD THEY, IN A
PROGRESSIVE MANNER, INCREASE THEIR POPULATION AND ALL WAS WITH THE
ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. I MEAN THERE WAS THE...I MEAN THE
TECHNICAL ADVISOR OF OUR UNITED NATIONS PLAN POPULATION.....
POPULATION PLAN PROBLEM.

MOWATT:

DO YOU THINK THE WORLD HAS OUTGROWN THE UNITED
NATIONS, AS A CONCEPT?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL I.....WHAT I THINK THE PROBLEM IS WHETHER THE WORLD
UNDERSTANDS WHAT THE UNITED NATIONS MEAN, AND WHAT IS UNITED NATIONS
USEFUL FOR. I THINK THAT THERE IS....I THINK, I'M SORRY TO SAY,
THAT THERE IS A TREMENDOUS IGNORANCE OF WHAT THE UNITED NATIONS IS.
THEY CONSIDER THE UNITED NATIONS AS A KIND OF A POLITICAL
INSTRUMENTALITY, AND THEY FORGET THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HAS OTHER
TASKS, OTHER OBJECTIVES. AS I TOLD YOU DEVELOPMENT....FOR
INSTANCE DEVELOPMENT I THINK. WE DEAL WITH...WITH HEALTH, WITH LABOUR
, WITH ENVIRONMENT. WE DEAL WITH ATOMIC ENERGY. I MEAN THE PEACEFUL
USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY. I THINK, AS I USED TO SAY, THERE IS NOT
A SINGLE HUMAN ACTIVITY WHICH IS NOT A MATTER OF CONCERN AND
OF DEDICATION IN OUR ORGANISATION, IN OUR SYSTEM. THE UNITED
NATIONS HAS TO BE SEEN AS A SYSTEM, YOU KNOW, AS A SOLAR SYSTEM.
THERE IS A UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM WHICH I THINK HAS TO BE, HOW COULD
I SAY, IT HAS TO BE CONSIDERED AND JUDGED AS A WHOLE.

MOWATT:

DO MANY MEMBERS QUESTION THE USEFULNESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
AS FAR AS THEY'RE GOING TO BENEFIT?

TELEX MESSAGE

MOWATT: THEY DO?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL I THINK THAT THEY DO. I MEAN, RATHER FORTUNATELY YOU KNOW, MEMBER COUNTRIES REMEMBER THAT THE UNITED NATIONS EXISTS WHEN THEY NEED THE UNITED NATIONS, I MEAN ASSISTANCE, SUPPORT, FOR SOMETHING... FOR SOLVING A PROBLEM, OR....EITHER A POLITICAL, ECONOMICAL OR SOCIAL PROBLEM. BUT THE UNITED NATIONS DESERVES, I THINK, FROM MEMBER COUNTRIES, CONTINUED DEDICATION. NOT DEDICATION ONLY WHEN THEY NEED UNITED NATIONS FOR SOLVING THEIR PROBLEMS.

MOWATT:

HOW MANY MEMBERS ARE THERE SIR? HOW MEMBERS ARE THERE NOW IN THE UNITED NATIONS?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL 160.....15. 1599. 159.

MOWATT:

HOW DOES THE VOTING SYSTEM WORK? IS IT ONE COUNTRY, ONE VOTE?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL IT DEPENDS. IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THERE'S A COMPLETELY DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM, AS IN YOUR HOUSE, OR IN ANY....ANY DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY, A HOUSE OF COMMONS. ONE MAN ONE VOTE. BUT IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHERE THERE ARE 15 MEMBERS, THEN THE MEMBERS OF THE....THE 5.....THE 5 PERMANENT(?) MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAVE A KIND OF A A BIT OF POWER, AS IT'S CALLED. THAT MEANS THAT ANY RESOLUTION CAN....ANY SUBSTANTIAL RESOLUTION HAS TO BE... OR DECISION I MUST SAY...ANY SUBSTANTIAL DECISION HAS TO BE TAKEN BY THE....WITH THE UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. BUT OF COURSE THERE ARE SOME PROCEDURAL DECISIONS WHICH DO NOT NEED THE POSITIVE VOTE OF THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

MOWATT:

WHAT'S THE UNITED NATIONS VIEW OF THE INDEPENDENCE REFERENDUM MOVES IN NEW CALEDONIA TODAY?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL SO FAR THE UNITED NATIONS HAS NOT DEALT WITH THIS PROBLEM AS IT IS CONSIDERED AS AN INTERNAL....FRENCH INTERNAL PROBLEM, AND YOU KNOW THAT WE ARE VERY CAREFUL IN NOT INTERFERING WITH THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES.

MOWATT:

HIS EXCELLENCY, MR JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR, SECRETARY GENERAL OF UNITED NATIONS IS OUR GUEST HERE. I WAS JUST THINKING, THE CHARTER STILL STANDS SIR, DOESN'T IT? THE UNITED NATIONS, EACH COUNTRY IS INDEPENDENT, WOULD BE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW. NO ONE CAN BE ENTITLED TO USE FORCE AGAINST ANOTHER. JUST HOW MUCH POWER DOES THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAVE IN THAT RESPECT?

DE CUELLAR:

WELL I THINK THE UNITED....THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS, I MEAN THEORETICALLY, THEORETICALLY IS THE MOST...IT IS THE ONLY REAL POWERFUL BODY IN THE SENSE THAT HIS DECISION...HIS RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS WHICH ARE OBLIGATORY, COMPULSORY FOR MEMBER COUNTRIES. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION PASSES....GENERAL ASSEMBLY PASSES RESOLUTIONS WHICH ARE ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS., THAT MAKES IT DIFFERENT BETWEEN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL, AND THAT'S WHY, IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL THERE IS A BIT OF POWER, IN ORDER TO AVOID THAT ANY DECISION WILL AFFECT THE INTERESTS OF THE 5 PERMANENT MEMBERS.

MOWATT:

HOW MUCH OF A PART HAS THE UNITED NATIONS PLAYED, DO YOU THINK, IN PREVENTING A THIRD WORLD WAR?

MESSAGE TELETYPE MESSAGE

DE CUELLAR:

WELL I THINK THAT, IF YOU REFLECT A LITTLE ON THE HISTORY OVER THE LAST 40 YEARS, YOU HAVE CERTAINLY...YOU CAN CERTAINLY NOTICE THAT THE....WE HAVE QUITE A LOT OF WARS, BUT ALL THE WARS UNFORTUNATELY TOOK PLACE IN THE THIRD WORLD, AND THEY WERE.THEY WERE IN SOME WAY THEY WERE CONFRONTATIONS ETWEEN THE TWO MAIN POLITICAL POWERS, BY PROXY, IN A WAY, AND THERE WAS NOT A DIRECT CONFRONTATION BETWEEN THE TWO BLOCS. THE WESTERN BLOC AND THE COMMUNIST BLOC, AND I THINK THIS IS DUE MAINLY TO THE UNITED NATIONS, YOU KNOW, THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE AVOIDED A CONFRONTATION. BUT DON'T FORGET THAT THE UNITED NATIONS IS, IN SOME WAY IT IS A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE TWO SUPER POWERS, OR THE TWO MAIN GROUP OF COUNTRIES. AS THEY WERE....THEY, I MEAN THE FOUNDERS, MORE THAT THE FOUNDERS, THEY WERE THOSE WHO CREATED THE UNITED NATIONS. YOU KNOW, THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, YALTA AS YOU KNOW. I MEAN THE LAST...I MEAN DETAILS ABOUT THE FUNCTION YOU KNOW OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION WERE AGREED UPON IN YALTA, AND THEN IT IS....THE UNITED NATIONS EXISTS BECAUSE THERE IS THIS TACIT UNDERSTANDING, THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CANNOT WORK AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF EITHER ONE OR THE OTHER BLOCK OF COUNTRIES. AND AT THE SAME TIME I THINK THAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO...TO CREATE, I MEAN TO SET UP A FORUM IN WHICH ONE SIDE CAN EXPOSE THE OTHER ONE IF THERE IS A REAL AGGRESSIVE POLICY, VIS-A-VIS THE OTHER. THERE IS A FORUM FOR CONFRONTATION. THERE IS THIS FORUM IN WHICH THEY CHOSE RECOMMENDATIONS, BUT AT THE SAME TIME, YOU KNOW, IT HELPS IN THE SENSE THAT, YOU KNOW, YOU ARE A....IT IS A KIND OF ENORMOUS WINDOW, IN WHICH THE POLICIES OF THE TWO PARTIES ARE VERY MUCH EXPOSED, AND THAT IN ITSELF CREATES....LESSENS TENSION. I THINK THAT THE UNITED NATIONS PLAYS A VERY IMPORTANT ROLE IN AVOIDING A CONFRONTATION OF WHICH....A MILITARY CONFRONTATION FOR WE CANNOT AOID, I MEAN THE FIGHT, I MEAN THE VERBAL, THE ORAL FIGHT BETWEEN THE TWO....THE TWO SUPER POWERS, OR THE TWO PLOCS, BUT I MEAN THEY HAVE NEVER NEVER REACHED THAT, YOU KNOW, TERRIBLE MOMENT IN WHICH THEY DECIDE TO FIGHT, TO EMBARK IN A MILITARY CONFRONTATION. I THINK...WHICH I THINK IS DUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS EXISTENCE.

MOWATT:

MR PEREZ DE CUELLAR, I KNOW YOU'RE A BUSY MAN AND I THANK YOU SINCERELY FOR YOUR TIME WITH US THIS MORNING.

DURATION: 16MINS

MEDIACO NZ31525

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UNSYD AA25777

CLIENT:

UNITED NATIONS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
11/2	CH7 MELB.	1800	Report on N.Z. REceives support from UN. Sec. Gen. for their stand on nuclear warships issue. INTV: -Mr. Perez De Cuellar. 2 minutes.
11/2	TV7	2300	UN lead in New Zealand. Live Perez DE Cuellar. 2½ minutes.
12/2	2FC	1800	Ft. Kurt Waldheim, former Sec. Genl. of UN addressed a conference on framing of foreign policy live compere of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit. 6 minutes.
12/2	TV2	1900	Perez(?)de Cuellar arrives in Aust. 2 minutes.
13/2	2BL	0800	INTV: - Perez de Cuellar-Sec. general of UN. About ANZUS 4 minutes.

ALL TAPES ARE ERASED ONE WEEK AFTER BROADCASTING.
dc. 13.2.85

CLIENT:

UNITED NATIONS

RADIO 2CH:

NEWS

(1800)

9.2.85

SUBJECT:

U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN AUCKLAND
FOR TALKS WITH N.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
OVER NUCLEAR SHIPS ISSUE

NEWSREADER:

The United Nations Secretary General has arrived in Auckland for talks with the New Zealand government officials over the nuclear ships issue.

He was met by Prime Minister David Lange at the start of his four day tour as Kevin Howcock reports.

REPORTER:

The United Nations chief is to meet both the government and the Leader of the Opposition, Jim McClay for discussions about the future of ANZUS.

Mr Perez de Cueller has already voiced support for the government's ban on the entry of nuclear ships.

The question of future tests of MX missiles in the Tasman Sea is also expected to be raised.

Planned tests angered the government and in turn drew an Australian refusal to co-operate in monitoring them.

-2-

Mr Perez de Cueller is also to hold talks with Prime Minister David Lange about the planned independence of New Caledonia and its associated violence between French settlers and separatist Kanaks, a conflict which has been closely monitored by Mr Lange.

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R/C MMCD
B PI

AAP Wine

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UNSYD AA25777
--- MILITARY ---

UNITED NATIONS, FEB 13 AP - ACCORDING TO A U.N. REPORT ISSUED ON WEDNESDAY, MILITARY SPENDING IN 1984 WAS ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 800 BILLION DOLLARS (\$A1076.64).

WITH WORLD POPULATION ESTIMATED AT 4.8 BILLION, MILITARY SPENDING LAST YEAR AMOUNTED TO ABOUT 166 DOLLARS (\$A223.40) PER INHABITANT OF THE WORLD.

THE '1985 REPORT ON THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION' SAID MILITARY EXPENDITURE IS GROWING AT A RATE FASTER THAN TOTAL GLOBAL PRODUCTION.

IN THE EARLY 1980'S THE MILITARY SECTOR ACCOUNTED FOR ABOUT 6 PER CENT OF TOTAL WORLD DOMESTIC PRODUCT, EMPLOYING 50 MILLION PEOPLE INCLUDING 500,000 SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS, ONE FIFTH OF THE TOTAL, THE REPORT SAID.

IT SAID MOST OF THE MILITARY SPENDING WAS BY SIX NATIONS -- UNITED STATES, SOVIET UNION, BRITAIN, CHINA, FRANCE AND WEST GERMANY -- BUT BETWEEN 1974 AND 1983 MILITARY SPENDING BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INCREASED AT TWICE THE RATE IN THE INDUSTRIALISED COUNTRIES.
MORE DAC

MILITARY 2 U.N.

OF 20 COUNTRIES WITH THE LARGEST FOREIGN DEBTS, MILITARY IMPORTS ACCOUNTED FOR 20 PER CENT OF THE INCREASE IN DEBTS BETWEEN 1976 AND 1980.

THE REPORT SAYS THAT DESPITE NUMEROUS PROPOSALS SINCE 1955 TO DECREASE MILITARY SPENDING AND PUT A PERCENTAGE OF THE SAVINGS INTO A FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT, NO RESULTS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED.

THE REPORT SAID AN ESTIMATED 29 MILLION PERSONS SERVE IN ARMED FORCES AROUND THE WORLD AND THERE HAVE BEEN 150 MILITARY CLASHES RESULTING IN 16 MILLION CIVILIAN AND MILITARY DEATHS SINCE WORLD WAR II.

AT THE BEGINNING OF 1983 THERE WERE 56 COUNTRIES WITH MILITARY GOVERNMENTS. IN THE PERIOD 1960 TO 1982 THERE WERE 105 MILITARY COUPS D'ETAT AROUND THE WORLD, IT SAID.
AP DAC

AAP, 09:06 14/02

AAP AA29850*
UNSYD AA25777

14 FEB 1985

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AT 11:30 AM	_____
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TAPE OUT

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1313
12 February 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

(Received from the Spokesman for the Secretary-General.)

WELLINGTON, 12 February -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar ended today his four-day official visit to New Zealand and flew to Canberra on the last leg of his present tour of South-East Asia and the Pacific region.

The Secretary-General was seen off at Wellington Airport by high officials of the New Zealand Government and New Zealand's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Bryce Harland. Elizabeth Lange, wife of the Prime Minister, was also at the airport for the farewell ceremony.

* * * * *



File

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
NEW ZEALAND TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

• •

AT

ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK

NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Trip
New Zealand

Remarks made by the Prime Minister of New Zealand,
The Right Honourable David Lange at a reception for
the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Wellington
on 11 February 1985.

It is a particular pleasure for me to welcome the
Secretary-General here to New Zealand, and to Parliament,
on your behalf.

My parents' generation were enthusiastic supporters
of the United Nations and for the ambitious political and
humanitarian ideals it stands for. I grew up a firm
advocate for the United Nations. The Labour Party too
were committed supporters. One of my predecessors, Peter
Fraser, made a significant contribution, both personally
and for New Zealand, in the drafting of the UN Charter in
San Francisco in 1945. Peter Fraser chaired the Committee
that drew up the provisions of the Charter relating to
trusteeship and non-self-governing territories. We all
owe to him, and to his fellow negotiators, great respect
for their foresight in enshrining a set of principles on
the conduct of international relations that endure, and
have continuing relevance despite the vast changes the
world has seen since 1945. Peter Fraser championed the
equality of all states. This built-in protection of the
rights - as well as the responsibilities - of all states
remains to us a principle of the greatest importance. The
United Nations provides the forum where the small, along
with the large, can act independently, without being leaned
on too heavily by great powers.

/New

Sir, New Zealanders look back on the founding of the UN with considerable pride. I share that but in welcoming you, Sir, it is to the continuing relevance of the UN that I wish to refer. And I want to dispel any suggestion that in some way the UN is less important to us now than it was then.

I believe nothing is further from the truth. Of course it is true that the UN has not lived up to all the most ambitious aspirations explored in 1945. It has not "saved succeeding generations from the scourge of War". Nor has it become a world parliament or a world policeman. There are still goals for us all to strive for.

Nevertheless the essential function of the United Nations, of discouraging the use of force by any state against another, remains as valid now as when the Charter was signed forty years ago. For all its faults the Security Council has helped to limit the use of force, particularly by the strong against the weak. The General Assembly has played a similar role, and has done so with some impartiality. The fact is that those who would break the rules have to grapple with the knowledge that an integral part of the environment they have to operate in is the United Nations. And the pressure of international opinion there has shown time and again that the United Nations has an invaluable part to play in moderating the actions of the powerful. It is abundantly clear that the UN is still playing a very useful -

/indeed

indeed vital - function in discouraging the use of force in international affairs. This, I would note, is a role which is particularly important to small states.

Mr Secretary-General, I hardly need mention to you the extent to which ordinary New Zealanders feel very deeply about the need to persuade all powers great and small to do all they can to promote disarmament. Our stand for the elimination of all nuclear weapons is very clear, and it is one we will be maintaining in the United Nations and elsewhere.

This year, Sir, is the 40th Anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. It is also the 25th Anniversary of the signing of the UN Declaration on Colonialism. Since 1945 over 100 countries have become independent. The UN has provided the global focus that has enabled most of them to sustain their independence in dignity, without changing one master for another. We in New Zealand will be observing these anniversaries with satisfaction, and with a reaffirmation of our faith in the principles of the Charter.

Mr Secretary-General, you have just come from South East Asia where you have taken a personal interest in two other issues of deep concern to New Zealand, namely Kampuchea and Indochinese refugees. New Zealand was among the more than 100 members who voted for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea. We have followed with interest your part

/in

in providing a channel of communication between the parties. You are assured of our continuing support for your work in this - and equally for those poor people who have become refugees there and elsewhere in Indochina. New Zealanders have proved particularly ready to welcome these refugees to our country to resettle here permanently.

