

PdeC

SECRETARY - GENERAL'S TRIPS - TRIP TO UNITED KINGDOM, 1 OCT 1984 - 28 FEB 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - STOPOVER IN SINGAPORE

**PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER**

UNCLASSIFIED

EL/WG JULY 2006

UNARCHIVES

SERIES S-1022

BOX 78

FILE 6

ACC.

JPK/bn

cc: SG

File: ~~Singapore~~
Xref: ~~Article~~
b/f: ~~VD/EO/AS/ZERO/ID/GP/EP/IM~~

~~Trip Singapore follow up~~

28 February 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

It was indeed kind of you to send me a copy of your article regarding Kampuchea which was published last year in Foreign Affairs. I look forward to reading it with interest.

I am also grateful to you for sending me a copy of the book "Overcoming Jet Lag". It could prove to be quite handy.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

H.E. Mr. Kishore Mahbubani
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Singapore
to the United Nations
New York



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
TWO UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

42
done

19 February 1985

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

RECEIVED
FILE 20

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

When we met in Singapore during your brief transit stop between KL and Jakarta, we discussed the Cambodian issue. You mentioned to me that you wished to review the article I published in Foreign Affairs last year. I am pleased to enclose a copy for your perusal. The basic argument of the article still remains valid, I believe. If there is anything else I can do to help you on this subject, please feel free to contact me.

I also mentioned to both you and your wife that I had profited from reading the attached book "Overcoming Jet Lag". It may appear to be very complicated but the regime basically involves a careful regulation of the intake of protein, carbohydrate and caffeine in the two or three days before the day of travel. Amazingly, it works! I hope you and your wife will profit from it.

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

Kishore


KISHORE MAHBUBANI

Singapore Trip
file



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
KUALA LUMPUR

Referral Slip

Date	To	Mr. Kim	Comments
28.1.85	From	MC. 	<p><u>Secretary-General's Visit to Singapore</u></p> <p><u>3 February 1985</u></p> <p>On arrival, will be met by Director of Protocol, Mr. V.K. Rajan and Singapore's Permanent Representative to the UN, Mr. K. Mahbubani. Will be taken to the Consolation Suite at VIP Lounge.</p> <p>Baggage will be taken care of by airport authorities.</p> <p><u>7 February 1985</u></p> <p>The Secretary-General and his party will be met on arrival by one of the Ministers (not yet confirmed). However, if Mr. Dhanabalan is in town, he will receive the Secretary-General.</p> <p>The Secretary-General and Mrs. Cuellar, Mr. Raifuddin Ahmed, Mr. Kibria and Paul Kavanagh will be driven directly to the Istana Villa and then will attend dinner hosted by the Prime Minister, after which they will be whisked straight to the plane for take-off.</p>

due to delay
leaving Indonesia,
P's lunch cancelled

Rafee,
If Mr. Kim
is not being
invited, despite
our representations

on his behalf, do you think that it
would not be worth his while
to travel to Singapore for our stop-over.

He came.

 3/2



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
KUALA LUMPUR**

Referral Slip

Date	To	Comments
		<p data-bbox="706 666 803 698" style="text-align: center;">- 2 -</p> <p data-bbox="487 747 1279 881">All others including yourself will be invited to dinner at the airport hosted by Mr. Raymond Wong, Director III of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p data-bbox="487 908 1263 1008">The Consolation Suite at the VIP Lounge will be reserved for the 7th also.</p> <p data-bbox="487 1123 1274 1384">The above arrangements were given to me by Mr. Siva of the Protocol Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He informs me that Headquarters has confirmed the above names for the dinner hosted by the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister has confirmed that this is the final arrangement.</p>

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES**CABLE**

For use of drafter - A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date : 22 January 1985	Drafter - Rédacteur : VD/CM	Room - Bureau : 3800E	Ext. - Poste : 5041
Dept.: EOSG	Allotment - Compte :	File - Dossier :	

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Réservé au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

VD/CM

cc:

SG

VD

AS/GR

b/f:

File: *mp*Xref: *Singapore**(Stopovers)*TO: UNATIONS
A: LONDONI M M E D I A T E

_____ FOR JENSEN. KINDLY GIVE TO KAVANAGH. FOLLOWING IS
TEXT OF MESSAGE OF 22 JANUARY RECEIVED FROM UNHCR OFFICE IN
SINGAPORE.

QUOTE: UNNOFICIALLY INFORMED BY AUTHORITIES ALL NECESSARY
ARRANGEMENTS FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT BEING FINALIZED.
WILL RECEIVE COMPLETE PROGRAMME ONCE FINALIZED. FOLLOWING ARE
TENTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS:

1. STOP-OVER SUNDAY 3 FEBRUARY. SUITABLE LOUNGE WILL BE AVAILABLE.
SECGEN WILL BE MET BY DIRECTOR OF PROTOCOL AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR
OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL DIVISION, FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
2. STOP-OVER THURSDAY 7 FEBRUARY. SECGEN AND HIS WIFE WILL BE
MET BY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. SECGEN, HIS WIFE AND PROBABLY
TWO OR THREE OFFICIALS OF SECGEN'S PARTY WILL BE TAKEN STRAIGHT
FROM PLANE OR VIP LOUNGE TO ISTANA FOR DINNER HOSTED BY PRIME
MINISTER LEE. FOR OTHER OFFICIALS OF SECGEN'S PARTY A DINNER
WILL BE ARRANGED AT AIRPORT.

DUE TO TIME CONSTRAINTS PROGRAMME ON 7 FEBRUARY, OFFICIALS ADVISED
TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR'S SISTER,

Cleared by:
Visé par :Authorized by:
Autorisé par :

Signature

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

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

CABLE

For use of drafter - A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date :	Drafter - Rédacteur :	Room - Bureau :	Ext. - Poste :
22 January 1985	VD/CM	3800E	5041
Dept.:	Allotment - Compte :	File - Dossier :	
EOSG			

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TO: UNATIONS
A : LONDON

PAGE 2

I M M E D I A T E

MRS. GORDON CAUSEY TO BE AT AIRPORT ON 3 FEBRUARY NOT ON 7 FEBRUARY. WILL MAKE ALL NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS AND ACCOMPANY HER TO AIRPORT.

AS MENTIONED ABOVE, INFORMATION TENTATIVE AND RECEIVED ON UNOFFICIAL BASIS AS ALL ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE THROUGH SINGAPORE PERMANENT MISSION.

UNQUOTE

REGARDS
DAYAL

Cleared by: _____
Visé par : _____

Authorized by: 
Autorisé par : _____
Signature
Chef de Cabinet
Name and title (please type) - Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

ZCZC DAL3917 MIR3333

SS NYK

.NEWYORK INTCPT (UNNY)

STR7107

HCRSIN RS33684

INCOMING
ACTION
TO _____
FILE NO. _____
☐ ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS _____

22.1.85

UNATIONS NEW YORK

ETAT PRIORITE

FOR MR DAYAL

SIN/HCR/NY/042

REYR T1376-01 ~~MONDAY 3 FEBRUARY SHD READ SUNDAY 3 FEBRUARY.~~

UNOFFICIALLY INFORMED BY AUTHORITIES ALL NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS
FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT BEING FINALIZED. WILL RECEIVE
COMPLETE PROGRAMME ONCE FINALIZED. FOLLWG ARE TENTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS:

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SEC-GEN WILL BE MET BY DIRECTOR OF PROTOCOL ~~AND~~ DEPUTY DIRECTOR
OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL DIVISION, FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- 2 STOP-OVER THURSDAY 7 FEBRUARY. SEC-GEN ~~AND~~ HIS WIFE WILL BE MET BY
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ~~HIS WIFE~~ SEC-GEN, HIS WIFE ~~AND~~
PROBABLY TWO OR THREE OFFICIALS OF SEC-GEN'S PARTY WILL BE TAKEN
STRAIGHT FROM PLANE OR VIP LOUNGE TO ISTANA FOR DINNER HOSTED BY

PRIME MINISTER LEE. FOR OTHER OFFICIALS OF SEC-GEN'S PARTY A
DINNER WILL BE ARRANGED AT AIRPORT.

DUE TO TIME CONSTRAINTS PROGRAMME ON 7 FEBRUARY, OFFICIALS ADVISED
TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR'S SISTER, MRS GORDON
CAUSEY TO BE AT AIRPORT ON 3 FEBRUARY ~~==~~ NOT ON 7 FEBRUARY. WILL MAKE
ALL NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS ~~==~~ ^{AND} ACCOMPANY HER TO AIRPORT.

AS MENTIONED ^{ABOVE} ~~ADV~~ INFORMATION TENTATIVE ^{AND} ~~REC'D~~ ON UNOFFICIAL BASIS AS
ALL ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE THROUGH SINGAPORE PERMANENT MISSION. *unq*

WELMENT VAN AARDENNE

UNHCR SPORE

*Unack'd
London*

Unack'd

=01221456

*Jensen. KIDS give to Karanagh. Following is text of
message 22 Jan received from UNHCR office in Singapore.
Ruth _____ *unq**

NNNN

31 MAY

SCSC DVF2011 MIN????

