



S-0907-0005-15-00001

Expanded Number **S-0907-0005-15-00001**

Title **Items-in-Heads of States - Kenya**

Date Created **09/02/1972**

Record Type **Archival Item**

Container **S-0907-0005: Correspondence with heads-of-state 1965-1981**

Print Name of Person Submit Image

Signature of Person Submit

*Kenya's Own Paper*



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

# Statement

by

His Excellency President  
Daniel T. arap Moi, C.G.H., M.P.

to the 36th Session of  
**United Nations General Assembly**  
in  
**New York**  
on  
Thursday, 24th September, 1981

**STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT  
DANIEL T. ARAP MOI, C.G.H., M.P. TO THE  
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON  
24TH SEPTEMBER, 1981**

MR. PRESIDENT,

DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES,

At the Eighteenth Regular Summit Meeting of African Heads of State and Government, which was held in Nairobi last June, my colleagues bestowed upon me the great honour and high responsibility of Chairmanship of the Organization of African Unity for the next 12 months. In that capacity, it became my privilege to address in Paris the recent United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Just before that Conference, I also had the privilege of formally inaugurating the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy which was held in Nairobi last August. Today, on the heels of such important commitments and endeavours, I have the truly great honour of submitting, on behalf of Africa, a statement to this Assembly--the highest representative body responsible for management of all matters affecting the international community.

Mr. President, on behalf of the independent nations of Africa, which comprise one third of the whole membership of the United Nations, I bring and convey to you, and the distinguished delegates attending this session of the Assembly, and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, warm greetings and good wishes in your deliberations.

While doing that allow me, Mr. President, to observe as well that the Organization of African Unity has been unwavering in its support for and loyal adherence to, the ideals of the United Nations and its practical efforts to progress towards them. Our continental institution is inspired by the same high principles in the conduct of human affairs, and shares with the United Nations the conviction that the noblest causes of development and human destiny must be founded upon the bastion of peace.

Mr. President, before I proceed any further I would like to congratulate you, on behalf of Africa and on behalf of my country Kenya, on your election to the high position of President of the 36th Session of the General Assembly. The work of the current session of the Assembly covers matters of great importance. In addition, many of those matters are of extreme urgency. The international community is therefore most fortunate in having a man of such experience, talent and commitment to promotion of truly international solutions to global matters to preside over the current session of the General Assembly. I assure you, Mr. President, of the fullest support of African Nations. May I also add that I look forward to working with you as I carry out my responsibilities of Chairmanship of O.A.U. this year.

Mr. President, on this occasion I would like to pay tribute to the work of the outgoing President of the General Assembly—His Excellency Rudiger von Wechmar. Mr. Wechmar has carried out his responsibilities with great skill, competence and understanding. I know I am speaking for all nations when I thank Mr. Wechmar for working so hard and conscientiously to promote international co-operation and understanding.

Mr. President, I would also like on this occasion to pay tribute to the tremendous commitment to the general welfare and the future of mankind of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Dr. Kurt Waldheim. Dr. Waldheim continues to display an amazing amount of energy and dedication in his job. I know that we in Africa have always found him sympathetic, knowledgeable, and quick to listen and take action. We also appreciate the fact that he frequently visits various parts of the world to see first hand the problems and opportunities facing the regions individually and the international community in general. Dr. Waldheim is now one man who knows all the leaders in all parts of the world: and he has put that knowledge and his well-known diplomatic skills to great advantage in his service to the international community.

Mr. President, turning now to this session of the General Assembly, let me observe that these annual gatherings should never be regarded as routine features or performances of global

administration. There must always be fresh vigour on such a great occasion, to introduce new ideas, to enhance the effectiveness of programmes earlier established, and to bring within reach some potentials which hitherto had proved elusive.

This particular session of the General Assembly will discuss many matters of great importance, some of which I shall refer to later in my speech. I know that under your guidance, concrete progress on many of these matters will be made.

Mr. President, I shall begin the main portion of my statement with a review of the tense situations and the circumstances now prevailing in Southern Africa. The situation in that unhappy part of the world constitutes a critical test for the whole conception of an organized and stable international community operating on the basis of democratic principles. It is a critical test because achievement of that objective, which must for ever remain the overall objective, is jeopardised whenever democracy and human rights are threatened, ignored or deliberately undermined in any part of the world.

We are not dealing, in this context, with some vexatious administrative detail, but with principles which bear vitally upon human prospects on this over-crowded planet. To shape the evolving destiny of mankind demands, as one of the fundamentals, the removal of any constraints—whether physical, social or psychological—placed upon the free association and contribution of all members of the human race. And there is corresponding need for the enlightened exercise, by all governments, of their responsibility to interpret, rather than distort, the feelings and potentials of affinity which are latent throughout human populations.

Since the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the United Nations contained in General Assembly Resolution 1514 (xv) of December, 1960, a tremendous contribution has been recorded by the United Nations in work designed to secure the political independence of territories once held in colonial or racist bondage. This global organization, unique in its nature and experience, has grown to maturity upon the rock of human dignity in freedom. It

was recognized as well, reaching back to the first essential purpose of the United Nations, that global peace must be imperilled by any forfeiture of human rights.

Mr. President, in dealing with a succession of problems in this whole regard, Africa has been relying to a certain extent on the tangible and world-wide support of the United Nations. It is, of course, perfectly rational that such confidence should be placed in the United Nations—if only because the organization was designed to represent, and to assist, and to inspire the concerted striving of mankind for freedom and well being. We are all glad that in the majority of cases, the United Nations Organization, operating within its own Charter, has effectively discharged its responsibilities. Unfortunately, in a few cases, the objectives and the efforts of this international body have been frustrated by some nations.

One of these cases is Namibia, Mr. President. I am sure that in respect of Namibia distinguished delegates will not need the prompting of any catalogue of historical facts. It will readily be recalled that, over a period of years, many resolutions have been adopted, conferences have been convened, structures have been created, all in the cause of pursuing the mandated task of ushering that territory—by peaceful means—towards the elementary right of self-determination.

And yet today, despite all the decisions and the patient efforts, Namibia is still not independent. It is not hard to discern, within the historical records, basic reasons for this failure. But analysis of the past seems to me of far less importance than re-appraisal of the future. In my submission, the General Assembly must consider—most earnestly and urgently—whether this is a circumstance requiring the enforcement, at whatever cost, of international law and paramount principles; or whether the United Nations can safely continue to accommodate the burden of weakness and the stigma of futility. This, Mr. President, is, of course, a rhetorical question. The General Assembly has no alternative but to undertake whatever steps are necessary to bring independence to Namibia on the basis of Security Council Resolution No. 435 of 1978.

And so during this session of the General Assembly, we must all clarify our minds with regard to both purpose and to hindrance as far as the situation in Southern Africa is concerned. The system of apartheid has been rightly condemned by all those, including the vast majority of those in South Africa, who want peace for themselves and others, and who recognize that human rights for all, and in every part of the globe, is an essential element in securing that peace. However, after decades of condemnation and protest, we are still faced in South Africa by the evil and inhuman system of apartheid which embraces the total denial of political rights and of human outlet of expression. At times, on occasions of this nature, dictionaries have been consulted to find words which might convey something stronger than mere abhorrence. But this Assembly is not a theatre, and so, rather than elaboration, I prefer to reduce this issue to its basic simplicities.

Across the whole spectrum of impact and meaning, apartheid lies as an anguish upon the conscience of all civilized men. It violates those universal principles of human dignity and conduct which the United Nations has been authorized to codify and to harness. And there is no doubt that it affronts the very foundation of international law. On these three grounds alone, and there are many more, the only conclusion to be reached is that apartheid must be destroyed. In any case there should never be any compromise with evil—and apartheid is, in every aspect, evil.

The word "destroyed", can often seem to have some particular implication. Permit me, therefore, to make it clear at this point that nobody is anxious for Africa's clear duty in this matter, or indeed for global obligation in this matter, to be approached and discharged by violent means. We do not advocate violence. Our quarrel is with the system of apartheid, not with the people who live in South Africa. Further, we are of the view that the system should be changed peacefully. But when all such methods have failed, what alternative is left? Mr. President, the significance of that question is that in some cases, and as history shows, violence may have to be undertaken as a last resort.

Mr. President, I would like to assure you and the distinguished delegates that in this whole context, the Organization of African

Unity has examined all possible alternatives. In fact resolutions passed during the recent summit meeting of the O.A.U. have been circulated to all member states of the United Nations, for endorsement or adoption if felt appropriate by the General Assembly. These cover a diversity of tactics and topics.

There was condemnation by the Organization of African Unity, as one example, applied to acts of blatant aggression by South Africa against the neighbouring African states. Apart from representing an outrage in terms of the United Nations Charter, the consequences of such acts have ranged widely into fields of economic and social disruption. It is my own view that all members of the United Nations family should now regard and declare themselves as "front-line states" in confrontation with South Africa, making it known that aggression against one will henceforth be resisted by all.

Already, some of the countries around South Africa have reported to the General Assembly and the Security Council acts of aggression against them by South African forces. As a contemporary example, there has been invasion and occupation of Angola by South African military forces. This clearly constitutes a most dangerous threat to international peace and security.

The O.A.U. demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from Angola. Mr. President, we are confident that this Assembly has no alternative but to support that demand for not to do so would betray the very principles which the United Nations stands for.

Then as another instance, we have reaffirmed the previous Organization of African Unity insistence that one of the effective weapons for dealing with the situation in South Africa is complete isolation of that country. The effectiveness of that weapon is blunted every time commercial ties and sporting links with that country are established, maintained or strengthened. And this is why we regret so deeply the concessions recently made by certain states which have accepted continuation of sporting links with South Africa. As you know, Mr. President, we in Africa have an

increasingly impressive record of contribution and achievement under many headings of sports and athletics. Indeed we find no enjoyment or relish whatsoever if sport, anywhere in the world is disrupted. But we cannot stand idly by, without protest or counter-measure, while some countries encourage South Africa, through sporting links, to continue with its defiance of world opinion and accepted standards of human behaviour.

Mr. President, even more damaging, albeit less widely publicized, is the economic support by some nations for the South African régime. In this regard I must call attention to the O.A.U. resolution on sanctions against South Africa, including a global ban on the supply of oil to that country.

We are all well aware that, in the past, a majority resolve—indeed an overwhelming resolve—to take such punitive economic action against South Africa has been blocked, finally and technically, by veto in the Security Council. And so here again, I would submit that the General Assembly must urgently concern itself with those procedures and motivations which permit the system of veto to continue to be deployed as a protective shield around any state which poses a threat to world peace. And let there be no doubt, Mr. President, that the South Africa situation constitutes, directly and indirectly, a serious threat to world peace and stability.

Mr. President, much in this whole question of South Africa reaches towards the exercise of responsibility, to the paramount interests of mankind, by those member states commonly referred to as the big powers. All of them have solemnly postulated their loyal adherence to the principles and obligations of the United Nations Charter. One would then expect integrity to demand subordination of narrow self-interest so that the objectives set for all humanity can be achieved.

To be frank, I find it frequently impossible to comprehend where the big powers stand on this matter of South Africa. There have been promises to “exert pressure” as a means of securing some solution; but all such assurance have proved to be empty of meaning. The big powers have in fact positively declined to inject or even support the kind of influence which, emanating from such

sources, could not fail to make an instant impact. And then they have said to us that we should never think or plan in terms of military force, or in terms of economic sanctions, or even in terms of psychological pressure, instead, they still exhort us, after all this time, to fall back upon the comfortable and unproductive cushions, which suit them so well, of moderation, tolerance and patience. I can only urge that, with due respect for sensitivities within this august body, that this hypocritical approach be brought to an immediate end. Further, it is abundantly clear to me that unless that is done, relations between nations will grow rapidly sour, with immense dangers to all, at a time when all those who want peace and stability should be working even more closely together.

Mr. President, I repeat that Africa believes that there is a moral duty, devolving upon all people and all nations, to defend and sustain, above all else, the fundamentals of human dignity and human rights—for these are the prerequisites for mankind of any worthwhile evolution and destiny. Those who deny that such a duty exists should at least have the courage to make their viewpoint plain, so we would know where sanity is enshrined and where evil is befriended. By whatever means now, we in Africa are determined to destroy the last vestiges of segregation and discrimination within our continent. This is the same basic aim of the United Nations and unless it is upheld, steadfastly and without modification, the United Nations will become a mockery of the faith, hope and treasure invested in it by mankind.