The United Nations is not infallible. There are still occasions when group or bloc interests are blatantly manipulated to promote the concerns of a few. That is the weakness of humanity itself. But I do believe that when the membership is convinced that an issue is one of overwhelming international importance, it is capable of responding as the founders of the Charter had hoped, and expected. The response to the economic crisis in Africa - and to the imperatives of halting the arms race - are cases in point. We all support you and your organisation in your efforts in these areas.

The continuing role of the UN in areas such as those I have mentioned stands out in stark contrast to the comments of those who would knock the UN for not doing enough or for not going far enough. We hope that in this anniversary year they will gain a better understanding of the very considerable positive contribution that the UN makes to our lives here, and to the lives of virtually all of us who inhabit this planet.

/Mr Secretary-General,

Mr Secretary-General, you are today head of a United Nations that is a multi-billion dollar complex of agencies, conferences, committees and small informal working groups. These have spread far beyond the United Nations headquarters in New York. The organisation's peacekeeping, health, humanitarian and other programmes have extended a United Nations presence into almost all countries.

We are honoured that you have come to New Zealand. It is our very great pleasure to have this opportunity to welcome you, and to pay tribute to the organisation you represent.



HEB
JH

RECEIVED

MAR 21

~~NEW ZEALAND MISSION~~ trip
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

21 March 1985

My dear Secretary-General,

I have just received your letter of 5 March about your visit to New Zealand, and I would like to thank you straight away for the photograph you sent with it. It was a privilege and a pleasure for my wife and me to be with you and Madame Perez de Cuellar during your visit to New Zealand. We will cherish your photograph as a reminder of a significant and happy occasion.

Yours sincerely,

(Bryce Harland)
Permanent Representative

His Excellency
Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar,
Secretary-General of the
United Nations,
United Nations Headquarters,
NEW YORK.

JPK/bn

cc: SG

File: SG trip SE Asia

xref: New Zealand

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

5 March 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Upon my return to United Nations headquarters, I should like to thank you once again for the excellent arrangements during my official visit to New Zealand.

I was indeed grateful for the warm reception and generous hospitality which your Government extended to my wife and me, as well as to the members of my delegation. May I also say how much we appreciated the kind personal care which you and your wife took of us throughout our stay in your country.

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

H.E. Mr. Bryce Harland
Permanent Representative of New Zealand
to the United Nations
New York

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REMARKS AT RECEPTION GIVEN BY
PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND
11 FEBRUARY 1985

Trip New Zealand
New Zealand
SG Remarks

MR. PRIME MINISTER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR KIND REMARKS, MR. PRIME MINISTER,
AND I AM PROFOUNDLY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR EXPRESSION OF SUPPORT FOR
THE UNITED NATIONS, WHICH HAS BEEN SO WELL-ENDORSED BY THE
LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, MR. MCCLAY.

THE WORDS I HAVE HEARD REINFORCE MY CONVICTION THAT,
DESPITE ALL THE DIFFICULTIES AND DISSATISFACTIONS ARISING FROM
THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD
STAND BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE MISSION ENTRUSTED TO IT BY
THE CHARTER.

-2-

EVEN AT THIS TIME OF DEEP QUESTIONING AND MUCH CRITICISM, THE
UNITED NATIONS STILL REMAINS THE REPOSITORY OF THE HUMAN
COMMUNITY'S ASPIRATIONS FOR A BETTER AND A SAFER WORLD.
NO ASSESSMENT CAN BE REALISTIC WHICH IGNORES THIS FACT OF
INTERNATIONAL LIFE.

EXCELLENCIES,

LET ME FIRST-OF-ALL EXPRESS MY SINCERE APPRECIATION OF ALL
THAT NEW ZEALAND HAS DONE TO ADVANCE THE WORK AND PURPOSES OF
THE WORLD-ORGANIZATION IN DIVERSE FIELDS.

THE BONDS WHICH LINK NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNITED NATIONS DATE FROM THE INCEPTION OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION ITSELF. AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, MR. PETER FRASER, THE THEN PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND, MADE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE FORMULATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. IN 1957, SIR LESLIE MUNRO PRESIDED WITH DISTINCTION OVER THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

RECENTLY, THE WHOLE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND, IN PARTICULAR WE, AT THE UNITED NATIONS, HAVE FELT AND SHARED YOUR LOSS, WITH THE PASSING AWAY OF A DISTINGUISHED SON OF NEW ZEALAND, THE LATE PROFESSOR QUENTIN BAXTER, A GREAT INTERNATIONAL JURIST, AND A SKILLED DIPLOMAT, WHO FOR MANY YEARS REPRESENTED HIS COUNTRY IN AN OUTSTANDING MANNER ON THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION AND THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

ALTHOUGH THESE TOWERING PERSONALITIES HAVE LEFT A LASTING IMPRINT ON THE UNITED NATIONS, NO LESS SIGNIFICANT HAS BEEN NEW ZEALAND'S POLICY OF CONSTANT SUPPORT TO THE WORLD ORGANIZATION, AND ITS ENDEAVOURS TO STRENGTHEN THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE AND ADVANCE HUMAN WELFARE THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

IN PARTICULAR, IT HAS BROUGHT ITS UNIQUE CONTRIBUTION TO UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION, WHICH HAVE BEEN AN IMPORTANT INNOVATION IN DEFUSING AND CONTROLLING CONFLICT SITUATIONS.

IT IS GRATIFYING THAT NEW ZEALAND'S DEEP INTEREST IN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES WHICH ARE PROMINENT ON THE WORLD'S AGENDA HAS RECEIVED RECOGNITION, NOT ONLY IN ITS MEMBERSHIP OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, BUT ALSO IN THE ELECTION OF ITS ABLE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE, AMBASSADOR HARLAND, TO THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST YEAR.

THE IMPORTANCE WHICH NEW ZEALAND TRADITIONALLY ATTACHES TO THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, AND THE CONCERN IT HAS DEMONSTRATED FOR THE REFUGEE PROBLEM AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN SITUATIONS IN MANY AREAS OF THE WORLD, ARE IN CONSONANCE WITH YOUR HUMANE AND PEACEFUL POLICIES.

MR. PRIME MINISTER,

YOUR PERSONAL DEDICATION TO THE FIGHT TO RESTORE FREEDOM AND HUMAN DIGNITY TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA HAS DEEPLY IMPRESSED US. YOUR GOVERNMENT'S FORTHRIGHT SUPPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS IN THIS REGARD AND ITS COMMITMENT TO WORKING WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA AND FOR THE ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID, WILL NO DOUBT BRING NEW STRENGTH TO THESE EFFORTS.

NEW ZEALAND'S APPROACH TO THE PROCESS OF DECOLONIZATION HAS BEEN EQUALLY PRINCIPLED. YOUR COUNTRY WAS THE FIRST TO GRANT INDEPENDENCE TO A TRUST TERRITORY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, NAMELY, WESTERN SAMOA. NEW ZEALAND HAS EXTENDED EXCELLENT CO-OPERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN ITS CONSIDERATION OF THE TERRITORIES FOR WHICH IT HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE-AS-ADMINISTERING POWER. TWO FORMER COLONIES, NIUE AND THE COOK ISLANDS, CHOSE FREE ASSOCIATION WITH NEW ZEALAND THROUGH ACTS OF SELF-DETERMINATION OBSERVED BY THE UNITED NATIONS. WHILE TOKELAU IS STILL ON THE LIST OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES, THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN CO-OPERATING VERY CLOSELY WITH THE UNITED NATIONS WITH REGARD TO THAT TERRITORY.

MR. PRIME MINISTER,

NEW ZEALAND'S COMMITMENT TO THE GOALS OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT ALSO FINDS CONTINUED EXPRESSION IN YOUR POLICY OF PROMOTING REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. NEW ZEALAND'S ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM, AND THE CONSIDERABLE ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE THAT YOUR COUNTRY EXTENDS-BOTH, THROUGH BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL CHANNELS TO THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION, PROVIDE CONCRETE EVIDENCE OF THIS COMMITMENT.

BUT YOUR VISION EXTENDS - AS-IT-MUST IN THIS INTERDEPENDENT WORLD - FAR BEYOND YOUR IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

IT IS EVIDENT THAT NO COUNTRY, HOWEVER DISTANT OR SMALL, CAN STAY ALOOF, OR REMAIN UN-AFFECTED, BY WHAT GOES ON IN THE WORLD AT LARGE. WE AT THE UNITED NATIONS SHARE YOUR PROFOUND CONCERN ABOUT THE ESCALATING ARMS RACE AND THE DANGER THAT THE GROWING NUCLEAR ARSENALS OF THE GREAT POWERS POSE TO ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD. I HAVE CONSTANTLY REMINDED THE NUCLEAR POWERS THAT, IF THERE IS A NUCLEAR WAR, "EVEN COUNTRIES WHICH ARE NOT PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT, WILL BE VICTIMS OF AN IRRESPONSIBLE DECISION OF A FEW LEADERS". I AM PARTICULARLY GRATIFIED BY THE HIGH PRIORITY YOUR GOVERNMENT ATTACHES TO DISARMAMENT AND IN PARTICULAR TO NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL. YOUR STRONG PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO THIS CAUSE WAS EVIDENT IN YOUR RECENT ADDRESS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WE MUST RECOGNISE, HOWEVER, THAT IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, THE URGE TOWARDS REARMAMENT CAN BE TRANSCENDED ONLY IF WE CAN BUILD A CLIMATE OF TRUST AND PEACEFUL CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES - AN ENDEAVOUR WHICH REQUIRES, ABOVE ALL, A RENEWAL OF FAITH IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. THIS IS AN IMPORTANT REQUISITE FOR A VIABLE AND WORKING SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, WHICH COULD GO A LONG WAY IN RESTORING FAITH IN THE EFFICACY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THIS YEAR WILL MARK THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. I WOULD APPEAL TO GOVERNMENTS, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND THE LEADERS OF THE MEDIA, TO USE THIS OCCASION FOR A FRANK ASSESSMENT OF WHAT THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CAN, AND SHOULD BE, IN FULFILLING THE PURPOSE OF ITS CHARTER. I WOULD BE THE LAST ONE TO ASK THAT THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE ORGANIZATION BE GLOSSED-OVER, AND ITS WEAKNESSES IGNORED. AT THE SAME TIME, I WOULD CERTAINLY EXPECT THAT A BALANCED PERSPECTIVE WILL BE MAINTAINED, AND THAT THE CAUSES OF THESE WEAKNESSES WILL BE EXAMINED, SO THAT THE POTENTIAL OF THE ORGANIZATION COMES INTO CLEARER VIEW.

THE UNITED NATIONS HAS GONE THROUGH, AND SURVIVED, A PERIOD OF THE MOST MASSIVE TRANSITION IN HUMAN EXPERIENCE, WHICH HAS MADE THE WORLD OF 1985 SO VASTLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF 1945. IT HAS DONE AS MUCH AS IT WAS PERMITTED OR ENABLED BY ITS MEMBER STATES, TO BRING-ABOUT A QUALITATIVE CHANGE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ÉTHOS. YET ALL ITS ACCOMPLISHMENTS CAN FALL PREY TO THE EVERQUICKENING ARMS RACE, TO THE PERSISTENCE OF DISTRUST AND TENSION AND TO THE FREQUENT RECOURSE TO VIOLENCE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE RECORD OF THE LAST FORTY YEARS IS MOST INSTRUCTIVE, AND IT SUGGESTS POSSIBILITIES OF UTILIZING THE UNITED NATIONS FOR PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY, FOR MAINTAINING CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN STATES-AT-ODDS-WITH-EACH-OTHER, AND FOR OBJECTIVELY MONITORING SITUATIONS OF POTENTIAL CONFLICT. THESE ARE POSSIBILITIES WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY USED SO FAR.

GIVEN A FORWARD-LOOKING CONCERN, THERE IS NO REASON WHY THE UNITED NATIONS CANNOT SERVE AS THE BEST FORUM AVAILABLE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR PURPOSEFUL NEGOTIATIONS, RATHER THAN AS A THEATRE OF CONFRONTATION AND FRUITLESS DEBATE.

ACTIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE PARTICIPATION HOLDS THE MOST RELIABLE ASSURANCE AGAINST A SITUATION IN WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS WILL BECOME LESS AND LESS RELEVANT, BECAUSE THE WORLD WILL LAPSE MORE AND MORE INTO A KIND OF ANARCHY. THIS, IN THE NUCLEAR AGE, WOULD SPELL THE DOOM OF ALL THE WORKS OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION.

THIS IS WHY

WE HAVE DRAWN GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE SENTIMENTS OF SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS UNMISTAKABLY CONVEYED TO ME ON MY VISITS TO THIS AND TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

Pause

MAY I CONCLUDE BY AGAIN EXPRESSING MY GRATITUDE TO YOU,
MR. PRIME MINISTER, TO YOUR DISTINGUISHED COLLEAGUES, AND TO THE
LEADERS OF NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY WHO ARE GATHERED HERE.
I WISH PROSPERITY FOR THE PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND, AND EVER
GREATER SUCCESS TO THEM IN THE ATTAINMENT OF THEIR NATIONAL
AIMS.

* * * * *



(22)
TOAST BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT
DINNER GIVEN BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND

11 Feb 85

given by SG
17/1
for approval

not read
Some of the
was used
at New
York
either
that day

MR. PRIME MINISTER, MRS. LANGE,
EXCELLENCIES,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

off the cuff

I AM MOST GRATEFUL TO YOU, MR. PRIME MINISTER, FOR YOUR
REMARKS AND FOR THE WARM WELCOME WHICH BOTH MY WIFE AND I HAVE
RECEIVED HERE. IT IS A VERY SPECIAL PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE
YOUR GUEST FOR I KNOW THAT YOU ARE NOT ONLY A LEADER OF
OUTSTANDING COURAGE AND CONVICTION, BUT YOU HAVE ALSO SHOWN A
DEEP UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.

- 2 -

YOUR COMMITMENT TO THE WORLD ORGANIZATION WAS DEMONSTRATED IN
NO SMALL MEASURE BY YOUR VISIT TO ITS HEADQUARTERS SOON AFTER
YOU ASSUMED YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS PRIME MINISTER.
I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT THIS HAS COME AS A GREAT SOURCE OF
STRENGTH AND ENCOURAGEMENT FOR ME.

DURING THE BRIEF TIME WE HAVE BEEN HERE, I HAVE BEEN
GRATIFIED TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE SOME PARTS OF YOUR
BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY AND HAVE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF ITS PEOPLE
AND ITS PAST. SIR EDMUND HILLARY WAS THE FIRST TO
DEMONSTRATE THAT EVEN THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN COULD BE SCALED.
HIS HEROIC ACHIEVEMENT EPITOMISES THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE OF
NEW ZEALAND.

AS A BODY WHICH IS ENGAGED IN HELPING TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS OF LIKE PROPORTION AND SCALE, I BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CAN GAIN FROM A SIMILAR DETERMINATION TO CONQUER.

EXCELLENCIES,

THE BONDS WHICH LINK NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNITED NATIONS DATE FROM THE INCEPTION OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION ITSELF. AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, MR. PETER FRASER, THE THEN PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND, MADE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE FORMULATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. IN 1957 SIR LESLIE MUNRO PRESIDED WITH DISTINCTION OVER THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

RECENTLY, THE WHOLE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND IN PARTICULAR WE AT THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE FELT AND SHARED YOUR LOSS, WITH THE PASSING AWAY OF A DISTINGUISHED SON OF NEW ZEALAND, THE LATE PROFESSOR QUENTIN BAXTER, A GREAT INTERNATIONAL JURIST, AND A SKILLED DIPLOMAT, WHO FOR MANY YEARS REPRESENTED HIS COUNTRY IN AN OUTSTANDING MANNER ON THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION AND THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

ALTHOUGH THESE TOWERING PERSONALITIES HAVE LEFT A LASTING IMPRINT ON THE UNITED NATIONS, NO LESS SIGNIFICANT HAS BEEN NEW ZEALAND'S POLICY OF CONSTANT SUPPORT TO THE WORLD ORGANIZATION AND ITS ENDEAVOURS TO STRENGTHEN THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE AND ADVANCE HUMAN WELFARE THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

IN PARTICULAR, IT HAS BROUGHT ITS UNIQUE CONTRIBUTION TO UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN AN IMPORTANT INNOVATION IN DEFUSING AND CONTROLLING CONFLICT SITUATIONS.

NEW ZEALAND HAS TAKEN A STRONG STAND IN FAVOUR OF MULTILATERAL CO-OPERATION AND GREATER EQUITY AND JUSTICE IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS. YOU HAVE PUT FORWARD IMPORTANT PROPOSALS FOR THE REFORM OF WORLD TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WHICH REFLECT YOUR CONCERN TO ENSURE THAT THE BENEFITS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ARE ENJOYED BY ALL PARTNERS IN THE WORLD COMMUNITY.

THE IMPORTANCE WHICH NEW ZEALAND TRADITIONALLY ATTACHES TO THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE CONCERN IT HAS DEMONSTRATED FOR THE REFUGEE PROBLEM AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN SITUATIONS IN MANY AREAS OF THE WORLD ARE IN CONSONANCE WITH YOUR HUMANE AND PEACEFUL POLICIES.

MR. PRIME MINISTER,

YOUR PERSONAL DEDICATION TO THE FIGHT TO RESTORE FREEDOM AND HUMAN DIGNITY TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA HAS DEEPLY IMPRESSED US. YOUR GOVERNMENT'S FORTHRIGHT SUPPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS IN THIS REGARD AND ITS COMMITMENT TO WORKING WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA AND FOR THE ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID, WILL NO DOUBT BRING NEW STRENGTH TO THESE EFFORTS.

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MR. PRIME MINISTER,

YOUR COMMITMENT TO THE GOALS OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT ALSO FINDS ITS EXPRESSION IN YOUR POLICY OF PROMOTING REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. YOUR ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM AND THE CONSIDERABLE ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE THAT YOUR COUNTRY EXTENDS BOTH THROUGH BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL CHANNELS TO THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION PROVIDE CONCRETE EVIDENCE OF THIS COMMITMENT.