RECEIVED
JAN 28

JEB
Trip Singapore
Stopover

ZCZC CCY2149

SS 0011

NEWYORK (UFIY) 22 1931Z

CCY2149-01 FOR JENSEN I I I I E D I A T E

KINDLY GIVE TO KAVANAGH. FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF MESSAGE OF 22
JANUARY RECEIVED FROM UNHCR OFFICE IN SINGAPORE.

QUOTE: UNOFFICIALLY INFORMED BY AUTHORITIES AND NECESSARY
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BE MET BY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. SECGEN, HIS WIFE AND
PROBABLY TWO OR THREE OFFICIALS OF SECGEN'S PARTY WILL BE
TAKEN STRAIGHT FROM PLANE OR VIP LOUNGE TO ISTANA FOR DINNER
HOSTED BY PRIME MINISTER. FOR OTHER OFFICIALS OF SECGEN'S
PARTY A DINNER WILL BE ARRANGED AT AIRPORT.

DUE TO TIME CONSTRAINTS PROGRAMME ON 7 FEBRUARY, OFFICIALS
ADVISED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR'S
SISTER, MRS GORDON CAUSEY TO BE AT AIRPORT ON 3 FEBRUARY NOT
ON 7 FEBRUARY. WILL MAKE AND NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS AND
ACCOMPANY HER TO AIRPORT.

AS MENTIONED ABOVE, INFORMATION TENTATIVE AND RECEIVED ON
UNOFFICIAL BASIS AS ALL ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE THROUGH
SINGAPORE PERMANENT MISSION. UNQUOTE

REGARDS

(DAYAL)

CCL CCY2149-01 22 13 23 7 7 3 7

CN 3800E (UFI)

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES**CABLE**

For use of drafter - A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date : 22 January 1985	Drafter - Rédacteur : VD/CM	Room - Bureau : 3800E	Ext. - Poste : 5041
Dept.: EOSG	Allotment - Compte :	File - Dossier :	

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VD/CM

cc :

SG

VD

AS/GP

b/f:

File:

Xref:

TO: UNATIONS
A: LONDONI M M E D I A T E

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MINISTER LEE. FOR OTHER OFFICIALS OF SECGEN'S PARTY A DINNER
WILL BE ARRANGED AT AIRPORT.

DUE TO TIME CONSTRAINTS PROGRAMME ON 7 FEBRUARY, OFFICIALS ADVISED
TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR'S SISTER,

Cleared by:
Visé par :Authorized by:
Autorisé par :

Signature

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

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

CABLE

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Réserve au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

For use of drafter – A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date :	Drafter – Rédacteur :	Room – Bureau :	Ext. – Poste :
22 January 1985	VD/CM	3800E	5041
Dept.:	Allotment – Compte :	File – Dossier :	
EOSG			

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TO: UNATIONS
A : LONDON

PAGE 2

I M M E D I A T E

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AS MENTIONED ABOVE, INFORMATION TENTATIVE AND RECEIVED ON UNOFFICIAL BASIS AS ALL ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE THROUGH SINGAPORE PERMANENT MISSION.

UNQUOTE

REGARDS
DAYAL

Cleared by: _____
Visé par : _____


Mr. Virendra Dayal

Authorized by: _____
Autorisé par : _____

Signature

Chef de Cabinet

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

765
VD/CM

cc: SG

21 January 1985 vd.cm

3800E

5041

VD Chron

File: *Ind Singapore stopover*

Xref: *+*

EO8G

W.V. AARDENNE
UNHCR
SINGAPORE

_____ FROM DAYAL. ON MONDAY 3 FEBRUARY, SEC GEN
ARRIVES IN SINGAPORE AT 14.20 HOURS FROM KUALA LUMPUR BY
SQ 107 AND LEAVES SINGAPORE FOR JAKARTA AT 15.30 BY SQ 206.
ON 7 FEBRUARY, SEC GEN ARRIVES IN SINGAPORE AT 17.30 FROM
JAKARTA BY GA 966 AND DEPARTS SINGAPORE FOR SYDNEY AT
21.10 BY QF2.

Mr. Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

ZCZC DAL3578 MIR3333

SS NYK

.NEWYORK INTCPT (UNNY)

STR6493

HCRSIN RS33684

21.1.85

TED NATIONS NY

ETATLPRIRITE

KAVANAGH, UNATIONS

SIN/HCR/NY/037

REYR T1251-01 PLS RECONFIRM DATE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TRANSIT
THROUGH SINGAPORE WHETHER FRIDAY 1ST FEBRUARY OR SUNDAY 3RD
FEBRUARY EN ROUTE FROM KUALA LUMPUR TO JAKARTA.

WE HVE ALREADY CONTACTED MRS GORDON CAUSEY WHO ARRIVED LAST
WEEK IN SPORE.

REGARDS

WELMENT VAN AARDENNE

UNHCR SPORE

=01211152

NNNN

21-7

Replied

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

JPK/bn

cc: SG

18-1
Singapore stopover
File: SG trip (SEA)

xref: Singapore

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

18 January 1985

Dear Mr. Chan,

I should like to inform you that the Secretary-General accompanied by Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar and a group of eight officials will transit through Singapore on Friday 3rd February en route from Kuala Lumpur to Jakarta. He will arrive in Singapore at 14.20 hours on flight no. SQ 107 from Kuala Lumpur and will depart for Jakarta at 15.30 on flight no. SQ 206.

It would be very much appreciated if your government could ensure that appropriate arrangements are made for the Secretary-General and his party during this short transit stop.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagh
Second Officer

Mr. Heng Wing Chan
Permanent Mission of Singapore
to the United Nations
New York

JPK/bn cc: SG

File: SG trip SEA
~~File: Singapore~~
b/f: ~~VD/EO/AS/THAO/LD/CP/EP/IM~~

18/01/85 J.P. Kavanagh 3802A

5031

EOSG

THAROOR
UNHCR
SINGAPORE (SINGAPORE)

FYI TEL NO OF MRS. GORDON CAUSEY (SISTER OF MRS PEREZ
DE CUELLAR) IN SINGAPORE IS 250 33 22.

REGARDS KAVANAGH

J.P. Kavanagh, EOSG

Note for Mr. Paul Kavanagh

The telephone number of Mrs. Gordon Causey,
(Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar's sister), in
Singapore is : 250 33 22

Yanick
18-i-85

Singapore shopover

ZCZC DAL3446 CCY1804

SS CABS NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 18 2125Z

ETATPRIORITE

UNHCR

SINGAPORE (SINGAPORE

CCY1804-01 THAROOR FYI TEL NO OF MRS. GORDON CAUSEY (SISTER OF MRS
PEREZ DE CUELLAR) IN SINGAPORE IS 250 33 22. REGARDS (KAVANAGH)

COL CKD

KAVANAGH 3802A

=01191105

NNNN

ZCZC DAL2078 MIR3702 CCY1041

SS CABS NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 12 2130 GMT

Singapore Trip
Stopover

ETATPRIORITE

UNHCR

SINGAPORE (SINGAPORE)

CCY1041-01 VAN AARDENNE. FYI MR. HEDI ANNABI, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, WILL BE IN THE SECGEN'S PARTY FOR THE DURATION OF HIS STAY IN SINGAPORE. PLEASE INSERT HIS NAME IN THE DELEGATION LIST ALREADY WITH YOU, IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THAT OF MR. GIULIANI. PLEASE NOTE HOWEVER THAT MR. ANNABI WILL NOT CONTINUE WITH THE SECGEN FROM SINGAPORE TO SYDNEY. REGARDS (KAVANAGH UNATIONS)

COL CKD

KAVANAGH 3802 A

=01130610



NNNN

*Trip Indonesia
Stopover Singapore*

Note for the Secretary-General

Secretary-General's visit to
Indonesia and Singapore

Indonesia

The Government of Indonesia has proposed, through the UNDP Office in Jakarta, the attached outline programme. You may wish to review it. Your host will be the Vice-President, in keeping with the protocol observed during the visit by former Secretary-General Waldheim. You will wish to know that President Soeharta has indicated his intention to attend GA 40.

Singapore

For your information, Singapore has now confirmed that Prime Minister Lee will be delighted to hold a brief meeting and to host a dinner in your honour during your stop-over there on the evening of 7 February. Accordingly, the stop-over will last just under 4 hours.

J.P. Kavanagh

7 January 1985

cc Mr. de Soto ✓

Outline Programme as proposed by
the Government of Indonesia on 5 January 1985

Sunday, 3 February

16.00 arr. Jakarta on flight SQ206 from Singapore
 call on Vice-President, upon arrival

evening private Dinner

Monday, 4 February

a.m. Wreath-laying ceremony
 courtesy call on President, followed by
 talks

Luncheon hosted by Indonesian Executive Circle
 (the Foreign Minister is Patron)
 Secretary-General make an address

afternoon visit to UN common premises

evening official Dinner hosted by Vice-President

Tuesday, 5 February

 visit to Borobudur/Jogjakarta

evening Dinner hosted by Vice-Governor

 overnight Borobudur/Jogjakarta

Wednesday, 6 February

 visit Bali

evening Dinner hosted by Governor of Bali

 overnight Bali

Thursday, 7 February

lv: Bali	13.00	by Govt. aircraft
arr: Jakarta	14.30	
lv: Jakarta	15.00	on flgt. GA 966
arr: Singapore	17.30	
lv: Singapore	21.10	on flgt. QF 2

JPK/bn

cc: SG

18/01/85

J.P. Kavanagh

3802A

File: SG trip/SEA
ref: Singapore
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/CP/FP/IM
5031

EOSG

VAN AARDENNE

UNHCR

SINGAPORE (SINGAPORE)

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR AND A GROUP OF EIGHT OFFICIALS WILL TRANSIT THROUGH SINGAPORE ON FRIDAY 3RD FEBRUARY EN ROUTE FROM KUALA LUMPUR TO JAKARTA. HE WILL ARRIVE IN SINGAPORE AT 14.20 HOURS ON FLIGHT SQ 107 FROM KUALA LUMPUR AND WILL DEPART FOR JAKARTA AT 15.30 ON FLIGHT SQ 206.

