GPdeC

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

27-30 AUG 1983

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL (1 ITEM)

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

SC pp
(1 item)

JAN 29 2013

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FILE 10
ACC. 94/152

MIP/lc cc: SG

b:f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/FP/MJS/JPR
File: General Public "S"
Xref: Trip Geneva (Follow up July'83

8 de septiembre de 1983

Estimada Dra. della Santa:

Agradezco su carta de 29 de julio. Siento muchísimo no haber podido ver las obras del Señor Poccori, Urgentes compromisos de última hora me lo impidieron.

Sin embargo, espero poder hacerlo en un próximo viaje a Ginebra que ya no podrá ser hasta el año próximo debido al período regular de Sesiones de la Asamblea General que comenzará en dos semanas más.

La saluda atentamente,

Emilio de Olivares
Director Ejecutivo

Señora
Dra. Elisabeth della Santa
59 avenue de Vandagne
Meyrin (GE 1217)
Switzerland

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

Trip Geneva (ICPP)

SG/T/1197
30 August 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL LEAVES GENEVA FOR LONDON

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

GENEVA, 30 August -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar left Geneva today for London following the opening yesterday of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine.

Before leaving, the Secretary-General received Paul Rupia, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations in New York, with whom he discussed his recent mission to southern Africa, and Robert de Souza, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations Office at Geneva, at his request, to discuss the situation in Chad.

The Secretary-General will spend the night in London, before meeting early tomorrow morning with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom. He will then fly to southern Portugal for a private visit and will return to New York next week.

* *** *

For information media — not an official record

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

IC QP
SG Statement
Trip Geneva (ICQP)

SG/SM/3459
GA/PAL/176
29 August 1983

STATEMENT MADE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON QUESTION OF PALESTINE, GENEVA, 29 AUGUST

Following is the text of the statement made by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in opening the International Conference on the Question of Palestine today at Geneva:

I declare open the International Conference on the Question of Palestine. The decision by the General Assembly to convene this Conference underscores the importance that the international community attaches to the question of Palestine and to the urgent need of finding a just solution to this problem. It is an issue which evokes strong emotions and is at the centre of the Middle East conflict. The effort to find a solution to this issue remains a primary and urgent concern of the United Nations.

As you are aware, the question of Palestine has engaged the attention of the United Nations almost since the inception of the Organization. No other international problem has claimed more of the time and attention of the world Organization. Today, 36 years after the United Nations first addressed this problem, I regret to say that we are no nearer a solution than we were then.

Over the intervening years, the difficulties of arriving at a solution have been compounded and have become more complex than they were in 1947. Most of the Palestinian people now live in exile or under occupation. Their plight was highlighted by the tragic events in Lebanon last year, culminating in the massacre of unarmed men, women and children in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. This tragedy brought, in a dramatic way, to our attention the need to find -- and find urgently -- a solution to the question of Palestine.

Such a solution must be based on the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights which have been reaffirmed in a number of General Assembly resolutions. The 36-year history of efforts made under the auspices of the United Nations to peacefully resolve the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict is familiar to us.

The approval of the Partition Plan by the General Assembly in November 1947, the conclusion of the General Armistice Agreements of 1949 under the auspices of the United Nations Mediator for Palestine, the unanimous adoption

(more)

For information media — not an official record

of Security Council resolution 242 of November 1967 and the Jarring Mission, the adoption of Security Council resolution 338 of October 1973, the convening of the Geneva Peace Conference in December 1973 and the Disengagement Agreements of 1974 are important milestones in the history of the Middle East.

Each of these events could have led, or at least contributed significantly, to a general peace settlement, but failed to do so because one or another of the parties concerned found themselves unable to make the necessary accommodations. Thus, we have come, after 36 years and six wars, to the present extremely dangerous impasse, a situation given tragic dimensions by the plight of the Palestinians.

All members of the international community share a clear obligation to resolve the central problem of the legitimate rights and future of the Palestinian people. This task has been further complicated by the growth of Israeli settlements on the West Bank, and by the continuing failure to get down to meaningful negotiations.

In the absence of progress towards a settlement, the United Nations has been engaged since 1950, through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), in providing humanitarian assistance and relief to the Palestine refugees. I believe that UNRWA has a record of achievement of which it can be proud. Today, its programmes for the almost two million refugees registered with it consist principally of education and assistance to some 340,000 children, health services concentrating on the needs of mothers and young children and relief services to those in need, including those suffering from the aftermath of the war in Lebanon. These are services of a basic nature to which all people are entitled.

For the Palestinian refugees, however, the continuation of these services is dependent on voluntary contributions from the international community. Regrettably, UNRWA has been beset by increasing financial difficulties which, if not remedied, could oblige the Agency to reduce its services. Such an occurrence would inflict additional suffering on the refugees to an intolerable degree, and may well entail serious consequences for stability in the region. I therefore earnestly hope that all Governments will consider making additional voluntary contributions to UNRWA so as to enable it to continue its relief operation without let-up.

But humanitarian relief operations, important though they are, are only palliatives and cannot substitute for the solution of the basic political problem. The United Nations is deeply committed to the achievement of such a solution covering all aspects of the Middle East conflict.

The continuing and persistent efforts of the Organization have, over the years, produced at least a consensus on the fundamental elements required for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. In order to reconcile the aspirations and vital interests of all the parties concerned, such a settlement must meet the following conditions: the withdrawal of Israeli

(more)

forces from occupied territories; respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force; and, finally, a just settlement of the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including self-determination. In this connection, the question of Jerusalem remains of primary importance.