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IT IS EVIDENT THAT NO COUNTRY, HOWEVER DISTANT OR SMALL, CAN STAY ALOOF OR REMAIN UN-AFFECTED BY WHAT GOES ON IN THE WORLD AT LARGE. WE AT THE UNITED NATIONS SHARE YOUR PROFOUND CONCERN ABOUT THE ESCALATING ARMS RACE AND THE DANGER THAT THE GROWING NUCLEAR ARSENALS OF THE GREAT POWERS POSE TO ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD. I HAVE CONSTANTLY REMINDED THE NUCLEAR POWERS THAT IF THERE IS A NUCLEAR WAR "EVEN COUNTRIES WHICH ARE NOT PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT WILL BE VICTIMS OF AN IRRESPONSIBLE DECISION OF A FEW LEADERS". I AM PARTICULARLY GRATIFIED BY THE HIGH PRIORITY YOUR GOVERNMENT ATTACHES TO DISARMAMENT AND IN PARTICULAR TO NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL. YOUR STRONG PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO THIS CAUSE WAS EVIDENT IN YOUR RECENT ADDRESS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IN THIS CONTEXT, I WELCOME YOUR GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN THE THIRD REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY.

WE MUST RECOGNISE, HOWEVER, THAT IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, THE URGE TOWARDS REARMAMENT CAN BE TRANSCENDED ONLY IF WE CAN BUILD A CLIMATE OF TRUST AND PEACEFUL CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES - AN ENDEAVOUR WHICH REQUIRES ABOVE ALL, A RENEWAL OF FAITH IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. THIS IS AN IMPORTANT REQUISITE FOR A VIABLE AND WORKING SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY WHICH COULD GO A LONG WAY IN RESTORING FAITH IN THE EFFICACY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN THIS FORTIETH YEAR OF THE WORLD BODY'S EXISTENCE WE CAN DO NO LESS THAN MAKE A NEW DEPARTURE ON THIS, THE ONLY ROAD TO PEACE. AND I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT NEW ZEALAND WILL ALWAYS BE AMONG THOSE WHO LEAD THE WAY TO A BETTER FUTURE.

ON THIS NOTE, I SHOULD NOW LIKE TO PROPOSE A TOAST TO THE HEALTH OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. LANGE AND TO THE HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND.

(20)
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SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REMARKS AT THE LUNCHEON HOSTED
BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND

11 Feb 85

sent to SG
17/1
for approval

MR. PRIME MINISTER,
DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS,

I WISH TO THANK YOU FOR THE WARM RECEPTION THAT WE HAVE
RECEIVED IN YOUR COUNTRY. THIS REFLECTS YOUR SUPPORT FOR
THE UNITED NATIONS.

I AM GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR PROVIDING ME WITH THE OPPORTUNITY
TO MEET WITH THE DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF YOUR CABINET.

- 2 -

OUR WIDE-RANGING EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON A HOST OF INTERNATIONAL
AND REGIONAL PROBLEMS HAS BEEN MOST USEFUL FOR ME.
THIS HAS GIVEN ME A MUCH BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE PRIORITIES
AND CONCERNS OF YOUR GOVERNMENT. I CAN SEE THAT UNDER YOUR
LEADERSHIP THE PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND ARE MAKING A NEW
BEGINNING. I MUST ALSO ADD THAT I HAVE BEEN DEEPLY
IMPRESSED BY YOUR COMMITMENT TO PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL
CO-OPERATION AND YOUR DESIRE TO KEEP YOUR REGION CLEAR OF
STRATEGIC AND NUCLEAR COMPETITION OF THE GREAT POWERS.
IN A VERY SHORT TIME, YOU HAVE WITH YOUR FORESIGHT, MORAL FORCE
AND BOUNDLESS ENERGY BROUGHT TO BEAR A POSITIVE INFLUENCE ON
WORLD AFFAIRS.

YOU HAVE EXPRESSED YOUR CONVICTIONS SO WELL WHEN YOU SAID THAT "A SMALL NATION CAN BE INVOLVED IN STIMULATING THE LARGE TO COME TO SOME RATIONAL UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, THAT WE HAVE CLEAR INJUSTICES IN THE WAY IN WHICH RESOURCES AND POWER ARE DISTRIBUTED, THAT THAT CAN SOMEHOW BE AMELIORATED OR RECTIFIED BY INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION".

THE WORLD COMMUNITY STANDS TO GAIN A GREAT DEAL FROM YOUR MORAL COMMITMENT AND YOUR VISION. THE PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND ARE INDEED FORTUNATE TO HAVE A LEADER OF YOUR BRILLIANCE AND DYNAMISM WHO IS AS MUCH DEDICATED TO ENSURING PROSPERITY AT HOME AS PEACE ABROAD.

DEAR FRIENDS, I REQUEST YOU NOW TO JOIN ME IN A TOAST TO THE HEALTH OF PRIME MINISTER LANGE AND TO THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND.

* * * *

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1312
11 February 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF NEW ZEALAND,
ADDRESSES CABINET, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

(Received from the Spokesman for the Secretary-General.)

WELLINGTON, 11 February -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, on the third day of his official visit to New Zealand, met today with high officials of the Government and briefed them on a wide range of United Nations activities.

Most of the Permanent Secretaries of the various Ministries, including those of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Treasury, Education, Labour and Immigration, and Environment attended the meeting at which the Secretary-General was asked such questions as United Nations activities in the field of disarmament, peace-keeping, Indochinese refugees, the present situation regarding the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and international development problems.

The Secretary-General then went to the Parliament building where he was granted the exceptional honour of addressing a meeting of the New Zealand Cabinet, presided over by Prime Minister David Lange. The Secretary-General told the Ministers of his efforts to promote peace, stressing the exercise of preventive diplomacy and his good offices.

The Secretary-General also briefed the Ministers on his efforts to reform the Organization and of the preparations for the fortieth anniversary celebrations, scheduled for later this year, and for which the Secretary-General has called for a new commitment by Member States to the principles of the Charter.

The exchange of views between the Secretary-General and Cabinet members lasted half an hour after which he met for further talks with Prime Minister Lange who briefed him on New Zealand's position regarding disarmament and particularly nuclear disarmament. The Prime Minister also informed the Secretary-General of his Government's position concerning the situation in New Caledonia.

The Prime Minister then gave a luncheon, attended by members of the Government, in honour of the Secretary-General and then gave a joint press

(more)

For information media — not an official record

conference with him. In his opening remarks at the press conference, the Prime Minister, in welcoming the Secretary-General, said: "I was able, in the Cabinet room, to give him again the commitment of New Zealand to the United Nations in its fortieth year, to affirm again the significance of that Organization for a small country such as New Zealand, to lay claim to the tradition of Prime Minister Peter Frazer at the start of the United Nations, when he claimed for the smaller nations, the right to debate in the General Assembly matters which were not the exclusive preserves of the super-Powers or large nations, and in this fortieth year, I thank the Secretary-General for keeping alive that tradition and starting the next 40 with an assurance that nations irrespective of size would have an equal contribution to that Assembly."

During the press conference the Secretary-General answered questions dealing with disarmament and the possibility of a tour to South Africa by the New Zealand all-black rugby team. The Secretary-General first expressed his gratitude for New Zealand's support for the United Nations and described his visit and his meetings as "extremely useful".

Answering a question on New Zealand's nuclear policies, the Secretary-General replied that those policies were very much in line with the philosophies of the United Nations. "I don't need to pass any judgement, I just have to compare your position and what the constant position of the United Nations is", he said.

Asked what effects the New Zealand Government's recent moves would have internationally, the Secretary-General said: "Perhaps you are setting an example of consistency as far as your campaign against nuclear arms and nuclear-arms development is concerned. My yardstick is the constant position of the United Nations in the field of disarmament."

In answer to further questions on how New Zealand compared by that yardstick with other countries such as Sweden, Denmark or Japan, the Secretary-General said: "I think all those countries will join forces together to continue their campaign and to exercise their political influence to put an end at last to the nuclear-weapons race."

On the question of the situation in New Caledonia, the Secretary-General said he had listened to the personal impressions of Prime Minister Lange but "from the United Nations point of view, it is an internal French problem. This question is followed closely by myself and by my colleagues, but so far, we do not see any possibility of being involved. But, of course, in the context of preventative diplomacy, I am quite prepared to help, provided help is requested".

On the question of a possible tour of the New Zealand rugby team to South Africa, the Secretary-General replied: "As far as I am concerned, the explanations I have received from the Prime Minister are really satisfactory." He added: "What is important for me is to explain to everybody the limits of a democratic Government. A democratic Government cannot prohibit its citizens to go wherever they want, but if you allow me, it

(more)

is a kind of conscience problem. It is for New Zealanders to see whether they feel in their own consciences whether or not they are helping a universal campaign against apartheid. But we cannot ask the Government of New Zealand to be inconsistent with its democratic policies. I think that is something the United Nations Apartheid Committee will certainly understand."

The Secretary-General met with the leader of the opposition, J.K. McLay, at his office in the Parliament building. Mr. McLay informed him of his party's views on various international issues, including disarmament, and reaffirmed its support for the United Nations.

Later in the afternoon, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Perez de Cuellar attended a reception given at the Parliament building by Prime Minister Lange and Mrs. Lange. Both the Prime Minister and Mr. McLay publicly expressed parliamentary support in New Zealand for the United Nations and its Charter.

In his reply, the Secretary-General stated: "The words I have heard reinforce my conviction that despite all the difficulties and dissatisfaction arising from the present international situation, the people of the world stand by the United Nations and the mission entrusted to it by the Charter. Even at this time of deep questioning and much criticism, the United Nations still remains the repository of the human community's aspirations for a better and safer world. No assessment can be realistic which ignores this fact of international life."

The Secretary-General went on: "It is evident that no country however distant or small can stay aloof or remain unaffected by what goes on in the world at large. We, at the United Nations, share your profound concern about the escalating arms race and the danger that the growing nuclear arsenals of the great Powers pose to all countries. Even countries which are not parties to the conflict will be victims of an irresponsible decision of a few leaders. I am gratified by the high priority your Government attaches to disarmament and, in particular, to nuclear-arms control. Your strong personal commitment to this cause was evident in your recent address to the General Assembly. We must recognize, however, that in the final analysis, the urge towards rearmament can be transcended only if we can build on a climate of trust and peaceful co-operation among States -- an endeavour which requires above all a renewal of faith in the principles of the United Nations Charter."

In the evening, the Secretary General was guest at a dinner given by Prime Minister Lange at this official residence at Vogel House.

The Secretary-General will end his official visit to New Zealand tomorrow, 12 February, and go to Canberra via Sydney for a four-day official visit to Australia.

* * * * *

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1311
11 February 1985

* SECRETARY-GENERAL CONTINUES NEW ZEALAND VISIT

(Received from the Spokesman for the Secretary-General.)

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, 10 February -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, accompanied by New Zealand's Prime Minister, David Lange, drove today from Auckland to Turangawaewae Marae in Ngaruawahia, the principal Maori centre in New Zealand. He was welcomed there by Dame Te Ata-I-Rangikaahu, Queen of the Maoris, and by the Minister for Maori Affairs, K.T.T. Wetere, and also by a traditional welcoming ceremony which Maoris accord distinguished visitors.

The Secretary-General began with a greeting in Maori to the Assembly at the Turangawaewae Marae. The Secretary-General stressed that the Maori forebears had called New Zealand "the gift of the sea". In doing so, he said, they paid just tribute to its striking beauty and fertility, and to the indomitable spirit of its people.

"If great distances separated us in the past", the Secretary-General continued, "then all this has changed in recent times. The entire world community is now so closely interlinked that commentators have begun to speak of a global village. Truly, we belong to the one large family, all the richer for its diversity in culture, race and creed. In this sense, your influence has been felt far beyond the shores of New Zealand."

Continuing, the Secretary-General said: "Maori art and culture are known, admired and respected by a large and growing international public. Standing here on the Marae, my mind inevitably focuses on the close similarity between this institution for communal debate and the Organization which I represent. Both provide a forum for the free interchange of diverse viewpoints, which is after all the cornerstone of good governance. Indeed, the very essence of the world Organization is reflected by the right it gives to all nations to be heard whether they be great or small, strong or weak, wealthy or deprived."

Following the ceremony and a performance of traditional Marae singing and dancing, the Secretary-General attended a luncheon hosted by Dame Te Ata-I-Rangikaahu. He then visited a farm in Cambridge, near Hamilton, under the guidance of his hosts, David and Elizabeth Wallace. The Secretary-General

(more)

visited dairy-unit and calf-raising facilities on the farm, which specializes in exporting specially bred cattle to developing countries, notably in South-East Asia.

The Secretary-General then flew from Hamilton to Wellington, where tomorrow he will have official talks with Prime Minister Lange and other New Zealand officials. He was welcomed upon arrival at his hotel by a group of volunteer supporters and members of the United Nations Association of Wellington and the New Zealand National Committee for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with whom he held impromptu meetings.

The Secretary-General then received a group of representatives of the United Nations Association of New Zealand and the New Zealand National Committee for UNICEF. He had a discussion on their activities in support of the United Nations and the United Nations system.

The Secretary-General, in particular, exchanged views with members of the United Nations Association and the Committee on Disarmament Problems, on such matters as the creation of nuclear-free zones, United Nations activities in Africa for drought and famine relief, activities for the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, International Youth Year and the International Year of Peace. The Secretary-General expressed his gratitude for the support of the Association and Committee members and for the support of the New Zealand Government, which, he said, had unfailingly supported the Organization since its creation.

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United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1310
11 February 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL BEGINS THREE-DAY VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

(Received from the Spokesman for the Secretary-General.)

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, 9 February -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was welcomed on arrival in Auckland, New Zealand on Saturday, 9 February, by New Zealand's Prime Minister, David Lange, and the New Zealand Government's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Bryce Harland.

The Secretary-General's three-day visit to New Zealand is part of a seven-nation tour which began in Thailand and will conclude in Australia next week.

In the evening, the Secretary-General was guest at a dinner hosted by the New Zealand Governor-General, Sir David Beattie. The dinner was also attended by Prime Minister Lange, the leader of the opposition, J.K. McLay, the Mayor of Auckland, Dame Catherine Tizard, and other New Zealand officials.

On Sunday, 10 February, the Secretary-General will attend a luncheon hosted by the Maori Queen, Dame Te Ata-I-Rangikaahu, before inspecting modern cattle-breeding and dairy farming facilities at Cambridge, near Hamilton. Then he will fly to Wellington, where, on Monday, 11 February, he will have talks with Prime Minister Lange and other cabinet ministers, be received at the Parliament of New Zealand and give a joint press conference with Prime Minister Lange.

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United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1310
11 February 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL BEGINS THREE-DAY VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

(Received from the Spokesman for the Secretary-General.)

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, 9 February -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was welcomed on arrival in Auckland, New Zealand on Saturday, 9 February, by New Zealand's Prime Minister, David Lange, and the New Zealand Government's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Bryce Harland.

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NOTES FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TALKS
WITH PRIME MINISTER LANGE OF NEW ZEALAND
11 FEBRUARY 1985

5/6

A- GENERAL SPEAKING POINTS

B- OUTLINE POINTS ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT
TO SOUTH EAST ASIA AND THE KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

/ C- NOTE ON EAST TIMOR, PREPARED FOR USE IN AUSTRALIA

P. KAVANAGH

10 FEBRUARY 1985

A - GENERAL

In your talks with Prime Minister Lange of New Zealand you may:

- Express your admiration for the forthright and outspoken support he has extended to the United Nations and its efforts to promote equity and justice in international relations which was exemplified by his visit to New York and address to the General Assembly shortly after he became Prime Minister. This was consistent with the positive role that New Zealand had always played in the United Nations. In this context, you may express the confidence that should the circumstances require, you could rely on New Zealand's co-operation and help in United Nations peace-keeping operations.
- Express your appreciation for the excellent co-operation that New Zealand had always extended to the United Nations regarding territories under its administration in the past as well as regarding Tokelau. The Secretary-General may wish to ask the Prime Minister for his views on the future of Tokelau in the light of his recent visit to the territory.
- Acknowledge the strong stand that New Zealand has taken on nuclear disarmament, particularly its strong support for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and its role as a non-nuclear country, in promoting agreements on such vital subjects as the establishment of a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific, measures to avoid nuclear war, the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and the prevention of an arms race.
- Express your appreciation for New Zealand's contribution to development programmes of the United Nations particularly its contribution to the United Nations Development Programme. Welcome the possibility of joint-funding by UNDP and the New Zealand government of projects in the Pacific Islands.

- Mention the fact that New Zealand gets a very favourable return on its voluntary contribution to UNDP, 266% in 1983.
(2.8 million dollars returned on a contribution on 1.1 million dollars.)
The Secretary-General may wish to encourage still greater support by New Zealand in view of this high figure.
- Regarding New Caledonia, the Secretary-General may wish to listen to the Prime Minister's views. (In December last, New Zealand had felt that the French government was proceeding with a process leading to independence as quickly as it was reasonable to expect in the circumstances).
- Regarding East Timor, if the matter is raised, the Secretary-General may wish to brief the Prime Minister on the present status of your good offices.
- Regarding Refugees, The Secretary-General may wish to pay tribute to the long-standing willingness of New Zealand to accept refugees on a humanitarian basis. The bulk of New Zealand's refugees are Indo-Chinese, but there are also significant numbers of poles, Hungarians and others. The Secretary-General may wish to encourage New Zealand to continue its relatively flexible admission criteria.
- Regarding the critical situation in Africa, the Secretary-General may wish to refer to the Food Donors' Conference which Mr. Morse is organizing for Geneva, probably on 11 March. It would be appreciated if New Zealand could demonstrate its continuing concern for Africa by participating actively in the Donor's Conference. (N.B. Mr. Lange will shortly become the first New Zealand Prime Minister in office to visit Africa. New Zealand has no diplomatic representation in Africa, but intends to open two missions this year).
- If the question of the All Black's Rugby Tour of South Africa is raised the Secretary-General might reassure the Prime Minister that his government's record of public condemnation of Apartheid is well-known. The Secretary-General appreciates the Government's dilemma whereby on the one hand it must abide by its strong

convictions as well as the overwhelming position of the community of nations, while on the other hand it must not interfere with the basic freedom of its citizens to travel abroad as they desire. The Secretary-General might also remark on the good health of New Zealand's democracy as reflected in the current debate on the issue.