WE HAVE INFORMED THE SINGAPORE PERMANENT MISSION HERE OF THE ABOVE AND WE WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD LIAISE WITH THE AUTHORITIES TO ENSURE THAT A SUITABLE LOUNGE IS AVAILABLE TO THE SEC GEN AND HIS PARTY DURING HIS BRIEF STOP.

THE SEC GEN WOULD ALSO BE GLAD IF YOU WERE ON HAND AT THE TIME.

REGARDS KAVANAGH

J.P. Kavanagh, EOSG

JEB

ZCZO DAL3366 MAP1152

RECEIVED

SS CABS NYK

JAN 21

NEWYORK (UNNY) 18 1815 GMT

ETATPRIORITE

VAN AARDENNE

INHCR

SINGAPORE (SINGAPORE)

T1251-01 PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR AND A GROUP OF EIGHT
OFFICIALS WILL TRANSIT THROUGH SINGAPORE ON FRIDAY 3RD FEBRUARY
EN ROUTE FROM KUALA LUMPUR TO JAKARTA. HE WILL ARRIVE IN SINGAPORE
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THE SEC GEN AND HIS PARTY DURING HIS BRIEF STOP.

THE SEC GEN WOULD ALSO BE GLAD IF YOU WERE ON HAND AT THE TIME.
REGARDS (KAVANAGH UNATIONS)

COL T 1251-01 3RD 14.20 SQ 107 15.30 SQ 206

KAVANAGH 3802 A

=01182130

JPK/bn

cc: SG

File: SG trip SEA
xref: Singapore
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM
5031

18/01/85 J.P. Kavanagh 3802A

EOSG

VAN AARDENNE

UNHCR

SINGAPORE (SINGAPORE)

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HIS BRIEF STOP.

THE SEC GEN WOULD ALSO BE GLAD IF YOU WERE ON HAND AT
THE TIME.

REGARDS KAVANAGH

J.P. Kavanagh, EOSG

JPK/bn

cc: SG

File: SG trip SEA

xref: Singapore

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

18/01/85

J.P. Kavanagh

3002A

5031

EOSG

THAROOR

UNHCR

SINGAPORE (SINGAPORE)

FYI TEL NO OF MRS. GORDON CAUSEY (SISTER OF MRS PEREZ
DE CUELLAR) IN SINGAPORE IS 250 33 22.

REGARDS KAVANAGH

J.P. Kavanagh, EOSG

JPR/bn

cc: SG

File: SG trip SEA
.xref: Singapore
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

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With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagh
Second Officer

Mr. Heng Wing Chan
Permanent Mission of Singapore
to the United Nations
New York

JPK/bn cc: SG

File: *Trip Singapore Singapore*
xref: *Singapore*
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/EP/IM

15 January 1985

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I should like to thank you for the invitation which you so kindly extended to me to be your guest during my brief visit to Singapore on 7 February. I am delighted to accept. May I say how much I am looking forward to having an exchange of views with you.

With kind regards,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

His Excellency
Mr. Lee Kuan Yew
Prime Minister of
the Republic of Singapore
Singapore

*Prime Minister
Singapore*

7 January 1985

Your Excellency

I am pleased to learn that you will be able
to make a brief visit to Singapore. May I have the
honour of inviting you to be my guest on 7 February
1985.



His Excellency
Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York.

JPK/bn

cc: SG

File: SG trip SEA

xref: Singapore

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

15 January 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would appreciate it if you could kindly forward the enclosed letter to His Excellency Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore.

A copy of the letter is attached for your information.

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


Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Kishore Mahbubani
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Singapore
to the United Nations
New York

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

To: The Secretary-General

for approval & signature -
a letter to the P.M. of
Singapore


15/1


Virendra Dayal

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

RAFEUDDIN AHMED 

M. Dayal

The attached,
which contains
a letter from the
P.M. of Singapore,
was given to me
by Ambassador
Mahbubani.


15/1

JPK/bn

cc: SG
Mr. Ahmed

14-1
File: SG trip (SEA)
xref: (Singapore) SVDove
✓ b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

12/01/85

J.P. Kavanagh

3802A

5031

EOSG

THAROOR
UNHCR
SINGAPORE

FYI MR. HEDI ANNABI, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, WILL BE IN THE
SECGEN'S PARTY FOR THE DURATION OF HIS STAY IN
SINGAPORE. PLEASE INSERT HIS NAME IN THE DELEGATION
LIST ALREADY WITH YOU, IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THAT OF
MR. GIULIANI. PLEASE NOTE HOWEVER THAT MR. ANNABI WILL
NOT CONTINUE WITH THE SECGEN FROM SINGAPORE TO SYDNEY.

REGARDS KAVANAGH

J.P. Kavanagh, EOSG

JPK/bn

cc: SG

File: SG trip SEA

xref: Singapore

b/f: VO/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/EP/IA

14-1
Singapore stop over

14 January 1985

Dear Mr. Chan,

I am enclosing herewith the updated list of the officials who will accompany the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar during their stopover in your country.

With kind regards,

J. Paul Kavanagh
Second Officer

Mr. Hen Wing Chan
Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Singapore
to the United Nations
New York

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PARTY

Singapore, 7 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.S. Kibria, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

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

Mr. Y. Kim, Resident Coordinator for Singapore, based in Kuala Lumpur

Mr. Francois Giuliani, Spokesman for the Secretary-General

Mr. Hedi Annabi, Principal Officer

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

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

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levchenko, Operations Officer

3802

ZCZC DAL 1537 MIR3333

SS NYK

.NEWYORK INTCPT (UNNY)

SIR2703

HCRSIN RS33684

10.1.85

UNATIONS NEW YORK (FOR MR KAVANNAGH)

SIN/HCR/UN/023

REYR T0498-01 WOULD LIKE TO INFORM THAT SHASHI THAROOR HAS
BEEN TRANSFERRED TO UNHCR HQ GENEVA. WE HVE NOTED CONTECTS
YR TLX '' ARE MOST WILLING TO PROVIDE ANY NECESSARY ASSISTANCE
WHERE REQUIRED.

WELMENT VAN AARDENNE
ACTING REPRESENTATIVE

UNHCR SINGAPORE

=01101132

NNNN

INCOMING
ACTION
FILE NO.
☐ ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS

cc^d Mr. Ahmed
Mrs. St. Victor
Mr. Farfesh
10/1

3F02A

ZCZC DAL1757 NAL3645 BKK0654 KJL146

DD NYK

KUALALUMPUR (INT) 10 0900

141 KAVANAGH. FURTHER MYTELEX 122 PLEASE ADD IN AFTER THE
FOLLOWING WORDS "PARA FOR SINGAPORE..."

THE FOLLOWING WORDS

"PARA FOR SINGAPORE, EMERGING PLANS ARE FOR THE SEC GEN AND
IS SENIOR OFFICIALS TO PROCEED TO PALACE (ISTANA)...."

(KIM UNDEVPRO)

COL CKD

=01110750

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ON	
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ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS

DD NYK

.KUALALUMPUR (UN) 10 0345

122 KAVANAGH THANKS YOUR T377-01 WHICH DULY NOTED FOR COMPLYING ACTIONS BY GOVERNMENT AND THIS OFFICE. WILL RECONFIRM ACTIONS TAKEN SOONEST. MEANWHILE INVIEW UNCERTAINTIES STILL PERSISTING IN REGARD TO PRIME MINISTER'S PLANS WHICH HAVE BEARINGS ON TRIP TO LABUAN GOVERNMENT WORKING OUT SEVERAL SCENARIOS. ONE THAT IS "ABOUT 70 PER CENT FIRM" WOULD INVOLVE PROGRAMMES FOR SATURDAY 2/2 IN KUALALUMPUR INCLUDING MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER, AUDIENCE WITH HIS MAJESTY THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG (KING OF MALAYSIA) EITHER IN KUALALUMPUR OR JOHORE BAHRU, ABOUT HALF AN HOUR FLIGHT SOUTH MEETING WITH SENIOR UUNNN STAFF, DINNER BY FOREIGN MINISTER. SEPARATE PROGRAMME BEING WORKED OUT FOR MRS. DE CUELLAR. WIVES FOREIGN MINISTER, SECRETARY-GENERAL FOREIGN MINISTRY AND MY WIFE WILL BE ON HAND TO ENSURE SATISFACTORY PROGRAMME. UNDER THIS SCENARIO, VISIT TO LABUAN, IF AT ALL, WILL TAKE PLACE ON SUNDAY 3/2, LEAVING KUALALUMPUR AT 3.38--M. FOR MEETINGS WITH PRIME MINISTER AND FOLLOWING A PRESS CONFERENCE AND LUNCH LEAVING FOR JAKARTA AT ABOUT 3.00 P.M. ABOARD MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT. ATTIRE FOR ALL OCCASIONS LIKELY TO BE LOUNGE SUIT. TWO FIRM SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AS OF NOW ARE: A BRIEF ADDRESS IN REPLY TO FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH AT SATURDAY DINNER AND PRESS INTERVIEW IN LABUAN SUNDAY 3/2. MEETING WITH PRESS AT AIRPORT ON ARRIVAL FRIDAY EVENING OPTIONAL AT THIS STAGE BUT SECGEN MAY WELL BE EXPECTED MAKE BRIEF STATEMENT ON PURPOSES VISIT ETC. ON

REQUEST GOVERNMENT APPRECIATE RECEIVING AAA BLOOD GROUPS SEC GEN
AND MRS. DE CUELLER BBB TWO PHOTOGRAPHS EACH OF ALL VISITORS TO
REACH KUALALUMPUR BY ONE WEEK BEFORE ARRIVAL.