Over the past year, there have been various peace initiatives on the Middle East question, both within and outside this Organization. The proposals put forward all contain positive aspects. The fact that they also contain elements that are not acceptable to one or the other of the parties involved should not prevent a dialogue. It is therefore imperative that genuinely effective action, with the support of all the parties concerned, be urgently taken with a view to attaining, in a peaceful manner, a just and durable settlement.

It is my earnest hope that all the Governments and authorities concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, will now make a new and determined effort to move towards a just and lasting settlement of the Palestinian problem and all other related aspects of the Middle East conflict. It is essential to realize that the path of confrontation, rejection, occupation and war cannot lead to any solution and that the only hope for a viable and mutually acceptable settlement lies with negotiation, recognition and accommodation.

The United Nations, I am convinced, has a constructive and crucial role to play in the peace-making and peace-keeping process. I, for my part, reaffirm my willingness to do everything in my power to advance this process and to promote a climate for negotiation.

This Conference, convened at the request of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is the latest step in the many efforts made in the search for a solution of the question of Palestine. It is the General Assembly's hope that this Conference will help to create better awareness of the issues involved, and promote governmental and non-governmental support for effective ways and means to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights.

I do not need to stress the importance of the work that is before you in the coming weeks. I very much hope that your deliberations will significantly contribute to the attainment of a satisfactory solution of the question of Palestine, which in turn would facilitate the search for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. I wish you all success in your important endeavour.

* *** *

CONFIDENTIAL

AS/ID/GP
File: Chad / Libya conflict
X: Trip Geneva (ICGP)
cc: SG
seen by Mr. Dayal

Note for the File

The Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations in Geneva, H.E. Mr. Robert de Souza, met with the Secretary-General on Tuesday, 30 August 1983 at 12.30pm in the Hotel Intercontinental.

The Ambassador said he had received instructions from Paris to reach the Secretary-General in Geneva in order to let him know of their efforts to have the French draft resolution (regarding the situation in Chad) adopted by the Security Council. He said that the Secretary-General's original idea of sending a representative would be extremely useful. The Secretary-General said that, from the very beginning, he had been interested in ways in which he could help, and it was in this frame of mind that he had suggested informally to Amb. de La Barre de Nanteuil to send a representative or fact-finding mission.

But now the Libyan Chargé d'affaires has raised strong objections to the French draft, even if it is confined to the SG taking "appropriate measures to actively follow the situation". The Secretary-General told Amb. de Souza that he would appreciate it if they do not say that it was the Secretary-General's own suggestion, because this would not be helpful. It would be very difficult for the United Nations Secretary-General to appear to be in opposition to the OAU, which is a regional organization. Also, the Secretary-General does not want to be given a very vague mandate which would be impossible to implement. The Secretary-General also referred to the clear opposition of the USSR to the French text, which very clearly indicated that they would veto the resolution.

The Ambassador sounded very understanding of what the SG had told him, and said he would immediately pass this information to his Government.

SG/mem
30 Aug. 1983

Note: Dictated but not read by the Secretary-General.
Mr. Farah was informed verbally. mem

Trip Geneva (ICPP)

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG/T/1196
29 August 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOLLOWING MISSION TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

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

GENEVA, 29 August -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who opened the International Conference on the Question of Palestine today, arrived here on Saturday (27 August) at the end of his mission to southern Africa in the search for implementation of Security Council resolution 435 and in exercise of the mandate given to him by the Council in resolution 532.

The Secretary-General devoted the weekend to meetings with his top aides in preparation for his report to the Security Council, which will be published on Wednesday, 31 August. The Secretary-General also completed his annual report to the General Assembly, which will come out around 15 September.

The Secretary-General also discussed the state of preparations for the Conference on the Question of Palestine with Mrs. Lucille Mair, Secretary-General of the Conference, and with Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse of Senegal. The Secretary-General discussed the work of the Conference with Foreign Minister Niasse on Sunday (28 August) at noon. The talks also focused on the situation in southern Africa following the Secretary-General's visit to the area.

Today, the Secretary-General received Rikhi Jaipal, Secretary of the Committee on Disarmament, who briefed him on the work of the Committee's session which has just ended in Geneva. At 11 a.m. the Secretary-General met for one hour with Jean-Pierre Hocke, Director of Operations of the International Committee of the Red Cross. They had a wide-ranging exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

The Secretary-General then met with Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Foreign Minister of Cuba, for about 45 minutes. The two main subjects were the situation in southern Africa following the Secretary-General's mission and the situation in Central America. They also exchanged views on the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

This afternoon, the Secretary-General opened the International Conference on the Question of Palestine. He was also scheduled to meet during the afternoon with Farouk A. Kaddoumi, head of the Political Department of the

(more)

8855P

For information media — not an official record

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and with Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran.

In the evening, the Secretary-General will attend a reception given by Mrs. Mair at the Palais des Nations.

The Secretary-General will leave Geneva tomorrow, 30 August, at noon, for London, where on Wednesday morning he will have talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom. Following the talks, the Secretary-General will fly to southern Portugal for a private visit.

He will return to New York at the beginning of next week.