Mr. President, I shall now make some reference, although very briefly, to a few other issues which reflect upon political events in Africa. In some of these instances, there is a welcome glimpse of progress and promise. Then in respect of all of them, I would make the point that negotiations and ultimate settlement should be left to the leaders and people of Africa. I say this because in the past many problems have been made more complex, or more intractable, by external intervention. This has often been part of the ideological power-game, but even well-meaning interference has often proved clumsy in its impact.

To begin with, I will mention a recent disagreement between the Republic of Nigeria and Cameroon, which might very possibly

have escalated into a serious collision between these two neighbouring states of Africa. Today, happily, the danger has passed; and I am left only with the pleasant duty of commending the two Presidents concerned for their adroit handling of the situation and for agreeing that the border dispute, between their two countries should be solved in a brotherly atmosphere.

Secondly, is the case of the difficulties in Western Sahara which have been persisting for some time, but I am glad now to inform the General Assembly that, during the O.A.U. summit meeting, the way was finally cleared for the holding of a referendum by means of which the people of that territory will determine their own future. An implementation committee was established by the O.A.U. for the task, and I am again glad to report that it held a very successful meeting in Nairobi towards the end of last August. This committee will work alongside the United Nations in ensuring that referendum procedures are so designed and supervised as to encompass, without challenge, the popular will.

Then there is the case of Chad. Here also a number of concrete steps have been taken to re-establish peace and good order. Within this framework, the O.A.U. has declared its support for the Transitional National Union Government, while at the same time reaffirming unqualified opposition to any aggressive intrigue from outside. The Nairobi Summit Meeting also recognized the urgent need of assisting the Government and people of Chad in their programmes of economic reconstruction.

Mr. President, the Horn of Africa is a region in which genuine economic co-operation could hold out immense promise for human development. It is most regrettable therefore that, over some period of time now, this potential has been frustrated by the unceasing encroachment of cold war politics and ideological divisions. More recently, however, there have been some heartening signs of new awareness about the common interests and opportunities which should constructively link the various nations and people in the Horn of Africa.

Against that background, I am saddened that dispute and conflict still persist between Ethiopia and Somalia. The report of the good offices committee, which had been established by the O.A.U.

was received and endorsed by the Nairobi Summit Meeting and all of us now are fervently hoping for an era of peace. This would not be hard to introduce and to sustain, if both sides would formally recognize and apply the fundamental O.A.U. principle in regard to the sovereignty of independent states, respect for boundaries as existing at the time of independence, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Finally under this heading of specific issues relating to Africa, I should incorporate mention of the refugee problem in the continent. This problem was examined, sympathetically, during the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held in Geneva last April. There are now about five million refugees in Africa—driven away from their homelands by fear which has its roots in turmoil or oppression. But mere figures cannot adequately portray all the misery for innocent families, and the colossal wastage of human resources.

This whole crisis, and it can hardly be described as anything less, is the primary responsibility of African governments and peoples themselves. Thus, working in conjunction with United Nations agencies and with non-governmental organizations including the African churches, we have embarked upon many programmes, for immediate aid and relief, in the obvious fields of food, clothing, shelter and medical care, while beginning as well to introduce projects of education and training.

In all this compassionate work, we require and would appreciate additional assistance from the international community. In giving such support, the international community and individual donors should be assured that the O.A.U. and its member countries recognize the urgent need to deal decisively and comprehensively with the ultimate challenge—that of eradicating from the continent the diverse causes of the refugee problem.

Mr. President, before finally leaving the arena of political situations and consequences, I would wish to record some disappointment—which must be shared by all distinguished delegates—in respect of issues which have for too long remained unresolved despite all the anxious efforts and dispassionate recommendations of this global body. I would submit yet again that the

General Assembly might usefully examine the reasons, in certain particular cases, for the ineffectiveness of decisions taken and resolutions passed. It must be regarded as disturbing and a most serious matter whenever member states fail to honour their obligations under the Charter. Difficulties are then compounded whenever member states ignore or contravene provisions and principles of international law. Such considerations, however, are merely two of the components of the total dilemma—which remains that of how to introduce and implement global consensus in a more positive way while somehow keeping intact the vital concept of the sovereignty of nations.

In the Middle East, for example, it is clear that all states, including Israel, have the right to enjoy recognized and secure boundaries, within which they are entitled to defend and sustain their lawful interests and freely to conduct their internal affairs. But equally, the Palestinian people are entitled to speak for themselves, and to pursue their just aspirations within a recognized national homeland. There can never be peace and stability in that area without a national homeland for Palestinian people. If there could only be mutual respect for the basic simplicity of these ideas, then, surely, it would not be beyond the reach of human genius to find some rapid accommodation, under which years of physical attrition and galvanic emotion could give way to a whole new era of creative human enterprise.

Mr. President, I shall give another example, also of primary concern to Africa. This is the question of preserving the entire Indian Ocean area as a zone of peace. This has in fact been stipulated by resolution of the United Nations, for the noble purpose of strengthening foundations of human development over a large and productive segment of the third world. But it seems, in the event, that a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean is already, or potentially, being eroded by military adventuring and ideological rivalry among the big powers. And I wonder, we in the O.A.U. wonder, just what attitudes or measures might be formulated within the General Assembly in response to challenges of this kind, wherein a yearning for peace, as the fulcrum of progress, by so many nations and peoples is threatened by a few nations.

Mr. President, I wish now to turn to some matters bearing upon economic and social development within Africa, and at the outset, I should thank, most genuinely, those nations which have lent support to development projects in Africa for motives which have added a whole new dimension to the concepts and the potentials of a growing global human fraternity. In other instances, of course, seemingly attractive aid programmes have been dangled before Africa, but with a great deal of small print in all the qualifying clauses. There should really be widespread recognition, nowadays, that the hapless and vulnerable period, when colonialism could be practised, has passed into history. Yet still there have been some persistent attempts to chain Africa as the periphery of the so-called donors or benefactors.

The African nations are aware of this danger of neo-colonialism. And as a form of reaction to that wearisome impulse, the O.A.U., as it acquires more sophisticated executive machinery and economic infrastructures, is now determined that Africa itself must play a new and principal part in the planning of development on a continental scale. In this connection and following studies and negotiations throughout the 1970's, a special summit meeting in April of last year gave rise to the Lagos Plan of Action. And this in turn, as the distinguished delegates will recall, became incorporated by the General Assembly into the international strategy for the new development decade.

Perhaps I should say a little more about our fundamental thinking in regard to the economic evolution of Africa. Years ago, when many of the O.A.U. member states were struggling to assert themselves, and to establish themselves after the triumph of political independence, there was assumption in many economic circles that under-development in Africa was inevitable and could only be overcome through stronger bilateral economic links with the former metropolitan powers—primarily through financial aid, technical assistance and foreign investment. Mr. President, we do not believe that under-development is inevitable. Moreover, we know that new strategies of development, based upon collective self-reliance and the immense overall resources of Africa, are needed.

This means, among other things, that many of the old systems and patterns will have to be changed. For example, as we move further into this newly dawning era, there can no longer be an almost total reliance by Africa upon the export of raw materials, coupled with an almost total dependence on external sources for capital goods and manufactured products. To bring about a number of such fundamental changes, we are rapidly engineering far-reaching measures of economic and technical co-operation among ourselves. This strategy of collective self-reliance will result in more effective deployment of resources, the expansion of existing enterprises, the better use of managerial skills, and the full harnessing of the human and material ingredients for rapid and diversified development in general.

Mr. President, I am not suggesting that Africa does not need financial and technical support from outside, or that Africa is going to isolate itself from the rest of the world. But it is clear that past strategies, with their great dependence on foreign aid and export of primary commodities, have failed to produce real development in Africa. For example, the aid given is often more than offset by lower export prices and higher prices of Africa's imports. In addition the dangers of neo-colonialism are visible. It is basically for these reasons that the most effective way in which the international community can help Africa in its development, through collective self-reliance, would be to agree on the early establishment of a more favourable and just international environment—in terms of peace and stability, and in terms of economic justice. This is essentially what the new international economic order is all about. And that new order would be in the best interests of all—the developed and the developing, the rich and the poor, the small and the big ones.

Mr. President, it is within that kind of international environment that such efforts as financial aid and technical assistance make real meaning. It is also within that kind of framework that they will be what aid efforts should be—namely international programmes for international development for all. I am sometimes asked to identify a few of the priority areas within which such international

programmes for genuine co-operative development might make the most profound impact. In response to this, and especially in the short term, there is no difficulty about singling out the precarious food situation. The African states recognize the food crisis facing them, and the fact that their own survival and political independence are at stake. They also recognize the need for comprehensive solutions to the problems, and the vital requirement of collective self-reliance as the foundation of such solutions. The international community can help Africa to overcome this serious crisis through supporting the measures and policies designed by Africa itself. Indeed, considering the huge and untapped natural resources of Africa, including climate, for diversified agricultural development, the aim should be to assist Africa to become a substantial exporter of food to the rest of the world. Africa now exports coffee, tea, cocoa, and a range of horticultural items. There is no reason why the continent should not also become a vast source of meat and grain to the rest of the world. Programmes designed to promote this objective would clearly benefit both industrial and developing countries. They would be truly international programmes for international development.

The other area is manufacturing. In terms of industrialization Africa is the least developed of all regions. Although some of the O.A.U. member states do have an industrial sector that is far from negligible, in its size and diversity, over the African scene as a whole there is boundless scope and need for expansion. Here again, therefore, is an important and worthwhile field of human effort, within which there could be rapid and effective response to international investment. I would like to discern, in practice, firm global support for an industrial development decade throughout Africa, with its provisions and locations and end-products all sensibly mapped out. And the O.A.U. would be greatly heartened if real progress along such lines could be made prior to the Assembly of UNIDO Four in Nairobi in 1983. Here again such a programme would have clear international benefits.

As a third and final answer to the question posed, I would identify, as another urgent necessity, the development of transport services and facilities, and the improvement of all kinds of

communications throughout Africa. This is yet another field in which global and bilateral initiatives would be most welcome. It is easy enough to head towards Africa, or consign goods to Africa, from the world outside. But within the large continent of Africa, the lack of well-maintained internal routes and modern communications has served as a constant frustration. This must be swept aside, so that trade within Africa can be made to flourish, so that areas at present untapped may be developed, and so that what I have described as collective self-reliance can have at its command the nuts-and-bolts, the working parts, enabling it to function. I therefore take this opportunity to call upon the international community to support the programmes already designed within the strategy of the transport and communications decade in Africa.

Mr. President, what may loosely be termed the global or international economy is really structured upon a series of long-standing assumptions and arrangements, which so frequently serve either to overlook or to distort the facts of life. And this is the situation which, in the penultimate portion of my statement, I propose to discuss briefly.

Thinking back for twenty years or more, all of us can remember the so-called "Wind of Change" which, within a concentrated period of history, made a tremendous impact upon the political shape of human values and relationships. Wrapped up in so much transformation, we find the origin of expressions like "developing countries" and "third world", which today have become part of our commonplace vocabulary.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the revolution in political approaches and ideas was in some cases freely manifested, and in other cases hastened or enforced by struggle. But one way or another, everything occurred, and then, fairly rapidly, moved into a phase of easy or even welcome acceptance. Despite many obvious frailties and uncertainties, the global prospect then appeared encouraging and hopeful. The world was moving forward, with new teams of players and what appeared to promise a new set of rules. The only thing lacking, tragically lacking, was the vision

to appreciate that, without an equally dramatic change in economic relationships, the new game must become chaotic because the field of play itself would be progressively destroyed.

There has been no sharing, no spread, no move towards regional balance. As the economic system has evolved since 1960, the majority of developing countries have still been regarded as sources of cheap raw materials and as markets for manufactured products. This has not only perpetuated—indeed worsened—problems that were clearly inherent at the time of independence. It has also made the developing countries increasingly vulnerable to the economic trends and pressures which have come to have serious effects upon advanced and industrial nations.