PARA FOR SINGAPORE, PROCEED TO PALACE (ISTANA) DIRECTLY FROM
AIRPORT ON ARRIVAL THURSDAY 7/2 RETURNING AFTER DINNER WITH
PRIME MINISTER LEE FOR ONWARD FLIGHT TO SYDNEY. WOULD APPRECIATE
RECEIVING ANY SUGGESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE CONCERNING SINGAPORE
ARRANGEMENTS. REGARDS (KIM UNDEVPRO)

*Singapore
Mission (Chan)
asked 10/1
to provide
details.*

COL CKD

=01101200

*CC d
Mr. Ahmed
Mr. Khusovsky
Mr. St. Victor
10/1*

=01101205

NNNN

MESSAGE

FOR: POUR :		
FROM: DE :		
TELEPHONE NO.: NO DE TELEPHONE :	EXTENSION: POSTE :	ROOM NO.: NO DE BUREAU :
RETURNED YOUR CALL		VOUS A RAPPELÉ(E)
WILL CALL YOU AGAIN		VOUS RAPPELLERA
WOULD LIKE YOU TO CALL		VOUDRAIT QUE VOUS L'APPELIEZ
CAME TO SEE YOU		EST VENU(E) VOUS VOIR
WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU		VOUDRAIT VOUS VOIR

MR. SHASHI THAROOOR
22 21 393
UNMCR Singapore

RECEIVED BY - REÇU PAR :	DATE:	TIME - HEURE :
COM.1 (12-77)		

Message from Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

Dear Paul,

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar's sister

Mrs. Gordon Causey will be in Singapore during the visit of the SG in South East Asia.

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar would be grateful if you could contact the UNDP in Singapore and advise them that Mrs. Causey will contact them to make arrangements for her to be at the airport the day of the SG's arrival.

Yanick
8 January 1985

*Sonsoles,
Could you pls get me the name
+ tel. no. of the UNHCR man
in Singapore. R 9/1.*

Trip Singapore stopover
cc: PG

9-1

4: VB/RS/2440/DP/11/17

9.1.85

JPK/atx

3802

5031

EOSG

MR. SHASHI THAROOR
UNHCR
SINGAPORE

1. FOR YOUR INFORMATION, THE SECGEN AND MRS. PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR WILL PAY AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO SEVERAL SOUTH-EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES FROM 25 JANUARY TO 15 FEBRUARY. HE WILL NOT REPEAT NOT BE PAYING AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO SINGAPORE ON THIS OCCASION.
2. HOWEVER, THE SECGEN WILL STOP-OVER IN SINGAPORE ON THURSDAY 7 FEBRUARY. HE WILL ARRIVE SINGAPORE AT 17.30 HRS. ON FLIGHT NO. GA 966 ORIGINATING IN JAKARTA. HE WILL DEPART SINGAPORE AT 21.10 HRS. ON FLIGHT QF 2 BOUND FOR SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. DURING THE STOP-OVER PRIME MINISTER LEE WILL HOST A DINNER IN THE SECGEN'S HONOUR, FOLLOWING A BRIEF MEETING. WHILE WE SHALL BE WORKING OUT THE DETAILS OF THE STOP-OVER WITH THE SINGAPORE PERMANENT MISSION HERE IN NEW YORK YOU MAY WISH TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE AUTHORITIES AS WELL.

.12

J.P.Kavanagh, Second Off., EOSG

3. THE COMPOSITION OF THE SECGEN'S PARTY FOR THE STOP-OVER WILL BE:
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. KIBRIA, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, ESCAP
MR. EMILIO DE OLIVARES, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
MR. FRANCOIS GIULIANI, SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
MR. Y. KIM, UNDP RESIDENT CO-ORDINATOR FOR SINGAPORE
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
PLEASE NOTE THAT MR. KIM WILL ARRIVE SEPARATELY IN SINGAPORE.
4. PLEASE ALSO NOTE THAT MRS. PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR'S SISTER, MRS. GORDON CAUSEY, WILL BE IN SINGAPORE ON 7 FEBRUARY AND WILL ENDEAVOUR TO CONTACT YOU IN ADVANCE WITH A VIEW TO MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR HER TO BE AT THE AIRPORT ON THE SECGEN'S ARRIVAL.
5. PLEASE CONFIRM RECEIPT.

REGARDS
KAVANAGH
UNATIONS-NEW YORK

CC: MR. AHMED
MS. ST. VICTOR

JPK/atk

cc: SG

File: trip ~~SEAsia~~

XRef: ~~Amman~~ Singapore

bf: VD/ZHAC/GP/EP/IN

8 January 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General has asked me to respond to your letter of 21 December and to convey his deep appreciation of the invitation to pay an official visit to Singapore which His Excellency Prime Minister Lee so kindly extended to him. While he would have liked very much to accept, I am afraid that the itinerary for his forthcoming trip to the region will not permit him to do so. He is certain, nonetheless that another opportunity will arise in the not too distant future.

In the meantime he is extremely grateful for Prime Minister Lee's kind invitation to join him for dinner on the evening of 7 February during his brief stop-over in your country. He is very much looking forward to having an exchange of views with the Prime Minister on matters of mutual concern.

As envisaged at present, the Secretary-General's itinerary will bring him to Singapore on Thursday, 7 February at 17.30 hours on flight GA 966 from Jakarta, departing at 21.10 hours on flight QF 2 bound for Sydney.

I should be very grateful if your Government could arrange for clearance of all customs and other formalities, as appropriate, by the Secretary-General and his party. In this connection, I enclose a list of those officials who will accompany the Secretary-General during his stop-over in Singapore.

Accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Alvaro de Soto
Special Assistant to the
Secretary-General

His Excellency
Mr. Kishore Mahbubani
Permanent Representative of
Singapore to the United Nations
New York

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
PARTY DURING HIS STOP-OVER IN
SINGAPORE ON 7 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



PK SG
FA 102
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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

Note No.159/84

RECEIVED 21 Decem er 1984

DEC 21 1984



Excellency,

I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency an invitation from the Prime Minister of Singapore, H.E. Mr Lee Kuan Yew, to pay an official visit to Singapore in early February 1985 when you are touring the region.

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

Yours sincerely

KISHORE MAHBUBANI

H.E. Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York

+

EOZC DAL0943 MAP0254

SS BKK NYK

.NEWYORK (JNNY) 07 2330 GMT

1231-01 KIBRIA. CONFIRM SEUGEN CONCURS WITH YOUR PLANS TO RETURN TO BANGKOK ON 7 FEBRUARY.

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT SEUGEN WILL ARRIVE IN SINGAPORE AT 17.30 HOURS ON THAT DAY ON FLIGHT GA 966 FROM JAKARTA.

HE WILL STOP-OVER IN SINGAPORE UNTIL 21.10 WHEN HE WILL DEPART FOR SYDNEY ON FLIGHT GF 2. THE PRIME MINISTER OF SINGAPORE WILL HOST A DINNER IN SEUGEN'S HONOUR DURING THIS STOP-OVER. WE SHALL BE INFORMING THE SINGAPOREAN AUTHORITIES THAT YOU WILL BE IN THE SEUGEN'S PARTY UNTIL HIS DEPARTURE FROM THEIR COUNTRY.

REGARDS (OE SOIC)

COL 1231-01 7 17.30 GA 966 21.10 GF 2

JPK/ATK 3302

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NNNN



A PUBLICATION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
OF SINGAPORE
TANGLIN P O BOX 351
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE 9124.

WORLD FORUM

OCTOBER 1984

M.C.(P) 98/10/84

CONTENTS

- 1 Singapore and the United Nations
- 3 UNAS Directors Meet UN Delegation
- 4 Inter-School United Nations Quiz
- 5 Asean Foreign Ministers' Joint Statement On The Kampuchean Problem
- 5 UNAS Board Hosts Luncheon for WFUNA Executive
- 6 Seminar on Communications
- 7 UNAS Gift to The Mission
- 8 Role and Future of the United Nations
- 10 "United Nations: Image and Reality"
- 11 United Nations Family Tree
- 12 UNAS Board of Directors
- 12 Editorial Board
- 12 Editor's Note

Singapore and the United Nations

by Ambassador Tommy T B Koh



Speech delivered to members of the Alpha Society, the UN Association of Singapore and staff and students of NUS on July 12, 1984 at the PUB Auditorium.