* *** *

JEB:
Geneva contacted
by Picco 26-8.
File

Trip Southern Africa
(Geneva)
Aug 83

INCOMING
ACTION
TO
FILE NO.
☐ ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS

1983 AUG 29 PM 4:22

ZCZC DAL5333 NAL1890 IBN1280 STR9020 LAD000

SS GVA NYK

.LUANDA (UNDP) 26 2300

-MOST IMMEDIATE AND OTOP/URGENT-

SUY UN GENEVA*INFO DAYAL*CHEF DE CABINET NEW YORK

SUY FROM OLIVARES (INFO TARZI) THIS IS TO CONFIRM THAT THE SECGEN WILL ARRIVE IN GENEVA ON SATURDAY 27 AUGUST 1983 AT 0700 HOURS BY SPECIAL AIRCRAFT. THE SECGEN WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY MR. BRIAN URQUHART, MR. ABDULRAHIM A FARAH. AHTISARI, LEVTCHENKO, MS MARY ELLEN MARTIN, MS DIANA CUNNINGHAM, MR. JOSEPH G MCCUSKER, TANTON, SAW LWIN, ALSO THE FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENTS MR. KEITH HINDELL, MR. MICHAEL LITTLE JOHNS, MR. WALTER PFAEFFELE, MR. MICHAEL KELLENBACK, MS GITTA BAUER, AND MR. RICHARD WALKER.

THE SPECAL AIRCRAFT IS A DC-8 FROM THE SPANISH AIR FROCE REGISTRATION NUMBER 4017 AND UN DECALS ON THE FUSELAGE.

THE DESIGNATED FLIGHT NUMBER IS UN 1.

PLEASE INFORME THE APPROPRIATE SOISS AUTHORITIES ON THE ABOVE ARRIVAL.

ALSO PLEASE CONFIRM THE HOTEL RESERVATIONS AT THE HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL FOR THE SECGEN FOR ON SUITE AND 14 SINGLE ROOMS FROM 0730 HOURS ON SATURDAY 27 AUG. 1983

I WOULD ALSO WISH TO CONFIRM THE FLIGHT FOR MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR WHO WILL ALSO ARRIVE IN GENEVA ON SATURDAY 27 AUG. 83 ON FLIGHT SR111 FM NY AT 0820 HRS AND TO HVE HER MET AND TRANSPORTED TO THE INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL

RGDS

(UNDEVPRO LUANDA)

COL CKD

=08290820

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

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25 AUG 1983 22 23

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26 AUG. 1983	VD/CM	3800E	5041
Dept.: EOSG	Allotment – Compte :	File – Dossier :	

42f 501-8						Pages 1

TO:
A: UNATIONS
GENEVA

File: ME
Xref: TrPD Geneva (ICQP)
" Israel
" ICQP

DIRGEN FOR OLIVARES ON ARRIVAL.

1. FURTHER OUR TELECON OF 25 AUG. FOLLOWING HIS PRESS CONFERENCE OF YESTERDAY, WHICH WAS SUBJECT OF NEW YORK TIMES ARTICLE 26 AUGUST (CABLED SEPARATELY), AMBASSADOR BLUM HAS REQUESTED CIRCULATION OF LETTER AS GA DOCUMENT IN WHICH HE STATES HIS GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO WITHHOLD CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNATIONS OF "AMOUNTS PROPORTIONATE TO THE EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE ANTI-ISRAELI ACTIVITIES OF THE PALESTINE COMMITTEE, ~~OF~~ AND THE SPECIAL UNIT/DIVISION ON PALESTINIAN RIGHTS". LETTER CRITICIZES THESE UNITS AND ALSO FORTHCOMING ICQP.

2. IN ANOTHER LETTER, ALSO DATED 25 AUGUST AND REQUESTED FOR CIRCULATION, BLUM CRITICIZES GOVERNMENTS THAT HAD EARLIER EXPRESSED CONCERN REGARDING ALLEGATIONS OF POISONING IN WEST BANK AND HAD NOT SEEN "FIT TO TAKE NOTE OF THE FACT THAT THE ALLEGATIONS .... PROVED TO BE WITHOUT FOUNDATION". HE ALSO REGRETS SECCO'S SILENCE IN THIS REGARD.

REGARDS
DAYAL

BY FACSIMILE

Cleared by:
Visé par :

Authorized by:
Autorisé par : Mr. V. Dayal
Signature

Chef de Cabinet
Name and title (please type) – Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

VD/CM

b/f: AS/CP
cc: VD Chron
File: Trip Geneva (ICCP)
Xref: ICCP

26 Aug. 1983 VD/CM 3800E 5041

EOSG

UNATIONS
GENEVA

_____FOR OLIVARES ON ARRIVAL. INFO MAIR.

HEREWITH, FOR YOUR INFORMATION, IS TEXT OF 25 AUGUST LETTER FROM AMBASSADOR BLUM REGARDING DOCUMENTS PREPARED FOR ICOP.

(Cable Editor, please send attached letter by facsimile)

REGARDS,
DAYAL

Mr. V. Dayal

Chef de Cabinet

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25 AUG 1983 22 23

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Y2F S10-8						pages 3

TO: A: UNATIONS
GENEVA

File : ICQP
Ynd . Trip Geneva

FOR OLIVARES ON ARRIVAL. INFO MAIR.

HEREWITH, FOR YOUR INFORMATION, IS TEXT OF 25 AUGUST LETTER FROM AMBASSADOR BLUM REGARDING DOCUMENTS PREPARED FOR ICQP.

(Cable Editor, please send attached letter by facsimile)

REGARDS,
DAYAL

BY FACSIMILE

Cleared by: Visé par : Y2F S10 P1/3

Authorized by: Autorisé par : Mr. V. Dayal
Signature

Chef de Cabinet
Name and title (please type) – Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

cc SG
cc Schlitter
cc Buffum
Makin
Vigulant
Yogasundram
VD (2)
AS/01
Giuliani

המשלחת הקבועה
של ישראל לאומות המאוחדות
PERMANENT MISSION OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
OXFORD 7-5500

25 August 1983

Excellency,

Further to my letters to the Secretary-General dated 16 November 1978 (Doc. A/33/376), 20 December 1978 (Doc. A/33/543) and 27 June 1980 (Doc. A/35/316-S/14045), I wish to register my Government's strong protest at the recent release by the United Nations of a series of so-called "studies" prepared for"the International Conference on the Question of Palestine".