As years went by, the analysis of global realities became more accurate, more sophisticated, and always more ominous. And on the strength of such analysis, efforts to secure redress became more urgent and persistent. There was much basic wisdom in designs underlying the second development decade, which was launched by the General Assembly in the year 1970. It was hoped that, under this broad heading, world economic relations could be sensibly restructured. But the outcome in practice was negligible. Then came debates and negotiations for a “new international economic order” which I referred to earlier. But endeavours to reach and to activate this hard-headed and practical ideal, endeavours made by the entire international community and by many specialized assemblies, have resulted so far in failure. Consequently, any vivid human prospect continues to be thwarted, at this very hour, by disorder and disparity.

There is sometimes said to be a lack of political will, among the advanced and industrial nations, to support the development of the poor countries. What seem to me even more extraordinary is an evident lack of perception, the blinkers that are worn against the gleam of simple commonsense. No one can really believe that the systems, attitudes and the provisions combined within some new international economic order would represent some plot hatched by the weak to undermine the strong. Such a new order would so obviously be for the benefit of all.

Mr. President, we now occupy a planet on which all nations and human communities are completely inter-dependent. And the whole existing system, apart from being clearly inequitable, is also extremely inefficient in practical terms. How can there be benefit, for the advanced or the developing countries, when there is such high rate of inflation and such vast idle capacity of plant and manpower in the North? How can there be benefit, for the advanced and developed countries, when there are such huge untapped and idle natural and human resources in the South? How can benefit be drawn from wasteful usage of resources?

How can there be benefit when the industrial nations lean toward greater protectionism for themselves while at the same time insisting, often through multilateral organizations like the International Monetary Fund, on greater liberalization of trade on the part of the disadvantaged? How can there be benefit when, through the lack of global economic sense, through the lack of any purposeful co-ordination, major human problems are never realistically observed? How can any country or community benefit when existing economic patterns, in their consequence, make a mockery of all our hopes and prayers for peace?

Following the meeting last month, in Mexico, of the Foreign Ministers of twenty-two states, there will be a summit meeting next month projected as a dialogue between the advanced and the less-developed groupings. The task of this summit, as it has been described, will be to reach some understanding on key negotiation issues, which may then be debated and translated into effective process by the General Assembly. Never will the work of this world forum have enshrined a more critical responsibility.

I would like to conclude this part of my statement on a rather whimsical note, as related to the coming dialogue. For decades, there has been constant affirmation of the fact, which is perfectly true, that the South could never advance and prosper, as we would all like, without the North. But when all considerations and criteria are brought into account, there is another side to this coin as well. The North could not even survive without the South.

Mr. President, I am told there are animals called lemmings, which periodically gather in some great concourse, and hurtle towards mass-destruction by casting themselves from cliffs into the sea. There are moments when I wonder whether the human race is any more intelligent, or can hope for any more exalted outcome.

As I said, we occupy a small and in many ways a fragile planet, with a narrow biosphere made functional by rather delicate balances and cycles, which alone can support human life. And on this planet, we proceed to behave, metaphorically, just like the lemmings. Oxygen is vital to us; yet we constantly deplete the phenomena and the system which govern water-flow, while silting or polluting lakes and rivers.

Soil is vital to us; and yet—each year—huge quantities of topsoil, which cannot be replaced in the foreseeable future, are lost through malpractices giving rise to its erosion. Vegetative cover is vital to us; and yet we destroy this and create the spreading deserts. All the processes of natural growth and decay are vital to us, yet we inhibit these through the liberal usage of toxic chemicals. Wildlife is essential to us, inasmuch as without ecological diversity there can be no full enjoyment of life; yet we set out to destroy or thrust aside all other living creatures.

Mankind has gone on, blindly, decimating and disrupting the natural environment, thereby compounding an overriding human peril which is often obscured beneath the more popular obsession with economic failures and short-comings. So if we are not to be like lemmings, there will have to be a further revolution, in the reach of human intellect and in the sense of values commanded and exerted by the human mind.

Mr. President, leadership today must not be narrow-minded. Domestic success or contentment must henceforth be meaningless, unless this lies within the matrix of universal advancement and contentment. The absolute inter-dependence of all human communities, once deemed impractical or even undesirable, is now a reality which can never be reserved. And so perspective is transformed, and the world as a whole, through its *de facto* local

leadership and through investing the United Nations with more authority and vitality, must move away from little squares and corners onto the sweep of the whole vast human canvas.

There have been some signs—heartening signs—that leaders of the international community have recognized sporadic warning-lights of crisis, embodying such nature and scale as to demand counter-measures having the effective impetus of world administration. This fact broadly underlies recent examination, organized by the United Nations, on environment, food prospects, employment, water resources, the problem of desertification, human settlements and renewable sources of energy. But these approaches have been cautious. Judgments have not been unanimous. Co-ordination has been lacking. Implementation has been most disappointing. And we are running out of time.

All world spokesmen henceforth must be moulded in common awareness that leadership is not only an immense responsibility, but also a new kind of responsibility—not to an electorate or a party machine or an ideological purpose, but to the service of mankind. For on this planet, already brought close to catastrophe by the undisciplined pillage of resources and the futilities of economic injustice, only from this concept of dedication to mankind might there be snatched, before it is too late, some lustre with which human destiny could finally become adorned.

Thank you Mr. President.

orig: Sept. 83.  
cc: (H of S/Ooo - Harrod)

NOTES OF A MEETING HELD ON 24 SEPTEMBER 1981

PRESENT: The Secretary-General  
H.E. Mr. Daniel arap Moi, President of Kenya  
H.E. Dr. R. J. Ouko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kenya  
Two Kenyan Ministers of State  
Mr. R. Ahmed  
Mr. A. Farah

The Secretary-General reviewed briefly the international situation with special emphasis on Namibia, the Western Sahara, Chad and the North-South dialogue.

NAMIBIA

On the question of Namibia, President Moi said that the OAU was against any departure from the provisions of Security Council resolution 435. He felt that the western powers could do much more to bring about a settlement of the problem. He did not accept a linkage between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He felt that once Namibia was independent and South Africa had withdrawn from the territory, a new situation would be created making the continued presence of Cuban troops in Angola unnecessary.

WESTERN SAHARA

On the question of the Western Sahara, President Moi said that Africa was anxious to see justice done. The recent resolution of the OAU Implementation Committee was designed to achieve that end. It would establish an Interim Administration to organize and conduct a referendum by which the people of the territory could freely express their right of self-determination. He asked for copies of the 1974 census records and suggested that copies for the interested parties be channeled through the Chairman of the OAU Implementation Committee. He asked for a total of six copies. President Moi said that he would arrange for the OAU Secretary-General and the Kenyan Permanent Representative to the United Nations to discuss other aspects of the problem with the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General said that preliminary discussions on the Western Sahara resolution had already taken place between representatives of the UN Secretariat and the OAU Secretariat. However, it would be necessary for the General Assembly to give its formal approval to enable him to provide the kind of assistance envisaged in the resolution. Concerning the census records, the Secretary-General said that they were presently with the Legal Office and that copies would be available in the near future. He noted the desire of President Moi that copies for the interested parties be channeled through the OAU Implementation Committee.

CHAD

On the question of Chad, President Moi said he was trying to persuade states not to meddle in Chad's internal affairs. He had not yet succeeded in organizing a pan-African peace-keeping force, and hoped that the UN would be able to assist. Only one African state had responded positively. Algeria was unable to send a contingent although it was prepared to train personnel. Senegal indicated that while it was prepared to help, it had no funds to do so.

President Moi said that he had sent messages to both the Sudan and Libya suggesting that they "cool" matters and that they keep within the OAU resolutions on Chad which were binding on all member states.

HORN OF AFRICA

President Moi said that there had been an improvement in relations between Somalia and Kenya. He had arranged for a Kenyan delegation, headed by the Minister of Information, to visit Somalia.

NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

President Moi said that the economic condition of many African countries was fast deteriorating. The developed countries should be more understanding of their plight, and should do much more than they had in the past to assist in their development, and in redressing some of the basic inequities in the international economic system.

The Secretary-General said that he would attend the forthcoming Cancun Conference. He felt that some positive developments could result from the talks.

*CLD*  
A. A. Farah/ed  
28 September 1981

cc: The Secretary-General's office  
R. Ahmed/A. Rohan

*H of C/Gen - Kenya*

**United Nations**  
**Press Release**

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



Note No. 4251  
23 September 1981

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

PRESIDENT OF KENYA TO VISIT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS TOMORROW

Daniel arap Moi, President of Kenya and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, will visit United Nations Headquarters tomorrow, 24 September.

During his visit, he will confer with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, and Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq), President of the General Assembly. He will also address the General Assembly and the African Group and meet the heads of delegations and Permanent Representatives to the United Nations.

At 10 a.m. tomorrow, the President and his party will arrive at the Secretariat entrance where they will be received by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General, escorted by the Chief of Protocol, will accompany the President and members of his party, by special elevator, to the thirty-eighth floor and proceed to his office, where the two men will confer.

At the end of that meeting, President Moi will then proceed to the office of Mr. Kittani, where the two men will confer.

At 10:25 a.m., President Moi, accompanied by the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, will proceed to the General Assembly hall, where President Moi will address the Assembly.

At 11:45 a.m., the President, escorted by the Chief of Protocol, will proceed to the West Foyer where he will be greeted by the heads of delegations and Permanent Representatives to the United Nations.

At 12:20 p.m. President Moi, escorted by the Chief of Protocol, will proceed to the Economic and Social Council chamber, where he will address the African Group.

At 1:15 p.m., following the address, the President, escorted by the Chief of Protocol, will proceed, by special elevator, to the fourth floor and to the Delegates' Dining Room, where a luncheon will be held in his honour.

Lunch will be served at 1:30 p.m.

(more)

For information media — not an official record

Protocol and Liaison

23 September 1981

PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE DANIEL ARAP MOI, M.P., E.G.H., E.B.S., PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA AND CURRENT CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY, TO THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, ON THURSDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER 1981

---

10:00 a.m. His Excellency the Honourable Daniel arap Moi, M.P. E.G.H., E.B.S., President of the Republic of Kenya, and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, accompanied by the members of his party, will arrive at the Secretariat Entrance where he will be received by the Secretary-General.

Photographers will record the meeting of H.E. the President with the Secretary-General in the Secretariat Lobby.

The Secretary-General, escorted by the Chief of Protocol, will accompany H.E. the President and the members of his party, by special elevator, to the 38th floor and proceed to his office.

Photographers will record the visit.

H.E. the President will confer with the Secretary-General in his office.

At the end of the meeting, H.E. the President, escorted by the Chief of Protocol, will proceed to the office of the President of the General Assembly on the 38th floor.

Photographers will record the visit.

H.E. the President will confer with the President of the General Assembly in his office.

10:25 a.m. H.E. the President, accompanied by the President of The General Assembly and the Secretary-General, and escorted by the Chief of Protocol, will descend by special elevator to the second floor and proceed to room GA-200.

The President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General will take leave of H.E. the President and proceed to their seats at the podium.

H.E. the President will be escorted by the Chief of Protocol to his seat in the General Assembly Hall.

H.E. the President will address the General Assembly.

At the end of his address, H.E. the President, accompanied by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, will proceed to room GA-200. At this point, the President of the General Assembly will take leave of H.E. the President.

The Secretary-General will accompany H.E. the President to the entrance of room GA-200 and take leave of him.

11:45 a.m. H.E. the President, escorted by the Chief of Protocol, will proceed to the West Foyer where he will be greeted by the Heads of Delegations and Permanent Representatives to the United Nations.

12:20 a.m. H.E. the President, escorted by the Chief of Protocol, will proceed to the room where the African group will have gathered to listen to his address.

1:15 Following the address, H.E. the President, escorted by the Chief of Protocol, will proceed, by special elevator, to the fourth floor and the Delegates' Dining Room where the guests invited to the luncheon given in his honour by the Secretary-General will have gathered.

On behalf of the Secretary-General, the Chief of Protocol will introduce to H.E. the President the guests invited to the luncheon.

1:30 Luncheon will be served.

2:50 p.m. Luncheon will be concluded.

H.E. the President, accompanied by the Secretary-General and escorted by the Chief of Protocol, will descend by special elevator to the second floor where he will leave the United Nations Headquarters by the Delegates' Entrance.