The question which I will try to answer is. In what ways has Singapore benefitted from its membership of and participation in the United Nations.

First, by joining the UN in 1965, Singapore obtained the imprimatur of legitimacy from the international community. Why was it important for Singapore to have obtained the recognition and acceptance of the international community as a sovereign and independent country? It was important because when the separation occurred in 1965, the Malayan Communist Party and its front organisations denounced the separation as an imperialist plot and refused to recognise independent Singapore.

Obviously, the MCP and its front organisations could not sustain their position for long when the whole world, including the Soviet Union and its allies, recognised the independence of Singapore.

Looking around Singapore today, a visitor is struck by its prosperity, by its cleanliness, by its stability and order. The Singapore of the 1950s and 1960s was quite a different place. Unemployment was high, the birth-rate was among the highest in the world, housing conditions were deplorable, the place was filthy and prone to riots and strikes.

Although the transformation was

continued on page 2

accomplished primarily through our own efforts, we did receive valuable help from others. This leads me to the second benefit we have derived from our membership of the UN, i.e. the help we obtained from the UN during the critical years of the 1960s. Let us just mention a few examples.

The UN helped us in the establishment of the Economic Development Board (EDB) and the training of some of its pioneers such as Mr Chan Chin Bock, the alternate Chairman of the EDB. The UN sent us many advisers and experts. Some of these, such as Dr Albert Winsemius and Mr I F Tang, have become familiar figures to many Singaporeans.

The UN sent many missions to Singapore, to study the feasibility of various industrial projects and to advise on how such projects should be implemented. One such mission led to the establishment of the Singapore National Iron and Steel Industry. The valuable contributions of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (UNDTCD), the UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and of the World Bank (IBRD) should be acknowledged.

The UN, through UNICEF and the UN Fund For Population Activities (UNFPA), helped us with advice and with funds, in the fields of family planning and in child care and maternal health. A UN team, working with a Singaporean counterpart, updated our master plan and recommended the building of Changi Airport.

It is not necessary for me to go on because I think I have given enough examples of the valuable help we obtained from the UN, in a variety of fields, during the past 25 years, especially during the critical years of the 1960s.

Third, the UN has been useful to us in our efforts to oppose protectionism, both in trade and in the service sector. A few years ago, when the tide of protectionism in the industrialised countries was running very strong, Singapore decided to take the issue to the UN General Assembly.

We succeeded in getting the Group of 77, the group to which all developing countries belong, to endorse a draft resolution we had prepared. Having obtained the endorsement of the Group of 77, we then negotiated the text of the draft resolution with Group B, consisting of the developed market-economy countries.

The negotiation failed to reach an agreement because the developed countries were unyielding. The Singapore delegation then put the draft resolution to the vote and it was, of course, adopted with an overwhelming majority.

On another occasion, we took the issue of Australia's discriminatory international civil aviation policy (ICAP) to UNCTAD V which was held in Manila in 1979. The Australian Government adopted a new policy where under a passenger travelling on an ASEAN between Australia and Europe could not make a free stop-over in one of the ASEAN countries and if he or she did make such a stop-over, the passenger had to pay an exorbitant sum.

The ASEAN countries, in general, and Singapore, in particular, felt that the Australian policy was discriminatory and protectionist. When negotiations failed to yield satisfactory results, we decided to take the dispute to UNCTAD.

We had to convince, first of all, the Asian group of the Group of 77 to support us. This we succeeded in doing. Then we had to convince the whole of the Group of 77 to endorse our position. That took a considerable amount of effort because some of the Latin American countries were not sympathetic. We succeeded in overcoming their reluctance.

Through a stroke of good luck and the successful lobbying of our current Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva, Ambassador Chew Tai Soo, I was appointed the spokesman of the Group of 77 on the question of protectionism in the service sector. The spokesman for Group B was an official, English by nationality, of the European Economic Community in Brussels.

I can still remember the marathon sessions of negotiations between us, some lasting till the early hours of the morning. In the end, we failed to agree and we put our draft resolution to the vote. Since our position had been endorsed by the Group of 77, the draft resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

You may ask, what is the use of a General Assembly resolution or an UNCTAD resolution since neither body has the power to enforce its decisions. Their utility lies in the fact that the UN reflects the public opinion of the world and a resolution of the UN General Assembly and of UNCTAD exerts moral pressure on

the state or states to which it is addressed.

I believe that no country is immune from the pressure of world public opinion although I recognise that some governments are more concerned about their self-respect and how others regard them than others.

Singapore is an island country. It is a great entrepôt port. Our security and economic well-being are therefore very much dependent upon the freedom of navigation and the maintenance of the Rule of Law at sea. For this reason, we viewed with great concern the erosion of the traditional law of the sea during the decades of the 1950s and 1960s and the proliferation of unilateral claims by coastal states.

By the late 1960s, the legal order which had lasted over a hundred years had suffered a fatal blow and the international community was confronted with the challenge of either negotiating a new legal order or of chaos.

Singapore participated actively in the preparations for, as well as in the work of, the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. The conference, which began in 1974 concluded its work in 1982 with the adoption of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Whatever the merits and demerits of that treaty may be, one thing is indisputable. The treaty has put a stop to the creeping jurisdiction of the coastal states. The treaty has replaced a state of legal chaos with a new international legal order in which the rights and duties of coastal states and of other states are clearly spelt out. It is a significant contribution to the Rule of Law. The treaty protects our navigational, strategic and economic interests.

I would point to this and other law-making activities of the UN as the fourth benefit which Singapore derives from the UN. The point is, I think, reasonably clear. As a small country, our security interests are enhanced when the Rule of Law prevails and contrariwise, our security interests are jeopardised when the Rule of Might replaces the Rule of Law.

The fifth and perhaps the most dramatic occasion on which Singapore took an issue to the UN and obtained the desired outcome was the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia in December 1978 and

continued on page 3

UNAS Directors Meet UN Delegation

UNAS directors spent a pleasant Saturday afternoon on 8 September 1984 with members of a delegation of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid at an informal and cordial meeting at the Mandarin Hotel.

The guests were first hosted to lunch at the Top of the 'M' Restaurant by UNAS President Dr Tham Seong Chee. They then adjourned for a brief discussion with UNAS directors on issues of common concern, including ways of publicising in Singapore the work of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid. Amongst those present at the discussion were Assoc Prof. Lee Kok Cheong and Mr Obaid ul-Haq, advisers to the Editorial Board of the World Forum.

The eight-member UN delegation, which was in Singapore as part of a five-nation Asian tour, was led by Dr Naome Nhiwatiwa, the Deputy Minister for Information, Posts and



Dr Tham briefs the UN delegation on the work of UNAS

Telecommunication of Zimbabwe. During their five-day stay in Singapore, the members of the

delegation held talks with government officials on matters relating to the welfare of women and children.

SINGAPORE AND THE UN, continued from page 2

January 1979. Why did the ASEAN countries, in general, and Singapore, in particular, oppose the action of Vietnam? Wasn't the Pol Pot regime a blood-thirsty and barbarous regime? Why then did we condemn rather than applaud the overthrow of that odious regime?

The ASEAN countries had never approved or supported the Pol Pot regime. On the contrary, it was Vietnam, the Soviet Union and its allies which had nurtured and supported the Pol Pot regime and shielded it against criticism in the UN Human Rights Commission. Therefore, Vietnam's intention for intervening was not humanitarian but hegemonistic.

The ASEAN countries believed that if we had acquiesced in Vietnam's action, we would have allowed a bad precedent to be set. Militarily weak states would be exposed to the so-called "humanitarian intervention" of their militarily more powerful neighbours.

The ASEAN countries felt that the principle of respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states, two of the cardinal principles of the UN Charter, must be maintained because they protected

weaker states against their more powerful neighbours.

Although ASEAN acknowledged that Vietnam had legitimate security interests in respect of Cambodia, such interests could not detract from the right of the Khmer people to determine their own destiny.

At the UN General Assembly in 1979, ASEAN was by no means sure that it had the necessary support to retain the seat of Democratic Kampuchea. We faced a formidable array of adversaries consisting of Vietnam, its Third World allies, the Soviet Union and its East European allies and India. Our arguments prevailed and a majority of the UN's member-states, including a majority of the non-aligned countries, supported ASEAN's stand.

Between 1979 and 1982, Vietnam's challenge to the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea received less and less support and was faced with mounting opposition. In 1983, Vietnam made no challenge to the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea.

Each year, since 1969, ASEAN has also presented to the UN General Assembly a resolution on Kampuchea which, inter alia, called upon Vietnam to come to the negotiating table and which urged a political solution which

would include the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and the holding of free elections under international supervision. During the last two years, 105 countries have voted for the ASEAN resolution.

A cynic may ask what is the use of these resolutions when the reality is that five years and five resolutions later, Vietnam is still occupying Cambodia. The cynic, of course, has a point. The sanctions against violations of international law are usually weak.

But the resolutions of the General Assembly are not without effect. They have boosted the morale of the nationalist forces fighting against the Vietnamese in Cambodia. The ASEAN countries have been largely successful in persuading the Western countries and Japan to withhold their bilateral economic assistance to Vietnam until the problem of Cambodia is resolved.