It is to be regretted that in so doing, the United Nations should have been drawn once again into the pattern, so characteristic of certain régimes, of rewriting history according to the transient interests of a political body.

Even the most cursory reading of these documents can leave no doubt that the means and machinery of the United Nations have been misused once again to disseminate highly selective and tendentious information. Thus, what purport to be "scholarly studies", supported by what appears to be a scientific apparatus, are no more than crude pieces of propaganda. In a systematic way, this propaganda is marked by deliberate distortions of fact, by the inclusion of selective and tendentious material and by the use of techniques, including semantic devices and highly slanted terminology, foreign to the accepted norms of serious writing, but well known to the art of propaganda. It seeks to achieve its purposes as much by what it consciously omits as by what it actually says.

The recent pseudo-scientific publications - which follow the standards of intellectual dishonesty set over the years in the publications of the "Special Unit on Palestinian Rights" (which subsequently became the "Division on Palestinian Rights") within the United Nations Secretariat - have been prepared by or under the aegis of the "Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine". The preparatory committee in question is virtually identical in composition with the "Special Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People".

Of all the "studies" released since 1978 only two are said to express the views of their authors, while the remainder were published only in the name of anonymous"consultants".

./.

While such anonymous authorship suggests an unwillingness to take responsibility for the contents of the "studies" concerned, it does not succeed in disguising the intellectual cowardice of the exercise. Nor can it succeed in absolving the United Nations of its responsibility for information published in its name.

Emblazoned with the emblem of the United Nations, these "studies" are designed not only to give further currency to a completely misleading version of the history of the Arab-Israel conflict, but also to propagate bogus theories with regard to a number of complex legal and other issues connected with the Arab-Israel conflict.

The partisan views expressed in all these "studies" accord fully with those held by the PLO - a terrorist organization which is committed to the destruction of Israel, a Member State of the United Nations.

By producing and disseminating these publications, the United Nations is serving the cause of international terror, not the cause of international peace. In the process, the United Nations has once again misused international funds, gravely compromised the integrity of the Secretariat and exposed the Organization to severe and more than justified criticism.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 34 of the preliminary list.

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

Yehuda Z. Blum
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York.

COM.7 (2-78)

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26 AUG 1983 22 23

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42f 500-8						Pages 1

Trip Geneva (ICPP)
x ref Non-aligned
" India

TO:
A :

UNATIONS
GENEVA

_____FOR DIRGEN.

KINDLY GIVE TO OLIVARES ON ARRIVAL.

INDIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES RECEIVED MESSAGE FROM DELHI TODAY REQUESTING APPOINTMENT FOR MRS. GANDHI TO CALL ON SECGEN AT 1600 HRS ON MONDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER. IT WOULD BE HER INTENTION, AFTER CALLING ON SECGEN, TO CHAIR MEETING OF NON-ALIGNED GROUP AT 1700 HOURS SAME DAY. AT PRESENT, SPEAKERS LISTED FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY IN EARLIER PART THAT AFTERNOON ARE VENEZUELA, NORWAY, SWEDEN, ALL AT FOREIGN MINISTER LEVEL. WOULD APPRECIATE INDICATION WHETHER TIME REQUESTED WOULD BE CONVENIENT TO SECGEN.

REGARDS
DAYAL

BY FACSIMILE

Cleared by: 8171
Visé par :

Authorized by: Mr. V. Dayal
Autorisé par : Signature

Chef de Cabinet
Name and title (please type) – Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

COM.7 (2-78)

SG annual report (1983)

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TO:
A :

UNATIONS
GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

NO DISTRIBUTION

BY FACSIMILE

TO OLIVARES FOR SECGEN AND URQUHART. WITH REFERENCE TO SECGEN'S ANNUAL REPORT, HEREWITH ARE OBSERVATIONS OF USG USTINOV AS MENTIONED IN MY ACCOMPANYING MESSAGE.

REGARDS
DE SOTO

Cleared by:
Visé par :

Authorized by: Alvaro de Soto. Spec.Asst.to th
Autorisé par : Sec.Gen.
Signature

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

JPK/ET cc: SG/VD/AS
b/f: AS/ID/GP/FP
File: SG's annual report (1983)
Xref: Trip Cables

5 August 83 Kavanagh/ET 3802 5031

EOSG

UNATIONS
GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

NO DISTRIBUTION

_____ OLIVARES FOR SECGEN URQUHART FROM DE SOTO. FOLLOWING ARE SUGGESTIONS REGARDING ANNUAL REPORT SUBMITTED BY RIPERT, BUFFUM, AHMED, DAYAL, SHERRY AND CSILLAG. LENGTHY OBSERVATIONS BY USTINOV BEING SENT TO YOU BY FACSIMILE.

PAGE 1: (i) Para 1, line 4, delete "were taken seriously and" - Ripert;

(ii) Para 1, line 10, delete "undoubted" - Ripert

(iii) Para 1, last 2 lines, delete "escape ... situation". Replace with "strengthen international economic co-operation for growth and development";

(iv) Para 2, either on the one hand insert braak between sections, i.e. xxxxx after first para, or on the other hand in line 2 delete "and" and insert "and cooperation" after "security" - Dayal;

(v) Line 4, at start of sentence insert "Despite the efforts of many" - Dayal;

(vi) Line 7, insert full stop after "ends", delete "and", start new sentence with "As I believe that", after "multilateralism" insert "should be arrested and reversed" and delete "continues ... reason" - Dayal.