19

REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
AT TURANGAWAEWAE MARAE, NEW ZEALAND
ON SUNDAY, 10 FEBRUARY 1985

Sent to SG
for approval
16/1

Trip New Zealand

New Zealand

SG Remarks

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR THE
WARM WELCOME AND SPECIAL MAORI HOSPITALITY WHICH YOU HAVE
EXTENDED TO MY WIFE AND ME HERE TO-DAY. BY WELCOMING US ONTO
THE MARAE YOU ARE CONFERRING AN HONOUR ON THE ENTIRE
UNITED NATIONS. FOR THIS WE ARE INDEED GRATEFUL.

-2-

I AM TOLD THAT YOUR FOREBEARS CALLED THIS LAND "THE GIFT OF
THE SEA". IN DOING SO, THEY PAID JUST TRIBUTE TO ITS
STRIKING BEAUTY, ITS FERTILITY AND ALSO TO THE INDOMITABLE
SPIRIT OF ITS PEOPLE. I CANNOT HELP REMARKING THAT THE OCEAN
WHICH YOUR ANCESTORS CROSSED TO REACH NEW ZEALAND IS THE SAME
OCEAN WHICH LINKS YOUR COUNTRY WITH MINE, FOR I TOO HAIL FROM A
PACIFIC NATION. IF GREAT DISTANCES SEPARATED US IN THE PAST,
THEN ALL THIS HAS BEEN CHANGED IN RECENT TIMES. THE ENTIRE
WORLD COMMUNITY IS NOW SO CLOSELY INTERLINKED THAT COMMENTATORS
HAVE BEGUN TO SPEAK OF A GLOBAL VILLAGE. TRULY WE BELONG TO
ONE LARGE FAMILY, ALL THE RICHER FOR ITS DIVERSITY IN CULTURE,
RACE AND CREED.

IN THIS SENSE YOUR INFLUENCE HAS BEEN FELT FAR BEYOND THE SHORES OF NEW ZEALAND. MAORI ART AND CULTURE ARE KNOWN, ADMIRERD AND RESPECTED BY A LARGE AND GROWING INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC. MANY OF YOUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS HAVE GONE ONTO THE WORLD STAGE AND WON LAURELS APLENTY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

STANDING HERE ON THE MARAE, MY MIND INEVITABLY FOCUSES ON THE CLOSE SIMILARITY BETWEEN THIS INSTITUTION FOR COMMUNAL DEBATE AND THE ORGANIZATION WHICH I REPRESENT. BOTH PROVIDE A FORUM FOR THE FREE INTERCHANGE OF DIVERSE VIEWPOINTS WHICH IS, AFTER ALL, A CORNERSTONE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE.

INDEED THE VERY ESSENCE OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION IS REFLECTED BY THE OPPORTUNITY IT GIVES TO ALL NATIONS TO BE HEARD, WHETHER THEY BE GREAT OR SMALL, STRONG OR WEAK, WEALTHY OR DEPRIVED.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I UNDERSTAND THAT AMONG THE OTHER QUALITIES FOR WHICH THE MAORI ARE FAMOUS ARE HOUSE-BUILDING, MAKING GUESTS WELCOME, KINDNESS AND GENEROSITY. LOOKING AROUND ME HERE TO-DAY IT IS CLEAR THAT THESE ANCIENT CUSTOMS ARE ALIVE AND WELL. IT IS IN THIS SPIRIT THAT I SALUTE THE MAORI PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND.

IN CONCLUSION I SHOULD LIKE TO RENEW MY THANKS FOR YOUR
GENEROUS HOSPITALITY. I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT MY WIFE AND I
WILL RETAIN FOREVER THE WARMEST MEMORIES OF THIS WONDERFUL DAY.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

* * *

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TOAST BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT DINNER HOSTED BY
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND
9 FEBRUARY 1985

sent to SG
17/1
for approval

MR. GOVERNOR GENERAL, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS,

I AM GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR YOUR VERY KIND WORDS AND TO YOUR GOVERNMENT FOR THE INVITATION EXTENDED TO ME. THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT TO THIS BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY AND I COME HERE WITH FEELINGS OF ADMIRATION FOR NEW ZEALAND'S FIRMLY EMBEDDED DEMOCRATIC TRADITIONS AND ITS ADVANCED SOCIAL LEGISLATION. AS AN ORIGINAL MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, NEW ZEALAND HAS GIVEN CONSISTENT SUPPORT TO THE WORLD ORGANIZATION AND MADE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALL ITS ENDEAVOURS IN THE CAUSE OF GLOBAL PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS.

-2-

WITH THE SPLENDID HOSPITALITY I HAVE RECEIVED, I AM SURE THAT THIS VISIT WILL BE A MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE FOR ME AND A HAPPY BEGINNING OF MY TOUR OF THIS PART OF THE WORLD. I LOOK FORWARD TO AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER ON ALL ISSUES OF CONCERN TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND AS WELL AS THE UNITED NATIONS. I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT IT WILL FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE CLOSE TIES BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

I WOULD LIKE TO PROPOSE A TOAST TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF NEW ZEALAND, THE HEAD OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

* * * * *

FP/sm

cc: SG

File:

XRef:

b/f: VD/EO/ZHAO/ID/GP/JPK/IM

GP "M"
Trip New Zealand

4 February 1985

Dear Dr. Moss,

Your letter of 30 December 1984 has just reached this office and, on behalf of the Secretary-General who is now in Jakarta, I wish to thank you for the kind words it contains. I shall certainly bring your expression of support and encouragement to the Secretary-General upon his return to New York, but I am sure that, in the meantime, he would like me to convey to you his sincere appreciation.

You may be sure that the Secretary-General would have enjoyed meeting with you in New Zealand. Unfortunately, as you surmised, his programme of official engagements during his official visits is normally such as to leave very little time indeed for meetings with private individuals. I regret very much that your book was mistakenly sent directly to our Dag Hammarskjöld Library and will certainly take all necessary measures so that the Secretary-General can read it when he comes back from mission.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Alvaro de Soto
Special Assistant to the
Secretary-General

Dr. Hilary Moss
"Whitehaven Manor"
126A Sandspit Road
Howick Auckland
New Zealand



CABLE

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TO: UNDEVPRO
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*Try New Zealand
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KIM FOR KAVANAGH.

IN VIEW OF RECENT PRESS SPECULATION CONCERNING NEW ZEALAND'S ATTITUDE TO VISITS BY US NAVAL VESSELS, YOU MIGHT WISH TO ADD TO BRIEF FOLLOWING STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER LANGE OF 1 FEBRUARY, WHICH NEW ZEALAND CHARGE SENT TO ME TODAY.

QUOTE:

(Cable Editor please send attached)

UNQUOTE.

DAYAL

Cleared by: _____
Visé par : _____

Authorized by: Mr. Virendra Dayal
Autorisé par : _____ Signature

Chef de Cabinet

Name and title (please type) - Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

RECEIVED

~~1 February 1985~~

~~PRESS STATEMENT : RT HON. DAVID LANGE, PRIME MINISTER~~

Quote New Zealand is, and intends to remain, a committed member of ANZUS. More fundamentally, as a small democracy, it is an integral part of the Western alliance. As such New Zealand will continue to play its full part in sustaining those values of justice, equality and individual liberty which New Zealand shares with the United States and other Western countries. Our role in helping underpin the security of the South Pacific, the presence of our battalion in Singapore and our participation in the multinational observer force in Sinai are all clear indications of that.

It is in that context that the question of visits to New Zealand ports by United States Naval vessels - and indeed, the vessels of all the nuclear powers - must be seen. New Zealand, as I have made clear to the United States Government, welcomes visits by ships from our allies, but they must be in conformity with our policies on nuclear weapons.

I continue to believe that it is possible for New Zealand and the United States to find a practical solution which meets the interests of both countries. I say that because I believe that given the warmth of the feeling New Zealanders have for the American people and the enormous range of interests we share it would be absurd for this one rather narrow issue to put off balance a relationship which draws its strength from the partnership of two peoples who have stood together in times of war and peace.

My conviction is all the stronger because I believe that the United States, which has committed itself, under President Reagan to work for the massive reduction, and eventual elimination, of nuclear weapons, will come to see that New Zealand has a significant contribution to make through its efforts to help keep the South Pacific an area free from nuclear confrontation.

New Zealand, as I said in a letter I sent to the American Ambassador last night, will continue to work for a solution to this particular issue. *unquote*

Isabel Lintun (Mrs Robert Pome)

Trip JEB: N/A 7 Graham St

Acc'd in Dunedin

New Zealand Feb 85 January 21st 1985

Mrs. de Cuellar,

Dear Sir,

My husband

Mrs. Robert Pome is with the
Saddler Wells Ballet in England

and I would wish you to
let him know I am

alive after electro convulsive
therapy without trial

in Porirua Psychiatric Hospital
near Wellington. I was

the victim of a Political
Plot and show him

my photo to see if
he recognises me.

I let a Sister of a Ville
sign a false certificate

of death which she did
as I knew I should not

have been committed ~~over~~ please

I wanted my Pomie family to think I was dead. If Mr. Pomie thought I murdered any of our babies I am innocent but Dr. Gladys Shand a Psychiatrist of Prince of Wales Hospital said she ~~would~~ murder my babies because all British are demented. She is German and has an alias name besides Shand. She was arrested by the police about the time of World War II. They found out her German name and she was deported to Germany. So she has had the audacity to come back again and do what she was arrested for. Illegal shock treatments as well. She has overstayed her leave in New Zealand.

I am a trained sister
in nursing and have an
excellent testimony from
Wellington Hospital. I was
on night duty at the
Central Park Hospital Brooklyn
Wellington and there were
a few things on there.

One night a patient shouted
out and as I was preparing
the midnight meal I sent
the foreign male nurse
to quiet him. I went
along about five minutes
later and he ^{the patient} was quiet
and had strangle marks
on his neck. He appeared
not to be breathing and I
could not feel his pulse.

The Matron (foreign) had asked
to be called if anything
went wrong so I called
her + she said he was dead.

She did not notify Police or doctors and we laid him out. She did not get a doctor to certify he was dead & sent him to the city morgue. I saw the morgue to say he was strangled and the person in charge said he had regained consciousness.

He was foreign and was brought back to our hospital. One night at midnight two men were discovered in his cubicle but ran off when they were seen. The doctor belonged to the Mafia and these men were similar to men from the Mafia. One day they took him away alive. I notified Police when I was a patient in Police Psychiatric Hospital that

5

There were mass shock treatments even though I had been warned or threatened by German Psychiatrists not to inform Police, Govt members, Governor General, solicitors, judges, or military what they the Psychiatrists were doing to the patients. How I knew they were Germans I had been a Psychiatric nurse and they changed their names to ~~German~~ N-Z names of persons who were dead. I informed Police there were dozens of persons in New Zealand using bogus names and they did not believe me. Later the Police found 5000 using bogus names of people who were dead.

⁶
in New Zealand. They
were taken off supervision
I was committed by
the foreign Matron to
Rothine Psychiatric Hospital
I had a very small
breakdown and had
calmed down but
the Matron called Police
on the telephone.

I knew it was a political
plot and screamed. My
husband Robert Romie
is French and sometimes
lives in Paris. I was
using the name I used
at ^{at Camp Park} the name I used
for my hospital training
at Wellington Public Hospital.

In 1956 I came from
Scotland on a voluntary
work for Scotland for
Police

And I ^{by} was looking for
an elderly couple who
were missing from
Scotland. I ran into
what I thought was
Matron Francis from
Central Park Hospital
Brooklyn, Wellington and
I said "how nice to see
you Matron Francis."
She replied she was not
Miss Francis and gave
a foreign name. I told
her where I was
a right sister and left
her. Anyway she
came on our staff and
I felt she had followed
me with bad intent.
I did not trust her.
She had me committed
after a Protestant Chapel
Service I attended. Over her.

8
~~He~~ was interfering
in my telephone calls
from male escorts...
I did not inform him
I was working for
Scotland Yard. I used
the name Commander
John Davies of the Royal
Army Cadets when
I worked for Scotland Yard.
Anyway on Monday
May 27th 1956 I was
put on electro therapy
even though I was calm
and could have been
taken to court. The
Psychiatrist claimed he
was Dr. John George
McKinn of Scotland
but he was really
one of the Germans
who had changed his name

It was ¹ my first
time as a patient
in a Mental Hospital.
The German Psychiatrists
admitted by their actions
they had turned the
Mental Hospital into
a crazy concentration
camp and were doing
fatal shock treatments.
I really thought my
last hour had come
but I came round
after two hours unconscious
with a needle where
the electrodes had been
put on my head.
I felt as if my lungs
were swollen and
felt I would choke.
I soon recovered
from the shock.
(over page)

He appeared like a
 former friend of mine.
 He needs good and
 deportation and electro-
 convulsive therapy
 is illegal in the British
 Empire. I am a
 Protestant and married
 Mr Robert Pomeroy
 an Protestant but
 he is a Roman
 Catholic and I would
 go to his church
 if he wanted me
 to. Sometimes
 I went to Anglican
 church on Sunday
 and am boarding
 at a Pentecostal
 church. I am
 discharged from

Psychiatric Hospital
now and on
off tranquillisers
and injections.

I am going to a
Matinee of the
Sadler Wells Ballet
in February in Dusseldorf.

I was really suspicious
when the German Psychiatrists
warned or threatened
us not to tell Police
and Parliament what
they were doing to
the patients or
hostages. They intend
to torture French
people as well as
British. I would
like to take them
to court.

over here

I wrote to the
 Ambassador and
 he said I should
 get a solicitor
 so I wrote to
 Sir John Marshall
 of Wellington &
 sent the letter
 from the Ambassador.
 I had a letter
 from a woman
 who claims she
 is my sister a
 Mrs. Marvina Dagnish
 and she said of
 threatened me if I
 tried to find out why
 I was committed she
 would restate me
 so I sent her letter
 to J. R. Marshall. She
 was a World Journal

and gambled at
Monte Carlo so
I did not like that
letter. I claim I
am not a mentally
unbalanced person
and was out
of my primary
school. I was not
in Latin or High
School in Taverneville
when I was a visitor
to New Zealand.

I would like to see
electroconvulsive
therapy stopped in
New Zealand. It
should be made
illegal. It is a violation
of human rights.

Dr McLean asked
me if I was
over here

still with the
National Party
and said if I
was he would
have given me
more shock
treatment I was
too scared to say
had did not answer
a woman I
know was busy
on my husband
Robert P. White sent
me the shock treatment
what I was not
playing up. He
must have been
trying to get rid
of me so she could
get my husband. He
is a scoundrel.
I Sabel Lindsay.

AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

ATE
IMBET

The United Nations Secretary-
General Javier Perez de Cuellar -
c/o Government House,
Wellington.

Letter. Please forward



AEB

JL

Note to fileSecretary-General's visit to New Zealand

Mr. Gibson of the New Zealand Mission called to say that the topics which Prime Minister Lange wished to discuss with the Secretary-General would include

1. Disarmament
2. US/SU arms talks
3. Nuclear Free Zone in the South Pacific
4. New Caledonia
5. South Pacific in general
6. New Zealand's prospective candidacy for the UNDP Governing Council

In regard to item 6, Mr. Gibson explained that it was usual for New Zealand to rotate on the Council with Australia. The Prime Minister would wish simply "to flag" the forthcoming candidacy for the Secretary-General's ~~attention~~ *information*.

L

J.P. Kavanagh
18 January 1985

cc: Mr. Ahmed
Mr. Dayal ✓

452
Wednesday, 16 January


3.40pm

NZ TPI file.

Dear Paul,

Attached are a few notes to
cover gist of our telephone conversations
yesterday and this afternoon.

regards,

cc. Mr. Hrusovsky
Ms d S


1. Contact phone numbers for Protocol Officer Val Farmer:

New Zealand code= 64

Auckland code=9 Ms Farmer will arrive in Auckland 10.30am
Saturday, 9 February. Sheraton Hotel ph: 778-920

Wellington code=4 Office Direct line: 726-244
Home: 844-211

2. Full programme including inf on farm and marae visits and list of room numbers + telephone extensions for party at South Pacific and Park Royal Hotels will be sent to UN office in Sydney c/- Maureen McDaniels for delivery to Mr Kavanagh evening of 8 February.

3. For Governor-General and Prime Ministers' dinners on Saturday, 9 February and Monday, 11 February only the Secretary-General and Mrs Perez de Cuellar, Mr Rafeeudin Ahmed and Mr Emilio de Olivares will need to attend.
(Ms Farmer would like to have dinner with Mr Kavanagh evening of 9 February)

4. Accommodation arrangements at hotels:

Auckland South Pacific- Secretary-General and Mrs Perez de Cuellar will have a suite with Mr Hrusovsky in the nearest adjacent room, followed by Mr Olivares and rest of party.

Wellington Park Royal- Secretary-General and Mrs Perez de Cuellar will have main suite on the top floor with Mr Hrusovsky and Mr Levtchenko sharing a suite next door and the rest of the party on the floor below.

5. Maori queen is addressed as "Dame Te Ata". Her title in Maori is Te Arikinui.

6. Dame Te Ata always wears a long dress/skirt for ceremonial welcomes on the marae.

7. Full programme for Mrs Perez de Cuellar on Monday, 11 February has not yet arrived from Wellington. Briefly, it will be a coach tour with five other ladies including the Prime Minister's wife- Naomi Lange and our Permanent Representative's wife- Anne Blackburn. Coach will depart Wellington mid-morning and drive out of the city and up the Gold Coast to visit potter Mirek Smisek's house and kilns in Te Horo, then to Waikanae to the studio of screen print artist Malcolm Warr. Lunch at the Country Life restaurant and then home.

8. 'Koha' from UN for Turangawaewae Marae (small and symbolic)

9. Secretary-General will fly UN flag on front of his LTD.

Trip NZ file

Emilio,

The New Zealand Mission called to inform me that two NGO's have approached the Foreign Ministry requesting appointments with the Secretary-General.

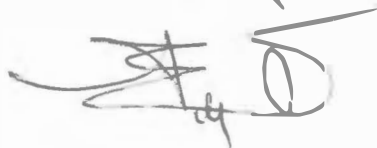
These NGO's represent Bahais and Tamils.