The face of Vietnam has been seriously embarrassed. From 1975 to 1978, Vietnam was seen by the Third World as a heroic country, having defeated, first, the French and then, the United States. Today, Vietnam is viewed by most of the countries of

continued on page 4

the Third World as an aggressive and expansionist state. I cannot believe that however stoical the Vietnamese may be, it does not hurt.

Although Vietnam has not yet agreed to sit at the negotiating table, it has progressively shifted its position. It has stopped saying that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible. It has stopped insisting that any negotiation on Cambodia must simultaneously take up other issues which the Vietnamese wished to raise, such as American bases in the Philippines and East Timor.

Lately, Vietnam has even stopped saying that it will only withdraw its troops from Cambodia when the Chinese threat has been eliminated. I am aware of the fact that these changes of the Vietnamese tune may be tactical rather than real but I am also fairly confident that ASEAN's three-pronged policy on Cambodia has a better than 50 per cent chance of success.

What are the three prongs of ASEAN'S policy?

First, to support the nationalist forces, especially the two non-communist forces, in order to maintain the military pressure on the ground. Second, to isolate Vietnam and thereby exert political, diplomatic and economic pressure on her to come to the negotiating table. Third, to offer Vietnam an honourable political settlement which will restore Cambodia as a sovereign and independent state and which will, at the same time, safeguard the legitimate security interests of Cambodia's neighbours, including Vietnam.

Let me now turn to the sixth instance in which Singapore took an issue to the UN and secured positive results therefrom. Most of you will, I am sure, remember the period of 1979-1980 when Vietnam either expelled or encouraged large numbers of its unwanted citizens to leave the country by boat, often unseaworthy ones at that. The exodus of the boat-people, as the media came to call them, reached alarming proportions.

The ASEAN countries were concerned for three reasons. First, the arrival of large numbers of Vietnamese refugees, many of whom of Chinese ethnicity, posed a threat to the internal social order of some of the ASEAN countries. Second, as the number of new arrivals exceeded the number of refugees who were accepted by the countries of final

refuge, mainly in the West, ASEAN was afraid to be stuck with a residue. Third, the financial resources to care for the refugees in the places of temporary refuge in the ASEAN countries were rapidly dwindling.

Confronted with this situation, the ASEAN countries requested the Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to hold a high-level conference on Indochinese refugees in Geneva.

The Geneva Conference proved extremely productive. First, the Western countries agreed to increase their intake of the Indochinese refugees. Second, owing largely to a very generous contribution from Japan, the Conference raised a very large sum of money to care for the refugees. Third and most important of all, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim managed to negotiate an agreement with the Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Phan Hien, whereby Vietnam agreed to discourage the exodus of boat-people and agreed to allow the UNHCR to establish an office in Vietnam in order to arrange for the orderly departure of the Vietnamese who wished to leave their country.

The agreement has been observed by Vietnam and the latest figures show that the number of orderly departures, over 2,000 per month, exceeds the number of the boat-people.

Let me turn to the seventh case. In 1979, the Western mass media reported that famine had struck Cambodia. At first, the authorities in Phnom Penh denounced such reports as falsehood, characterising them as imperialist propaganda. Heng Samrin and his colleagues had to stop denying the undeniable when thousands of Khmers, men, women and children arrived at the Thai-Cambodian border, many of them literally dying in front of our eyes, on our television screens, from hunger and disease.

Much to Kurt Waldheim's credit, the Secretary-General took the initiative to convene in New York, in November 1979, a conference to raise funds and material contributions for the humanitarian relief of the Cambodians, both those inside Cambodia as well as those encamped along the Thai-Cambodian border and inside Thailand.

The conference initiated a process which continues today. If the Cambodian people did not perish from famine and disease, the UN and its specialised agencies as well

as the Swiss ICRC must be given much of the credit. The survival of the Cambodian people is important to ASEAN and to the world because had they perished, there would be nothing to fight for.

The eight and the last utility of the UN to Singapore which I wish to discuss is that it is the concourse of the world. This is important to a small country such as Singapore because we have no diplomatic missions in Africa, in the Caribbean and in Latin America. The UN is a convenient forum in which we transact some of our bilateral business with these countries.

The UN also serves us as a listening post as well as a window on the world. Each year, when our Second Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister come to New York, they meet 20 or more of their counterparts from various regions of the world. If the Ministers had to travel to their countries to meet them, it would probably take up several months of their valuable time.

Inter-School United Nations Quiz

The Ninth Inter-school United Nations Quiz was held on Saturday 21 July at 9.30 a.m. at the Singapore Polytechnic.

15 teams, each fielding 3 members, from 11 Junior Colleges and Pre-U centres participated in the quiz.

St. Andrew's Junior College emerged champions. The participants were:

1. Tan Wei Chung
2. Low Kit Ping
3. Khoo Seok Choo

The Raffles Junior College team was runner-up comprising

1. Oon Thian Seng
2. Santha Nadachatram
3. Woo May Wen

Tan Wei Chung scored the highest points in the written section and received the top prize for the best individual effort.

Asean Foreign Ministers' Joint Statement On The Kampuchean Problem

Issued in Jakarta on July 9, 1984

For over five years, the ASEAN States and the international community have called upon Vietnam to cease its military occupation of Kampuchea and to join in the search for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Vietnam remains obdurate. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers stress that a comprehensive political settlement should speedily be found. The primary objectives of such a settlement are the exercise of the inalienable right of self-determination by the Kampuchean people and the restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. Towards this end, the Foreign Ministers call for the early withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea under international supervision.

National reconciliation among all the Kampuchean factions, as advocated by the President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is essential for the restoration and maintenance of the independence and national unity of

Kampuchea in any enduring political settlement. Such national reconciliation is an essential element for the realization of long-term peace, security, stability and development in Kampuchea, which will contribute to the security of its neighbours, including Vietnam.

The Kampuchean people are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the growing Vietnamese presence in their country. Together with the expanding resistance forces of the CGDK under the Presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, they have opposed, with increasing effectiveness, the military efforts by Vietnam to dominate their country. This clearly shows the futility of Vietnam's military efforts. Vietnam's attempts to impose a military solution will only serve to increase tension and undermine peace and stability in the region.

The Foreign Ministers welcome the Statement issued on July 6 by the CGDK. They were particularly gratified by this evidence of further enhancement of unity and solidarity among the Khmer nationalists. They fully support the determination of the

CGDK to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean situation.

The Foreign Ministers reaffirm that the Appeal for Kampuchean Independence of 21 September 1983 contains the most appropriate and practical steps leading to a comprehensive political settlement. They call on Vietnam to support national reconciliation. The Foreign Ministers reaffirm their readiness to discuss a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem with Vietnam.

Stressing the importance of increased international support for ASEAN's search for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea, the Foreign Ministers express their confidence that the international community will continue to actively join in these efforts and will give all support towards ensuring the successful implementation of the comprehensive political settlement.

The Foreign Ministers are convinced that with the comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem, the obstacle to peace and stability in South-East Asia will be removed.

UNAS Board Hosts Luncheon for WFUNA Executive

Members of the UNAS Board of Directors hosted a private luncheon in honour of Professor Klaus Hufner, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of UN Associations (WFUNA), on 25 August 1984 at the Pine Court Restaurant of the Mandarin Hotel.

Directors present at the luncheon had a useful exchange of views on matters of mutual interest with Professor Hufner, who was in Singapore on his way to Australia for a lecture tour.



A group photograph after a hearty Peking lunch

Seminar on Communications

Singapore Science Centre
Wednesday 30 May 1984.



Dr Tan Cheng Bock, MP for Ayer Rajah, receiving a memento from Dr Tham Seong Chee, UNAS President and Chairman of the Seminar Organising Committee.



Dr Chia Choon Wei, a divisional manager from Telecoms, presenting his paper to an attentive audience.

"What they say"

As Singapore grows in affluence and her population acquires the habits and sophistication of a developed nation, more and more people will desire to own cars. Unfortunately, Singapore is also a small country with extremely scarce land. Therefore, land and space have to be apportioned wisely to competing users. Naturally, private car ownership has to be controlled to avoid the collapse of our land transport system owing to over-congestion on our roads. In order to sustain our economic growth, an efficient and reliable alternative to car ownership will have to be provided to meet the needs of the commuting public.

*Mr Sam Chong Keen,
NTUC Comfort*

The oil industry is currently facing a period of uncertainty ahead. One of Shell's responses to this challenge is to lower its operating costs and increase efficiency and productivity so as to remain competitive whatever the coming circumstances and to be best prepared for the upturn when it comes. Amongst other means, Shell relies on the communication facilities within its organisation and those provided by the Government.

*Mr R. T. Rajah,
Senior Electrical Engineer,
Shell Eastern Petroleum Pte Ltd.*

The various technologies of optical fibres, digital switching, microcomputers, high density computer memories will come together to provide a wide range of services which will make the businessman more productive and competitive. Services such as Voicemail and Mailbox will help an executive keep in touch with his office or business contacts at all times even on overseas trips.

Electronic mail will speed communication between people.

Teleview will benefit both businessmen and private citizens. Banking, shopping, education and messaging can be done on Teleview.

Telecommunications help to move knowledge between individuals, between the individual and the computer, and between computers.