Alvaro de Soto, Spec.Asst. to SecGen

NNNN

Trip Geneva (ICPP)

INCOMING
ACTION
TO SEC GEN
FILE NO.
☐ ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS

ZCZC DAL2624 NAL5579 PBM0355

DD NYK HQS

.GENEVA (UNGVA) 121616

GVU 3711. SECRETARY-GENERAL INFO OLIVARES.

PLEASE NOTE THAT, IN ADDITION TO USUAL OFFICE ACCOMMODATION DURING YOUR GENEVA STAY, APPROPRIATE OFFICE SPACE IN CONFERENCE AREA WILL ALSO BE AVAILABLE. KIND REGARDS. (ERIK SUY)

COL 3711

=08121745

=08121746

NNNN

Trip Geneva Aug 83

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: SUY, UNATIONS GENEVA IMMEDIATE

FROM: DAYAL, NEW YORK

DATE: 26 AUGUST 1983

NUMBER:

FOR SEC-GEN UPON ARRIVAL, INFO DE OLIVARES

Herewith a checklist of engagements requested over the last few days for Sec-Gen:

1. Monday morning, 29 August. Geneva correspondents would like brief background discussion on Namibia with Secretary-General at hotel. We already informed Curnow that press conference would not be appropriate as Sec-Gen would first have to inform Security Council of his mission.

2. Mrs. Mair is giving a reception for Palestine Conference on Monday evening after opening and has invited Sec-Gen. She would also like to invite Sec-Gen for luncheon, but we informed her that Sec-Gen's short stay in Geneva would not allow it.

3. Meeting with Foreign Secretary Howe in London at Foreign Office confirmed for 0930 on Wednesday, 31 August. Jensen informed.

4. Cyprus Mission has been investigating duration of Sec-Gen's stay in Geneva; although we have discouraged any idea of meeting, we cannot be sure of their plans.

OM.7 (2-78)

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

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29 AUG 1983 23 33

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YZF 559-08 P1/3

TO:
A : UNATIONS
GENEVA

I M M E D I A T E

IMMEDIATE FOR OLIVARES.

SECGEN MAY WISH TO SEE ATTACHED LETTER OF 25 AUGUST FROM SIR JOHN THOMSON PRIOR TO HIS TALKS IN LONDON.

(Cable Editor, please send by facsimile)

DAYAL

BY FACSIMILE

Cleared by:
Visé par :

Authorized by: Mr. V. Dayal
Autorisé par : Signature

Chef de Cabinet
Name and title (please type) – Nom et qualité (dactylographier)

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CABLE OPERATIONS
25 AUG 1983 22 23

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42F 515-8						pages 3

Trip Geneve (ICEP)

TO:
A : UNATIONS
GENEVA

_____ FOR DIRGEN FOR OLIVARES ON ARRIVAL.

FOR SECGEN'S MEETING WITH ALEXANDRE HAY, HEREWITH COMMUNIQUE WHICH MOZAMBIQUE WANTS CIRCULATED AS GA/SECCO DOCUMENT

(Cable Editors please send attachment by facsimile)

REGARDS
DAYAL

BY FACSIMILE

Cleared by: 42F 515 P113
Visé par :

Authorized by: Mr. V. Dayal
Autorisé par : Signature

Chef de Cabinet
Name and title (please type) – Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1983

circ'd to all concerned

MISSÃO PERMANENTE DA REPÚBLICA POPULAR DE MOÇAMBIQUE
JUNTO ÀS NAÇÕES UNIDAS

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

26 August 1983

Excellency,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the Communique from the Govt. & Ctr. People's Republic ~~Ministry of National Defense~~ & Mozambique regarding the early dawn attack on the Mining Enterprise of Mozambique in Zambezia on August 21.

In pursuance of the instruction of my government, I would be very grateful if this Communique be circulated as an official document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly.

Accept Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Tiago Recibo Castigo
Charge d'Affaires a.i.

REPÚBLICA POPULAR DE MOÇAMBIQUE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

His Excellency,
Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary General
United Nations
New York

cc: SG
orig: Schuttler
cc: Ortner
Ustinov
Buffum
~~Ortner~~
Fenech
Urquhart
US/UNCP
JD(2)
Cultural

Govt. of the People's Republic of

COMMUNIQUE FROM THE ~~MINISTRY OF~~ NATIONAL DEFENSE Mozambique

In the early dawn of August 21 a group of armed bandits attacked the installation of the Mining Enterprise of Mozambique, in Morrua, district of Lie, Province of Zambezia.

Four workers of the Enterprise were murdered during the attack. Two of those killed were geologists of Soviet nationality, and the other two were Mozambican workers.

During the attack, the armed bands turned to the housing complex of the mining enterprise where the geologists of Soviet nationalities were residing and kidnapped 24 of them. All other foreign technicians, among them Portuguese and East German expatriates, are safe and in good health.

The armed bands ransacked some houses, the health center and the firm's store, and destroyed buildings and various equipments.

Before they retreated, the armed bandits kidnapped two women and two infants, all Mozambican nationals.

The two Mozambican workers who lost their lives, fighting in the defense of the installations of the enterprise belonged to the people's militia in charged with the protection of the mining complex.

The two Soviet geologists were murdered in cold-blood by machine-gun fire inside their bedrooms.

The Soviet geologists were in Mozambique within the framework of the agreements signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic. The activities of the geologists are aimed towards the development of the mineral resources of our country in the context of the global struggle being waged by our people against underdevelopment, and at the creation of the material bases for a socialist economy.

This barbaric action of the armed bands in the Zambezia province is part of the strategy of destabilization being waged by the militarist and racist regime of South Africa.