The New Zealand authorities have told the NGO's that the Secretary-General's programme is very busy and suggested that they might contact you or me in Wellington.

Should we tell the New Zealand Mission now to cut out the possibility of such sensitive meetings in advance? Or should we wait to be contacted?

 
J.P. Kavanagh
14 January 1985

told NZ Mission 14/1
I will see them,
I have done it before
but pls. discourage.



Note for the file

Ms. Hensley of the New Zealand Mission confirmed today that her authorities would reserve an additional room for Ms. St. Victor's use as an office. An IBM Selectric would be made available for her use.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J.P. Kavanagh', written in a cursive style.

J.P. Kavanagh
14 January 1985

cc: YSV

→ JPK in N.Y.

THE UNITED NATIONS : WHY WE BELIEVE

Reconstruction of Speeches given in Texas, New Mexico
and Arizona by the Permanent Representative of
New Zealand, Mr Bryce Harland
13-18 January 1985

Country *file*

New Zealand has supported the United Nations from the very beginning. We cannot claim much credit for the idea: it was worked out mainly in Washington during the War. We did, however, welcome it enthusiastically. We saw the United Nations primarily as a means of maintaining peace, but also as a framework for the sort of world we wanted to see after the war - a world in which each country would be independent, would be equal before the law, and no one would be entitled to use force against another. We can never claim that the United Nations was imposed on us. It was what we ourselves wanted - a projection of our own democratic values.

Our original hopes have not been completely fulfilled. The main reason for this is clear and simple: the United States and the Soviet Union were never able to cooperate closely enough to make the Security Council work properly. Consequently the Council has never been able to exercise the mandatory powers it was given in the Charter, and in practice the United Nations lacks the capacity to impose its will, if necessary, by force.

During the forty years since it was set up the United Nations has developed many weaknesses. Jeane Kirkpatrick describes it as "a very human institution": that is the truth. Like most other human institutions it reflects the human weaknesses of its members. These are particularly evident in the administrative and budgetary field. But the weaknesses must be seen in the context of the organisation's purpose, and its overall performance. It is reasonable to paint its portrait "warts and all": it is not reasonable to take the warts for the whole face.

We in New Zealand still attach great importance to the United Nations. I would like to quote what our new Prime Minister said when he addressed the General Assembly last September, just after President Reagan:

/Mr. President,

"Mr President, I want to reaffirm my faith, and my country's, in this Organisation. Nowadays there are many people who question the usefulness of the United Nations, for their own countries if not for the world at large. I am not one of them. I believe that the United Nations Charter is the foundation of the system of international relations under which we have all lived for nearly forty years. I believe that the essential function of the United Nations, under the Charter, is to discourage the use of force by one State against another. I believe that this Organisation has played a part in saving us all so far from the catastrophe of a third world war. I believe that it has an important contribution to make towards bringing the nuclear arms race under control, and freeing us from the fear of nuclear war. I believe that I, and all New Zealanders and our children, can rest more peacefully for the work that is done within the United Nations and I believe that that is true for all peoples on this earth."

It may be useful for me to spell out one or two of the points the Prime Minister was making.

The United Nations Charter is the main legal basis for the present system of international relations. It is the only document that has been accepted by virtually all governments as a framework for international relations. It enshrines the three cardinal principles of the international order we live under - self-determination, sovereign equality, and non-use of force.

The General Assembly is the only place where virtually all Governments meet regularly at a high level to discuss international problems. As Mrs Kirkpatrick often points out, the Assembly is an important meeting ground for international leaders. At the beginning of the last session our new Prime Minister was able to meet a dozen Foreign Ministers, including those of the five great powers, within three days. There is nowhere else in the world where that could be done. The American Secretary of State has long made it a practice to spend a week or so at the Assembly seeing Foreign Ministers from many other countries. The Soviet Foreign Minister does the same.

The Security Council has been inhibited from the beginning by the inability of its permanent members to cooperate in the way envisaged in Chapter 7 of the Charter. Nevertheless, because it is in permanent session it provides a continuous

/point of

point of reference for complaints and disputes between States. It has the power to make recommendations to Governments, and it does; but perhaps its greatest real power lies in its ability to focus international attention on a problem. The Council was unable to adopt a resolution on the shooting down of the Korean airliner in September 1983, but the debate on the question helped to mobilise public opinion all around the world, and in due course probably had some effect on Soviet behaviour.

The General Assembly can and does help the Security Council to discourage the use of force in international affairs. It does so mainly by criticising those who use force, and especially the great powers. The Assembly is often accused of bias. Individual members are of course biased: New Zealand certainly is, because we are an ally of the United States. But the Assembly as a whole is capable of a certain impartiality, at least in the area of peace and security. In 1983 105 members voted for a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea; 108 members voted for a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Grenada; 115 members voted for a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan. In 1984 even more members voted for the resolutions on Kampuchea and Afghanistan, but there was no resolution on Grenada - because the United States had by then withdrawn most of its forces, and no resolution was submitted to the Assembly on the question.

The results achieved by the United Nations are not entirely satisfactory. Wars go on, all the time. Somebody has worked out that there have been over one hundred wars since the United Nations was founded. Mercifully none of them has been a global war, and the United Nations deserves some of the credit for that.

But wars are not the only criterion. Since the United Nations was established over one hundred countries that were formerly under colonial rule have become independent. (That is no accident: one of President Roosevelt's key objectives was to give colonial peoples their freedom.) What is not so often noticed, but is really more significant, is that most of those one hundred odd countries have stayed independent, and have not simply exchanged one master for another. And for this the United Nations surely does deserve much of the credit. It provides a context in which small countries can act independently, without being leaned on too heavily by great powers. And that is what the founders of the United Nations wanted.

/Nowadays

Nowadays some people criticise the United Nations severely. As far as I know, none of them has ever suggested an alternative. A world without such an institution is now rather hard to imagine - it is sixty odd years since we had the experience. But what went on before 1919 is not very reassuring. The balance of power which had maintained peace for about forty years broke down badly in 1914; it was that cataclysm that led to the founding of the League of Nations.

It is conceivable that the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter would still be respected, even if the Organisation broke down. It does not seem very likely. As the Organisation exists to uphold the principles, any breakdown could hardly fail to affect them. Indeed one fairly certain consequence would be that small countries would be obliged to rely more heavily on great powers for security - and would ask correspondingly more of those great powers. Another obvious consequence is that rivalries between the great powers would be exacerbated, and international tensions would increase rather than diminish.

The United Nations cannot solve the world's problems: I do not know of anybody who claims that it can. It is an organisation of 150 odd countries, and it can do only as much as they will allow it to do. But there is one thing that can be said with confidence. The problems of the world would be no easier to solve without the United Nations.

P R O G R A M M E

f o r

N E W Z E A L A N D

(9 - 12 February, 1985)

11 January 1985

8 January, 1985

VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY
MR JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS
AND
MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR

Saturday 9 February
to
Tuesday 12 February 1985

Itinerary and Programme

VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND
BY
HIS EXCELLENCY
MR JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS
AND
MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR

Accompanying Officials

Mr Rafeuddin Ahmed	Under Secretary General
Mr Shah Kibria	Executive Secretary ESCAP
Mr Emilio de Olivares	Executive Assistant to the Secretary General
Mr Francois Giuliani	Spokesman
Mr Paul Kavanagh	Liaison Officer
Ms Yanik St Victor	Secretary
Mr John Hrusovsky	Security Officer
Mr Gerard Leutchenko	Security Officer

NEW ZEALAND OFFICIALS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr W B Harland	New Zealand Permanent Representative to the United Nations
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Department of Internal Affairs

Miss Val Farmer	Senior Reception Officer Distinguished Visitors Branch (Responsible for Visit Arrangements)
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-1-

VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND
BY
HIS EXCELLENCY
MR JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS
AND
MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR

Saturday,
9 February

SYDNEY - AUCKLAND

pm

2.50

His Excellency Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mrs
Perez de Cuellar and accompanying officials
arrive at Auckland International Airport by
Qantas Airways Flight QF 43 from Sydney

Met by:

Right Honourable David Lange
Prime Minister of New Zealand
and Mrs Lange

Mr W B Harland
New Zealand Permanent Representative to the
United Nations

Miss Val Farmer
Senior Reception Officer
Department of Internal Affairs

3.30

Leave by car

4.00

Arrive South Pacific Hotel

STAY SOUTH PACIFIC HOTEL

7.20

Leave by car

-2-

Saturday,
9 February

pm

7.30

Arrive Government House, Auckland

Met by:

Mr James Brown
Official Secretary
and Mrs Brown

7.30

for
8.00

His Excellency Mr Javier Perez de
Cuellar and Mrs Perez de Cuellar
are Guests of Honour at a Dinner hosted by
Their Excellencies the Governor-General and
Lady Beattie

(BT/LF)

Later

Return to South Pacific Hotel

Sunday,
10 February

AUCKLAND - WELLINGTON

am

10.00

His Excellency Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mrs
Perez de Cuellar and officials, accompanied by
the Right Honourable David Lange, Mrs Lange
and the Honourable K T Wetere, leave by car

11.20

Arrive Turangawaewae Marae, Ngaruawahia

Formal Welcome to Turangawaewae Marae

-3-

Sunday,
10 February

pm

Attend Luncheon hosted by Dame Te Ata I
Rangikaahu DBE and Mr W Paki

2.15 Leave by car

3.00 Arrive at the farm of Messrs J D and R D
Wallace, Monavale, Cambridge

Met by:

David and Elizabeth Wallace

Visit farm, dairy unit and calf raising
facilities

4.00 Leave by car

4.15 Arrive Hamilton Airport

4.20 Leave by RNZAF VIP Andover Aircraft

5.35 Arrive Wellington International Airport
(Government Hangar)

5.45 Leave by car

6.00 Arrive Parkroyal Hotel

STAY PARKROYAL HOTEL

Evening Free from official engagements

- 4 -

Monday,
11 February

AT WELLINGTON

am

His Excellency Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar and accompanying officials make calls and have discussions as under:

10.30

Leave by car

10.40

Arrive Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stafford House, The Terrace

10.45

Meeting with relevant departmental permanent heads hosted by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs (1st floor)

pm

12.20

Leave by car

12.25

Arrive Executive Wing, Parliament House

12.30

Call on the Right Honourable David Lange, Prime Minister of New Zealand (9th Floor)

12.45

for

1.00

His Excellency Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar is Guest of Honour at a Ministerial Luncheon hosted by the Right Honourable David Lange in the Ministerial Dining Room, 2nd Floor, Executive Wing

2.15

His Excellency Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar and the Right Honourable David Lange hold a joint press conference in the Theatrette, Ground Floor, Executive Wing

-5-

Monday,
11 February

pm

2.45	Call on the Leader of the Opposition, the Honourable J K McLay
3.15	Leave by car
3.25	Arrive Parkroyal Hotel

Programme for Mrs Perez de Cuellar

-6-

Monday,
11 February

pm

5.05 His Excellency Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mrs
Perez de Cuellar and accompanying officials
leave by car

5.10 Arrive Executive Wing, Parliament House

5.15 His Excellency Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar and
Mrs Perez de Cuellar are guests of honour at a
Reception hosted by the Right Honourable David
Lange and Mrs Lange in the Banquet Hall

(LS/SF)

6.30 Leave by car

6.40 Arrive Parkroyal Hotel

7.15 Leave by car

7.30 Arrive at the Official Residence of the Prime
Minister, Woburn Road, Lower Hutt

7.30 His Excellency Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar and
for Mrs Perez de Cuellar are Guests of Honour at
8.00 a Dinner hosted by the Right Honourable David
Lange and Mrs Lange at Vogel House

(LS/LF)

Later Return to Parkroyal Hotel

-7-

Tuesday,
12 February

WELLINGTON - SYDNEY

am

Visit National Museum and Art Gallery

pm

2.30

Leave by car

2.50

Arrive Wellington International Airport

Official farewells:

Right Honourable David Lange
and Mrs Lange

Mr W B Harland

Miss Val Farmer

3.50

His Excellency Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mrs
Perez de Cuellar and accompanying officials
depart by Qantas Airways Flight QF 48 for
Sydney.

QNT 343

LN 588

PP NEW YORK PM

GR 500

UNCLASSIFIED SECURE



UNCLAS SECURE 7 JAN 85

FROM WELLINGTON

TO NEW YORK PM 07

PRIORITY

SFA (UNC INF)

PMD

INTERNAL (RECEPTION)

Permanent Representative	
Deputy Perm. Representative	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Ward	
Mr. Gibson	
Mr. van Bohemen	
Ms. Clark	

UN SEC GEN : VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

YOUR 2.

WHILE WE ARE UNABLE TO PROVIDE BEFORE 14 JANUARY
ALL DETAILS YOU REQUIRE, WE HOPE FOLLOWING WILL HELP.

2. ONLY TOAST AT GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DINNER WILL BE LOYAL TOAST
BY GOVERNOR GENERAL WHO MAY MAY MAKE SHORT SPEECH OF WELCOME TO
WHICH SECRETARY GENERAL MAY WISH TO RESPOND VERY BRIEFLY.
WE WILL CONFIRM.

3. ON ROOM ARRANGEMENTS, REQUEST NOTED AND WE WILL COMPLY
WHEREVER POSSIBLE. PLEASE NOTE AUCKLAND HOTEL IS NOW SOUTH
PACIFIC.

4. ESSENCE OF A MARAE VISIT IS INFORMALITY AND FLEXIBILITY.
AS FAR AS FORMAL SIDE CAN BE PREDICTED, WE WOULD EXPECT THAT
AFTER HOSTS PROVIDE FORMAL CHALLENGE, THERE WOULD BE THREE SHORT
SPEECHES ALTERNATELY FROM EACH SIDE. FOR VISITORS THESE COULD
BE PRIME MINISTER, HON KORO WETERE AND SECRETARY GENERAL.
WE WOULD EXPECT AT PRESENT IT WOULD BE SUFFICIENT FOR SEC GEN
TO EXPRESS APPRECIATION FOR WELCOME AND HOSPITALITY THOUGH IF
HE WISHES HE COULD ALSO REFER BRIEFLY TO WORK OF UN IN AREAS OF
RACIAL HARMONY AND UNDERSTANDING AND PERHAPS MENTION PART NZ HAS
PLAYED IN SUCH CONTEXTS. WHILE NOT RPT NOT ESSENTIAL, IT WOULD
NEVERTHELESS BE VERY MUCH APPRECIATED IF SEC GEN SUPPORTED BY
HIS PARTY COULD CONCLUDE WITH A WAIATA OR A CHANT EVEN IF QUITE
BRIEF. LENGTH OF SPEECHES IS NORMALLY DETERMINED ON THE DAY BUT
YOU COULD REASSURE SEC GEN HE NEED NOT RPT NOT SPEAK AT ANY
LENGTH UNLESS THAT IS HIS WISH. WE WILL PROVIDE DETAILS OF
LUNCH AFTER 14 JANUARY.

5. WE WILL SEND DETAILS OF FARM BY FAX SHORTLY. HOSTS WILL BE
DAVID AND ELIZABETH WALLACE.

(N 832)

UNCLASSIFIED SECURE

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UNCLAS SECURE PAGE TWO 07

6. PLEASE REASSURE SEC GEN THAT THERE WILL BE AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIM TO TALK TO PM INCLUDING PRIVATELY IMMEDIATELY BEFORE MINISTERIA

LUNCH HOSTED BY PM IN MINISTERIAL DINING ROOM IN EXECUTIVE WING OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. THIS LUNCH WILL INCLUDE ALL AVAILABLE CABINET MINISTERS (IT IS A CABINET DAY) AND RAFEUDDIM AHMED AND SHAH KIBRIA. NEVERTHELESS ATMOSPHERE WILL BE INFORMAL WITH GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TALK FREELY.

7. IN ADDITION PRIME MINISTER HAS SAID HE WILL DRIVE FROM AUCKLAND TO NGARUAWAHIA AND HAMILTON IN SAME CAR WITH SEC GEN WHILE MRS LANGE WILL DRIVE WITH MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR. PM AND MRS LANGE WILL ALSO BE ON AIRCRAFT HAMILTON TO WELLINGTON.

8. WE EXPECT INVITATION LIST TO RECEPTION AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE WILL BE ABOUT 200 AND WILL INCLUDE MEDIA. CONSEQUENTLY THIS WOULD PROVIDE GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SEC GEN TO SPEAK PUBLICLY ON ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS. SINCE HE IS LIKELY TO BE INTRODUCED BY PM WHOSE WELCOME WOULD BE SUPPORTED BY LEADER OF OPPOSITION, MAXIMUM LENGTH OF SEC GEN'S SPEECH WOULD BE EIGHT MINUTES.

9. WE WILL FAX REVISED DRAFT PROGRAMME SHORTLY WHICH INCLUDES TRANSFER OF MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY VISITS TO TUESDAY MORNING WHICH HAS NO OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

10. SEPARATE CABLE FOLLOWS ON MEETING WITH DEPARTMENTAL HEADS WHICH WE HOPE TO KEEP TO SMALL GROUP DIRECTLY INTERESTED IN UN, ITS AGENCIES AND THEIR ACTIVITIES.

=

N 832

WLN 07 0230Z DC

COL 7 2 14 2 3 4 14 5 6 7 8 200 9 10

p. 1. 0.

UNCLASSIFIED SECURE

SECURITY COUNCIL WILL BE HIS HIGH. WE WILL PROVIDE DETAILS OF

Contact telephone numbers you requested are as follows:

New Zealand= 64

Auckland: Area code 09

South Pacific Hotel- 778-920
Governor-General's residence- 686-015

Hamilton: Area code 071

Turangawaewae Marae- NT-8947 (Rural district so call will have to be
made through operator)
J.D. and R.D. Wallace farm- CB-6891 (as above)

Wellington: Area code 04

Park Royal Hotel- 859-949
Prime Minister's Office- 749-137
Ministry of Foreign Affairs- 728-877

New Zealand - Speaking Engagements

- N
1. Governor General's Dinner, Auckland, Saturday, 9 February. Response to toast. YBB ✓
 2. Brief remarks on arrival on Turangawaewae Marae, Sunday, 10 February. The Queen will welcome the party. The Prime Minister will respond. Appreciated if the Secretary-General could say some brief words. No toast. LESLIE W. ✓
 3. Prime Minister's Luncheon, Monday, 11 February. Response to toast. Probably off-the-cuff.
 4. Prime Minister's Dinner, Monday, 11 February. Response to toast. R.A. ✓



cc. Mr. Ahmed 4/1
Trip *[Signature]* 11/1
NEW ZEALAND MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

10 January 1985

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Mr dear Secretary-General,

We have just received from Wellington the text of a speech made by our Prime Minister earlier this week on "The State of the Nation". In this speech Mr Lange concentrates on economic questions, but he covers a number of other subjects as well, including sporting links with South Africa and nuclear policy.