Dr Chia Choon Wei
Telecoms

Whilst we are now engaged in an agonising period of transport transi-

tion — the case of restriction of the use of the car in favour of public transport. We say that Singapore has accepted car ownership and use as a progressive element in modern society. Its position is assured though not immune from criticism and restraint. Its value to the community for the future will depend upon the pursuit of vigorous and imaginative policies to accommodate the car in the best interest of a society which now recognise and accept its contribution to the individual and modern world.

Mr Milton Tan
President
Automobile Association of Singapore

"... when settled communities become clearer in Singapore, there will be a need for newspapers in those communities... newspapers which try and help up that kind of communities will go into that direction of building a stronger base for people to relate to each other..."

Mr Toh Thian Ser
Deputy Chief Editor
Singapore Monitor

"Air transport plays a significant communications role in international relations by bringing people closer together, providing industry and business a means of better productivity and opening up the leisure market to new and varied destinations. SIA will continue to play its part in this area by continually remaining sensitive to developments in the industry and the needs of the travelling public."

Captain Maurice de Vaz
Director of Flight Operations SIA

"Tourism stated to be one of the fastest growing industries in the world, is facing serious challenges in the form of protectionism and the international economic climate. But the greatest danger it faces is from within. We have to make every effort to present the industry as a purposeful one that has its roots in abiding characteristics of service and hospitality. And we must communicate this both within the industry and outside of it."

Mr Pakir Singh
Executive Director
Singapore Hotel Association

UNAS Gift To The Mission

The ambulance will be formally presented to the Sree Narayana Mission Home for the Aged Sick at the Annual UN Day Dinner which will be held on Saturday 20 October 1984 at the Shangri-la Hotel.



Role and Future of the United Nations

at the Conference of the World Federation of United Nations Associations
Geneva, Switzerland
October 4, 1983

Address by: **WILLIAM J. VANDEN HEUVEL**

Former Deputy Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations

"We the People of the United Nations..."

That opening phrase of the Charter was designed to stress the involvement of individuals in maintaining the goals of the United Nations, although our governments were the signatories.

It is worth our remembering these words. By the very fact of our presence, we identify ourselves as individuals who remain committed to the possibilities of the United Nations for fulfilling the vision and the hope expressed in the Preamble of The Charter. But this important meeting will not be worth the effort unless we realize that our governments, the member states of the United Nations, have dramatically limited the effectiveness of the United Nations and are in danger of making it irrelevant to the important problems that threaten the peace and security of the world. I do not say this in criticism of any single government. It would be counterproductive for us to meet here in Geneva just to repeat the attitudes of our various governments toward each other. Clearly, there is a crisis in world affairs. Our meeting, our discussions will not resolve that crisis, nor will it put the North/South dialogue back in productive motion, nor stop the Iran/Iraq war, nor bring peace to Chad or Central America or Afghanistan, nor cause the profound distrust between the Superpowers to disappear. There is, however, an agenda we can address that could make a difference — and that agenda is entitled: What can be done to strengthen the United Nations. The Associations we represent, and we ourselves as individuals, are dedicated to supporting the United Nations as an instrument in creating a civilized and peaceful world order. Our first task then is to assess the reality of the United Nations' effectiveness in accomplishing that indispensable objective.

The Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, defined the dimensions of the problem in his 1982 Report: "We are perilously near to a new international anarchy," said the Secretary General. His description leaves an impression of the Security Council, the most important United Nations body for the maintenance of international peace and security, as a hapless, helpless giant, defied, ignored and increasingly powerless. He senses the new nationalism gripping the large and small, the weak and the powerful nations of the world, as destructive to the multilateral approach which is the basis of the Charter of the United Nations. Our most urgent need is "a workable system of collective security in which Governments can have real confidence," said the Secretary General. The control of armaments, the limitation of military conflict, the prevention of nuclear holocaust, the provision of defense and shelter for the small and the weak, the efforts to build a more equitable international economy and establish universal principles of justice — all of these noble (and urgent) purposes require the system of collective security which the Charter envisions.

The possibilities of creating such a workable system of collective security through the framework of the United Nations are given less support today by the member states than at any time since the end of World War II. There is nothing that has happened since the publication of the Secretary General's report that permits us to believe that our governments either desire or are capable of dealing with this disastrous assessment. The Secretary General is not alone in his "deep anxiety." Last year, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) did a survey among diplomats assigned

to the United Nations. The UNITAR study indicated that the diplomats regarded peace in the Middle East as the world's most pressing problem, but they did not think the United Nations would be of much help in achieving it. They had a low opinion of the General Assembly, an even lower one of the Security Council. They complained of spending too much time in endless, fruitless meetings, of being overwhelmed by too much paper, of being confronted by agendas so heavy that any effective response was impossible. The large majority of those surveyed agreed that "the overall performance of the secretariat has declined substantially in recent years," primarily because of political interference by governments that has seriously undermined the Charter's commitment to an independent, impartial international civil service.

Each of us may agree or disagree with those painful assessments. All of us know that the United Nations is as much or as little as our governments permit it to be. We know that the United Nations is not a sovereign entity. At the very least — and perhaps at the very most — it is a diplomatic conference of all the nations of the world in permanent session. Our task is to pressure in every way possible, to see that the United Nations is used for what it can do. We must not allow it to be undermined and destroyed for not doing what its member governments do not allow it to do. Our time this week will be well spent if we begin the process of organizing a short agenda of things that can be done without great difficulty or cost — matters that will test the commitment of our governments to allowing the United Nations to work.

Let us begin with the Security

continued on page 9

Council. If nothing else, the Security Council can help the world find out the truth of what is happening and why. Its procedures now permit confidential sessions but those sessions are not much more useful for the effective resolution of problems than its public meetings. Would it be possible for the antagonists in threatened or actual hostilities to come before the Security Council in confidential session and permit the members to hear their viewpoints, raise questions as to facts and attitudes, and candidly discuss the elements of immediate truce, possible resolution, and hopeful reconciliation? If the United Nations is permanent diplomatic conference, then let us permit diplomacy to work. If only a public forum is available to nations in conflict, propaganda, polemics and rhetoric will be the result. If the Security Council even in confidential session is too cumbersome, then let it designate the Secretary General, or a subcommittee of a handful of members to investigate specific questions, the answers to which are essential to structuring a solution. The challenge is to find out what truly is happening and move quickly to forestall the violence.

The procedures of the Security Council can be accommodated to do this. Article 29 of the Charter can be used to create an investigating arm of a small group of wise men and women whose international stature will give influence to their finding. Let us try such a group once. Whether it is the Security Council in confidential session, or a special assignment to the Secretariat, or the appointment of a special group to investigate or recommend, certainly some procedure is possible to permit the Security Council to find out the truth of what is happening and work out solutions to contain the violence. The present sterile procedure where Representatives read to each other from messages dictated in distant capitals can be made productive if Representative, for example, used the occasion to question the petitioners or request specific information from the antagonists. The present discussion mode is essentially counterproductive except as theatre.

The Secretary General has suggested that the Security Council "keep active watch on dangerous situations and, if necessary, initiate discussions with the parties before they reach the point of crisis." As the

Secretary General himself has pointed out, his office could play a more forthright role in this effort within the general framework of Article 99 of the Charter. But every member state shares this responsibility with the Secretary General. Article 35 gives the 158 members of the United Nations equal right and opportunity to bring any dispute, or any situation "which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute" to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly. Might it be possible for a group of truly neutral nations to be a special monitor of world crises and force the Security Council to acknowledge and deal with such problems before they explode and become unmanageable? Every passage of foreign forces across a sovereign border could thus automatically be on the agenda of world concern and require, at the very least, an explanation. In the affairs of nations, as in the actions of individuals, the very act of observation can change the direction of the moving force.

United Nations Peacekeeping Forces have provided a buffer between passionate and uncontrollable antagonists. The concept is clearly one of the most effective means of limiting violence. Those nations which have assigned the brave and heroic men to these Forces have made an historic contribution to the possibilities of peace. The role and responsibilities of the Peacekeeping Forces should be expanded, not abandoned. Nations in conflict that reject the opportunity of such buffer forces will bear a major responsibility for rendering the United Nations ineffective.

The implementation and strengthening of one of the United Nations' most significant achievements, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, has to be a priority item on any agenda of international action. The completion of a verifiable Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty has become the symbol of whether the Superpowers are prepared to give leadership to all the nations of the world through their willingness to live up to the commitments to which the Non-Proliferation Pact obligate them. Each of our Associations have the right and obligation to ask our governments to show their good faith to their Charter commitments by completing the negotiations on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in 1984.

The Arms Control negotiations in Geneva between the United States and the USSR are the concern of all nations of the world, not alone of the Superpowers. The United Nations should designate a special forum, within the General Assembly, the Security Council or otherwise, where American and Soviet spokesmen can explain in detail their positions on the various issues of the Geneva negotiations. Expert representatives of the member states, in a disciplined framework focused to advance discussion — not propaganda or polemics — should be allowed to question the spokesmen of the Superpowers regarding their positions. What is more essential to the possibilities of collective security than a forthright opportunity to remind the Superpowers that the questions they are negotiating are the profound concern of all of the peoples of the world? If no other modality is available to secure an appropriate forum without delay, the Secretary General could organize the session on his own initiative. Having established his independence by declaring his resolve not to seek re-election, causing this unprecedented opportunity for discussion between the Superpowers and the rest of the world would give new meaning to his office and add the power of universal opinion to his voice.