ZCZC MQP5781 MAP1417  
SS CABKE  
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 292222Z  
ETATPRIORITE

- PC -

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. DANIEL T. ARAP MOI  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
AND CURRENT CHAIRMAN OF THE OAU  
NAIROBI (KENYA)

EXCELLENCY,

I WISH TO ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR MESSAGE OF 29 AUGUST CONCERNING  
THE MOST SERIOUS SITUATION RESULTING FROM SOUTH AFRICA'S ATTACKS  
ON ANGOLA WHICH HAVE BEEN UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED.

I FULLY SHARE YOUR VIEW AS TO THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.  
AS YOU MAY BE AWARE, UPON LEARNING OF IT, I RETURNED TO NEW YORK  
FORTHWITH TO CONTINUE MY CONSULTATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT AND  
MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. SINCE YESTERDAY EVENING THE  
COUNCIL HAS BEEN MEETING IN FORMAL SESSION AND I HAVE TAKEN  
STEPS TO BRING THE CONTENTS OF YOUR MESSAGE URGENTLY TO ITS  
ATTENTION.

MAY I ASSURE YOU THAT I AM MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE  
THE IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES, SO AS TO  
END THIS GRAVE VIOLATION OF ANGOLAN TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.

ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST  
CONSIDERATION.

KURT WALDHEIM  
UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK

COL 29

=08292245

*Head of State:*  
*Mr. Jajal Kenya*  
*cc: OAU*

29TH AUGUST, 1981

TO USA  
1981  
NEW YORK

NO. 4019

FROM: H.E. DANIEL T. ARAP MOI,  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
AND CURRENT CHAIRMAN OF THE OAU,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA  
-----

TO: DR. KURT WALDHEIM,  
SECRETARY GENERAL,  
UNITED NATIONS,  
NEW YORK  
-----

I HAVE LEARNT FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA IN ADDITION TO INFORMATION BY NEWS AGENCIES AND OTHER REPORTS THAT THE RACIST REGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA HAS LAUNCHED AN UNPROVOKED ATTACK ON THE POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA STOP AS CURRENT CHAIRMAN OF OAU I HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO BRING TO YOUR NOTICE THE GRAVITY OF THIS ACT BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME STOP THE ATTACK IS NOT ONLY A FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF ANGOLA, A MEMBER STATE OF OAU BUT IT ALSO CONSTITUTES A GRAVE THREAT TO PEACE IN THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION AND INDEED THE WHOLE WORLD STOP FOR THIS REASON I MUST REGISTER ON BEHALF OF MY COUNTRY AND ON BEHALF OF OAU, OUR STRONG CONDEMNATION OF THE BARBAROUS ATTACKS BY SOUTH AFRICA ON A SOVEREIGN STATE OF ANGOLA STOP THE SOUTHERN AFRICA RACIST REGIME STANDS CONDEMNED BY ALL OAU MEMBER STATES AND ON MY OWN BEHALF, I WOULD LIKE NOT ONLY TO EXPRESS OUR INDIGNATION AT THOSE ATTACKS BUT ALSO TO APPEAL TO THE UN AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN PARTICULAR TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION AGAINST THE SOUTH AFRICA REGIME SO THAT SUCH ACTIONS ARE NEVER REPEATED AGAIN STOP AS A PRIORITY, THE SOUTH AFRICA REGIME MUST FIRST AND IMMEDIATELY WITHDRAW ITS FORCES FROM ANGOLA AND STOP ANY FURTHER ATTACKS STOP

FOREIGN NAIROBI  
22696 FOREIGNRBA  
234527 KENYA LR  
22696 FOREIGNRB

Reply via RCA: call 212-248-7000

by via RCA: call 212-248-7000

am  
RRM  
Global Telegram  
RRM  
Global Telegram  
RRM  
Glo

Orig: OAD  
cc: H of S/Sec - Kenya  
by: AR/mkp/lcc/mcu/mis  
file: Kenya  
AF  
/ljs

29 August 1981

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the cable sent by the Secretary-General today to His Excellency, Mr. Daniel T. Arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya and current Chairman of the OAU.

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

Rafeuddin Ahmed  
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency  
Mr. Charles Gatere Maina  
Permanent Representative of  
the Republic of Kenya  
to the United Nations  
New York

29 August 1981 V.Dayal/ljs 3853C 5053

OSC/SPA

HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. DANIEL T. ARAP MOI  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
AND CURRENT CHAIRMAN OF THE OAU  
NAIROBI  
KENYA

EXCELLENCY,

I WISH TO ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR MESSAGE OF 29 AUGUST CONCERNING  
THE MOST SERIOUS SITUATION RESULTING FROM SOUTH AFRICA'S ATTACKS  
ON ANGOLA WHICH HAVE BEEN UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED.

I FULLY SHARE YOUR VIEW AS TO THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.  
AS YOU MAY BE AWARE, UPON LEARNING OF IT, I RETURNED TO NEW YORK  
FORTHWITH TO CONTINUE MY CONSULTATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT AND  
MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. SINCE YESTERDAY EVENING THE  
COUNCIL HAS BEEN MEETING IN FORMAL SESSION AND I HAVE TAKEN  
STEPS TO BRING THE CONTENTS OF YOUR MESSAGE URGENTLY TO ITS  
ATTENTION.

MAY I ASSURE YOU THAT I AM MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE  
THE IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES, SO AS TO  
END THIS GRAVE VIOLATION OF ANGOLAN TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.

Mr. Rafeuddin Ahmed  
Chef de Cabinet, EOSC

29 Aug 81

V.Dayal/ljs

3853C

5053

OSG/SPA

/page two

ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST  
CONSIDERATION.

KURT WALDHEIM

UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK

(sent by UNIC London on 12 Aug. 1981)

Trip file  
Kenya

INTERESTING  
A

H of S/Coop - Kenya

U7

Excellency,

Upon the conclusion of my visit to Kenya on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, I should like to express to you, also on behalf of my wife, our sincere gratitude for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to us. I particularly appreciated this opportunity to meet with you again for ~~with a view to~~ <sup>plus</sup> discussions ~~on~~ matters of mutual concern, which I found most rewarding.

As you know, I was deeply gratified by your personal participation in this important United Nations Conference and should like to congratulate you again on your inspiring inaugural address. Your invaluable contribution to the deliberations of the Conference is a further example of your strong and consistent support of the world Organization, for which I am indeed grateful.

May I extend to you my very best wishes for your personal well-being and for the prosperity of the people of Kenya.

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

KURT WALDHEIM  
SECRETARY GENERAL  
UNITED NATIONS  
MIS/et

~~SECRET~~

His Excellency  
Mr. Daniel T. Arap Moi  
President of the Republic of Kenya  
Nairobi

*cc: Mr. of S/Gen-Kenya* *WJZ RA*  
*17/8 AR M*  
MEETING BETWEEN THE HONORABLE DANIEL T. ARAP MOI, PRESIDENT  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ON 11 AUGUST 1981 AT 9 A.M.

PRESENT:

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

THE HONORABLE DANIEL T. ARAP MOI,  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF KENYA

MR. G. MAUNER-MARKHOF  
MR. KATUNGI, CHIEF OF  
PROTOCOL, UNEP

FOREIGN MINISTER R.J. OUKO  
FIVE AIDES

THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED HIS PROFOUND APPRECIATION FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO NAIROBI ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY. HE HIMSELF WAS DEEPLY CONCERNED WITH ENERGY PROBLEMS AND FELT THAT THESE PROBLEMS COULD NOT BE SOLVED IN ISOLATION BUT HAD TO BE SEEN IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WIDER ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES. HE ALSO REFERRED TO THE POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE QUESTION AND THEN TURNED TO THE NAMIBIA PROBLEM WHICH WAS, OF COURSE, IN THE FOREGROUND OF HIS PREOCCUPATION. RECENT STATEMENTS BY SOUTH AFRICAN LEADERS HAD BEEN BOTH EVASIVE AND AGGRESSIVE AND THERE WAS A REAL DANGER THAT THE SITUATION MIGHT LEAD TO OPEN WAR.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AGREED THAT THE SITUATION WAS INDEED DANGEROUS AND EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT EVERYBODY CONCERNED WOULD REALISE THAT A SOLUTION HAD TO COME QUICKLY IN ORDER TO AVOID A MAJOR CATASTROPHE. IN HIS CONTACTS WITH SECRETARY HAIG, HE HAD REPEATEDLY STRESSED THE NEED TO FIRMLY STICK TO RESOLUTION 435. IT WAS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S IMPRESSION THAT THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

IN WASHINGTON STARTED TO REALISE HOW DIFFICULT IT WAS TO DEAL WITH SOUTH AFRICA IN THIS REGARD. THE NEW ADMINISTRATION, CONTRARY TO THEIR INITIAL POSITION NOW ACCEPTED RESOLUTION 435 AS THE BASIS FOR A SOLUTION BUT ATTACHED IMPORTANCE TO ADD SOME GUARANTEES FOR MINORITIES, POSSIBLY IN THE FORM OF THE FRENCH "CHAPEAU" IDEA. THEY ALSO DEMANDED THAT THE CUBAN TROOPS SHOULD DEPART FROM ANGOLA PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAMIBIA PLAN AND HAD NOT ACCEPTED THE ARGUMENT THAT SUCH A WITHDRAWAL WOULD RATHER COME AS A CONSEQUENCE OF A NAMIBIA SOLUTION THAN AS A PRE-CONDITION.

THE PRESIDENT STATED THAT THIS AMERICAN DEMAND WAS INDEED UNREALISTIC AND UNACCEPTABLE.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ASSURED THE PRESIDENT THAT HE REMAINED IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE WESTERN FIVE AND EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT SOME PROGRESS WOULD RESULT FROM THE LATEST UNITED STATES EFFORTS BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF THE SPECIAL SESSION ON NAMIBIA.

THE PRESIDENT STATED THAT IT WAS HIS INTENTION TO CONTACT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WESTERN FIVE BEFORE THE SPECIAL SESSION AND THE OAU INTENDED TO SEND SPECIAL MISSIONS TO THE RESPECTIVE WESTERN CAPITALS.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WELCOMED THESE EFFORTS AND THEN TURNED TO THE PROBLEM OF THE WESTERN SAHARA. ON THIS SUBJECT THE PRESIDENT STATED THAT THE OAU WOULD SUBMIT THE RESULTS OF THEIR HEADS OF STATE MEETING TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR JOINT UN-OAU IMPLEMENTATION. ALGERIA AND MAURITANIA HAD BEEN INVITED TO THESE DELIBERATIONS AS INTERESTED PARTIES. IT WAS INTENDED TO ASK THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO EXERT ITS INFLUENCE ON ALGERIA AND MOROCCO IN ORDER TO FACILITATE AGREEMENT AT THE FORTHCOMING HEAD OF STATE MEETING ON THE SUBJECT. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL MENTIONED THAT HE HAD GIVEN

TO PETER UNO ALL AVAILABLE DOCUMENTATION ON THE SUBJECT INCLUDING THE RESULTS OF THE SPANISH CENSUS.

THE PRESIDENT THEN REFERRED TO THE PROBLEMS WITH REGARD TO THE ORGANISATION OF THE REFERENDUM AND REMARKED THAT PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE WAS THE EXPERT ON THE SITUATION IN THE WESTERN SAHARA.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL BRIEFED THE PRESIDENT ON HIS RECENT CONVERSATIONS WITH THE MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR AND IN PARTICULAR, ON THE MOROCCAN INTERPRETATION OF THE REFERENDUM WHICH, IN THEIR VIEW, SHOULD ONLY BE HELD IN ORDER TO VERIFY THE PREVIOUS REFERENDUM.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL THEN BRIEFLY TOUCHED UPON THE SITUATION IN CHAD. IN THIS CONNEXION, THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT THE PROBLEMS OF FINANCING A PAN-AFRICAN PEACE-KEEPING FORCE AND EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT SOME HELP WOULD BE FORTHCOMING FROM THE UN AND FRANCE IN THIS REGARD. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REPLIED THAT ANY FINANCIAL OR LOGISTIC SUPPORT OF THE UN WOULD HAVE TO BE APPROVED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL. HE THEN EXPRESSED SATISFACTION THAT THERE HAD BEEN CERTAIN SIGNS OF A "RAPPROCHEMENT" BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND SOMALIA. THE PRESIDENT STATED IN THAT REGARD, THAT WHEREAS KENYA HAD ALWAYS MAINTAINED GOOD RELATIONS WITH ETHIOPIA, ITS RELATIONS WITH SOMALIA HAD ALSO IMPROVED RECENTLY.