An integral part of the strategy of the militarist South African regime is to choose for their target the foreign technicians. Its main aim on one hand is to undermine the efforts of the Mozambican people to improve their living standards and well-being, to destroy the bases of our economy and to put into a standstill the technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and other countries. On the other hand, through the multiplication of terrorist acts against the civilian citizens who come from other countries, they attempt to provoke a greater involvement of the forces engaged in this undeclared war waged by the racists against the people of Southern Africa. It exposes once more the barbaric and cruel nature of the armed bands recruited, trained, financed and directed by the apartheid regime.

The Mozambican armed forces - FPLM - will persist in its efforts to free the kidnapped citizens and to neutralize the armed bands.

A Luta Continua!

24 August 1983
Maputo, Mozambique

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

CABLE

Réservé au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

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26 AUG 1983 17 47

For use of drafter – A remplir par le rédacteur :

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Dept.: EOSG	Allotment – Compte :	File – Dossier :	

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Note: trip ftr - Geneva

TO: UNATIONS
A : GENEVA (BY FACSIMILE)

SUY FOR SEC-GEN UPON ARRIVAL. PLEASE FIND HEREWITH DRAFT TEXTS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH OF SEC-GEN'S STATEMENT AT THE OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE.

(Cable Editor please facsimile attached texts.)

REGARDS,

DAYAL

BY FACSIMILE

CABLE OPERATIONS
26 AUG 1983 18 41

Cleared by: _____
Visé par : _____

Authorized by: _____ Signature
Autorisé par :

G. Picco, First Officer
Name and title (please type) – Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

Trip Geneva

File: Intl Conf on Pal
XRef:
b/f: ~~VD/AS/ID/TP/JPK~~

26.8.83 GPicco:jk 3802 5037

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UNATIONS
GENEVA (BY FACSIMILE)

SUY FOR SEC-GEN UPON ARRIVAL. PLEASE FIND HEREWITH DRAFT TEXTS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH OF SEC-GEN'S STATEMENT AT THE OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE.

(Cable Editor please facsimile attached t xts.)

REGARDS,

DAYAL

G. Picco, First Officer

DECLARATION DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL A LA CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE
SUR LA QUESTION DE PALESTINE

Je déclare ouverte la Conférence internationale sur la question de Palestine. Sa convocation par l'Assemblée générale souligne l'importance que la communauté internationale attache à la question de Palestine et la nécessité urgente d'y apporter une solution équitable. Cette question, qui soulève tant de passions, est au centre du conflit du Proche-Orient. La recherche des moyens de la régler demeure au premier rang des préoccupations immédiates de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Comme vous le savez, la question de Palestine a retenu l'attention de l'Organisation pour ainsi dire dès sa création. Il n'est aucun autre problème international auquel elle ait consacré plus de temps et de soin. Aujourd'hui, trente-six ans après qu'elle en a été saisie, j'ai le regret de dire que nous ne sommes pas plus près d'une solution que nous ne l'étions alors. Durant les années qui se sont écoulées depuis, les obstacles à une solution n'ont fait que croître, et ils sont maintenant plus complexes qu'en 1947. Le peuple palestinien presque tout entier vit à présent en exil ou sous un régime d'occupation. Ce sort a été tristement mis en lumière l'an dernier par les événements tragiques qui se sont déroulés au Liban et qui ont abouti au massacre d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants sans défense dans les camps de réfugiés palestiniens de Sabra et Chatila, à Beyrouth. Cette tragédie nous a dramatiquement rappelé la nécessité de trouver d'urgence une solution à la question de Palestine.

Cette solution doit nécessairement reposer sur l'exercice par le peuple palestinien de ses droits inaliénables, que l'Assemblée générale a réaffirmés dans plusieurs résolutions. L'historique des trente-six années d'efforts accomplis sous les auspices de l'Organisation pour résoudre pacifiquement la question palestinienne et le conflit arabo-israélien nous est familier. L'approbation du Plan de partage par l'Assemblée générale en novembre 1947, la conclusion des Conventions d'armistice générale de 1949 sous les auspices du Médiateur des Nations Unies pour la Palestine, l'adoption à l'unanimité de la résolution 242 du Conseil de sécurité en novembre 1967 et la Mission Jarring, l'adoption de la résolution 338 du Conseil de sécurité en octobre 1973, la convocation de la Conférence de la paix de Genève en décembre 1973 et les accords de désengagement de 1974 sont autant de jalons importants dans l'histoire du Proche-Orient. Chacun de ces événements aurait pu conduire, ou du moins contribuer de façon significative, à un accord général de paix; malheureusement, il n'en a rien été, l'une ou l'autre des parties intéressées ne pouvant se résoudre aux accommodements nécessaires. Nous en sommes ainsi arrivés, après trente-six années et six guerres, à l'impasse actuelle, situation extrêmement dangereuse à laquelle la détresse des Palestiniens confère une dimension tragique. Tous les membres de la communauté internationale ont manifestement l'obligation de résoudre le problème central des droits légitimes et de l'avenir du peuple palestinien. Cette tâche est rendue plus complexe encore par l'augmentation du nombre de colonies de peuplement israéliennes sur la Rive occidentale et par l'impossibilité persistante d'en venir à des négociations constructives.