The nations of the Third World have a crucial obligation to show a capacity for leadership in seeking a break-through on vital issues through the intervention of the United Nations. May I suggest an action that will cause their concern on arms control to be taken seriously. Let five non-aligned — truly non-aligned — nations announce unilateral, significant reductions in their conventional armed forces and armaments and invite verification of their action by a United Nations authority. Such an example could be the stone cast upon the pond that might create the ripples which will turn into irresistible waves to change the direction of the Ships of State.

The United Nations is not an opportune forum to enforce human rights which the Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights told the people of the world was their due. Since governments are the violators of human rights, and since the United Nations is an association of govern-

continued on page 10

"United Nations: Image and Reality"

Extracted from "United Nations: Image and Reality"
Issued by The United Nations Department of Public Information.

Is the United Nations really necessary?

It has been said many times and is worth repeating that if we did not have the United Nations it would have to be invented. In a period of convulsive change, the United Nations offers a forum for continuing discussion of problems and for instant consultations in emergencies.

International organization is no longer a gleam in the eye of an idealistic world. It is a fact of modern life, taken for granted in daily routines, on one level, and the corner-stone of the foreign policy of many Governments, on another. The taken-for-granted routines of various specialized agencies — postal, telecommunications and transport — would not be possible without international co-operation. Indeed, orderly trade in materials and in manufactured commodities would also be impossible without agreed and co-ordinated international arrangements.

What can the United Nations do about the state of the world?

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar pointed out in his first annual report on the work of the United Nations in 1982: "We live today in the presence of a chilling and unprecedented phenomenon. At the peak of world power there exist enough nuclear weapons to destroy life on our planet... In the middle level of world power there exist vast quantities of sophisticated, so-called conventional weapons. Indeed we have seen some of them in devastating action this very year... At yet another level we have the poverty of a vast proportion of the world's population ... We have unsolved but soluble problems of economic relations, trade, distribution of resources and technology. We have many ideas and plans as to how to meet the growing needs of the large mass of humanity, but somehow such human considerations seem to take second place to the technology and funding of

violence and war in the name of national security."

A good many people hold the United Nations responsible for this state of affairs. But, as mentioned above, the United Nations is not a world government, and it can act only when its Member States decide that it should. They do or do not provide it with the political will to act. They do or do not give it money, people, material and direction. They do or do not use its procedures, carry out its decisions or observe the principles of the Charter. If any one of these elements is missing, the United Nations cannot deal successfully with problems.

It is not that anyone expects countries to work in complete or continuous harmony, but Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has noted that "Time after time we have seen the Organization set aside or rebuffed, for this reason or for that, in situations in which it should, and could, have played an

continued on page 11

ROLE AND FUTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, continued from page 9

ments, the likelihood of establishing a forum for the hearing of charges, and the rendering and enforcing of judgments against offending governments is not possible within the foreseeable future. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights has laboured strenuously to do serious work. Let us present to it a task that can be accomplished in 1984. Let the United Nations Commission finish its work on the Covenant Against Torture so that it can be available for ratification in the months ahead. If we the people cannot ask all governments to stop torture of their citizens, if a citizen's right to be protected against torture by the agents of its government is not absolute and fundamental, and if governments are unwilling to undertake that Covenant, the people of the world will be justified in believing that only the non-governmental groups and agencies are deserving of their gratitude for the heroic labour of defining and defending the universal rights that the Founders of the United Nations acknowledged.

Experts of vast experience are warning of a worldwide monetary crisis unless the wealthy nations address themselves to the debt burden that is destroying any hope for growth and higher living standards for the developing nations. Let us ask the World Bank and the IMF to convene an international conference to discuss the debt question. At the very least, let such a conference establish that the economic well-being of the developing world as a priority concern for all of us. Properly organized, such a conference could produce some concrete steps that will assure stability instead of the chaos that otherwise will surely come.

One last suggestion for our urgent agenda. The world is watching as though it were helpless as the Persian Gulf is destroyed by the worst oilspill in history. Is it not possible for the United Nations Environmental Agency to coordinate the international effort to prevent the further destruction of the marine life in these waters that belong to all mankind?

The accomplishment of any one of

these urgent items in the year ahead would be hailed as a significant United Nations achievement. The accomplishment of all of them would not only make the United Nations relevant but would cause the reality of hope to replace the present counsels of despair.

A permanent diplomatic conference may be enough to justify the existence and cost of the United Nations. Viscount Grey, the Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom, confided to his diary on the eve of World War I that the terrible conflict might have been avoided if only the nations in conflict had a forum where they were compelled to meet. At least the United Nations provides that forum now — and the avoidance of World War III can probably in some measure be credited to that reality.

But the Peoples of the World have a right to ask more. Let the crescendo of our voices rise until our governments understand that we hold them accountable for creating the better world that we are obligated to bequeath to our children.

important and constructive role". The Secretary-General concluded: "We take the United Nations seriously when we desperately need it. I would urge that we also seriously consider the practical ways in which it should develop its capacity and be used as an essential institution in a stormy and uncertain world."

Does this mean that the United Nations has not done much?

No. The United Nations has done a great deal in the past 38 years. Some of its achievements have hit the headlines, but most are little publicized. Others are simply taken for granted. To look at a few facts:

When the Charter of the United Nations was signed, self-determination — the right of peoples to govern themselves and choose their own way of life — was a goal. The United Nations kept that goal before the conscience of the world, and today the goal has become a fact in most of the lands formerly under colonial rule.

Mediation efforts and peace-keeping forces have been instrumental in checking or resolving fighting and other disputes between Member States in many parts of the world.

The United Nations formulated mankind's first Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and went on to adopt two International Covenants which amplify and put into binding legal form the human rights — civil and political and economic, social and cultural — set forth in the Declaration. The Covenants came into force in 1976 and they provide measures to check on complaints of human rights violations.

Many other international conventions, by which nations commit themselves to ensure particular rights, have been concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and the related agencies — conventions on genocide, slavery and forced labour, refugees, elimination of racial discrimination and of discrimination against women, and hostage-taking are just a few.

In the economic, social and humanitarian fields, achievements of the operational units of the United Nations family are impressive:

- Smallpox has been wiped out under a campaign co-ordinated by the World Health Organization. Millions of persons are being inoculated against other crippling and disabling diseases.

- An early warning system for impending grain and other food scarcities has been set up under the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- The United Nations Children's Fund annually provides supplies and equipment to some 300,000 health and day-care centres and schools, works to improve water systems and trains over half a million community workers in services for children.
- Airlines all over the world operate more safely because of rules and regulations agreed upon under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization.
- More than 5,000 development projects in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America are aided through the United Nations Development Programme, with offices in 114 developing countries.
- Aid for millions of refugees throughout the world is co-ordinated and directed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- Habitat, the lead agency for the upcoming International Year of the Homeless in 1987, is tackling the problem of providing adequate shelter for the world's growing population.
- Labour standards set by the International Labour Organisation have made life safer and better for millions of workers around the world.
- Precious relics of human history such as the Egyptian temples of Abu Simbel, the temple of Borobudur in Indonesia and the Acropolis in Greece, have been saved with the help of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- The World Meteorological Organization's "World Weather Watch" system predicts and monitors potential natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and earthquakes.
- The World Bank lends billions of dollars to countries for their development projects.
- The world economy, now caught in the worst crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s, would be thrown into chaos if it were not for two key agencies: The International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The former is central to the monetary system involving most of the world's countries; the latter, an agency linked to the United Nations system, plays a major role in setting the norms of world trade.

UN Family Tree

AFDB — African Development Bank	ITU — International Telecommunication Union
ASDB — Asian Development Bank	UNCTAD — United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
ECA — Economic Commission for Africa	UNDP — United Nations Development Programme
ECE — Economic Commission for Europe	UNDRO — Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
ECLA — Economic Commission for Latin America	UNEP — United Nations Environment Programme
ECWA — Economic Commission for Western Asia	UNESCO — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
ESCAP — Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UNFDAC — United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
FAO — Food and Agricultural Organisation	UNFPA — United Nations Fund for Population Activities
GATT — General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs	UNHCR — United Nations High Commission for Refugees
IAEA — International Atomic Energy Agency	UNICEF — United Nations Children's Fund
IBRD — International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Sometimes referred to as the World Bank)	UNIDO — United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
IDA — International Development Association	UNITAR — United Nations Institute for Training and Research
ICAO — International Civil Aviation Organisation	UPU — Universal Postal Union
IDB — Inter-American Development Bank	WFP — World Food Programme
IFAD — International Fund for Agricultural Disaster	WIPO — World Intellectual Property Organisation
IFC — International Finance Corporation	WHO — World Health Organisation
ILO — International Labour Organisation	WMO — World Meteorological Organisation
IMCO — Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation	WTO — World Tourism Organisation
IMF — International Monetary Fund	

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Editor's Note

What it should have been

In the May 1984 issue of the World Forum it was wrongly reported that Temasek Junior College submitted the winning entry in the Essay competition on Communications organised by UNAS in 1983. Hwa Chong Junior College were in fact the winners. We apologise for the error.

Readers who wish to apply for membership with UNAS are requested to write to:

The Chairman, Membership Committee, United Nations Association of Singapore, P.O. Box 351, Singapore 9124.

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