TURNING TO THE NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL BRIEFED THE PRESIDENT ON THE DISCOURAGING MESSAGE WHICH THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAD JUST RECEIVED FROM SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG, ASKING PRESIDENT VON WECHMAR NOT TO CONTINUE EFFORTS BEFORE THE CANCUN SUMMIT FOR THE LAUNCHING OF THE GLOBAL ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS. THE FOREIGN MINISTER EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT ABOUT THIS ATTITUDE, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE NEW ADMINISTRATION WAS SO NEGATIVE AND HESITANT ABOUT SO MANY OTHER INTERNATIONAL ISSUES.

BEFORE CONCLUDING, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT SOME UNDERSTANDING COULD BE REACHED AT CANCUN IN ORDER TO REVIVE THE DEADLOCK IN THE NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE.

Head of State  
~~cc trip file~~  
cc: Kenya

MJS/os                      cc:VSG  
File:  
XRef/  
b/f : PA/MKP/LCC/GMM/AKU/AF

6 July 1981

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Further to Mr. Ahmed's letter of 2 July to Mr. Shitemi, I take pleasure in enclosing the original copies of the letters addressed by the Secretary-General to His Excellency Mr. Daniel T. arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Mr. Mwai Kibaki, Vice-President, and His Excellency Dr. R. J. Ouko, Minister for Foreign Affairs, for onward transmission.

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

Albert Rohan  
Director

His Excellency  
Mr. Charles Gatere Naina  
Permanent Representative of the  
Republic of Kenya to the  
United Nations  
New York

MJS/ET  
b/f: AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AKU/AF  
File: Trip  
Xref: Kenya

cc: VSG

*Ohuwa*  
*cc of S.K.*

2 July 1981

Dear Mr. Chargé d'Affaires,

I enclose the texts of letters which the Secretary-General has addressed to His Excellency Mr. Daniel T. Arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Mr. Mwai Kibaki, Vice-President, and His Excellency Dr. R. J. Ouko, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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

Rafaeuddin Ahmed  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. Simeon Shitemi  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
Permanent Mission of the Republic  
of Kenya to the United Nations  
New York

Excellency,

I wish to express my deep appreciation for the warm welcome and very kind hospitality extended to me during my visit to Nairobi on the occasion of the eighteenth Summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity. I was most impressed by the excellent arrangements made for the Summit, and was very pleased to have this opportunity to address the Conference and to meet with the many distinguished African leaders participating in its work. Let me again congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the OAU for the coming year and I look forward to working closely with you on matters of concern to both our Organizations.

In particular, I greatly welcomed this occasion to meet with you and to have a most extensive and fruitful exchange of views on the international situation and especially on problems affecting the African continent. I should like to reiterate my sincere gratitude for the valuable and consistent support you personally and your Government are giving to the United Nations, which is indeed a source of encouragement to me in my endeavours in the cause of world peace and international co-operation.

May I extend to you my very best wishes for your personal well-being and for the prosperity of the people of Kenya.

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

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency  
Mr. Daniel T. Arap Moi  
President of the Republic of Kenya  
Nairobi

Excellency,

I should like to express my sincere gratitude for the generous hospitality extended to me during my visit to Kenya on the occasion of the eighteenth OAU Summit meeting. I particularly appreciated the warm welcome I received and the excellent arrangements which were made for me during my stay.

I was very happy that the Conference gave me the opportunity of meeting you personally and highly valued the most constructive and interesting discussions with His Excellency President Moi, with yourself, and with other Government leaders on the international situation and on matters of special concern to your country and to Africa. As you know, I intend to return to Nairobi next month for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and I look forward to meeting with you again on that occasion.

With my best wishes for your personal well-being, please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency  
Mr. Mwai Kibaki  
Vice-President of the Republic  
of Kenya  
Nairobi

Excellency,

I should like to thank you once again for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to me during my visit to Kenya on the occasion of the eighteenth OAU Summit meeting. As you know, I was very pleased to be able to attend this most important Conference and to exchange views with the participants on matters of great concern to Africa and to the international community.

I particularly appreciated this opportunity to meet with His Excellency President Moi, with yourself, and with other Government leaders and indeed valued our rewarding discussions on some of the urgent problems which confront us at this time. May I again congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the OAU and I look forward to our close and constructive co-operation in the months ahead.

With my best wishes for your personal well-being, please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency  
Dr. R. J. Ouko  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Republic of Kenya  
Nairobi

DRAFT CABLE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. MWAI KIBAKI, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF KENYA

---

EXCELLENCY,

I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE GRATITUDE FOR THE  
GENEROUS HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO ME DURING MY VISIT TO  
KENYA ON THE OCCASION OF THE EIGHTEENTH OAU SUMMIT MEETING.  
I PARTICULARLY APPRECIATED THE WARM WELCOME I RECEIVED AND  
THE EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENTS WHICH WERE MADE FOR ME DURING  
MY STAY.

I WAS VERY HAPPY THAT THE CONFERENCE GAVE ME THE  
OPPORTUNITY OF MEETING YOU PERSONALLY AND HIGHLY VALUED THE  
MOST CONSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS WITH HIS  
EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT MOI, WITH YOURSELF, AND WITH OTHER  
GOVERNMENT LEADERS ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND ON  
MATTERS OF SPECIAL CONCERN TO YOUR COUNTRY AND TO AFRICA.  
AS YOU KNOW, I INTEND TO RETURN TO NAIROBI NEXT MONTH FOR  
THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES  
OF ENERGY, AND I LOOK FORWARD TO MEETING WITH YOU AGAIN ON  
THAT OCCASION.

WITH MY BEST WISHES FOR YOUR PERSONAL WELL-BEING,  
PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST  
CONSIDERATION.

KURT WALDHEIM  
SECRETARY-GENERAL  
UNITED NATIONS

Y8F378/6 P3/4

MJS/ET  
30/6/81

DRAFT CABLE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
DR. R. J. OUKO, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

DEAR MR. MINISTER,

I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU ONCE AGAIN FOR THE WARM WELCOME AND GENEROUS HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO ME DURING MY VISIT TO KENYA ON THE OCCASION OF THE EIGHTEENTH OAU SUMMIT MEETING. AS YOU KNOW, I WAS VERY PLEASED TO BE ABLE TO ATTEND THIS MOST IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AND TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH THE PARTICIPANTS ON MATTERS OF GREAT CONCERN TO AFRICA AND TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

I PARTICULARLY APPRECIATED THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT MOI, WITH YOURSELF AND WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT LEADERS AND INDEED VALUED OUR REWARDING DISCUSSIONS ON SOME OF THE URGENT PROBLEMS WHICH CONFRONT US AT THIS TIME. MAY I AGAIN CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR ELECTION AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE OAU AND I LOOK FORWARD TO OUR CLOSE AND CONSTRUCTIVE CO-OPERATION IN THE MONTHS AHEAD.

WITH MY BEST WISHES FOR YOUR PERSONAL WELL-BEING, PLEASE ACCEPT, MR. MINISTER, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

KURT WALDHEIM  
SECRETARY-GENERAL  
UNITED NATIONS

Y2F378/6 P4/4

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES  
**CABLE**

Use of drafter - A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date: 30 June 1981	Drafter - Rédacteur : Stopford/ET	Room - Bureau : 3855	Ext. - Poste : 4429
Subject: EOSG	Attachment - Compte :		File - Dossier :

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION 21 581 01 25 Z		

YZF 378/6		/		4	PAGES
-----------	--	---	--	---	-------

TO: UNATIONS  
GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

MOST IMMEDIATE

\_\_\_\_\_ COTTAFVI FOR ROHAN. FOLLOWING DRAFT CABLES  
FOR PRESIDENT MOI, VICE-PRESIDENT KIBAKI AND FOREIGN MINISTER  
OUKO, WERE PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH MR. FARAH.

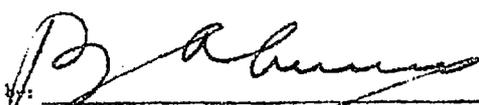
(CABLE EDITOR: PLEASE SEND ATTACHED THREE TEXTS  
BY FACSIMILE)

BEST REGARDS,

AHMED

JUN -1 5 07  
FACSIMILE

Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Révisé par: \_\_\_\_\_  
18 JUN 1 1981

Authorized by:   
Autorisé par: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature  
Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Chef de Cabinet  
Name and title (please type) - Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

NO. 11857/81

Dispatched. 6.7.81.

MJS/LH

29 June 1981

Excellency,

I wish to express my deep appreciation for the warm welcome and very kind hospitality extended to me during my visit to Nairobi on the occasion of the Eighteenth Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity. I was most impressed by the excellent arrangements made for the summit, and was very pleased to have this opportunity to address the conference and to meet with the many distinguished African leaders participating in its work. Let me again congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the OAU for the coming year. I look forward to working closely with you on matters of concern to both our organizations.

In particular, I greatly welcomed this occasion to meet with you and to have a most extensive and fruitful exchange of views on the international situation and especially on problems affecting the African continent. I should like to reiterate my sincere gratitude for the valuable and consistent support you personally and your Government are giving to the United Nations, which is indeed a source of encouragement to me in my endeavours in the cause of world peace and international co-operation.

May I extend to you my very best wishes for your personal well-being and for the prosperity of the people of Kenya.

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

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency  
Mr. Daniel T. arap Moi  
President of the Republic of Kenya  
Nairobi

Dispatched 6/81.

29 June 1981

Excellency,

I should like to express my sincere gratitude for the generous hospitality I received during my visit to Kenya on the occasion of the Eighteenth OAU Summit Meeting. I particularly appreciated the warm welcome you extended to me and the excellent arrangements for my stay in your country.

I was very happy that the conference gave me the opportunity of meeting you again and highly valued the most constructive and interesting discussions with His Excellency President Moi, with yourself, and with other Government leaders on the international situation and on matters of special concern to your country and to Africa. As you know, I intend to return to Nairobi next month for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and I look forward to meeting with you on that occasion.

With my best wishes for your personal well-being, please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency  
Mr. Mwai Kibaki  
Vice-President of the Republic  
of Kenya  
Nairobi

DSSpakhed 6.7.81

MJS/sj

29 June 1981

Dear Mr. Minister,

I should like to thank you once again for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to me during my visit to Kenya on the occasion of the eighteenth OAU Summit Meeting. As you know, I was very pleased to be able to attend this most important conference and to exchange views with the participants on matters of great concern to Africa and to the international community.

I particularly appreciated this opportunity to meet with His Excellency President Moi, with yourself and with other government leaders and indeed valued our rewarding discussions on some of the urgent problems which confront us at this time. May I again congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the OAU and I look forward to our close and constructive co-operation in the months ahead.

With my best wishes for your personal well-being, please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency  
Dr. H.J. Ouko  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Republic of Kenya  
Nairobi



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

29 June 1981

Excellency,

I should like to express my sincere gratitude for the generous hospitality extended to me during my visit to Kenya on the occasion of the Eighteenth OAU Summit Meeting. I particularly appreciated the warm welcome I received <sup>you extended to me</sup> and the excellent arrangements ~~which were made for me during my stay.~~

*from my stay in your country*  
I was very happy that the conference gave me the opportunity of meeting you <sup>personally</sup> and highly valued the most constructive and interesting discussions with His Excellency President Moi, with yourself, and with other Government leaders on the international situation and on matters of special concern to your country and to Africa. As you know, I intend to return to Nairobi next month for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and I look forward to meeting with you again on that occasion.