... This speech is the most up-to-date expression of our Government's policy on the issues it covers. I think you may find it useful background for your own visit to New Zealand, so I am enclosing a copy of the text.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature of Bryce Harland]

(Bryce Harland)

Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Enclosure:

His Excellency
Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar,
Secretary-General of the United
Nations,
NEW YORK

STATE OF THE NATION

Address by the Prime Minister,
the Rt Hon. David Lange, to the Rotary Club
of Whakatane West on 7 January 1985

The New Year is the time to look forward. The future is ours to make. Economic crisis has brought us to the understanding that New Zealand must change. It is our own effort and our own experience which will set the course of New Zealand's economic and social recovery. I cannot make light of the difficulties which confront us. They are very great. But I also know that we have the capacity in New Zealand to be a successful economy and a fair society and it rests entirely with ourselves to reach those goals. The challenge of economic crisis is in fact our greatest opportunity to remake New Zealand as New Zealand was meant to be...

The new year presents some obvious economic and social problems. I shall outline the way in which the government approaches these problems and the action it intends to take. I shall also make it plain that in many cases there are severe limitations on the capacity of the government to act and that the solution to those problems rests not with me but with you and all of us.

The new year offers as many challenges and opportunities to you as it does to me, and it is you as much as me who will choose what comes to New Zealand this year. The answers to our problems cannot all be found in Wellington. When I practised the law I realised what a miserable instrument it is for dealing with the most urgent social and personal difficulties. In the last decade we have seen the enormous coercive powers of the state used in an attempt to resolve New Zealand's economic difficulties by sheer force of regulation. The result has been that we are worse off than we were before. We have seen the growth of social problems in New Zealand which have been totally unresponsive to the powers and resources of the government.

If government is to be effective it cannot allow itself to become a means of coercion. The true power of the government is the power of decision. The government must act on behalf of all of

us. It must maintain the balance of interest in the community. It must seek to resolve conflicting opinions and align opposing interests in a way which is fair to all of us.

At this time of change in this new year the government is faced with a number of critical choices. I shall describe the thinking which my colleagues and I bring to bear on those choices.

Economic Objectives

Our objectives can be quickly stated. Our economic objectives are straightforward. They are the full employment of all our resources, sustainable economic growth, price stability, balance in our external accounts and a fair distribution of income. It could not possibly be thought that those objectives will be easy to achieve, but the whole range of economic advice available to me tells me that they can be achieved. I asked the delegates to the economic summit conference to look for ways in which we could achieve those objectives within ten years, and that is still my intention. I tell you now that we are not going to have an economic recovery in New Zealand this year or the next, but economic recovery there is going to be.

The economic summit conference also recognised that there was poverty in New Zealand. The government intends to eliminate that poverty. You are poor in a developed economy if you cannot fully participate in the ordinary life of the community around you, if you are unable to enjoy what those around you in the ordinary course of their life expect to enjoy. There is that kind of poverty in New Zealand, too much of it, and there need be none of it.

It is also our responsibility to ensure that true equality of opportunity exists in New Zealand. Doors must not be slammed shut in the faces of our people because of circumstances which are out of the individual's control, but are entirely within the capacity of the community to influence. There is a point about equality of opportunity which we have tended to overlook in recent years. Equality of opportunity cannot exist where there is privilege and vested interest, and if we really want equality of opportunity in New Zealand they will have to be disturbed.

What is absolutely certain in all of this is that if we are to achieve our objectives then New Zealand will change. We cannot go on

as we have been doing. During the 1970 s the attempt was made to preserve intact the New Zealand of the 1950 s and the 1960 s. All was to be as it was before. The result was rising unemployment, stagnant economic growth, and soaring inflation. We put our resources, not where they could do the best and earn the most, but where they had always been before. We let ourselves believe that we could borrow to preserve our way of life and that the day would never come when we had to pay the reckoning.

Now we know that if we are to make our living in the world, we must make economic adjustments which are not easy to make. That process of adjustment has already begun. It will continue. Nineteen eightyfive will not be an easy year. That will be no reason for us to lose our nerve. It will in fact make it all the more urgent that we persevere and take hold of our own destiny in the future.

The recent recovery in the world economy will slow this year as growth slows in the United States. Commentators are divided on the prospects for growth in the American economy. An American recession is possible, but it is not likely. The bulk of informed opinion holds that a transition to a slower and steadier rate of growth is underway. That is critical for the world economy, and it is critical for New Zealand's recovery.

Current Account Deficit

In 1982/83 and 1983/84 our current account deficit on the balance of payments was about \$1.5 billion. In the current financial year the deficit will be more than \$2.1 billion. After that a sharp improvement is likely. The deficit will fall to less than \$1.2 billion in 1985/86 as a result of the devaluation and the measures associated with it.

Exports will continue to grow, but the government expects growth in imports to slow and then fall by more than four per cent in 1985/86. The deficit in payments and credits on invisibles will continue to deteriorate, and if it is held in 1985/86 it will be as a result of an increase in the number of tourists visiting New Zealand. Private capital inflows into New Zealand increased substantially last year, and the net inflow may reach \$2.3 billion. Downward pressure on interest rates will lead to a more moderate net capital inflow in 1985/86.

Net official overseas borrowing is forecast to fall to zero in 1985/86. On that basis, official overseas debt is forecast to rise to \$14.6 billion at 30 June 1985 and remain at that figure at 30 June 1986.

The forecast reduction in the deficit on the balance of payments is based on an assumption that we maintain our competitiveness. High growth rates in money and credit would exert both direct and indirect pressure on the balance of payments, directly through increases in imports and indirectly if inflation were allowed to reduce our competitiveness.

Real GDP

Official forecasts for the domestic economy are based on the continued impact of a firm monetary policy and a sizeable reduction in the fiscal deficit. An assessment of the reaction of the private sector is critical to those forecasts. A higher level of confidence in longer term prospects will lead to a higher level of economic activity than would otherwise have been the case. The forecasts suggest that real gross domestic product will grow by about four per cent this financial year and by 0.5 per cent in 1985/86. The fall in domestic demand is expected to be offset by a strong contribution from the external side so that overall activity is maintained at around the current high level.

Consumer spending is forecast to slow and turn down after the March quarter this year. The fall in consumption is likely to continue into 1986. Investment in the major projects is forecast to fall from the peak reached in 1983, but fixed investment outside those projects is likely to grow strongly this year and next. Falling private sector investment will be offset by growth in central government investment. Growth in output in 1985/86 is likely to be strongest in the manufacturing and service sectors, reflecting the increasing volume of production being diverted to export and import substitution.

The end of the price freeze saw an inevitable surge in inflation. The increase in consumer prices is likely to reach its peak when the Budget price increases and the effects of devaluation have flowed through into prices around the March or June quarters this year, and will fall away after that. There are a number of factors which will work against any re-acceleration of inflation. They include increased access for imports, weakening domestic demand, the effect of responsible wage rounds and the impact on inflationary expectations of the reduction in the fiscal deficit, and the improved monetary

policy which comes from that. Import prices are not likely to increase to any great extent.

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The government expects employment to continue to grow, but at a slower rate. We do not expect unemployment to rise. The natural increase in the labour force will probably be offset by a net migration outflow.

No Improvement in 1985 or 1986

What is essentially happening in New Zealand is that while our national income is expected to grow slightly, national expenditure is expected to fall. As a country we shall have moved closer to living within our means at the same time as we are shifting the resources which will enable us to enhance our income in the future. I do not for one moment underestimate the economic difficulties which the year will bring to us. I know that there are many people in New Zealand who have already borne a great deal, because they expect an improvement in the future. That improvement will come, but it will not come this year or next. Our standard of living cannot improve until we have made the adjustments we need to make to earn our living.

It is important for all of us to understand what is happening in the economy and why it is happening. The government is determined to be as open as it can be about the real costs and benefits of the changes which are taking place. When it does that it allows itself to be measured by the sternest test of all, which is fairness. We may not always pass that test, but that is our measure and that is the standard we shall do our best to reach. As the process of economic re-adjustment continues this year and in the future, you will doubtless often hear the cry of 'unfair'. I ask you all to consider at those times exactly what fairness is. We are in the process of disturbing the economic arrangements of the last three decades, because those arrangements failed in the last ten years to maintain our standard of living and because the attempt to preserve them exactly as they were condemned us to the status of a second-rate economy. But there are of course those who are the beneficiaries of those arrangements. They are in the nature of things well-organised and well-represented, and they are skilled at maintaining their position.

Let me suppose that the process of readjustment will eventually mean the closure of a certain inefficient industry. Because it is

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inefficient, it is heavily subsidised or it could not survive. The cry goes up that its closure will cost the country say 1000 jobs. Now that is hard for any government to hear, and no responsible government could easily contemplate that amount of personal and social dislocation. But the government also knows that the resources which create the 1000 jobs would make 1500 jobs elsewhere in the economy. The trouble is that the 1500 are not immediately there to applaud the government for its removal of the subsidy, and the chances are that the subsidy which allows the industry to be inefficient will be little known to the taxpayers or consumers who are actually paying it. It falls to the government to weigh the balance. It cannot allow undue economic and social disruption. It has a responsibility to smooth the transition. But it knows that in the interests of all of us that transition must be made.

There are entrenched interests in every sector of the economy, and all of us are paying them for their privilege, all of us are paying them to be inefficient, and we can afford to pay them no longer. If we had begun the process of adjustment twenty years ago, when the first signs that change was needed were visible, or even ten years ago, when the writing was well and truly on the wall, we should not be faced with such difficulties today. As it is, the process of putting our resources where they will do us most good will mean change which will not be easy. There will be some who will resist that change. That is entirely understandable. Why in spite of all the difficulties ahead the government is determined to persist in its policy is because I and all my colleagues are convinced that there is an overwhelming will in New Zealand not to resist that change, but to welcome it. There is a will to succeed in New Zealand. Even during the time when the economy was kept in a straight-jacket, there were people here who achieved for New Zealand. Now they and all the rest of us have the opportunity to do better. New Zealand was never meant to be a second-rate economy and a failed society. We can do better.

End of the Old Order

The process of change carries with it great opportunity to make decisions about the kind of society New Zealand is going to be in the future. I cannot remember a time when there was greater interest in the political process here, and that is not only the result of the extraordinary events of July last year. The process of economic adjustment must inevitably mean a shift in the social and political

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ground beneath us. That is inevitable. The old order is leaving us. The result is a great torrent of ideas about the future, an outpouring of political and ideological discussion of a kind New Zealand has not been used to in recent years. That great outburst of creative thinking is most naturally and easily expressed through the mechanism of the political parties. I think it is likely this year that all the parties will one way or another engage themselves in discussion of fundamental questions of economic and social organisation. It is very important that they do. Political parties, if they are to serve their purpose in a democracy, must allow themselves to be a true expression of the wishes of the community. They are critical to the maintenance of the balance of interests in the community. They cannot cling unthinkingly to the policies and philosophies of the past.

It was sometimes said in the New Zealand of the 1950 s and 1960 s that it was hard to tell the difference between the political parties. That was because there was a kind of consensus in that New Zealand. It was the agreement that tomorrow was going to be just like today. That consensus has gone. Tomorrow in New Zealand will not be like today. Consensus politics in the New Zealand of the past was essentially the resolution of the differences which occasionally arose between interest groups who were all the beneficiaries of great prosperity. It involved no real change. It was easy.

When I became Leader of the Opposition and put forward the politics of consensus as the alternative to the politics of confrontation, I did not suggest that it would be easy. In a New Zealand which is in a ferment of change it is dauntingly difficult. In one way it was unfortunate that the economic summit conference was so successful, only because its success allowed New Zealand to retreat for a moment into the politics of the easy answer. The summit was not in itself the answer to New Zealand's economic difficulties. It was part of the answer, an essential first step in the process of recovery. It did not mean an end once and for all to disagreement about the economy. It could not possibly do that. Its real importance was that it allowed opinion about the development of the economy to be expressed from all sectors and across all interests.

The economic summit conference marked the end of the politics of concealment. It marked the end of government through the imposition

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of controls, which were economic nonsense, and the end of a style of government which used its authority to pretend that those controls made sense. It marked the end of a style of economic management which tried all the time to conceal economic reality from the public and consigned us instead to an economic never-never land where we borrowed overseas, as if there were no tomorrow, and demanded increases in government expenditure at the same time as we paid proportionately less in taxes to pay for them. The economic summit conference marked the end of the politics which maintained the position of one interest group at the expense of the rest of us and concealed from the rest of us what it was costing us. That is the true importance of the economic summit conference, and any so-called political commentator who thought that the summit was intended to make things easy for the government has not been sitting where I have been sitting for the last few months.

We have deliberately created the expectation in New Zealand that if you have a case to make you can make it to this government. It does not matter who you are. It does not matter if you are one of the kingpins of the economic system or someone who is quite detached from that system. Whoever you are, you will be listened to by this government. That is not easy for the government, because in the end, having listened, we must, on behalf of you all, decide.

Importance of Farming

We aim to be fair. We acknowledge that some in the community may feel that they have not been properly heard. I know for instance that there are some in the farm sector who feel that a government which has a predominantly urban base cannot understand farming. Let me say that one of the objectives I have set myself this year is to meet more farmers, to see some practical farming and to broaden my own experience of the farm sector. I do so with an understanding of the critical importance of farming to the economy.

There is nobody in the government who does not understand that importance. What we ask of agriculture is that it be driven by the market and not the product. What we will deliver to agriculture is the cost structure which will reward innovation and efficiency.

Gross farm incomes from sheep and beef are expected to increase substantially in 1984/85 as a result of increased production and the devaluation. I know that there is real uncertainty about incomes

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beyond this year. Market research and product development will be more than ever critical to the future sales of our sheepmeat. The meat industry will have the opportunity to review its structure when the consultancy study commissioned by the Meat Industry Council on the transport and processing sectors is presented by the Minister of Agriculture to a conference of the meat industry. That is a process of review which the government will take very seriously.

Dairy export earnings are expected to be 15 per cent higher in this financial year than the year before. The increase in milk production has assisted dairy farm incomes in spite of the depressed international trading environment. The risks which face New Zealand in the international dairy market are critical. The potential for damage to New Zealand in a dairy war between the United States and the EEC is very great. We shall use whatever tool of trade and diplomacy we can put our hand to to see that a war does not happen.

What is encouraging in all of this is that the primary sector has already shown that it has the capacity to change. It has done that in established industries and in new industries like kiwifruit. Nearly 14 million trays of kiwifruit are expected to go overseas this year, nearly three quarters of them from the Bay of Plenty, and twenty million trays will be exported next year. In the face of performance like that there is no reason why farming or any other sector should be tied to the psychology of dependence. Across the whole economy we are moving away from the protection which must, by its nature, put our resources into our worst performers and pay premiums for inefficiency.

Industrial Sector

The government intends to continue to reduce levels of protection for industry and to promote competition. Those changes will be associated with a balanced programme of adjustment and assistance to avoid undue social and economic disruption. Steps were taken last year to liberalise import licensing, and these will be continued. That process enhances the importance of the underlying tariff. The government holds that the level of assistance given to import substitution should be broadly in line with the level of assistance given elsewhere. We shall begin discussions with the Manufacturers' Federation and other interested parties on the shape of the tariff policy which will replace import licensing as the main form of protection. There will be a review of business taxation.

Let me say that while the government accepts that it is the market which will enable us to get the best out of our resources, we intend to let the market do what it does well and prevent it from doing what it does badly. The government intends to maintain the so-called positive list price control provisions of the Commerce Act as a sanction against companies which are irresponsible in their pricing decisions or which wilfully frustrate the operation of the marketplace. The Commerce Act will be reviewed to make it more effective, and in particular to strengthen the parts of it dealing with restrictive practices. There will also be reviews of a number of regulatory agencies.

Nineteen eightyfive will be the third year of CER. The trans-Tasman investment issue is still unresolved, and the government expects it to be resolved this year. New Zealand officials will shortly begin exploratory discussions with Australian officials.

Industrial Relations

At a time of change such as New Zealand is now undergoing it is inevitable that there will be tensions in industrial relations. The next wage round will be fraught with difficulty. The pattern of settlement in the current round points to another round beginning in August or September this year. The fall in living standards which has been carried this year will be hurting by then, and business is unlikely to be in a mood to be responsive. The tripartite consultations which will precede the round are likely to be timed for June or July. Before then we shall look closely at the structure of the talks so that we are better placed to reach understanding between all three parties and avoid the stand-off which happened late last year.

The parties directly involved in wage bargaining will be asked to come to terms with their wider economic responsibilities. They are entitled to be informed of the government's capacity to meet social targets in income maintenance, so that these do not rest on a wage-fixing system which cannot properly bear them.

In the end, the government cannot ensure the existence of good industrial relations. That rests with you and all of us as employers and employees. The most the government can hope to do is to create the climate or establish the mechanisms which promote good industrial relations. There is one thing I know. That is that you do not get good industrial relations by attempting to weaken unions. You cannot

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expect the unions to play a responsible part in the rebuilding of the economy if you tell them that their worth is discounted. The restoration of the unqualified preference clause is an essential part of the process by which trade unions are restored to their proper place in the mainstream of New Zealand's economic and social life.

Some of you may wonder why a government which has set out to allow market forces to operate in areas where they did not operate before should decide to require individuals to join a union unless there is real conscientious objection or unless a ballot of the union membership decides otherwise. The reason is simple. I said that the market cannot be allowed to do what the market does badly, and it will not of its own account adequately protect the interests of people who work. Only trade unions can do that. There are some industries where there would be strong powerful trade unions whatever the law had to say about them; and there are other industries where the workforce is vulnerable without the protection of the unqualified preference clause.