En l'absence de tout progrès sur la voie d'un règlement, l'Organisation des Nations Unies s'est attachée depuis 1950, par l'intermédiaire de l'Office de secours et de travaux des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine dans le Proche-Orient, à fournir des secours et une aide humanitaire aux réfugiés palestiniens. Je pense que l'UNRWA a accompli une oeuvre dont elle peut être fière. A l'heure actuelle, ses programmes s'adressent à près de deux millions de réfugiés enregistrés auprès d'elle et consistent principalement à éduquer et aider quelque 340 000 enfants, à dispenser des services sanitaires centrés sur les besoins des mères et des jeunes enfants et à fournir des secours à ceux qui sont dans la nécessité, notamment ceux qui souffrent des suites de la guerre au Liban. Ce sont là des services essentiels auxquels tout le monde a droit. Toutefois, dans le cas des réfugiés palestiniens, ces prestations ne peuvent être maintenues qu'à l'aide des contributions volontaires de la communauté internationale. Malheureusement, l'UNRWA se heurte à des difficultés financières croissantes qui, si l'on n'y porte remède, pourraient forcer l'Office à réduire ses services. Une telle éventualité ajouterait intolérablement aux épreuves des réfugiés et risquerait d'avoir de graves conséquences pour la stabilité de la région. Je veux donc espérer que tous les gouvernements envisageront de verser à l'UNRWA les contributions volontaires supplémentaires qui lui permettront de poursuivre ses activités de secours sans désemparer.

Mais les opérations de secours humanitaires, pour importantes qu'elles soient, ne sont que des palliatifs et ne sauraient remplacer la solution du problème politique fondamental. Trouver une solution qui couvre tous les aspects du conflit au Proche-Orient, telle est la tâche à laquelle l'Organisation des Nations Unies s'est vouée sans réserve.

Les efforts persistants que l'Organisation n'a cessé de déployer au fil des ans ont du moins permis de dégager un consensus sur les éléments fondamentaux d'un règlement global du problème au Proche-Orient. Pour répondre aux aspirations et aux intérêts vitaux de toutes les parties intéressées, un tel règlement doit réunir les conditions suivantes : retrait des forces israéliennes des territoires occupés; respect et reconnaissance de la souveraineté, de l'intégrité territoriale et de l'indépendance politique de chaque Etat de la région et de son droit de vivre en paix à l'intérieur de frontières sûres et reconnues, à l'abri de menaces ou d'actes de force; enfin, règlement équitable du problème palestinien fondé sur la reconnaissance des droits légitimes du peuple palestinien, notamment de son droit à l'autodétermination. A cet égard, la question de Jérusalem demeure d'une importance primordiale.

Diverses initiatives de paix ont été prises au cours de l'année écoulée au sujet de la question du Proche-Orient, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur de l'Organisation. Toutes les propositions avancées contiennent des aspects positifs, et le fait qu'elles comportent aussi certains éléments jugés inacceptables par l'une ou l'autre des parties en cause ne devrait pas faire obstacle à l'instauration d'un dialogue. Il est donc indispensable de prendre d'urgence des mesures efficaces, avec l'appui de toutes les parties intéressées, afin de parvenir, par des voies pacifiques, à un règlement juste et durable de ce problème de plus en plus dangereux.

/...

J'espère vivement que tous les gouvernements et toutes les autorités intéressés, y compris l'Organisation de libération de la Palestine, vont maintenant faire un nouvel et sérieux effort pour progresser vers un règlement juste et durable du problème palestinien et de tous les autres aspects connexes du conflit au Proche-Orient. Il faut bien voir, et c'est essentiel, que l'affrontement, le refus, l'occupation et la guerre ne sauraient en aucun cas mener à une solution et que le seul espoir d'aboutir à un règlement viable et mutuellement acceptable réside dans la négociation, la reconnaissance mutuelle et le compromis.

Je suis convaincu que l'Organisation des Nations Unies a un rôle positif et essentiel à jouer dans le processus d'établissement et de maintien de la paix. Je suis prêt pour ma part, je tiens à le réaffirmer ici, à faire tout ce qui est en mon pouvoir pour favoriser ce processus et faciliter l'instauration d'un climat propice à la négociation.

La présente Conférence, réunie à la demande de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, représente la dernière des nombreuses initiatives prises en vue de trouver une solution à la question de Palestine. Si l'Assemblée générale a pris cette initiative, c'est dans l'espoir que cette conférence contribuera à mieux faire comprendre les questions en cause et assurera un soutien accru, tant sur le plan gouvernemental que non gouvernemental, aux moyens qui seront mis en oeuvre pour assurer au peuple palestinien l'exercice de ses droits inaliénables.

Point n'est besoin de souligner l'importance de la tâche qui vous attend au cours des semaines à venir. J'espère vivement que vos délibérations ouvriront la voie à une solution satisfaisante à la question de Palestine, facilitant ainsi la recherche d'une paix juste et durable au Proche-Orient. Puisse le succès venir couronner vos efforts.

24 août 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

I declare open the International Conference on the Question of Palestine. The decision by the General Assembly to convene this Conference underscores the importance that the international community attaches to the Question of Palestine and to the urgent need of finding a just solution to this problem. It is an issue which evokes strong emotions and is at the centre of the Middle East conflict. The effort to find a solution to this issue remains a primary and urgent concern of the United Nations.

As you are aware, the question of Palestine has engaged the attention of the United Nations almost since the inception of the Organization. No other international problem has claimed more of the time and attention of the world organization. Today, 36 years after the United Nations first addressed this problem, I regret to say that we are no nearer a solution than we were then. Over the intervening years, the difficulties of arriving at a solution have been compounded, and have become more complex than they were in 1947. Most of the Palestinian people now live in exile or under occupation. Their plight was highlighted by the tragic events in Lebanon last year, culminating in the massacre of unarmed men, women and children in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. This tragedy brought, in a dramatic way, to our attention the need to find - and find urgently - a solution to the question of Palestine.