With my best wishes for your personal well-being, please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency  
Mr. Mwai Kibaki  
Vice-President of the Republic  
of Kenya  
Nairobi

AR/LH

24 June 1981

cc.: Mr. A. Farah

bf.: RA; MP; GMM;

NOTES ON THE MEETING IN THE SUITE OF PRESIDENT DANIEL ARAP MOI OF KENYA  
AT NAIROBI AIRPORT, WEDNESDAY, 24 JUNE 1981, at 9.15 AM

---

PRESENT: The Secretary-General  
Mr. Albert Rohan

President Daniel arap Moi of KENYA  
Vice-President Mwai Kibaki  
Foreign Minister Dr. R. J. Ouko  
A number of aides

The President pointed out that he was taking over the Chairmanship of the OAU at a time when African unity was in great danger. There were many disputes among the members of the Organization and it was most important to solve them in a peaceful way. It was regrettable that some of the conflicts which should be dealt with bilaterally were being brought before the OAU. The President mentioned in this context the recent border incident between Nigeria and Cameroon which prevented President Shagari from coming to Nairobi. With regard to the problem of Chad, the President expressed the view that the search for a solution should not be left to that country's neighbors but would have to involve all members of the OAU. President Qaddafi was not going to attend the summit. His Foreign Minister, however, had given the assurance that Colonel Qaddafi would accept any decision the summit might take with regard to Chad. This conciliatory attitude was probably motivated by Colonel Qaddafi's desire to have the next OAU summit meet in Tripoli. Turning to Namibia, the President underlined the united position of the African States. The policy of the US Administration was a matter of concern to the Africans

and the United States might well have miscalculated the willingness of the South African Government to be more forthcoming in Namibia. It would be very much in the interest of the United States to achieve an early solution of that problem and the matter should not be linked to the question of a Communist presence in Africa. The OAU would welcome another conference on Namibia either in Geneva or in Nairobi.

The Secretary-General informed the President that he had recently discussed the matter with President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig in Washington. He had reiterated his firm view that resolution 435 must be the basis for a solution of the Namibia problem. The Secretary-General then gave an analysis of the developments since the Geneva Conference and the efforts of the new United States administration to define their policy regarding Namibia. One idea which had been discussed recently was to add a "chapeau" to resolution 435 which would contain a number of principles of the charter and would make reference in particular to the right of minorities. The Secretary-General added that he welcomed the African proposal to hold a special session of the General Assembly on Namibia prior to this autumn's regular session.

The Foreign Minister interjected that in the coming weeks a small committee of African Foreign Ministers would visit the five Western countries for discussions of the Namibia problem.

President Moi said that he was encouraged by the attitude of the new French Government which was very much in favour of a speedy solution.

The Secretary-General mentioned in this context that he would pay a visit to Paris next week and would have discussions with President Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Cheysson. Turning to the political situation in general, the Secretary-General referred to the deterioration of East-West relations. During his talks in Washington, President Reagan had assured him that the United States was interested in a dialogue

with the Soviet Government but expected that Moscow would make some gestures first and, in particular, put an end to its expansionist policies. When the Secretary-General had conveyed this message to Chairman Brezhnev, the latter had reacted angrily and had denied any expansionist intentions of his Government. All the Soviet Government wanted was an equilibrium in the world and equality of military forces. He had pointed out that the United States could hit the Soviet Union with their medium range missiles stationed in Europe while the USSR could not reach US territory. As far as the long range missiles were concerned, the USSR had signed SALT. Mr. Brezhnev had repeated that he did not want any superiority over the USA and that he, too, was interested in a dialogue between the two countries. A first step towards such a dialogue could be made when Foreign Ministers Gromyko and Haig would meet in New York during the forthcoming General Assembly.

President Moi emphasized that the tensions between the super powers had their negative consequences on Africa. He expressed the hope that the situation in Poland would not deteriorate and that a Soviet invasion would be avoided. With regard to the Middle East, the President underlined the right of all states to exist. In his view a solution could not be brought about by the United States alone but needs the co-operation of all peace loving countries.

The Secretary-General mentioned the North-South dialogue and expressed his concern at the present stagnation. It was to be hoped that the summit meeting in Cancun in October of this year would lead to the launching of the global round of negotiations.

Before concluding the meeting, the President thanked the Secretary-General and all United Nations agencies for their continuous assistance to the developing countries. The steady increase of the prices of energy had crippled the progress of many African countries and Kenya in particular was grateful for the help it was receiving from the United Nations in the field of agriculture and food production. The problems Africa was facing were extremely serious and the help from



AR informed  
M: AR a.r.  
cc: A. Farah  
13/6  
Gey 23/2

Hof S Kenya

STATE HOUSE

P. O. BOX 40530

NAIROBI, KENYA

11th June, 1981.

Your Excellency,

Further to the telex message sent to you on 5th June, 1981, inviting Your Excellency to attend the 18th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the O.A.U., which my country is honoured to host from 24th to 27th June, in Nairobi, I now have the honour on behalf of the Government, the people of Kenya and on my own behalf to formalise the invitation extended to you.

The role played by Your Organisation in the decolonisation of Africa and its continued support in the field of economic and social development of the Continent is greatly appreciated by all the leaders in Africa. Your personal efforts in the process of eradication of colonialism and your commitment to the respect of human rights have greatly inspired us.

It is our hope, Your Excellency, that you will be able to accept this invitation, so that we can continue to cement the strong bonds that unite the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

As is customary during the Heads of State and Government meetings, the O.A.U. Summit will be honoured by an address from Your Excellency.

Accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(DANIEL T. ARAP MOI)

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

H.E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim,  
Secretary-General,  
U.N., NEW YORK.

AKU/ET

file: IYDP

cc/ Mr. Ripert

Xref:

Ms. Shahani

b/f/ RA/AR/MKP/GMM/AR/MJS

SG

3 April 1981

Dear Mr. President,

I would like to express my sincere appreciation of the statement you recently made at the ceremony in State House which formally launched the International Year of Disabled Persons in your country.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank you for your kind remarks concerning the endeavours of the United Nations on behalf of the disabled and my personal efforts in this connexion. I have taken careful note of your suggestions regarding IYDP and I highly appreciate the personal support that you are giving to the objectives of this "Year".

Your assurance of your Government's continuing strong commitment to the United Nations and the goals toward which it strives is a source of much encouragement and will certainly contribute to our efforts to make this year one of meaning and accomplishment for disabled persons.

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

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency  
Mr. Daniel Arap Moi  
President  
Republic of Kenya  
Nairobi

AKU/et cc: SG  
b/f: RA/AR/MKP/GMM/AR/WJS

3 April 1981

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would appreciate it if you could kindly transmit the enclosed letter to His Excellency Mr. Daniel Arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya.

A copy of this letter is enclosed for your information.

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

Yours sincerely,

Rafeeuddin Ahmed  
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency  
Mr. Charles Gatere Maina  
Permanent Representative of the  
Republic of Kenya to the  
United Nations  
New York

DRAFT CABLE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. DANIEL T. ARAP MOI, PRESIDENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

EXCELLENCY,

I WISH TO EXPRESS MY DEEP APPRECIATION FOR THE WARM WELCOME AND VERY KIND HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO ME DURING MY VISIT TO NAIROBI ON THE OCCASION OF THE EIGHTEENTH SUMMIT MEETING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY. I WAS MOST IMPRESSED BY THE EXCELLENT ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SUMMIT, AND WAS VERY PLEASED TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THE CONFERENCE AND TO MEET WITH THE MANY DISTINGUISHED AFRICAN LEADERS PARTICIPATING IN ITS WORK. LET ME AGAIN CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR ELECTION AS CHAIRMAN OF THE OAU FOR THE COMING YEAR ~~AND~~. I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING CLOSELY WITH YOU ON MATTERS OF CONCERN TO BOTH OUR ORGANIZATIONS.

IN PARTICULAR, I GREATLY WELCOMED THIS OCCASION TO MEET WITH YOU AND TO HAVE A MOST EXTENSIVE AND FRUITFUL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND ESPECIALLY ON PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE AFRICAN CONTINENT. I SHOULD LIKE TO REITERATE MY SINCERE GRATITUDE FOR THE VALUABLE AND CONSISTENT SUPPORT YOU PERSONALLY AND YOUR GOVERNMENT ARE GIVING TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WHICH IS INDEED A SOURCE OF ENCOURAGEMENT TO ME IN MY ENDEAVOURS IN THE CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

MAY I EXTEND TO YOU MY VERY BEST WISHES FOR YOUR PERSONAL WELL-BEING AND FOR THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA.

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

KURT WALDHEIM  
SECRETARY-GENERAL  
UNITED NATIONS

YZF378/6 P2/4

1-4  
AKU  
Please prepare  
a letter from  
the Sec. to  
President  
Moi  
RA  
TH

**INCOMING**

**ACTION**

TO Ahmed

FILE NO.

ACTION COMPLETED

INITIALS

Return to Records Control Room 2074

ZCZC DALO178 NALO354 NBB0055

DD NYK UDP

.NAIROBI (UNDP) 337 010811

MISC 841-04 SECGEN WALDHEIM INFO ADMINISTRATOR UNDP. HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT DANIEL ARAP MOI FORMALLY LAUNCHED INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF DISABLED PERSONS AT CEREMONY IN STATE HOUSE NAIROBI ON 24 MARCH IN PRESENCE OF DEPUTY RESREP METCALF WHO CONVEYED A BRIEF MESSAGE ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS OF HIS EXCELLENCYS SPEECH REFER PARTICULARLY TO THE UNITED NATIONS AAA QUOTE REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED PERSONS CANNOT BE A ONCE AND FOR ALL EXERICISE.

I MUST THEREFORE PPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE TO DECLARE THE 1980 AS AN INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE DISABLED. IN THIS REGARD I SHOULD ALSO URGE FOR THE FORMULATION OF A REHABILITATION PROGRAMME AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL U.N. AGENCY FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME. DURING THIS YEAR MY GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE MEASURE TO PREPARE AN ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE DISABLED. THIS EFFORT WILL LEAD TO A PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR THE FUNDING OF THE PROGRAMME TOWARDS THE END OF THE YEAR. CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS, DONORS AND THE UN AGENCIES WILL BE INVITED TO THE CONFERENCE AND I HOPE THEY WILL RESPOND TO OUR APPEAL FAVOURABLY. UNQUOTE BBB QUOTE IAM HAPPY TO SEE A REPRESENTATIVE OF SECRETARY GENERAL OF U.N. MR. METCALF WHO HAS COME TO DEMONSTRATE U.N.S SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMMES FOR THE DISABLED. IAM ALSO HAPPY TO LEARN FROM THE MINISTER FOR CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES THAT UNDP HAS UNDERTAKEN TO PROVIDE

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROGRAMMES FOR THE DISABLED DURING THE  
NEXT THREE YEARS. PLEASE CONVEY MY THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO THE  
SECRETARY GENERAL FOR THIS  
GESTURE OF GOOD-WILL WHICH WILL GO A LONG WAY IN IMPROVING  
THE LIVES OF OUR DISABLED PERSONS. I WOULD LIKE TO ASSURE THE  
SECRETARY GENERAL THROUGH YOU MR. METCALF THAT MY COUNTRY IS ALWAYS  
READY TO COOPERATE WITH THE U.N. AND ITS AGENCIES IN BRINGING ABOUT  
HUMAN EQUALITY IN ORDER TO ALLEVIATE UNNECESSARY SUFFERING AND  
OPPRESSION. UNQUOTE A FULL TEXT OF THE SPEECH IS BEING FORWARDED  
TO YOU BY POUCH. (KITCHEN UNDEVPRO NAIROBI)

COL 841-04 24

=04011443

=04011448

NNNN

NOV 1964  
UNION

RCA MAR 11 01090  
234527 KENYA UR  
22003 FOREIGNRB

KENYAREP NEW YORK

11TH MARCH 1981

*Lucy*  
*make appointment to see*  
*the acting consul*  
*Yen*

KENYA MISSION TO U. N.  
MAR 11 1981  
NEW YORK

NO. 1272 STOP FOLLOWING FOR OKEYO FROM NDUNG'U STOP IT IS  
PROPOSED THAT H.E. THE PRESIDENT, HON. DANIEL T. ARAP MOI, SHOULD  
MAKE THE INAUGRAL TELEPHONE CALL TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE  
U.N. MR. KURT WALDEHEIM, ON THE 27TH MARCH 1981 AT 5.00 P.M.  
(17.00 HOURS) KENYA TIME, ON THE OCCASSION OF COMMISSIONING OF  
THE SECOND ANTENNA FOR COMMUNICATION WITH THE U.S.A. AND WESTERN  
HEMISPHERE VIA THE ATALANTIC OCEAN SATELLITE STOP GRATEFUL  
CONFIRM WITH MR. KURT WALDEHEIM THAT HE WOULD BE AVAILBLE ON THE  
DATE AND TIME SUGGESTED STOP YOU MAY ALSO WISH TO GIVE US HIS DIRECT  
TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR EASY REACH STOP TREAT THE MATTER AS URGENT ENDS.

FOREIGN NAIROBI

234527 KENYA UR  
22003 FOREIGNRB

*gh*

*Call Mr. Rohan for  
arrangements.*

GlobalTelegram  
RRM  
GlobalTelegram

(H of S/OOO - Kenya)

The Chargé d'affaires of KENYA, Mr. Kasima, called me this morning and informed me that the inaugural ceremony for the second antenna for communication with the USA on Thursday, 26 March had to be advanced to 10.00am local time (2.00am New York time). In view of the early hour in New York, the telephone conversation between President Moi and the Secretary-General can therefore unfortunately not take place.

President Moi instructed the Mission to convey to the Secretary-General his regrets and his gratitude for the Secretary-General's readiness to accept the inaugural call.

  
A. Rohan  
24 March 1981

Francois Guiliani just called to inform the Secretary-General that Mr. Kasina, Chargé d'Affaires of KENYA, told him that due to unforeseen circumstances the President will not be able to make the telephone call as planned. The President, however, expresses his deep appreciation for the SG's willingness to speak to him on this occasion.

LH has informed SG of this mem.

Liesel  
24 March 1981-11.40am

For information. SG.m/d

AR will provide notes.

Sir,

François has spoken with the Kenyan Mission. It is the wish of the President of Kenya that your telephone conversation with him be televised, at 9.00am on Thursday, 26 March

François is working out the technical details, and will make arrangements for the conversation to take place in Studio H.

Mary Ellen

Monday, 23 March

12.30pm

Mr. Kasina, Charge of KENYA, called to request an appointment with the SG.

Mr. Kasina (in the absence of Amb. Maina) would like to ask the SG if he would be available on Friday, 27 March, to talk on the telephone with the President of Kenya to inaugurate a new telephone line.

5 p.m.  
RA said appt. not necessary.  
If SG agrees, then Kasina should discuss arrangements with Mr. Bohan.

421-4740

mary ellen

wednesday, 11 march

10.30a

yes → call Kenya

From AR

~~Friday~~, 27 March, at 9.00am in the Residence  
the SG will receive a phone call from  
the President of KENYA (Daniel Arap Moi)  
to inaugurate a new telephone installation.

Pres. asks if it could now take place  
on Thursday, 26 March, 9<sup>00</sup>am,  
since he has to leave the country  
on Friday.

mem

tuesday, 17 march

to be by us → Kasina ✓ OK

to Kenya - Kasika ←  
↓ put into

Thurs, 26 March Bible

~~Fri 20th~~ ok

~~Wed 25~~ March goo  
Pres. Moi of Kenya  
758-1155 will call

SG at the Residence

(AR has correspondance)

23 March 1981

Note for the Secretary-General -

You have agreed to have a telephone conversation with President Arap Moi of Kenya on 26 March at 9 a.m. New York time to inaugurate the new telephone line by satellite between the United States and Kenya. Since this was agreed, the Mission of Kenya has put to us a new request. They would like to televise you speaking on the telephone for simultaneous retransmission via satellite during the ceremonial opening of the new line.

According to DPI, it will be complicated from the technical point of view to have the call made from the residence. It would mean not only a U.N. television crew in the residence early in the morning, but also a transmission truck outside the residence so that the pictures can be transmitted to the satellite. The second possibility may be that you make your call from the 38th floor. This is apparently technically possible, although risky. There is always a problem with interference from buildings around and there can be problems with picture and sound. The easiest way to handle the matter would be for you to take the call in Studio H, where obviously the technical facilities are best. In all cases, you will probably have to have a listening device in your ear as well as the telephone to make sure that you can hear President Arap Moi.

DPI recommends the third alternative. Retransmission via satellite would cost about \$12,000 if the call is made from the residence and about \$6,000 if it is from Studio H. In either case, the mission of Kenya is prepared to assume the costs. They are very anxious to know whether their new proposal is agreeable to you so that the necessary <sup>arrangements</sup> can be made.

  
A. Rohan/JH  
23 March 1981

20 March 1981

The Secretary-General

Sir,

You have agreed to have a telephone conversation with President Arap Moi of Kenya on 26 March at 9 a.m. New York time to inaugurate the new telephone line by satellite between the United States and Kenya. Since this was agreed, the Mission of Kenya has put to us a new request. They would like to televise you speaking on the telephone for simultaneous retransmission via satellite during the ceremonial opening of the new line.

This is fairly complicated from the technical point of view if the call is made from the residence as at present scheduled. It would mean not only a U.N. television crew in the residence early in the morning, but also a transmission truck outside the residence so that the pictures can be transmitted to the satellite. The second possibility is that you make your call from the 38th floor. This is apparently technically possible, although risky. There is always a problem with interference from buildings around and there can be problems with picture and sound. The easiest way to handle the matter would be for you to take the call in Studio H, where obviously the technical facilities are best. In all cases you will probably have to have a listening device in your ear as well as the telephone to make sure that you can hear President Arap Moi.

It is the third alternative that I would recommend. We would need an answer from you by Monday, although I have already instructed the technical services to make tentative arrangements.

I understand that Kenya is willing to assume the costs, which would be considerable, but this is being checked at present by Mr. Pedanou.

François Giuliani

discuss with F.G.

file

24.3

yes  
ok

→ FG

20.3

NNNN

ZCZC DAL 1995

UN5819 VIA RCA

UNITED NATIONS

NYC 10017

UWS 7869 BDA912 EHC321 TX411

URUS CY KENI 092

NAIROBI 92/91 10 2203 KENYA GOVT P1/50

ETAT

SECRETARY GENERAL

UNITED NATIONS TRY UNATIONS

NEWYORK

<b>INCOMING</b>
<b>INFO COPY</b>
FILE NO. ACTION TO <u>BUFFUM</u>

( COPY OF THE FOLLOWING APPEAL )

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
PRETORIA

I APPEAL TO YOU IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY TO SPARE THE LIFE OF  
JAMES MANGE WHO HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO DIE. IN MAKING THIS  
APPEAL I AM MOTIVATED ONLY BY THE LOVE AND RESPECT I HAVE  
FOR HUMAN LIFE, WHICH WE ALL REGARD AS PRECIOUS.

I HOPE THAT YOU WILL RESPOND POSITIVELY TO THIS APPEAL,  
AND TO INVOKE YOUR POWERS OF MERCY TO SAVE MANGE.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

ETAT

*Ref 5 - Kenya*

MC/jb - cc: ✓SG  
bf: AR/FMG/JPB/MKP/IL  
File: Congratulations  
XRef: Kenya

11 October 1978

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I am enclosing, for your information, a copy of a cable which the Secretary-General has sent to His Excellency Mr. Daniel Arap Moi, President of Kenya, on the occasion of his nomination as President.

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

Rafecuddin Ahmed  
Executive Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

His Excellency  
Mr. Charles Gatere Maina  
Permanent Representative of the  
Republic of Kenya to the  
United Nations  
New York

10.10.78

M. Caspari/jb

EOSG

MC/jb

3802-D

cc: SG cc: Mission  
bf: RA/AR/FMG/JPD/MOP  
File: Congratulations  
XRef: Kenya

HIS EXCELLENCY  
DANIEL ARAP MOI  
PRESIDENT OF KENYA  
NAIROBI (KENYA)

ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR NOMINATION AS PRESIDENT OF KENYA  
I WISH TO EXTEND TO YOU MY WARMEST AND MOST SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS  
YOUR COUNTRY, SINCE ITS EARLIEST DAYS, HAS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT  
ROLE IN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION, ACTIVELY WORKING TO FURTHER ITS  
GOALS AND AS THE HOST OF IMPORTANT BODIES OF THE UN. I HAVE EVER  
CONFIDENCE THAT THIS EXCELLENT SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION WHICH HAS  
ALWAYS PREVAILED WITH YOU PERSONALLY AND WITH YOUR COUNTRY WILL  
CONTINUE AND WILL BE FURTHER ENHANCED IN THE FUTURE.  
MAY I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO CONVEY TO YOU MY BEST WISHES  
AS YOU ASSUME YOUR MOST IMPORTANT NEW RESPONSIBILITIES.  
WITH WARM REGARDS AND HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

HUNT WALLENSTEIN  
SECRETARY-GENERAL  
UNITED NATIONS

R. Ahmed, Exec. Asst. to SG

MC/jb - cc: SG  
bf: KX/AR/FIN G/JPB/MCF/LL

10.10.78 H.Caspari/jb 3802-D 5037

EOSS

UNITERRA

NAIROBI (KENYA)

FOR TOLEA PERSONAL INFO ONLY. FOLLOWING CABLE WAS SENT TODAY  
TO HIS EXCELLENCY DANIEL ARAP MOI, PRESIDENT OF KENYA:

QUOTE.....UNQUOTE.

REGARDS AHMED

---

Cable Editor: Text attached  
hereto.

---

R. Ahmed, Exec. Asst. to SG

To : SG  
From : FG

NNNN

CCA995 EPA858

1557

EPA858

UU YDR VRK

1646 : NIGHTLEAD MOI :

BY PETER SHARROCK

NAIROBI, OCT 10, REUTER -- DANIEL ARAP MOI, FORMER SCHOOL MASTER AND SON OF A HERDSMAN, WAS FORMALLY DECLARED PRESIDENT OF KENYA TODAY IN SUCCESSION TO THE LATE JOMO KENYATTA.

HE WAS DECLARED CHIEF OF STATE WITHOUT A VOTE AS THE SOLE CANDIDATE OF THE ONLY POLITICAL PARTY, THE KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (KANU), AND WILL BE SWORN IN ON SATURDAY TO BECOME THE REPUBLIC'S SECOND PRESIDENT SINCE INDEPENDENCE IN 1963.

CABINET MINISTERS, POLITICIANS AND A BIG CROWD SANG +MOI BUILDS THE NATION+ AS THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE.

MR MOI, 54, WHO SERVED FOR 11 YEARS AS VICE-PRESIDENT TO KENYATTA, PROMISED TO +DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ENSURE THAT EVERYBODY, SMALL AND BIG, WILL ENJOY HAPPINESS.+ HE HAD BEEN ACTING PRESIDENT SINCE KENYATTA DIED ON AUGUST 22.

WITH THE SWERRING-IN OF THE PRESIDENT, THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MR MOI'S FIRST CABINET SCHEDULED FOR SATURDAY, THERE WAS INTENSE LOBBYING TODAY FOR TOP POSTS IN THE RULING PARTY HIERARCHY. NATIONAL OFFICIALS ARE TO BE ELECTED AT A PARTY CONFERENCE ON OCTOBER 28.

~~MOI~~ PDS/DN/NEW

NEW YORK  
TELEPHONE: 421-4740

TELEGRAMS: KENYAREP  
KMUN/EST/ADM/38A/83

REF. No. ....



PERMANENT MISSION OF KENYA  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, ROOM 486  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

*w/par. Condolences Rec'd 5-x-  
or RUGS 5-10*

October 2, 1978

*S.G.  
AP  
5/10*

Excellency:

I am directed to acknowledge with many thanks and appreciation your cable of condolences addressed to H.E. President Daniel arap Moi on the death of our beloved President, H.E. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, the first President of the Republic of Kenya.

The bereaved family of the late President, the Government and the people of Kenya thank you for sharing with us the sorrows of this occasion.

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

  
Charles G. Maina  
Ambassador, E. & P.  
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

H.E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017

Message of Condolence by Bernardo Zuleta in the Plenary of the LOS Conference

Wednesday, 23rd August 11.00 a.m.

at the occasion of the death of Jomo Kenyatta

---

I wish, Mr. President, on behalf of the Secretary-General to convey my most sincere condolences to the Government and people of Kenya and to our dear friends, the members of the Delegation of that country, and, in particular, to the distinguished Chairman of the First Negotiating Group, Under-Secretary Francis Xavier Njenga.

Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, first President of the Republic of Kenya, *will be remembered as one of Africa's great* is without any doubt one of the great

liberation heroes ~~of this century~~ and his death *will be widely mourned* closes a chapter in the

*throughout* ~~history~~ of the ~~African~~ continent. The sufferings he had to endure

in the pursuit of freedom and independence and the personal imprint he left on the establishment of a new independent State already belong to the common historical heritage of mankind.

Many of those present here must still recall the message that he sent to the Group of 77 when his Government had taken the happy initiative of hosting a meeting whose objective was to prepare for the work of the second session of this Conference that was to be held in Caracas. His words revealed a profound interest in our common endeavours, a clear understanding of our problems and his devotion to the cause of a new legal order in ocean space.

May his memory serve as our inspiration.

MENSAJE DE CONDOLENCIA DEL DR. BERNARDO ZULETA CON  
MOTIVO DEL FALLECIMIENTO DEL PRESIDENTE DE KENIA,  
MZEE JOMO KENYATTA

---

Quiero, Señor Presidente, en nombre del Secretario General expresar la más sincera condolencia al Gobierno y Pueblo de Kenia y a nuestros queridos amigos Miembros de la delegación de ese país y en especial al distinguido Presidente del Grupo de Negociación 1, el Subsecretario Francisco Javier Njenga. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, primer Presidente de la República de Kenia, es sin duda uno de los grandes héroes de la liberación en este siglo y su muerte cierra un capítulo en la historia del Continente africano. Los sufrimientos que tuvo que padecer por la causa de la libertad y de la independencia y la huella personal que dejó en la formación de un nuevo Estado libre pertenecen ya al patrimonio histórico común.

Muchos de los aquí presentes deben recordar todavía el mensaje que dirigió al Grupo de los 77 cuando su Gobierno tuvo la feliz idea de invitar una reunión cuyo objetivo era preparar el trabajo del Segundo período de sesiones de esta Conferencia que había de celebrarse en Caracas. Sus palabras revelaban un vivo interés en nuestro esfuerzo común, un claro entendimiento de nuestros problemas y su devoción por la causa de un orden jurídico en el espacio oceánico.

Que su memoria nos sirva como inspiración.

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. R. Ahmed *[Signature]*  
 FROM: B. Zuleta *[Signature]*

Room No. - No de bureau | Extension - Poste | Date  
 | | | 22.8.1978

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

Copy sent to  
 F. Giuliani at  
 12.30 pm 23/8/78.  
 (Memor MFL - Press release  
 released - for your files if  
 you want it). 3

22-8

~~9/11/88~~  
Called to MA AHMED -  
ASK READ TO HIM 075567

H. of S

(see also  
"condolences"  
1978

International  
Section

NNNN

ZCZC DBL1581 NCL5427 NBB1579

SS NYK

.NAIROBI (UNEP) 97 221130

ETATPRIORITE

UNATIONS

NEW YORK

EPWY 1396 M O S T I M M E D I A T E SECRETARY-GENERAL KURT WALDHEIM  
FROM TOLBA. IT IS WITH GREAT SADNESS THAT I CONVEY TO YOU THE SAD  
NEWS OF THE UNTIMELY PASSING AWAY THIS MORNING OF HIS EXCELLENCY  
MZEE JOMO KENYATTA PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA. PLEASE REST  
ASSURED THAT I SHALL DO ALL I CAN ON YOUR BEHALF TO BE WITH THE  
PEOPLE OF KENYA TO EXPRESS OUR FEELINGS OF SADNESS AND SYMPATHY  
AS UNITED NATIONS AS A WHOLE AT THIS EXTREMELY SORROWFUL OCCASION  
OF THE DEATH OF THE GREAT FOUNDER AND LEADER OF THE NATION.

COL 1396.

=08221149

=08221150

NNNN

**INCOMING**

---

**ACTION**

---

FILE

ACTION COMPLETED

INITIALS.....

Return to Base Control Room 2074

TG/mh  
cc: EM/  
bef. filing IK/GH/AP

30 April 1974

Dear Mr. Englund,

The Secretary-General would appreciate if you could kindly forward the enclosed letter to H.E. The Honorable Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya.

Yours sincerely

Georg Hennig  
Deputy Executive Assistant

Mr. Karl Englund  
Resident Representative  
of the United Nations  
Development Programme  
in Kenya

AAF/jh

bf. filing.:IK/GH/AP/T

cc.: Mr. Farah  
EM

26 April 1974

Dear Mr. President,

It afforded me great pleasure to receive from your Minister for Foreign Affairs - the Honorable Njorge Mungai - your good wishes and to learn from him that you are in good health.

As you can imagine, the Special Session of the General Assembly has been a crucial testing period for the United Nations. With so many countries facing insuperable difficulties as a result of the international economic situation, the Organization has found itself the principal channel through which nations of varying economic backgrounds hope to be able to resolve their problems.

The debate has been of remarkable scope and depth and many interesting proposals have emerged. In this regard, I must say how highly impressed I was by the clear and comprehensive manner in which the Honorable Mungai presented to the General Assembly the problems of the developing world, and for the practical proposals he made for solving them. I have had an opportunity of discussing these proposals further with him and I feel sure that they will have an influence on some of the final recommendations of the Session.

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

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency  
The Honorable Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, C.G.H., M.P.  
President of the Republic of Kenya

Nairobi

Note for the File

on a Meeting in the Secretary-General's office on Thursday,  
21 March 1974.

Present:                   The Secretary-General  
                              Sir John Rennie (UNRWA)

Sir John Rennie raised <sup>i.e.</sup> the two following questions:

1. He had been asked by the Working Group to request the Secretary-General to approach OPEC for contributions to UNWRA. The Secretary-General promised Sir John to do so when he would meet with OPEC representatives, who will meet in New York on the occasion of the Special Session of the General Assembly.

2. Sir John further requested the Secretary-General to try to integrate the salaries of the international staff of UNWRA into the regular budget. The amount would not be that significant since there are few international staff members. On the other hand, the fact that their salaries were paid from voluntary contributions had been raised on many instances. He had also discussed the matter with Mr. Davidson. The Secretary-General assured Sir John that he would study the question with Mr. Davidson, but also drew his attention to the newly instituted bi-annual budget cycle.



cc.: Mr. Davidson  
      Mr. Van Wijk, UNRWA

cc: Secretary-General ✓  
Mr. Guyer  
Mr. Urquhart  
Mr. Prohaska

18 March 1974

Dear Mr. President,

I felt it would be appropriate for me to address this letter to you personally about the contingent provided by Kenya for the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. I was most grateful to you and to the Government of Kenya for the positive response to my request for a Kenyan contingent for UNEF. I understand that preparations to dispatch the contingent have reached an advanced stage and that the appropriate airlift is available.

The problem at the present time is the question of payment of reimbursement to the Government of Kenya. While I fully understand the Government's position on this, the terms of reimbursement proposed as a condition for the departure of the Kenyan contingent are not compatible with the existing rules under which we have to operate at the United Nations in reimbursing Governments for extra and extraordinary expenses for their contingents in peace-keeping operations. These rules are formulated in the light of the budgetary authorisations made by the General Assembly.

When your Foreign Minister visited me earlier this year we discussed these problems at some length. At that time it was explained that in previous peace-keeping operations there had been cases of reimbursement for the replacement of units at home, but that such reimbursements

...

His Excellency  
The Honourable Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, C.G.H., M.P.  
President of the Republic of Kenya  
Nairobi, Kenya

had been made, according to existing procedures, at a much later stage in the peace-keeping operation and had covered only the cost of pay and the depreciation of equipment in the United Nations area of operations. If we were to change these procedures it would be entirely impossible for the United Nations to stay within the budgetary limits laid down by the General Assembly.

I should like to tell you personally, Mr. President, how sorry I am that this situation has arisen and of my desire to do anything within my authority to find a solution to it. The willingness of Kenya to provide a contingent for UNEF is greatly valued here at the United Nations, and I have no doubt that the contingent would conduct itself admirably in carrying out its duties in the Middle East.

I am anxious to avoid any course of action which may cause financial difficulties for the Government of Kenya. I would therefore like to say in all frankness, Mr. President, that I would fully understand if, in the present circumstances, the Government of Kenya felt that it could not dispatch its contingent for UNEF at this time. I believe that, although this would be much regretted, the international community also would perfectly understand. Naturally, I hope very much that we can avoid such a result and that agreement can finally be reached so that the Kenyan contingent can arrive in the area of operations.

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

Kurt Waldheim

cc: Mrs. Mira  
OUSGSPA  
Registry

7 November 1973

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

..... Pursuant to our recent conversation on the possibility  
of Kenya's contributing a contingent to UNEF, I am transmitting  
herewith a personal message to President Kenyatta on this  
subject with the request that it be forwarded to him as soon  
as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency  
Mr. Joseph Odera-Jowi  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative of the  
Republic of Kenya to the United Nations  
866 United Nations Plaza, Room 486  
New York, N.Y. 10017

GLS/pmw cc: Mrs. Mira  
OUSGSPA  
Registry

7 November 1973

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honour to address myself personally to your Excellency with reference to the establishment of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East pursuant to Security Council Resolution 340 (1973). Ambassador Odera-Jowi has no doubt reported to you that the Council has asked me to hold consultations with various countries in order to constitute that Force. It has in particular expressed the view that contingents from at least three States from the African regional group should be included in the Force.

On the basis of these consultations, which showed a wide measure of agreement among members of the Security Council that Kenya would be a most suitable country for this purpose, I now wish to request your Government formally to provide a contingent for service with the United Nations Emergency Force.

I have informed Ambassador Odera-Jowi that a contingent in the range of 400 to 600 men would be a valuable addition to the Force and would enhance its international character. I hope your Government will be able to respond favourably to this request, in which case the Secretariat is prepared to enter into urgent consultations with the Permanent Mission of Kenya with a view to making detailed arrangements for the despatch of the Kenyan contingent to the mission area.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency Mr. Jomo Kenyatta  
President of the Republic of Kenya  
Nairobi

cc: Permanent Representative of Kenya

Mr. Narasimhan  
Mr. Muller  
Mrs. Mira

9 February 1972 RM/fp

Dear Mr. President,

Now that I have returned to New York after the conclusion of my trip to Africa, I wish to tell you how happy I was to meet you again, to exchange views with you and to visit your beautiful country.

I will never forget the warmth with which I was received by yourself, by members of your Government and by the people of Kenya. My gratitude goes also to you for everything you did to make the session of the United Nations Committee for Natural Resources a success and a memorable experience for all those who attended it.

Most of all, may I say how glad I was that so soon after my appointment as Secretary-General, I had the benefit of meeting with you and hearing your views on a number of important international and African issues. Your thoughts left a deep imprint on me. I will not fail to do everything in my power to help alleviate the plight of Southern Africa and to further a better understanding and acceptance of an enlightened course of change in the direction indicated by you. The Security Council's decision on Namibia can be a breakthrough in this respect. I will do my best to build positively and actively on it.

Mr. President, I also thank you most warmly for the magnificent elephant-skin desk set and statue which you so kindly offered me. They will remain for me dear mementos of your kindness and of my visit to your country.

Please accept, Mr. President, my very best wishes to you and to your people as well as the assurances of my most sincere gratitude and highest esteem.

Yours sincerely,

His Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta  
President of Kenya  
Nairobi  
Kenya

Kurt Waldheim

236114/036

ETAIPRIORITE

HIS EXCELLENCY MZEE JOMO KENYATTA  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
NAIROBI (KENYA)=

MR PRESIDENT, I HAVE ALREADY REPLIED TO YOUR KIND MESSAGE OF  
23 DECEMBER SENT THROUGH YOUR PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE ON  
OCCASION OF MY APPOINTMENT AS SECRETARY GENERAL OF UNITED NATIONS.

I WAS DEEPLY TOUCHED BY YOUR KIND =

P2=

WORDS AND GOOD WISHES AND ALSO BY YOUR FRIENDLY SENTIMENTS.

I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING YOU IN NAIROBI NEXT MONDAY.

HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

KURT WALDHEIM

SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS +

COL 23 MM PNTN CNTD.