I should say while I am discussing labour issues that the employment promotion conference is scheduled for 11-12 March this year. The scope of that conference will extend well beyond the obvious issues of economic strategy and employment schemes. It will look at the nature of work, at alternative ways of finding and defining employment, and at the social issues raised by employment and unemployment. It is very important that the conference look at this broad range of issues. The conference will be an opportunity to channel the creative energy of the whole community into the understanding of the issues associated with employment.

I do not talk lightly about the involvement of the whole community in the employment promotion conference. All of us have an interest. At the economic summit conference there was a group of people who called themselves the fourth dimension - those who were not the representatives of producers, but who have the incontestable right to play a part in the process of ensuring that the national income is fairly distributed.

Economic growth does not in itself mean social justice. At a time when there is poverty in New Zealand side by side with prosperity, it is easy to understand why some grow impatient and look for

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a substantial measure of redistribution immediately. The difficulties of that kind of undertaking were clearly demonstrated by the response to the redistributive measures in the Budget. Those measures were the product of immediate necessity. The government's commitment to the stimulation of economic growth is underpinned by its commitment to the fair distribution of income. That will depend on the reform of the social security benefit system and the personal income tax system.

Taxation Policy

Personal incomes cannot possibly be asked to carry a greater burden of taxation without forever destroying the incentive to earn and produce. The shift towards indirect taxation will broaden the tax base and will enable the necessary processes of fair distribution to take place without undue disruption. The framework of those processes will be extensively canvassed throughout this year through the hearings of the special task force of government officials and through the publication of a discussion document early this year. That document will identify some of the problems of the existing structure of benefits. The government intends to remove some of the anomalies in the tax and benefit system in time for the 1985 Budget.

The Maori Economic Development Summit Conference highlighted the fact that the economic development of the Maori has consistently fallen behind that of the non-Maori population. If you are a Maori, you do not have true equality of opportunity in New Zealand. This year will see the establishment of a Maori Economic Development Commission responsible to the Minister of Maori Affairs whose task will be to liaise with government, private sector and other authorities to initiate economic development strategies. In economic as in social issues I look to the Maori people themselves, all of them, whoever they are, to tell the government where the obstacles to progress are and what we can reasonably do to help set those obstacles aside.

Ministry of Women's Affairs

The new Ministry of Women's Affairs will do the same on behalf of all the women of New Zealand when it is established later this year. One of its tasks will be to keep the government up to the mark. There are some positive practical steps which the government may be able to take to ensure that women have true equality of opportunity, and there are some symbolic steps which are important in themselves. The government has ratified the United Nations

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Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. That ratification will have no direct impact on New Zealand. It was important nonetheless to ratify it because no government of New Zealand could do anything less than wholeheartedly endorse the principle of the equality of women and men. I was disappointed when I read that the Leader of the Opposition in his state of the nation speech had chosen to say that unemployment was kept unacceptably high in the time of his government by women entering the workforce. People who are prominent in public life have a duty not to discount the worth of women by talking the kind of nonsense which suggests that women have less right to paid employment than men.

Sporting Links with South Africa

Perhaps the most contentious issue of the coming year will be the rugby tour of South Africa. The government's position is clear. While we can and do prevent South Africa's sporting representatives from entering New Zealand, we cannot and will not prevent New Zealand's representatives from going to South Africa. I have the same message to both sides of the argument which will surround the proposed tour. I ask them both to make the hard decision. The New Zealand Rugby Union has in front of it a great opportunity to kick away one of the struts of apartheid by refusing the invitation to tour. It would be easy for them to go, because most of the people who follow rugby want them to go. The hard decision for them will be not to go. I know that I ask the people who administer rugby a great deal when I ask them not to go. I am confident that at the very least they will weigh carefully the case I have made to them.

I also ask those who oppose the tour to South Africa to make the right decision. The cause of democracy in South Africa will not be advanced one step by unlawful action, intimidation and violence in New Zealand. The time for anger has passed. It would be easy to rage at the Rugby Union and do nothing more than to harden the determination to tour and once again divide New Zealand. We have had enough of that. It is time to understand each other.

Nuclear Policy and ANZUS

Everything I have said to you today has suggested that whatever difficulties we may face we have the capacity to resolve them. That

PP NEW YORK PM
GR 500

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UNCLAS SECURE 7 JAN 85

FROM WELLINGTON

TO NEW YORK PM 07

PRIORITY

SFA (UNC INF)

PMD

INTERNAL (RECEPTION)

Permanent Representative	
Deputy Perm. Representative	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Ward	
Mr. Gibson	
Mr. van Bohemen	
Ms. Clark	

UN SEC GEN : VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND
YOUR 2.

WHILE WE ARE UNABLE TO PROVIDE BEFORE 14 JANUARY
ALL DETAILS YOU REQUIRE, WE HOPE FOLLOWING WILL HELP.

2. ONLY TOAST AT GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DINNER WILL BE LOYAL TOAST
BY GOVERNOR GENERAL WHO MAY MAY MAKE SHORT SPEECH OF WELCOME TO
WHICH SECRETARY GENERAL MAY WISH TO RESPOND VERY BRIEFLY.
WE WILL CONFIRM.

3. ON ROOM ARRANGEMENTS, REQUEST NOTED AND WE WILL COMPLY
WHEREVER POSSIBLE. PLEASE NOTE AUCKLAND HOTEL IS NOW SOUTH
PACIFIC.

4. ESSENCE OF A MARAE VISIT IS INFORMALITY AND FLEXIBILITY.
AS FAR AS FORMAL SIDE CAN BE PREDICTED, WE WOULD EXPECT THAT
AFTER HOSTS PROVIDE FORMAL CHALLENGE, THERE WOULD BE THREE SHORT
SPEECHES ALTERNATELY FROM EACH SIDE. FOR VISITORS THESE COULD
BE PRIME MINISTER, HON KORO WETERE AND SECRETARY GENERAL.
WE WOULD EXPECT AT PRESENT IT WOULD BE SUFFICIENT FOR SEC GEN
TO EXPRESS APPRECIATION FOR WELCOME AND HOSPITALITY THOUGH IF
HE WISHES HE COULD ALSO REFER BRIEFLY TO WORK OF UN IN AREAS OF
RACIAL HARMONY AND UNDERSTANDING AND PERHAPS MENTION PART NZ HAS
PLAYED IN SUCH CONTEXTS. WHILE NOT RPT NOT ESSENTIAL, IT WOULD
NEVERTHELESS BE VERY MUCH APPRECIATED IF SEC GEN SUPPORTED BY
HIS PARTY COULD CONCLUDE WITH A WAIATA OR A CHANT EVEN IF QUITE
BRIEF. LENGTH OF SPEECHES IS NORMALLY DETERMINED ON THE DAY BUT
YOU COULD REASSURE SEC GEN HE NEED NOT RPT NOT SPEAK AT ANY
LENGTH UNLESS THAT IS HIS WISH. WE WILL PROVIDE DETAILS OF
LUNCH AFTER 14 JANUARY.

5. WE WILL SEND DETAILS OF FARM BY FAX SHORTLY. HOSTS WILL BE
DAVID AND ELIZABETH WALLACE.

(N 832)

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UNCLAS SECURE PAGE TWO 07

6. PLEASE REASSURE SEC GEN THAT THERE WILL BE AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIM TO TALK TO PM INCLUDING PRIVATELY IMMEDIATELY BEFORE MINISTERIA

LUNCH HOSTED BY PM IN MINISTERIAL DINING ROOM IN EXECUTIVE WING OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. THIS LUNCH WILL INCLUDE ALL AVAILABLE CABINET MINISTERS (IT IS A CABINET DAY) AND RAFEUDDIM AHMED AND SHAH KIBRIA. NEVERTHELESS ATMOSPHERE WILL BE INFORMAL WITH GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TALK FREELY.

7. IN ADDITION PRIME MINISTER HAS SAID HE WILL DRIVE FROM AUCKLAND TO NGARUAWAHIA AND HAMILTON IN SAME CAR WITH SEC GEN WHILE MRS LANGE WILL DRIVE WITH MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR. PM AND MRS LANGE WILL ALSO BE ON AIRCRAFT HAMILTON TO WELLINGTON.

8. WE EXPECT INVITATION LIST TO RECEPTION AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE WILL BE ABOUT 200 AND WILL INCLUDE MEDIA. CONSEQUENTLY THIS WOULD PROVIDE GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SEC GEN TO SPEAK PUBLICLY ON ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS. SINCE HE IS LIKELY TO BE INTRODUCED BY PM WHOSE WELCOME WOULD BE SUPPORTED BY LEADER OF OPPOSITION, MAXIMUM LENGTH OF SEC GEN'S SPEECH WOULD BE EIGHT MINUTES.

9. WE WILL FAX REVISED DRAFT PROGRAMME SHORTLY WHICH INCLUDES TRANSFER OF MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY VISITS TO TUESDAY MORNING WHICH HAS NO OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

10. SEPARATE CABLE FOLLOWS ON MEETING WITH DEPARTMENTAL HEADS WHICH WE HOPE TO KEEP TO SMALL GROUP DIRECTLY INTERESTED IN UN, ITS AGENCIES AND THEIR ACTIVITIES.

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LENGTHY PRESSURE THAT IS HIS VIEW. WE WILL PROVIDE DETAILS OF

Contact telephone numbers you requested are as follows:

New Zealand= 64

Auckland: Area code 09

South Pacific Hotel- 778-920
Governor-General's residence- 686-015

Hamilton: Area code 071

Turangawaewae Marae- NT-8947 (Rural district so call will have to be
made through operator)

J.D. and R.D. Wallace farm- CB-6891 (as above)

Wellington: Area code 04

Park Royal Hotel- 859-949
Prime Minister's Office- 749-137
Ministry of Foreign Affairs- 728-877

JPK/sm

cc: SG
Mr. Giuliani

New Zealand 9-1
File: Trip SE Asia and the Pacific
XRef: New Zealand
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

Mr. Paul Ignatieff
Director
UNIC SYDNEY (Australia)

9 Jan. 1985

J. Paul Kavanagh
Second Officer
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

*handed to PI
in N.Y. 9/1*

Secretary-General's official visit to New Zealand
9-12 February 1985

1. With reference to my recent cables, please find enclosed a copy of the current programme. While we do not expect the overall shape to change, there may yet be some adjustments of detail. I shall advise you upon arrival in Sydney, unless circumstances require earlier contact.

2. I expect that Mr. Giuliani will be in touch with you regarding current press clippings and any other briefing that the Secretary-General may require upon arrival in Sydney.

ROUTING SLIP		FICHE DE TRANSMISSION	
TO: A:		Mr. Leslie Wilkinson	
FROM: DE:		Paul Kavanagh	
Room No. - No de bureau	Extension - Poste	Date	
3802	5031	8.1.85	
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER	
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION	
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE	
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS	
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?	
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION	
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU	
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE	
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER	
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION	

Please see attached cable provided by New Zealand Mission today. Para.4 will be of assistance to you. Grateful to receive draft of Sec.Gen's remarks at Turangawaewae by end of this week.

ROUTING SLIP		FICHE DE TRANSMISSION	
TO: A:		Mr. R. Ahmed	
FROM: DE:		Paul Kavanagh	
Room No. - No de bureau	Extension - Poste	Date	
3802	5031	8.1.85	
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER	
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION	
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE	
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS	
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?	
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION	
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU	
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE	
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER	
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION	

1. Herewith revised New Zealand programme received today.
2. Please also see accompanying cable
3. Mr. Buch is providing a brief draft for the Governor General's Dinner on 9 February and one for the Prime Minister's Reception on 11 February.

COM.6 (2-78)

COM.6 (2-78)

ROUTING SLIP		FICHE DE TRANSMISSION	
TO: A:		Mr. Y. Buch	
FROM: DE:		Paul Kavanagh	
Room No. - No de bureau	Extension - Poste	Date	
3802	5031	8.1.85	
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER	
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION	
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE	
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS	
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?	
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION	
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU	
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE	
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER	
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION	

1. Herewith revised New Zealand programme received today.
2. Please see accompanying cable re Governor General's Dinner on Sat. 9 February
3. Also I would be grateful if you could provide a draft for the Reception on Monday, 11 Feb.

Thanks

COM.6 (2-78)

New Zealand - Speaking Engagements /

- ~. Governor General's Dinner, Auckland, Saturday, 9 February. Very brief off-the-cuff response to loyal toast (YBB)
2. Brief remarks on arrival on Turangawaewae Marae, Sunday, 10 February. (LW)
3. Prime Ministerial Lunch, Monday, ~ February. Brief reply to toast.
4. Reception hosted by Prime Minister, Monday 11 February, Secretary-General speaks on role of United Nations, 8 mins. max. (YBB)
5. Prime Minister's Dinner, Monday 11 February, response to toast (RA)

CCJ RP
20 11

JPK/atk

cc: SG

New Zealand
File: trip (SE Asia)
xRef: New Zealand

bf: VD/AS/ZHAO/CP/EP/IM

8 January 1985

Dear Caroline,

Please find enclosed an updated list of the officials who will accompany the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar on the official visit to New Zealand. Mr. Ignatieff, Director of UNIC, Sydney, who is also accredited to New Zealand has been added to the list already with you. Mr. Kibria has been obliged to drop out.

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagh
Second Officer

Ms. Caroline Hensley
Permanent Mission of New Zealand
to the United Nations
New York

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
PARTY TO NEW ZEALAND, 9-12 February 1985

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

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

Mr. Emilio de Olivares, Executive Assistant to the
Secretary-General

Mr. Francois Giuliani, Spokesman for the Secretary-General

Mr. Paul Ignatieff, Director, United Nations Information Centre
Sydney

Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, EOSG

Ms. Yanick Saint Victor, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/3646
SG/T/1289
8 January 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PAY OFFICIAL VISITS TO SIX COUNTRIES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

The following statement was made today by the Spokesman for Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar:

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will pay official visits to six countries in South-East Asia and the Pacific from Friday, 25 January, through Friday, 15 February, at the invitation of the Governments concerned. The countries are Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Thailand and Viet Nam.

En route to the region, the Secretary-General will visit the United Kingdom where, as Montague Eurton Visiting Professor of International Relations, he will deliver a lecture on international law to the University of Edinburgh on Tuesday, 22 January. On Wednesday, 23 January, he will meet with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Following his stay in the United Kingdom, the Secretary-General will visit Thailand (25-28 January and 30 January-1 February), Viet Nam (28-30 January), Malaysia (1-3 February), Indonesia (3-7 February), New Zealand (9-12 February) and Australia (12-15 February). In transit, the Secretary-General will also be making brief visits to Laos and Singapore.

* * * * *



NEW ZEALAND MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

7 January 1985

Dear Paul, *8/1*

Attached is the latest draft programme for the Secretary-General's visit to New Zealand and a copy of Wellington's telex outlining some answers to the questions you gave me last Thursday, 3 January.

I have sent a telex to Wellington asking if the New Zealand police guarding the Secretary-General will be carrying guns and hope to be able to give you an answer on this point tomorrow.

Mr Mansfield and I are doing our best to satisfy Ms Wilkinson's insatiable desire for information about New Zealand. Grateful if you could let us have biographical information on Mrs Perez de Cuellar, Mr Rafeeuddin Ahmed and Mr Shah Kibria in return. If they are readily available, any recent articles about the Secretary-General's activities would also be enthusiastically received.

Cheers,

Carolyn Hurry

Mr Paul Kavanagh,
Secretary-General's Office,
Room S-3802A,
United Nations Headquarters,
New York

Trip New Zealand

Note for the File

Ms. Hensley of the NZ Mission called me today and informed me of the following:

(a) The NZ Government will bear the cost of the visit in respect of the SG, Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar and one official. The costs incurred by all other members of the party, excluding internal travel costs, will have to be borne by the Organization.

(b)) The NZ authorities will require Messrs. Hrusovsky and Levtchenko to surrender their firearms on arrival in Auckland.



J. Paul Kavanagh
7 January 1985

Mr. Ahmed
✓ Mr. de Olivares (on return)
cc: Ms. Spurlock
Mr. Hrusovsky

ZCZC DAL0227 MIR3333

SS NYK

.NEWYORK INTCPT (UNNY)

STRO272

JNSYD AA25777

3 JANUARY 1985

IC/SYD/35/01/327 TO KAVANAGH

INCOMING
ON
J
NO.
ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS

RE YR CCY3197-12 AND T3317-12 TO IGNATIEFF.

AAA HAVE CONVEYED INFORMATION TO IGNATIEFF WHO IS ON HOME LEAVE IN QUEBEC, (819) 3265347. HE WILL BE IN NEW YORK 8 - 10 JAN. AND WILL ENDEAVOUR TO MAKE CONTACT WITH YOU.

DBB WE ARE LIASING WITH AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE REGARDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA. OUR POINT OF CONTACT THERE IS PETER JONES (062) 724936.

CCC WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CLARIFICATION OF EXPECTATIONS OUR ROLE FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND.

REGARDS MCDANIELL (OIC) FOR IGNATIEFF.

JNSYD AA25777

=01030113

→ CC. Mr. Ahmed
✓ 7/1/85

JPK/sm

27-12
New Zealand
File: Trip to UK, SE Asia and S. Pacific
REF: New Zealand
b/f: ~~VS/EO/AS/SHAO/ID/CP/FP/IM~~

27 December 1984

Dear Caroline,

I would just like to let you know at this stage that the Secretary-General and his party would intend to depart Wellington on Tuesday, 12 February at 15.50 hours by flight No. QF 48 bound for Sydney. I shall confirm this for you as soon as possible.

With kind regards and good wishes for the New Year,

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagh
Second Officer

Ms. Caroline Hensley
Permanent Mission of New Zealand to
the United Nations
One United Nations Plaza, 25th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017

JPK/atk

File: trip New Zealand

xRef:

New Zealand

bf: -

20 December 1984

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I should like to confirm that the Secretary-General will be delighted to pay an official visit to New Zealand in February 1985 at the invitation of Prime Minister Lange. In this regard he has asked me to thank you for the thoughtful programme which you were so kind to convey through Mr. Ahmed's office last week.