Such a solution must be based on the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights which have been reaffirmed in a number of General Assembly resolutions. The 36-year history of efforts made under the auspices of the United Nations to peacefully resolve the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict is familiar to us.

The approval of the Partition Plan by the General Assembly in November 1947, the conclusion of the General Armistice Agreements of 1949 under the auspices of the United Nations Mediator for Palestine, the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 242 of November 1967 and the Jarring Mission, the adoption of Security Council resolution 338 of October ~~1963~~ 1973, the convening of the Geneva Peace Conference in December 1973 and the Disengagement Agreements of 1974 are important milestones in the history of the Middle East. Each of these events could have led, or at least contributed significantly, to a general peace settlement but failed to do so because one or another of the parties concerned found themselves unable to make the necessary accommodations. Thus, we have come, after 36 years and six wars, to the present extremely dangerous impasse, a situation given tragic dimensions by the plight of the Palestinians. All members of the international community share a clear ~~moral~~ obligation to resolve the central problem of the legitimate rights and future of the Palestinian people. This task has been further complicated by the growth of Israeli settlements on the West Bank, and by the continuing failure to get down to meaningful negotiations.

In the absence of progress towards a settlement, the United Nations has been engaged since 1950, through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East, in providing humanitarian assistance and relief to the Palestine refugees. I believe that UNRWA has a record of achievement of which it can be proud. Today, its programmes for the almost 2 million refugees registered with it consists principally of education and assistance to some 340,000 children, health services

concentrating on the needs of mothers and young children and relief services to those in need, including those suffering from the aftermath of the war in Lebanon. These are services of a basic nature to which all people are entitled. For the Palestinian refugees, however, the continuation of these services is dependent on voluntary contributions from the international community. Regrettably, UNRWA has been beset by increasing financial difficulties which, if not remedied, could oblige the Agency to reduce its services. Such an occurrence would inflict additional suffering on the refugees to an intolerable degree, and may well entail serious consequences for stability in the region. I therefore earnestly hope that all Governments will consider making additional voluntary contributions to UNRWA so as to enable it to continue its relief operation without let-up.

But humanitarian relief operations, important though they are, are only palliatives and cannot substitute for the solution of the basic political problem. The United Nations is deeply committed to the achievement of such a solution covering all aspects of the Middle-East conflict.

The continuing and persistent efforts of the Organization have, over the years, produced at least a consensus on the fundamental elements required for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle-East problem. In order to reconcile the aspirations and vital interests of all the parties concerned, such a settlement must meet the following conditions: the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories; respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of

every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force; and, finally, a just settlement of the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including self-determination. In this connexion, the question of Jerusalem remains of primary importance.

Over the past year, there have been various peace initiatives on the Middle-East question, both within and outside this Organization. The proposals put forward all contain positive aspects. The fact that they also contain elements that are not acceptable to one or the other of the parties involved should not prevent a dialogue. It is therefore imperative that genuinely effective action, with the support of all the parties concerned, be urgently taken with a view to attaining, in a peaceful manner, a just and durable settlement.

It is my earnest hope that all the governments and authorities concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, will now make a new and determined effort to move towards a just and lasting settlement of the Palestinian problem and all other related aspects of the Middle-East conflict. It is essential to realize that the path of confrontation, rejection, occupation and war cannot lead to any solution and that the only hope for a viable and mutually acceptable settlement lies with negotiation, recognition and accommodation.

The United Nations, I am convinced, has a constructive and crucial role to play in the peace-making and peace-keeping process. I, for my part, reaffirm my willingness to do everything in my

power to advance this process and to promote a climate for negotiation.

This Conference, convened at the request of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is the latest step in the many efforts made in the search for a solution of the question of Palestine. It is the General Assembly's hope that this Conference will help to create better awareness of the issues involved, and promote governmental and non-governmental support for effective ways and means to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights.

I do not need to stress the importance of the work that is before you in the coming weeks. I very much hope that your deliberations will significantly contribute to the attainment of a satisfactory solution of the question of Palestine, which in turn would facilitate the search for a just and lasting peace in the Middle-East. I wish you all success in your important endeavour.

* * * * *

24 August 1983

19-8

EO/atk

File: Gneva August trip (ICPP)
xRef: Switzerland

bf: ~~VD/AS/ID~~

19 August 1983

Dear Mr. Chargé d'Affaires,

Further to our letter of yesterday and today's telephone conversation, I am pleased to attach a list of persons accompanying the Secretary-General as well as a list of journalists and crew members, all of which will be arriving at Geneva aboard a Special Aircraft.

whom?

Accept, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, the assurances of my high consideration.

Emilio de Olivares
Executive Assistant to the
Secretary-General

His Excellency
Mr. François Nordmann
Chargé d'Affaires
Permanent Observer Mission of
Switzerland to the United Nations
New York

JH/amv

File:
XRef:
b/f: VD/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/MJS/FP/JPK

18 August 1983

Dear Ambassador,

This is to inform you that the Secretary-General and members of his party will arrive in Geneva on Sunday, 28 August 1983 at approximately 17:00 Hours from Luanda by Special Aircraft.

The Special Aircraft is a DC-8 from the Spanish Airforce, registration No. 4017 and United Nations Decal on fuselage. The designated flight number is UN1.

Any assistance that your Government could provide regarding airport formalities, custom clearances and security fot the aircraft would be greatly appreciated.

I would be most grateful if you could convey this information to your Government.

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

Emilio de Olivares
Executive Assistant to
the Secretary-General

Her Excellency
Mrs. Francesca Pometta
Permanent Representative of
Switzerland to the United
Nations
New York