The Secretary-General's itinerary will bring him to Auckland on Saturday, 9 February, arriving at 14.50 hrs. from Sydney on flight QF 43. As the Secretary-General mentioned to you earlier today, there remains some doubt as to his immediate destination upon his departing from New Zealand on Tuesday, 12 February. Accordingly, it may be a little while before we can work out the programme for that day. Might I suggest that we maintain close contact over the coming weeks in order to elaborate the ~~fine~~ details of the Secretary-General's programme in your country. I have attached, as requested, a list of those officials who will accompany the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar.

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

Yours sincerely,

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Bryce Harland
Permanent Representative of New Zealand
to the United Nations
New York

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
PARTY FOR HIS OFFICIAL VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND, 9-12 FEBRUARY 1985

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

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

Mr.S.A.M. Kibria, Executive Director, ESCAP

Mr. Emilio de Olivares, Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General

Mr. Francois Giuliani, Spokesman for the Secretary-General

Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, EOSG

Ms. Yanick Saint Victor, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: *François Giuliani*

A:

FROM: *FPK*

DE:

Room No. - No de bureau

Extension - Poste

Date

20/12

FOR ACTION

POUR SUITE A DONNER

FOR APPROVAL

POUR APPROBATION

FOR SIGNATURE

POUR SIGNATURE

FOR COMMENTS

POUR OBSERVATIONS

MAY WE DISCUSS?

POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?

YOUR ATTENTION

VOTRE ATTENTION

AS DISCUSSED

COMME CONVENU

AS REQUESTED

SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE

NOTE AND RETURN

NOTER ET RETOURNER

FOR INFORMATION

POUR INFORMATION

Herewith (A) the programme for N.Z. submitted by the Permanent Mission and seen by the SG on 20 December and ~~the~~

(B) notes of ^{yesterday} meeting between the SG and the N.Z. Amb Hardland.

It is clear from (B) that several 'hot' issues will be ^{very} alive when the SG visits N.Z. (9-12 Feb). Accordingly I have advised the N.Z. Mission that, for the moment, we'll

COM.5 (2-78)

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: *Emilio*
A:FROM: *JPX*
DE:Room No. - No de bureau Extension - Poste Date *19/12*

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

I got this from N.Z.
Mission this morning.

* The Perm Rep will
see the S.G. to-morrow
at 12.30.

9834



UNCLASSIFIED SECURE

UNCLAS - SECURE 19 DECEMBER 1984
FROM WELLINGTON
TO NEW YORK PM -PRIORITY-

Permanent Representative	
Deputy Perm. Representative	
Ms. Willberg	
Mr. Ward	
Mr. Gibson	
Mr. Grosse	
Mr. G. Murphy	
Mr. G. Smith	
Mr. G. Thompson	
Mr. G. White	

SFA (UNC)
INTERNAL (RECEPTION)

PRIORITY

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT

GRATEFUL YOUR COMMENTS ON DRAFT PROGRAMME AND RESPONSES
TO QUESTIONS RAISED ASAP. WE WOULD LIKE TO GET PROGRAMME
PREPARATION UNDERWAY BEFORE XMAS BREAK AND ALSO ISSUE
PRESS STATEMENT.

For SG's 12³⁰ meeting given to EO for
(submission to SG on 17/12)



NEW ZEALAND MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Working

14 December 1984

Dear Rafi,

We have just received from Wellington a draft programme for the Secretary-General's visit to New Zealand. It is ... attached to this letter. At the same time we have been asked to provide the following information as soon as possible.

told NZ Mission 26/12
that prior things made
but not yet confirmed

(a) To fit in with the proposed programme, would it be possible for the Secretary-General to arrive in Auckland by Flight QF43 (Qantas say that space is available in all classes on this flight)?

OK ✓

OK

(b) The dress for the Governor-General's dinner in Auckland would be formal (Black Tie and Long Dress). The number of guests would have to be limited to about 18. For compiling the guest list we need to know the full composition of the Secretary-General's party, although not all members can be included at the dinner.

✓

told NZ Mission on 26/12
Museum &
not gallery &
Antique shop? more

(c) A separate programme will be arranged for Mrs Perez de Cuellar while the Secretary-General is making his calls on Monday, 11 February. It would be helpful to know what her special interests are, whether anyone will accompany her on her separate programme.

?

OK

(d) The reception on Monday evening would include Members of Parliament, Heads of Diplomatic Missions in Wellington and members of the United Nations Association.

OK

(e) The dress for the Prime Minister's dinner on Monday evening would be semi-formal (Lounge Suit and Long Frock). Again the number of guests would be limited to 18.

told NZ Mission NO.

(f) Are there any particular dietary or health problems that need to be taken into account in arranging the programme?

?

/(g) - Television

His Excellency Mr. R. Ahmed

2.

- 9 told NZMIA
this to be left open
- FG advised 20/12*
- (g) Television New Zealand would like to interview the Secretary-General for one of its current affairs programmes. Is this acceptable to him? ?
- 9 told NZMIA 20/12
yes, TH+GL + give
100,5 of arms.*
- (h) The New Zealand Police would like to know whether the Secretary-General will be accompanied by any security officers. ✓
- (i) As soon as the Secretary-General's travel arrangements are confirmed, could you please let us have details of the flights in and out of New Zealand. ✓

I will be in the Second Committee most of the day today. If you need to communicate with me you could do so through my office, which will pass on any message to me.

Yours sincerely,

Donna H. ...

Encl.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

DRAFT PROGRAMME

Saturday, 9 February

2.50 pm Arrive Auckland International Airport
by QF 43 from Sydney

Met by Prime Minister

4.00 pm Arrive Sheraton-Auckland Hotel

Evening Dinner at Government House,
Auckland
Hosted by Governor-General and
Lady Beattie
(BLACK TIE)

Sunday, 10 February

10.00 am Leave by car accompanied by
Prime Minister and Minister of
Maori Affairs

11.30 am Arrive Ngaruawahia

Visit Turangawaewae Marae (Maori Historical
Site)

Luncheon at Marae ~~not in~~ room.

2.30 pm Leave by car

3.00 pm Visit farm *Deiryn Area*

4.00 pm Arrive Hamilton Airport

4.05 pm Leave by RNZAF VIP Andover Aircraft

5.20 pm Arrive Wellington International
Airport

5.45 pm Arrive Park Royal Hotel

Evening Free from official engagements

/Monday, 11 February

*Wed 2 Feb meeting
with C. Keesley*

No PRESS

*Sir David + Lady Norma
Lawyer, late sos dynamic
No formality. pd Lib.
bio to come (?)*

Mr. Watere. Maori

Home of queen. bio to come (?)

*standing place for feet, bit of land, afterbirth
Community forum - celebratn/funeral.
This one relatively new. Must be welcomed by Queen + Elders
onto the Marae. PM will respond, good if SG could
say something too.
protocol scenario to come (?)*

Monday, 11 February

Same building 1 hour envisaged
halfway bet Parl + Hotel
May have to decide our place

9.30 am

Visit National Museum and
Art Gallery (or later in the day)

Heads of civil service depts. Informal.
Scenario + list to come.
Morre Norrish, MFA. (?)

10.45 am

Meeting with relevant Departmental
Permanent Heads hosted by the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

(?) PM will wish to discuss some
items. So duration meetings
in quarters. Caroline to revert.

12.30 pm

Call on Prime Minister

12.45 pm

for

1.00 pm

Ministerial Luncheon

(?) host P. Min. Attendance Ministers
in Parl bldg banqueting hall.
perhaps no formal toast - working
P. Long - the abse in the beehive

2.15 pm

Joint Press Conference

Jim McLay, Lawyer. (?) bio to come.

2.45 pm

Call on the Leader of the Opposition

perhaps recreation / hotel

3.15 pm

Free for recreation/sightseeing

not a speaking engagement. (?) the
dip corps, pub figures

5.15 pm -

6.30 pm

Attend reception at Parliament House
hosted by Prime Minister

Off. of PM. Toast to Min.

7.30 pm

for

8.00 pm

Attend Vogel House Dinner
(Lounge Suit/Long Frock)

Tuesday, 12 February

Perhaps morning shopping - we make no
demands. NZ will T ideas (?)

Leave Hotel

details

Arrive Wellington Airport

to be

Fly RNZAF to Auckland

advised

Arrive Auckland

Depart for Fiji

given to EO for
submission to SA on 17/12



NEW ZEALAND MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

14 December 1984

Dear Rafi,

We have just received from Wellington a draft programme for the Secretary-General's visit to New Zealand. It is ... attached to this letter. At the same time we have been asked to provide the following information as soon as possible.

- (a) To fit in with the proposed programme, would it be possible for the Secretary-General to arrive in Auckland by Flight QF43 (Qantas say that space is available in all classes on this flight)?
- (b) The dress for the Governor-General's dinner in Auckland would be formal (Black Tie and Long Dress). The number of guests would have to be limited to about 18. For compiling the guest list we need to know the full composition of the Secretary-General's party, although not all members can be included at the dinner.
- (c) A separate programme will be arranged for Mrs Perez de Cuellar while the Secretary-General is making his calls on Monday, 11 February. It would be helpful to know what her special interests are, whether anyone will accompany her on her separate programme.
- (d) The reception on Monday evening would include Members of Parliament, Heads of Diplomatic Missions in Wellington and members of the United Nations Association.
- (e) The dress for the Prime Minister's dinner on Monday evening would be semi-formal (Lounge Suit and Long Frock). Again the number of guests would be limited to 18.
- (f) Are there any particular dietary or health problems that need to be taken into account in arranging the programme?

/(g) Television

His Excellency Mr. R. Ahmed

2.

- (g) Television New Zealand would like to interview the Secretary-General for one of its current affairs programmes. Is this acceptable to him?
- (h) The New Zealand Police would like to know whether the Secretary-General will be accompanied by any security officers.
- (i) As soon as the Secretary-General's travel arrangements are confirmed, could you please let us have details of the flights in and out of New Zealand.

I will be in the Second Committee most of the day today. If you need to communicate with me you could do so through my office, which will pass on any message to me.

Yours sincerely,



Encl.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

DRAFT PROGRAMME

Saturday, 9 February

2.50 pm	Arrive Auckland International Airport by QF 43 from Sydney
	Met by Prime Minister
4.00 pm	Arrive Sheraton-Auckland Hotel
Evening	Dinner at Government House, Auckland Hosted by Governor-General and Lady Beattie (BLACK TIE)

Sunday, 10 February

10.00 am	Leave by car accompanied by Prime Minister and Minister of Maori Affairs
11.30 am	Arrive Ngaruawahia
	Visit Turangawaewae Marae (Maori Historical Site)
	Luncheon at Marae
2.30 pm	Leave by car
3.00 pm	Visit farm
4.00 pm	Arrive Hamilton Airport
4.05 pm	Leave by RNZAF VIP Andover Aircraft
5.20 pm	Arrive Wellington International Airport
5.45 pm	Arrive Park Royal Hotel
Evening	Free from official engagements

/Monday, 11 February

Monday, 11 February

9.30 am	Visit National Museum and Art Gallery (or later in the day)
10.45 am	Meeting with relevant Departmental Permanent Heads hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
12.30 pm	Call on Prime Minister
12.45 pm for 1.00 pm	Ministerial Luncheon
2.15 pm	Joint Press Conference
2.45 pm	Call on the Leader of the Opposition
3.15 pm	Free for recreation/sightseeing
5.15 pm - 6.30 pm	Attend reception at Parliament House hosted by Prime Minister
7.30 pm for 8.00 pm	Attend Vogel House Dinner (Lounge Suit/Long Frock)

Tuesday, 12 February

	Leave Hotel
details	Arrive Wellington Airport
to be	Fly RNZAF to Auckland
advised	Arrive Auckland
	Depart for Fiji

MONDAY, 10 DECEMBER 1984

I told Ms. H. that we normally wait for the entire package to be assembled before giving public.

Let's hold Harland 12/12.

10/12

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT: PRESS STATEMENT

NOW THAT DATES FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT HAVE BEEN FINALISED (9-12 FEBRUARY), WE SHOULD LIKE TO PREPARE A PRESS STATEMENT, WHICH MINISTER COULD RELEASE PERHAPS LATER THIS WEEK. WHAT WE HAVE IN MIND IS A BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT, WELCOMING THE VISIT, GIVING DATES, ETC (BUT WITH NO COMMENT AT THIS STAGE ON THE LIKELY PROGRAMME). WE IMAGINE HOWEVER THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD WISH ANY ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND TO BE COORDINATED WITH SIMILAR ANNOUNCEMENTS IN AUSTRALIA AND FIJI. GRATEFUL YOUR COMMENT. WE WOULD PREFER ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE MADE SOONER RATHER THAN LATER (IE: WELL BEFORE CHRISTMAS EVENING).

=

M119214

REF 10/97342 PT

J

Caroline Hensley
Phone: 826-1960

OTT 473

WLN 003

00 NEW YORK PM

GR 60

UNCLASSIFIED SECURE

8493
hu - walls

ll
J
4/1

IMMEDIATE

UNCLASS - SECURE 14 NOVEMBER 1984
FROM WELLINGTON
TO NEW YORK PM 1307 IMMEDIATE

SEA (UNC MEA)

PMD

P/S DEP MFA

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT

YOUR 1135 PARA 3 AND OUR 1230.

THE PRIME MINISTER HAS COMMENTED THAT HE NEEDS TO KNOW URGENTLY
WHEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IS EXPECTED AND THAT HE WANTS IT TO
BE RIGHT AT THE END OF JANUARY, SPECIFICALLY AFTER 28TH.

M109886

14/0030Z WLN

COL 1307



NOV 2 1984

New Zealand
Future TripPrime Minister
Wellington
New ZealandID 6
#1

23 October 1984

Excellency

I am grateful to you for your letter of 26 September concerning the statement I made to the General Assembly the previous day.

My Government intends to make the United Nations a feature of its foreign policy. It seemed to me, as the head of a new government making my first appearance in that capacity before the Assembly, that it would be appropriate and timely to reaffirm our commitment.

During our conversation we also discussed the possibility of your making a visit to New Zealand next year. I said it would be helpful to the standing of the United Nations in the South Pacific if you could visit us and I expressed the hope that you would be able to fit a visit into your demanding schedule.

I should like to take this opportunity to confirm what I said then and to extend to you an official invitation to visit New Zealand. If you are able to accept this invitation and can indicate when a visit would be possible my Government will be happy to do everything to make it enjoyable and interesting as well as mutually beneficial.

Please accept, Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

David Lange

The Secretary-General
United Nations
NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

JPK/bn Orig: SG
File: *New Zealand*
xRef: *Eurus Trp*
b/f: VD/EO/AS/GP
cc: Mr. Ahmed

(Mr. Aiallo
re. para. 2

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND,
THE HONORABLE MR. DAVID LANGE

held at United Nations Headquarters on
Tuesday, 25 September 1984 at 11.45 hours

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Dayal
Mr. Kavanagh

H.E. Mr. David Lange, Prime
Minister of New Zealand
H.E. Mr. Bryce Harland,
Permanent Representative
Mr. M. Norrish, Secretary
of Foreign Affairs
Mr. M. Green, Advisor to PM

1. The Secretary-General welcomed the Prime Minister with the hope that the new Government in New Zealand would maintain a close relationship with the UN. The Prime Minister recalled that the first Labour Government in New Zealand had strongly supported the founding of the UN in 1945 and committed his Government to full participation in UN fora. "The organization would not be used by them as a whipping boy".
2. Continuing the Prime Minister said that it would be "extremely useful" if the Secretary-General accepted an invitation to visit New Zealand. It would enhance the standing of the UN not only in New Zealand, but also in the many countries of the South Pacific region which benefitted in a very real way from the Organization's work. In reply the Secretary-General said that he had already intimated to the Permanent Representative his desire to include in his travel itinerary for 1985 a visit to New Zealand. He would remain in close touch with Ambassador Harland in this connection.
3. The Prime Minister said that the people and Government of New Zealand had a very strong appreciation of the danger of nuclear war. His Government supported the Australian call for a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific. He felt that the present Antarctica Treaty had 1) spared that region the effects of damaging rivalries between states, 2) facilitated the maintenance of a genuinely free nuclear area and 3) protected the environment. He knew of no other legal regime which could

come close to providing such benefits. He welcomed the prominence being given to the question of Antarctica in the United Nations, but felt strongly that Member States ought to recognize the benefits accruing from the present regime, not least for the inhabitants of the region.

4. The Secretary-General recalled occasions in the past when Peru and New Zealand had, with a common purpose, opposed the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere over the South Pacific. Mr. Dayal assured the Prime Minister that the Secretary-General's mandate to provide the GA with a factual study of the situation in Antarctica was being executed with the utmost care. The report which the Secretary-General was due to present in mid-October, would reflect a balanced approach to the subject and would attempt to be helpful to all concerned.

5. The Secretary-General conveyed his condolences on the death of the New Zealand member of the International Law Commission, recently deceased.

6. The Secretary-General remarked that the UN and New Zealand enjoyed close mutual cooperation in regard to the territories of Tokelau. In response the Prime Minister briefed the Secretary-General on this subject. He noted that New Zealand had found itself in the unusual position of having to stimulate a desire on the part of the islanders to seek a greater say in the management of their affairs. Since taking office, he had taken a strong interest in the islands and intended to travel there before too long. His Government would do everything it could to promote the economic and other advancement of the people while respecting their cultural tradition.

7. The Prime Minister explained that his country, while small and with a population of only 3 million, benefitted from a great diversity of cultures. Not only did many people from the surrounding islands live and work in New Zealand, but also large numbers of displaced persons from Indochina had settled there. He added that his Government was anxious to break down international trade barriers, particularly in the agricultural sector.



J. Paul Kavanagh
25 September 1984

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
PARTY TO NEW ZEALAND, 9-12 February 1985

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

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

Mr. Emilio de Olivares, Executive Assistant to the
Secretary-General

Mr. François Giuliani, Spokesman for the Secretary-General

Mr. Paul Ignatieff, Director, United Nations Information Centre
Sydney

Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, EOSG

Ms. Yanick Saint Victor, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer