

SPdeC

DELHI (INDIA) FOR NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT

3-9 MAR 1983

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

SC (2 item) pp

JAN 28 2013

UNARCHIVES

SERIES S-1022

BOX 61

FILE 7

ACC. 94/52

FP/sm

cc: SG

File: GP Disarmament

XRef: ~~India~~ *Trip 9 India follow up (1183)*

b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/JPK/IM

3 July 1984

Dear Radhika, •

On behalf and in the absence of the Secretary-General who is on a mission abroad, I wish to acknowledge with thanks your letter of 18 June.

The Secretary-General receives many letters, cards and petitions from young people throughout the world who, like you, are deeply concerned about the present international situation. He indeed appreciates learning of these concerns and believes that an informed and educated young generation can better contribute to the achievement of international peace and security.

You may be assured, Radhika, that the Secretary-General himself is totally committed to the cause of world peace, which he is determined to promote by all the means at his disposal. Be certain that, in the course of his numerous discussions with the leaders and representatives of Member States, he never fails to voice the hope of the young people that they may live in peace and harmony and their right to do so. After all, it is for the future generations that we, at the United Nations, are trying to build a better world.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Florence Pomés  
Second Officer

Ms. N. Radhija  
D/O Dr. G. Natarajan  
44, Nadu Street  
Mylaporb  
Madras 600004

14-12  
JPK/ET CC: SG  
b/f: VD/EO/AS/LB/CHAO/GP/FP/TA  
File: ~~Thanks/gifts~~ ~~Tnp~~ ~~India~~  
Xref: India  
follow up  
(Mar. 83)

13 December 1983

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to thank you for your letter of 9 December enclosing an album of photographs taken at a dinner hosted in his honour by Shri S.L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu, India, on 5 March 1983.during his visit to Madras.

The Secretary-General would appreciate it if you could kindly convey to the Governor his sincere appreciation of this thoughtful memento of a very enjoyable occasion.

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

Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency  
Mr. Natarajan Krishnan  
Permanent Representative of India  
to the United Nations  
New York



RECEIVED  
DEC 12 1983

PM  
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
750 THIRD AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

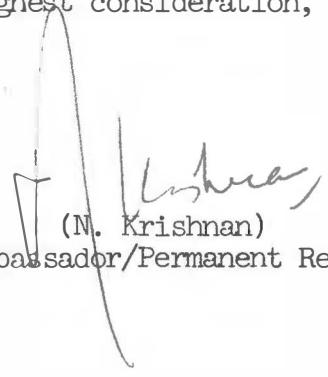
No.NY/PM/121/1/82

December 9, 1983

Excellency,

I have the honour to forward herewith an Album of photographs taken at the dinner hosted in your honour by Shri S.L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu, India, on 5 March, 1983, during your visit to Madras.

With the assurances of my highest consideration,

  
(N. Krishnan)  
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

H.E. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar,  
Secretary-General,  
United Nations,  
New York, N.Y. 10017



FP/awv

cc: SG

File: GP "R"

XRef: Trip India

b/f/ VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/MJS/MIP

2 August 1983

Dear Radhika,

I want to thank you for your kind letter of 19 June 1983.

It was very thoughtful of you to enclose the photographs which was taken of us during my visit to Madras for which I hold the fondest memory. You may be sure that I shall keep it as a nice memento of my stay in India.

From your letter, I can see that you are involved in many extra-curricular activities and I wish to commend you for such talent and enthusiasm. Please, keep up the good work and I am sure you will some day be able to come to New York and visit the United Nations.

In the meantime, accept my warmest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Miss N. Radhika  
Mylapore - Madras  
India

MIP/VD/lc/ca

cc: SG

VD Chron

b/f: ~~EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GR/PP/MJS~~

File: Trip India

Xref: UNICEF

25 May 1983

Dear Mr. Ahimaz,

The Secretary-General has asked me to thank you and the staff of UNICEF for the album of photographs taken on the occasion of his recent visit to Madras.

He greatly appreciated the opportunity of meeting you and getting acquainted with members of the United Nations family in South India. You may be sure that he will keep the album you sent him as a treasured souvenir of the occasion.

With kind regards,

Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. David Ahimaz  
Programme Officer  
United Nations Children's Fund  
Legislators' Hostel Annexe  
Government House Estate  
Mount Road  
Madras 600 002  
India



UNICEF  
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

TELEPHONE : 845236 & 845748

SOUTH INDIA OFFICE :  
LEGISLATORS' HOSTEL ANNEXE  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE ESTATE  
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS-600 002

CABLE ADDRESS : UNICEF MADRAS

RECEIVED

MAY 20 1983

KAR:GEN:

26 April 1983

Dear Mr. Secretary General,

We the staff of UNICEF, Madras, South India consider it a privilege to have had you with us during your recent visit to India.

2. As a token of our great regards for you and Mrs. de Cuellar we wish to present you with the album of photographs taken on the occasion of your visit.

3. On behalf of my staff I wish to convey our best wishes to Mrs. de Cuellar and yourself.

With best regards,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

David Ahimaz  
Programme Officer  
in South India

Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar  
Secretary General to the United Nations  
United Nations  
U.N. Plaza, New York  
New York 100017  
U.S.A.

VD/CM

cc:

SG

VD Chron

b/f:

EO/AS/CHAO/ID/OP/FP/MJS/JP

File:

Trip India Mar 83

Xref:

Non aligned

5 July 1983

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

In the absence of the Secretary-General and on his behalf, I wish to thank you for your letter of 29 June 1983 with which you enclosed a photograph of the dignitaries who assembled in New Delhi for the inaugural session of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State/Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

I am sure the Secretary-General will be most happy to see this souvenir of his visit to the Conference and would wish me to thank you most warmly for sending it to him, together with the set of autographs that you enclosed with your letter.

I remain, Mr. Ambassador,

Yours sincerely,

Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency  
Mr. Natarajan Krishnan  
Permanent Representative of  
India to the United Nations  
New York



RECEIVED  
JUN 30 1983

*Handwritten:* Habit (Gold) 1 piece (AS seen)  
see; need to acknowledge ✓  
*Signature*

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
750 THIRD AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

No. NY/PM/128/14/82

June 29, 1983

Dear Mr. Secretary General,

I take great pleasure in forwarding herewith a copy of a group photograph of assembled dignitaries taken during the inaugural session of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State/Government of Non-aligned Countries, held in New Delhi in March this year. A set of autographs is also enclosed. I hope that you will find this photograph a happy souvenir of your visit to India and a useful addition to your album.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Signature*  
(N. Krishnan)

H.E. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar  
Secretary-General,  
United Nations,  
New York, N.Y. 10017

MIP/lc

cc: SG

b/f: NO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/FP/MJS

File: Trip India

Xref: Article received

Rotary Club

14 June 1983

Dear Mr. Rathod,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to thank you for your letter of 6 April just received.

The Secretary-General has asked me to convey to you and to Rtn. Christopher his warm appreciation for the album of excellent photographs taken during his visit to the temple in Madurai. You may be sure that the Secretary-General will keep this album as a memento of that most inspiring occasion.

With kind regards,

EO

Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

Rtn. R.R. Rathod  
President  
Rotary Club of  
Madurai Mid-Town  
Madurai  
Milan  
12-13, Amman Sannathi  
Madurai - 625 001  
India

Service above Self

RECEIVED

JUN 6 1983

He Profits most who serves Best

President:

**Rtn. R. R. Rathod**

Milan

12-13, Amman Sannathi

Madurai-625 001.

Phone : Off. 31365



Secretary :

**Rtn. P. Gopinath**

Lakshmi Sundaram Agencies

93, East Avani Moola St.,

Madurai-625 001.

Phone : Off. 34729 Resi. 23600

## ROTARY CLUB OF MADURAI MID-TOWN

District : 321 Tamil Nadu India  
Meets on every Thursday at 5-30 p. m.  
Pandyan Hotel, Madurai-625 002.

Treasurer:

**Rtn. Hajee Moosa Omar**

Phone : 32118

Club Service Director :

**Rtn. S. A. Mohamed Rafiq**

Phone : 32804

Vocational Service Director:

**Rtn. A. Yegya Narayanan**

Phone : 30567

Community Service Director:

**Rtn. Dr. A J. Thirithuvathas**

Phone : 31420

International Service Director:

**Rtn. J. Thiagarajan**

Phone : 23133

6th April 1983.

**Mr. Jaview Perez de Cueller,  
Secretary General,  
United Nations Head Quarter,  
U.S.A.**

Respected Sir,

It was our good fortune to welcome you, during your visit to this temple city of Madurai. We were singularly fortunate in getting few line from you on World Peace. We replayed that tape for our members benefit, when we observed International Evening on 31st March 1983.

One of our member, Rtn. Christopher, is an outstanding Photographer. He covered your stay here, and has prepared an album. I do hope it will remind you about our land and its people, when you go through it.

International Service is one of the avenue of service of Rotary, and I have a great pleasure in sending this memento to the First Citizen of World, who have dedicated his life to build bridges of friendship and fellowship through out the world.

With warm respectful greetings and good wishes.

Yours in Service,

**Rtn. R. R. Rathod.  
P R E S I D E N T.**



**"Mankind is One -  
Build Bridges of Friendship  
Throughout the World"**

TO

MR. JAVIEW PEREZ DE CUELLER,  
SECRETARY GENERAL,  
UNITED NATIONS HEAD QUARTER,  
U.S.A.



Rotary Club of Madurai Mid-Town  
DISTRICT-321  
MADURAI.



VD/GP/jk cc: SG

File: India trip 1983

Re: India

b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/TP/  
MOS/MIP

18 March 1983

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I should like to express to you my deepest appreciation for the warm welcome and very kind hospitality that were extended to my wife and me, and to the members of my party, during our visit to India.

I have already expressed these feelings of gratitude, in separate messages, to His Excellency the President of India, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Defense Minister. Copies  
..... of these messages are enclosed for your information.

May I take this opportunity of adding a personal note of warmest thanks to you and to your charming wife Lalitha for all the assistance and kindness extended to my wife and me. The arrangements throughout our stay were impeccable and were marked by that spirit of considerateness and graciousness that we have always associated with India.

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

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

His Excellency  
Mr. Natarajan Krishnan  
Permanent Representative of India  
to the United Nations  
New York

VD/GP/jk cc: SG  
File: India trip 83  
XRef: India  
b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/FP/MJS/MIP

18.3.83

VD/GP/jk

3802 5037

OSG/EOSG

HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. GYANI ZAIL SINGH  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

MR. PRESIDENT,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS FOLLOWING MY VISIT TO YOUR COUNTRY, I SHOULD LIKE TO CONVEY TO YOU MY VERY DEEP APPRECIATION FOR THE KINDNESS AND HOSPITALITY SO GENEROUSLY EXTENDED TO ME WHEN I WAS RECENTLY IN INDIA. IT WAS A PRIVILEGE TO CALL ON YOU AND TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY OF AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

THE SUPPORT THAT YOUR COUNTRY GIVES TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND UNDERSTANDING ARE DEEPLY APPRECIATED BY ME, AND I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO WORKING CLOSELY WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT IN THE FUTURE.

PLEASE ACCEPT, MR. PRESIDENT, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

G. Picco, First Officer

VD/GP/jk cc: SG  
File: India trip 83  
XRef: India  
b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/FP/MJS/MI

18.3.83

VD/GP/jk

3802

5037

OSG/EOSG

HER EXCELLENCY  
MRS. INDIRA GANDHI  
PRIME MINISTER OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

MADAM PRIME MINISTER,

UPON MY RETURN TO NEW YORK, I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS TO YOU MY MOST SINCERE GRATITUDE FOR THE WARM WELCOME AND VERY KIND HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO ME DURING MY VISIT TO INDIA.

I GREATLY APPRECIATED THE OPPORTUNITY OF CALLING ON YOU AND LEARNING YOUR VIEWS ON THE MANY SERIOUS PROBLEMS WHICH AFFECT THE WORLD TODAY. MAY I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF CONGRATULATING YOU ONCE AGAIN ON YOUR ASSUMPTION OF THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT AND WISHING YOU EVERY SUCCESS IN THE DISCHARGE OF YOUR MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OVER THE COMING YEARS. YOUR GREAT PERSONAL PRESTIGE AND THE HISTORY AND IDEALS OF YOUR COUNTRY BRING FRESH HOPE TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE RESOLUTION OF THE CRISES FACING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

MAY I ALSO STATE HOW APPRECIATIVE I AM OF THE SUPPORT THAT YOU, MADAM PRIME MINISTER, AND YOUR GOVERNMENT HAVE ALWAYS GIVEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS. I LOOK FORWARD GREATLY TO WORKING WITH YOU IN THE CAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND UNDERSTANDING.

PLEASE ACCEPT, MADAM PRIME MINISTER, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

G. Picco, First Officer

VD/GP/jk           cc: SG  
File: India trip 83  
XRef: India  
b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/FP/MJS/MIP

18.3.83           VD/GP/jk           3802   5037

OSG/EOSG

HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. VENKATRAMAN  
MINISTER OF DEFENSE OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

EXCELLENCY,

ON MY RETURN TO NEW YORK AFTER VISITING YOUR COUNTRY, I SHOULD  
LIKE TO EXPRESS TO YOU MY DEEP PERSONAL THANKS FOR THE HOSPITALITY  
AND KINDNESS EXTENDED TO ME AND TO MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION.

I GREATLY APPRECIATED THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS THAT I HAD WITH  
YOU, AND I KNOW THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CAN CONTINUE TO COUNT ON  
YOUR UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT, AS IT HAS OVER THE PAST MANY YEARS  
OF YOUR INVOLVEMENT WITH THE ORGANIZATION.

PLEASE ACCEPT, YOUR EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST  
CONSIDERATION AND EVERY GOOD WISH.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

GPicco, First Officer

GP/jk cc: SG  
File: India trip 83  
XRef: India  
b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/FP/MJS/MIP

18.3.83

VD/GP/jk

3802

5037

OSG/EOSG

HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. NARASIMHA RAO  
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

EXCELLENCY,

ON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I WISH TO EXPRESS TO YOU MY DEEP APPRECIATION FOR THE WARM AND GENEROUS HOSPITALITY WHICH WAS EXTENDED TO ME DURING MY OFFICIAL VISIT TO YOUR COUNTRY.

I AM ESPECIALLY GRATEFUL FOR THE MOST CONSTRUCTIVE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS THAT WE HAD ON THE WIDE RANGE OF ISSUES OF CONCERN TO INDIA AND TO THE UNITED NATIONS. THE ROLE THAT YOUR COUNTRY HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO PLAY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT IS PROOF OF THE GREAT CONFIDENCE REPOSED IN INDIA BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. I LOOK FORWARD TO OUR WORKING CLOSELY IN OUR COMMON ENDEAVOURS FOR A WORLD OF PEACE, PROGRESS AND JUSTICE.

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

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

G. Picco, First Officer,

ACHARYA - KUL

(New Delhi Office for establishing  
grassroot self-help Panchayats on  
Gandhian Constitution lines and  
Universal Disarmament Campaign

Head Office :

Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Ashram  
Paunar ( Wardha ) - 442111.

In collaboration with

## HUMAN FAMILY FOLD

For Global Human Unity to Solve  
common problems including

Universal Disarmament

President :

DR. VAIKUNTH

Editor-in-Chief 'Humanity'

& Member Acharya-Kul.

Phone : 274400

"HUMANITY HOUSE"

2871, K. Chelan, Daryaganj,  
NEW DELHI-110002.

Dated March 3, 1983

Dear Mr. Cueller,

As Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation you only deal with the issues raised by the governments of member-nations. But, it has to be admitted that the problem of Disarmament cannot be solved by the governments including those of the Super Powers unless a strong third force of the people all over the globe come forward and assist the world statesmen in this arduous task. As an old associate of Mahatma Gandhi and a member of the late Vinoba Bhave's Acharya-Kul organisation I have pledged to organise the movement for a 'Peoples movement for Disarmament' after discussing the matter with the top representative of a voluntary body working for a similar cause in the United States. A blueprint for the same is ready and I would like to discuss it with you here in New Delhi where you have come to address the Non-Aligned Summit meeting. After finalising it the governments will be approached to render the necessary assistance in the matter. Please let me know the time and place when we can meet. I can be contacted on my telephone number given above preferably up to 11 a.m. every day.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,  
*Vaikuath*  
(Dr. Vaikuath)

Mr. Javier Perez de Cueller,  
U.N. Secretary-General,  
c/o UN Information Centre,  
55, Lodi Estate,  
New Delhi- 110003

AS/jt - bf: VD/ZHAO/GP/FP/JPK/IM

File: ~~NGO~~ gen. Mise. Org.

ref Trip India follow up  
(1983)

10 January 1985

Dear Mrs. Nigam,

I am terribly sorry, but I must confirm what I wrote to Mr. Isely: sadly, though we had an appointment, you did not turn up, and we did not meet. You did, however, meet with Mr. Dayal, who, by the way, was also in Delhi with the Secretary-General on his official visit in 1983. I believe that we have here a case of mistaken identity, in which you have gotten me mixed up with Mr. Dayal or another of my colleagues.

I am afraid I must also confirm that I am unable to attend the session and, for the reasons explained to Mr. Isely, must respectfully decline to appear as a Sponsor.

Yours sincerely,

Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

Mrs. Savitri Nigam  
Joint Deputy Secretary General  
World Constitution and Parliament Association  
G-1 Anand Niketan  
New Delhi-110021

SAHIR K. DASGUPTA  
Assistant Director - Sisumela

copy to Mr. NA. UNICEF x of GP "J"  
Nai  
Indralok Housing Estate II,  
Block No. 23, Flat No. 15,  
Calcutta 700 002.  
West Bengal (India).

Mr. Javier Pirez de Cuellar,  
Hon'ble General Secretary,  
United Nations,  
Executive Office of the Secretary General,  
United Nations,  
New York 10017  
U.S.A.

15.1.83  
" Trip India Mar 83

Dear Sir,

I convey my deep appreciation for your call to adopt the ideal of Tagore as the means to world peace which you gave at the seventh non-aligned conference, held at New Delhi on March 8th, 1983. I express my warm regard for the deep interest that one belonging to a remote country, Peru, of the third world, took for the ideal of the world poet. Your recitation has also inspired me.

I do believe that all of us are deeply attached to the same world - in whichever part they may be born. This attachment, I believe, unifies us all. It is this feeling of unity in which peace resides - a unity which cannot be fragmented by nationality, creed or religion.

I dream of a world where all men will walk together and share the suffering of others. I hope on this ideal we shall rear the super-structure of the International Childrens University, Children City and World Child Forum. I sent a proposal of the same to you on 16th February, 1982, for which you expressed your keen desire - through a letter written by Ms. Florence Gomes dated 8th April, 1982.

I apprised the UNICEF authority of this proposal as advised by you and Dr. Nai Nai Director Programme Development and Planning Division, directed me to send a copy of the scheme for review on 12th October, 1982 (vide his letter No. NW/PDP/426/82), which I did on 12th November, 1982 (Registered with A:D Post). I came to know that he had received the copy of the scheme on 19th November, 1982. Since, then, I have heard nothing about the result of the review, although I have again written to Dr. Nai Nai on 13.1.83.

I beg to be excused for having encroached on your valuable time.

I shall be obliged if you kindly let me know about the matter.

Today is the Bengali New Year Day. I wish you a long healthy and happy life.

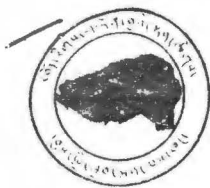
With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
(SAHIR KR. DASGUPTA).

Encl: 4





## TIBETAN YOUTH CONGRESS

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
MCLEOD GANJ, DHARMSALA-176219 (Distt. Kangra) H.P., INDIA.

Dated...28-2-1983

His Excellency  
Mr Javier Perez de Culler  
Secretary-General  
U.N. Headquarters  
NEW YORK U.S.A.

Your Excellency,

On behalf of the six million Tibetans, we the members of the Tibetan Youth Congress, are very happy to take this opportunity to welcome Your Excellency to the 7th Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries to be held in New Delhi in advance.

We are convinced that just as the world body is a forum for the expression for the aspirations and hopes of the Third World and the non-aligned countries the Tibetan people too have the right to have their voice and grievances heard in the world body, a right which has been denied to them for these last many years of their political travail.

It is in this connection that we the members of the Tibetan Youth Congress, which incidentally is also a body representative of the aspirations of the Tibetan Youths in Tibet, would be grateful to Your Excellency if you could dwell on the Issue of Tibet in your address before the members of the non-aligned countries during the forthcoming summit.

It is for this reason that we reiterate the major points we have made in one our previous memoranda to Your Excellency. The points are:

1) Our demand for an immediate dispatch of an UN investigation team comprising of the representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet to ascertain the overall conditions there,

P.T.O.

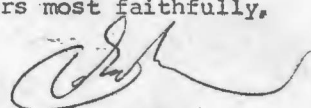
2) Our demand that the UN pressurize the People's Republic of China to make provisions for an internationally supervised plebiscite to be conducted in Tibet to determine whether the Tibetans in Tibet wish to remain under Chinese rule or not;

3) Our demand that the UN set up its office in Tibet;

This is to reassure you that despite the silence the UN has maintained over the terrible political tragedy of the Tibetan people, the six million Tibetans under the supreme leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama still put their faith in the world body as the one existing organization that can act as an effective impartial arbitrator of both international and regional disputes and problems, and also a body that will never hesitate to use its good offices to guarantee self-determination for the Tibetan people. It is with this hope that we humbly urge upon Your Excellency to raise your influential voice in support for the aspirations of the Tibetan people during the forthcoming summit of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi.

With assurances of our highest respects and regards,

Yours most faithfully,

  
LOSANG JINPA  
President  
TIBETAN YOUTH CONGRESS



सत्यमेव जयते मन्दरम्

NISHAT AHMED  
PRODUCER NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS  
0165 21st CROSS, INDIRA NAGAR,  
MADRAS-600 020, I N D I A.  
भारत सरकार

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, मद्रास

GOVT. OF INDIA

DOORDARSHAN KENDRA, MADRAS

DATED THE 16TH APRIL, 1983

RECEIVED

MAY 23 1983

Your Highness Madame De Cuellar,

We in Doordarshan (the Indian TV network) are very grateful to you for those couple of minutes you gave to us on the shores of Mahabalipuram during your Highness's visit to India.

Yours was the only kind of interview that was telecast during the Non-aligned Summit days in India. People here in India who have high regard for the Secretary General and your Highness have liked your very interesting answers. Meanwhile a lot of women have congratulated me for that prestigious interview.

There is a fair chance of my joining the UN's Film and TV unit during which time I hope to have the honour of meeting you personally.

Thanking you once again,

I remain,  
Yours very truly,

*Nishat Ahmed*  
(NISHAT AHMED)

Her Excellency Madame De Cuellar,  
W/o Javier Perez de Cuellar,  
Secretary General,  
United Nations,  
NEW YORK.

Mo  
action  
Kp

Tnp India  
Mar 83

x ref  
Journalists  
Sub/gram

From

Nishat Ahmed,

165-W 21st Cross Street,

Indira Nagar

Madras 600020.

India

REGISTERED POST

Her Excellency Madame De Cuellar,  
W/o His Excellency Mr. Javier Perez De Cuellar,  
Secretary General  
United Nations

NEW YORK 10017

USA

1464

STATION  
INDIRA NAGAR

1464  
58-5-4



भारत सरकार

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, मद्रास

GOVT. OF INDIA

DOORDARSHAN KENDRA, MADRAS

NISHAT AHMED

PRODUCER NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

0165-W 21st CROSS, INDIRA NAGAR,

MADRAS-600 020

I N D I A

DATED THE 21ST APRIL, 1983

GP-A" No action Trip India  
Mar 83

Your Excellency,

RECEIVED

MAY 23 1983

I am deeply grateful to you for the kind interview you gave to me during your recent visit to our country. The interview though a very short one was of great importance to us in Doordarshan (our TV network) as it involved a great personality like your Excellency.

X ref  
Journalists / 9th /  
granted

The interview was carried twice first in the regional news and then in the national news bulletin on the historic day of the inauguration of the Non-aligned Summit in New Delhi.

Incidentally, your Excellency, I am happy to write here that my candidature has been favourably considered after my year long trials to work in the Film and TV unit of the United Nations. If I come through my final selections, which I am confident, I shall have the honour of personally conveying my regards and respects to you once again.

Thanking you, your Excellency on my unit's and my behalf for that memorable meeting on the shores of Mahabalipuram.

I remain,  
Yours truly,

Nishat Ahmed  
(NISHAT AHMED)

His Excellency Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar,  
Secretary General,  
United Nations,  
NEW YORK.

BY REGISTERED POST



1463  
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His Excellency Mr. Javier Perez De Cuellar,  
Secretary General  
United Nations  
NEW YORK 10017  
USA



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5/13

From Nishat Ahmed,  
165-W 21st Cross St.,  
Indira Nagar  
Madras 600020  
India.





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MAY 18 1983

सचिव  
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली  
SECRETARY  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
NEW DELHI

No. 2774/Secy(PC)/83

12th May 1983

Dear Mr. Secretary General,

I thought you might be interested to have the transcript of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's brief statement after the conclusion of your speech at the Non-Aligned Summit of March 8, 1983. The Prime Minister said:

"I thank the distinguished Secretary-General of the United Nations for his significant and thoughtful statement which clearly shows his deep understanding of and concern for the problems of today's world. He has a difficult task which he is handling with dedication and skill and hard work. We wish him all success in his efforts. I thank him also for his warm references to India and to our leaders and poet Tagore and also for his appreciation of the proposals which I made."

With good wishes

Yours sincerely,

K. Natwar-Singh

U. N. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar

4  
n  
Trip India (Mar 83)  
India

9 May 1983

Dear Madam Prime Minister,

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of 8 April which Ambassador Krishnan gave to me recently.

It was most kind of you to have written warmly of my participation in the New Delhi Conference. You know how much importance I attach to close co-operation between the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement and I was therefore particularly happy to come to Delhi.

I am, of course, aware of the significant decision taken at the Conference with regard to the participation of Heads of State and Government at the next regular session of the General Assembly. I very much appreciate your personal efforts to give effect to this decision and I wish to assure you of my fullest support in this undertaking. With this in mind, I have had occasion to exchange views on this matter with Ambassador Krishnan who, I am sure, has kept you informed of our discussions. I fully agree with you that it should be our endeavour to make the best possible use of the time and presence of the Heads of State and Government who come to New York and I am consulting with others in this regard.

Her Excellency  
Mrs. Indira Gandhi  
Prime Minister of the Republic  
of India  
New Delhi

Let me add that I am delighted to learn that you plan to be here for a week, beginning 26 September. I am very much looking forward to receiving you again. Your presence, and that of other Heads of State and Government, would indeed demonstrate a renewed commitment to the ideals of our Charter.

My wife joins me in extending to you, Madam Prime Minister, our warmest regards and good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

16-5

MIP/lc

cc: SG

b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/EP/FP/MJS  
Fiel: Gift received  
Xref: Trip India

16 May 1983

Dear Sister Prakashmani,

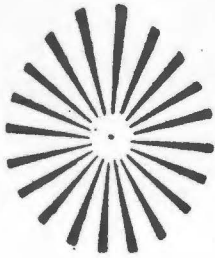
The Secretary-General has asked me to thank you for the souvenir which you gave to him on behalf of your University and especially for the thoughts you conveyed in the accompanying letter.

You may be sure that your gift was greatly appreciated as a memento of the Secretary-General's visit to your beautiful country.

Maria Isabel Pinto  
Associate Editor

Sister B.K. Prakashmani  
Administrative Head  
Prajapita Brahma Kumaris  
Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalaya  
New Delhi

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Ref. No.....

Dated.....9 March 198

H.E. Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar,  
Secretary-General,  
United Nations,  
Ashoka Hotel, Rm. 321.

Dear Spiritual Brother, Your Excellency,

Please accept warmest greetings of peace..

We have been most honoured to know that you have been here in the ancient land of Bharat, adding the authority of the U.N. to the deliberation of the Non-Aligned Summit. Your presence has brought a powerful note to the desire for peace that has been unanimously expressed.

It has been our sincere wish to share a few minutes in the remembrance of the Supreme Father, the Source of Peace and Love, with you. We realise that your heavy agenda made such a meeting impossible now. We continue to hope that on your next visit to India, not only do we have the opportunity to meet you, but in particular that we may welcome you to our Headquarters in Mt. Abu.

A little souvenir of your visit to India is being presented to you on behalf of the University. The peacock is the symbol of purity and is the national bird of India, and it carries within it, a lamp, symbolising light. Peace is possible only through unity, and the foundation of unity is purity - absence of selfish motives, and understanding - enlightenment.

Our good wishes are with you for a safe journey and all success in your mission for peace is guaranteed, for not only does the whole of humanity seek this, but surely, it is also the plan of our Almighty Father.

With Spiritual love,

Yours sincerely,

*B.K. Prakashmani*  
B.K. Prakashmani (Sister)

Administrative Head, P.B.K.I.V.V.

PURITY IS ROYALTY

Purity is the foundation of constant and true peace and happiness. It is your most valuable property in life. Preserve it at all cost.



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

*2nd*  
*Perhaps you should*  
*sign the letter*

13 May 1983

Dear Sister Prakashmani,

*The S. ...*  
*to her* ~~I wish~~ to thank you for the lovely souvenir of ~~my visit~~ to India that you sent me on behalf of the University and especially for the ~~enlightening~~ *on caring* thoughts ~~regarding peace conveyed~~ in the accompanying letter.

*Your gift me ...*  
You may be sure that ~~I warmly~~ appreciated your thoughtful gesture and I shall greatly treasure this symbolic work as a memento of my ~~visit~~ to your beautiful country.

*M. I. P.*  
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Sister B.K. Prakashmani  
Administrative Head  
Prajapita Brahma Kumaris  
Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalaya  
New Delhi

Mrs P de C  
Trip India  
Mar 83

\$ May '83 FP/atk

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EOSG

MR. MICHAEL PRIESTLEY  
UNDEVPRO  
NEW DELHI (INDIA)

FOR MRS. PRIESTLEY FROM OLIVARES. AM GLAD TO INFORM YOU THAT  
MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR RECEIVED THE PEECE. IF SHE DECIDES TO KEEP IT  
WHE WILL SEND YOU A CHEQUE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IF NOT WE WILL RETURN  
THE PIECE TO YOU BY POUCH.

REGARDS  
EMILIO DE OLIVARES

E.de Olivares. Exec.Asst.to the  
Sec.Gen.

FP/amv

cc: SG

File: Articles received

~~XRef:~~ Trip to India

~~b/f:~~ VB/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/G  
MJS/MIP

"G.P." "P"

29 April 1983

Dear Mr. Panjwani,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to acknowledge with thanks your letter of 9 April 1983 enclosing the text of his interview with The Illustrated Weekly of India as well as the article which The Hindustan Times published on Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar on the occasion of the non-aligned summit in New Delhi.

You may be sure that the Secretary-General very much appreciated your thoughtful gesture. He has asked me to convey to you his sincere thanks and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Florence Pomés  
Second Officer

Mr. Vijay Panjwani  
171, Golf Links  
New Delhi 10003  
India



VIJAY PANJWANI

M. Com. M.A.L.L.B.

ADVOCATE-ON-RECORD  
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA  
Member M.P. Legal Aid & Legal Advice  
Committee Supreme Court of India

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DELHI HIGH COURT  
SHER SHAH ROAD  
NEW DELHI  
PHONE : 389635

RAM LAXMAN NIWAS  
NEAR G.P.O.  
BHOPAL-462001 (M.P.)  
PHONE, 73930

New Delhi, DATE 9.4.1983

Hon'ble Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar,  
Secretary General, United Nations,  
United Nations, N.Y: 10017,  
New York,  
United States of America.

Respected Sir,

I am enclosing herewith for your kind perusal  
your interview published in The Illustrated  
Weekly of India of March 27, 1983 and The  
Hindustan Times dated March 28, 1983.

With deep regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Vijay Panjwani*  
(Vijay Panjwani)

framework for the restructuring of the debt burden of developing countries as an orderly response to the possible emergence of a serious debt crisis.

The programme of immediate measures calls for an increase in official development assistance, increase of IMF quotas to a level of 125 billion SDR, an immediate review of IMF conditionality and a substantial expansion of the current lending programme of the World Bank.

In the field of trade and raw materials, the declaration demands increased market access in developed countries for the Third World exports. It wants early ratification of the common fund agreement so as to bring it into operation by January 1, 1984.

With regard to energy, the programme calls for a net expansion of World Bank lending in the energy sector and the establishment of an energy affiliate of the bank.

In the area of food and agriculture, the declaration calls for an expansion of the food financing facility of IMF to cover other essential food items, increase in food reserves and the establishment of a food security system.

A major proposal contained in the programme of immediate measures is for convening an international conference on money and finance for development. This conference, with universal participation, will aim at a comprehensive reform of the existing inequitable and outdated international monetary and financial system.

The scope and the jurisdiction of the conference have not been defined precisely and perhaps intentionally with a view to first eliciting from the North its response to this proposal. The North has religiously kept financial and monetary issues out of the purview of the scrutiny by developing countries. On the eve of the Non-Aligned Summit, the US President, Mr Ronald Reagan, in a reply to Gen Ershad of Bangladesh strongly defended the role of the existing institutions, thus ruling out consideration of any structural reforms. (Bangladesh is the current Chairman of the Group of 77 developing countries which coordinates the Third World strategy

for negotiations with developed countries.)

Any discussion on what developing countries want in the area of money and finance cannot avoid the term Bretton Woods system (named after a village in the United States) where the IMF was founded in 1945. The body of monetary rules under this system centred on fixed currency values expressed in terms of gold or dollars. The system broke down in 1971 but the world is still in search of a monetary system with more stability than the current one and less rigidity than that of Bretton Woods.

The current imperfect system operating in very difficult conditions has affected developing countries far more and they remain "innocent victims and bystanders" utterly exposed to outside financial pressures. It is this vulnerability and thin margins of financial protection, according to a UN expert,

### The New Delhi summit marked a change in the Third World strategy for talks with the North on global negotiations which should have been launched more than two years ago.

that has made developing countries call for reform, both in the regulatory aspects of the system and in financial assistance it provides. The criticism of the role of IMF was quite sharp at the Non-Aligned Summit.

A mere expansion of lendable resources to IMF cannot deal with the structural problems of trade and monetary imbalances in the world economy. For this, a new institution would have to be created. Such an "international trade organisation" was proposed at Bretton Woods when IMF was created, but its charter was never ratified.

The New Delhi Summit marked a change in the Third World strategy for talks with the North on global negotiations which should have been launched more than two years ago.

To cut a dismal story short, the last round of talks on this subject were held after Versailles Summit of the industrialised countries. But then the Group of 77 was told to accept the terms of finalised by the Versailles Summit.

The only silver lining is that the North has not gone back on its commitment in principle to hold global negotiations. The group of 77 had earlier no intention of compromising with regard to the character and scope of global negotiations. It did not want these in a truncated form. But it got weary of negotiations and made some concessions last year.

Even this did not help and two procedural points have remained to be sorted out. Developed countries do not want any reference to the UN resolution that may have the intent of binding them to the central conference decisions.

They also want to ensure that any ad hoc groups to be created should not duplicate the existing appropriate fora. Developing countries have opposed this as it would restrict the scope of the central conference where they may have some political voice.

The G-77 has already assured the North that all decisions in the central conference forum will be taken by consensus. But this has not made any difference and developed countries continue to fear that the Third World might try to alter the power structure and control over specialised agencies like IMF, the World Bank and GATT.

The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, at the initiative of Algeria which proposed a two-phase global negotiations, has gone more than half-way to meet the North. The declar-

ation says that global negotiations may be held in two phases and the first phase may deal with those issues on the formulation on and allocation of which agreement would have been reached. A conference with the United Nations be convened to launch the first phase in early 1984.

The second phase will cover contentious issues, particularly those affecting the structure of the international economic system and institutions.

They all may say that it is a good document that the Non-Aligned Summit has produced, working day and night, but what is a good document if the North refuses to look at it.

The assessment of the possible response of the North varies. Some, including Dr Mehboob-Ul-Haq, feel that developed countries might like to take advantage of this flexible and realistic approach at a time when a mild economic recovery is starting.

Others are pessimistic. They accuse the North of having used the talk of global negotiations to delay decisions on international economic cooperation, at other fora. They feel with the bursting of the oil bubble, the little leverage that the South had has gone.

Dr Haq, on the other hand, points out that the North did not respond even when the OPEC had the clout and the Non-Aligned Movement was under a militant leadership. He feels that a dialogue will start because of the "shared nervousness and shared interests".

It is true that the EEC countries would also like the US to be more flexible. They have greater interest in a comprehensive North-South dialogue because of their stakes in the Third World markets, their dependence on the OPEC oil and their appreciation of the linkages between economic situation and world tensions.

But even the EEC countries have failed to move the United States and without the United States there can be no global negotiations.

The Non-Aligned Movement is calling but is anyone listening?

## These Are Hard Times For The UN...

...says the world's top civil servant, Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General in an exclusive interview with our special correspondent.

FOR Javier Perez de Cuellar, the soft-spoken Peruvian diplomat who stepped into the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations, the running theme is "I keep trying, we must keep trying." When in New Delhi to attend the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Secretary-General met several Third World leaders, all in the space of three days.

Behind the untroubled demeanour, however, is a heavy sense of disappointment. "It would be unfair if I mention some specific frustration. But there is constant frustration. You open the papers and you see there are so many problems and you cannot help solve them because the political will of the governments is not there." Frustration is inherent in the job—the most prestigious and the most thankless in the world.

What is remarkable is that frustration has not paralysed the institution. It is remarkable that, though issues have dragged on for

decades, no major initiative taken by the UN has been really buried. The world is dissatisfied with the United Nations but the world is not ready to disperse with it.

"All our frustrations stem from the fact that we are an organisation of governments." Even so, the "retirement" of the United Nations must be put to the fullest possible use. "I think that something has to be done in order that resolutions of the Security Council, especially when they are unanimous, are honestly implemented by member-countries. The drama of this organisation is that the countries have forgotten that they have signed a Charter, and that the UN Charter is for them a juridical commitment."

Javier Perez de Cuellar has made a bid to put more muscle into the organisation in his own way. In his 1982 report on the working of the organisation, the soft-spoken lawyer turned diplomat threatened, as it were, to invoke Article 99 of the UN Charter, which



JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR.

says, "The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security."

"I have not invoked article 99 so far. I prefer to use quiet diplomacy. Here in your own city (New Delhi) I have involved myself in so many dialogues which are tantamount to preventive diplomacy—being always there, you know, I say that the United Nations Secretary-General is at your disposal. It is trying to prevent a situation from becoming a confrontation—trying to prevent a crisis."

"If, however, for one reason or the other, one or some of the member countries do not

want to raise a problem (in the Security Council) which I personally feel is a threat to international peace or security, I will not hesitate to invoke Article 99."

"But, at the same time, resort to Article 99 is always dramatic. If I could, I would avoid the drama."

This report has been a major satisfaction for the Secretary-General. "Things had to be said and we said them." Moreover, not only did the General Assembly support the report but the members of the Security Council—"who are rather a difficult club you know!"—have decided to reflect and work on it.

What the Secretary-General really means to do is to administer a diplomatic prod to the world organisation whose image, for various complex reasons, is at its ineffectual worst today in its 37 years of existence. Indeed, the main theme of the report acknowledges frankly that the UN has been unable to play as effective a role as the Charter envisaged for it.

When the UN came into existence in 1946, it inherited the concerns of a world singed by the fires of war—but a world not devoid of conviction and thirst for peace and justice. The feeling of "never again" was fresh among the 51 member-states who signed the Charter. Today, as many as 157 countries sit in the General Assembly and the Security Council, the inner sanctum of the UN, has been expanded. The permanent members are the same in name—the USA, the USSR, the UK, France and China. Their forces have changed. The sun has set a long while ago on the empire and the atom is a household word.

Apart from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe that hangs over the scene, never before has the crucible of man's history held as many active and simultaneously sizzling conflict-situations in the world as today: Palestine, Southern Africa, the Falklands, Kampuchea, Iraq-Iran, Cyprus, Latin America and Afghanistan. Indeed, there is hardly a nation in the world which is at peace with all its neighbours or a government at total peace with its own people. The UN has failed to unscramble all this. Yet this organisation of governments, of countries has not stood by either, but has involved itself in each of these regions, in one capacity or another, instead of packing up in despair, as some might have wished.

Mr Perez de Cuellar cites the success of tenacity in one instance at least. "Only through negotiations can there be solutions. The Law Of The Sea took nine years to establish. What has been achieved is enormous, inconceivable. Some countries who have difficulties will understand that they have to join the convention that serves the whole of humanity." The new convention of the Law Of The Sea was adopted in April 1982, defining not only the use and limits of territorial waters but also establishing a legal regime to govern the use of the ocean floor lying beyond all limits of national jurisdiction.

**What the Secretary-General really means to do is to administer a diplomatic prod to the world organisation whose image, for various complex reasons, is at its ineffectual worst today in its 37 years of existence. Indeed, the main theme of his report acknowledges frankly that the UN has been unable to play as effective a role as the Charter envisaged for it.**

One of the major personal concerns of the Secretary-General has been the protection and promotion of human rights. It is in this area that one senses the deep personal disengagement of the Peruvian diplomat. Human rights violations on a stupendous scale are taking place every day, 35 years after the Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed by the United Nations in 1948. The General Assembly has considered the flagrant violations in Southern Africa, in the Arab territories occupied by Israel, in Chile and in El Salvador and expressed indignation. But there are only palliatives to deal with problems that require fundamental and radical solutions.

"It is always the same thing," says Mr Perez de Cuellar. "The General Assembly has adopted a declaration of human rights. Everything is there. But unfortunately it is not implemented."

"Secondly, there is a body, the Human Rights Commission. Unfortunately, and we cannot help it, it is politicised. Because it is an organisation of governments. The governments are all trying to defend their own interests or the interests of their friends."

"But there is another way in which I am trying my hand. It is again the quiet diplomacy of the Secretary-General. I have an instrument—the Centre for Human Rights. There are many questions which I deal with by personally meeting the Ambassadors in New York, to improve the state of the people suffering."

"It is not sometimes easy to understand that governments of countries need to be

given some face-saving devices. What I have in mind is not to make publicity but to get results. I sometimes get better results from my quiet diplomacy than I would get if I took the whole thing to the Human Rights Commission in which there is a terrible debate, political elements are injected and nothing happens." "But," pauses Mr Perez de Cuellar, "sometimes I achieve nothing."

Similarly, arising from the problems of a government's relationship with its own people, is the growth of sharp social and economic disparities within a nation, the ugly juxtaposition of stark hunger and lush opulence. The poor get poorer and the rich get richer. Economic policies of governments shaped by political considerations are set to frustrate the goals of the strategy for international development.

"I could not agree with you more," asserts Mr Perez de Cuellar. "I came from a country where there are dramatic economic disparities. There is a solution. Of course, there is a solution. It is to go to the structures—the economic structures of governments. To modify them. But the political will is not there. The UN produces quite a number of resolutions which are not implemented. We have to go to the roots of the problem and keep fighting for real social justice."

"Not only in developing countries but in

highly developed countries, I have seen tremendous social injustices."

"The United Nations addresses all social and economic problems of all the Third World countries. Unfortunately, we do not have the funds. We are witnessing, moreover, a decline in economic support to multilateral assistance. Most countries, Western or Eastern, prefer bilateral aid that is more visible. I will always prefer the multilateral. Take the UNDP which gives without preconditions, but we have no funds. Still, the UN organisations like UNEP, HABITAT, ILD and WHO are all trying their best."

But these are hard times for the United Nations and Mr Perez de Cuellar, without mincing words, says, "In some developed countries, mainly Western countries, there is bad publicity against the United Nations. They raised up some issues, mainly the Middle East issues which have really very much affected the image of the United Nations in the US, which is a source of permanent concern for me."

"They politicise the United Nations and fail to realise that the UN is not a political forum. The UN is the whole system of assistance to the whole world addressed to all human problems."

That is not a perception shared either by the club of rich nations or the new rabble of the poor, the strong military powers flexing their muscles of sovereignty or the militarily weak seeking frantically to defend their sovereignty. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has miles to go.

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# Assam leaders to put off main stir programme

GAUHATI, March 27 (PTI)—Assam movement leaders today decided to suspend temporarily their main agitation programme from April 1 and devote themselves to relief and rehabilitation work in a bid to restore normalcy in the State.

## J&K poll before schedule

HYDERABAD, March 27 (PTI)—Kashmir Chief Minister, Farooq Abdullah said here today he would have elections to the State Assembly "earlier than" they were due.

He told journalists that the elections were due in September this year, "but I will hold the elections earlier".

Answering questions on reports that he was inclined to initiate steps for formation of a council of Chief Ministers of northern States, Dr Farooq Abdullah said today that he had not yet decided about taking the initiative on the issue.

He said he did not see anything wrong in Chief Ministers of a region coming together, discussing common problems and trying to help each other.

Referring to the killings in Assam, Dr Abdullah said: "For what has happened in Assam all of us—whether we belong to Kashmir or Andhra—should hang our heads in shame. It is shameful thing for all of us".

On Punjab, he opined today that talks should continue on the Akali demands and if the talks continued a settlement could be reached. This was what he had told the Sikh leaders when he met them.

He said that "both Hindus and Sikhs were living in fear. They are afraid as to what will happen tomorrow".

Dr Abdullah welcomed the Centre's decision to appoint the Sarkaria commission to review the Centre-State relations and said the commission should be free to suggest, if necessary, changes in con-

stitution with the newly elected Government in Assam and hoist black flags at the meetings to be addressed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi during her visit to the State beginning March 30.

The decision was taken here today at the joint executive committee meeting of the All-India Students Union and the All-India Gana Sangram Parishad, sponsors of the four-year-old movement on the foreigner problem.

Mr Shriya Kumar Prasad, General Secretary of AASU and Mr Biraj Sarma, Convener of AAGSR, in a joint statement, appealed to the people and students in particular to devote their energy for relief and rehabilitation during this period.

In regard to the Prime Minister's meetings scheduled from March 29, Mr Phukan and Mr Sarma also called upon the people not to cooperate and to hoist black flags in the places to be visited by Mrs Gandhi.

The joint meeting has suspended the "special authority" given to the regional unit of AASU and AAGSR to announce agitational programmes locally during the recent anti-police campaign.

A relief, rehabilitation and integration fortnight will be observed from April 1 throughout the State. Goodwill visits will be conducted and rehabilitation work, including reconstruction of the damaged houses will be taken up during the period, they said.

Public liaison committees will be set up in different areas with representatives of different linguistic and religious groups, barring the members of all-India political parties.

The authorities would be urged to take necessary steps for reopening the educational institutions to resume a normal academic atmosphere immediately after the "Ran-zhi Bihu" holidays, the statement said.

The meeting urged the administration to make arrangements for safe return of the affected families now stranded in different places.

They have, however, decided to continue their non-co-operation with the newly elected Government in Assam and hoist black flags at the meetings to be addressed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi during her visit to the State beginning March 30.

Urging the regional units to keep a strong vigil and identify the forces trying to instigate violence, the statement said divisive writings and posters would be declared objectionable.

The movement leaders have noted with "grave concern" the violent incidents that occurred as a result of imposition of elections in Assam.

They charged that the Government and the divine forces have "hatched a conspiracy" to give a violent turn to the four-year-old democratic and peaceful movement.

The meeting demanded a high level judicial inquiry into the recent violent incidents.

## Zia reported 'inaccurately' on Kashmir

ISLAMABAD, March 27 (PTI)—A spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Office here today said Pakistan remained committed to the Simla agreement.

The statement was made in the context of a report carried by a section of Pakistani Press on a telephonic interview given by President Gen Zia-ul-Haq to the Urdu service of Radio Denmark.

"The report does not accurately reflect the President's statement on the question of Jammu and Kashmir," the spokesman stated without being specific about what was sought to be denied.

"The President explained Pakistan's recognised position on the Kashmir question, which is well known," Pakistan remains committed to the Simla agreement," it added.

—Pakistan Press reports had quoted Gen Zia as saying that under the Simla agreement India had no right to demand the return of Pak-occupied Kashmir, and it was duty bound to settle the issue through



Prize-winning roses at the All-India Rose Show in New Delhi on Sunday.—HT.

# Pak troops in occupied Kashmir get newly-acquired weapons

SRINAGAR, March 27 (PTI)—Pakistan has begun arming its troops in the occupied Kashmir valley across the power, earmarking \$1.8 billion, already Pakistan has constructed a modern in the Indian

# PM briefs world leaders on NAM deliberations

NEW DELHI, March 27—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told world leaders in separate letters that the recent non-aligned conference "was of one mind on major issues facing the international community, namely, peace, nuclear disarmament and development".

Mrs Gandhi's letters to US President Ronald Reagan, Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Pope John Paul were of reply to the messages of goodwill sent by them for the NAM.

While thanking them for their messages Mrs Gandhi, who is the Chairman of the Conference, said that the agreement on these issues must be seen in the difficult context of arriving at any consensus on such issues in the present international situation marked by conflicts.

To Pope John Paul, Mrs Gandhi specially mentioned the fact that for the first time the summit declaration had a separate chapter on disarmament, survival and co-existence in this age of nuclear weapons.

Among those Mrs Gandhi has written to are the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Y. Nakasone, the President of Hungary, Mr Pal Losonci, the Prime Minister of Hungary, Mr Laszlo Gyory, the Prime Minister of Belgium, Mr Wilfried Martens, the President of Brazil, Gen. Baptista Figueiredo, the Prime Minister of Spain, Mr Marques, the French President, Mr Francois Mitterrand, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr Pierre Trudeau, the President of South Korea, Mr Chun Doo Hwan, the Prime Minister of China, Mr Zhao Ziang, the Prime Minister of Italy, Mr Fanfani, the Polish leader, Gen Jaruzelski, the President of Mongolia, Mr Tseden Bal, the GDR, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Eric Honecker, FRG Chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, the Czech President, Mr Husak, the Prime Minister of Portugal, Mr Balsemão, the Chancellor of Austria, Mr Krawsky and the President of Romania, Mr Ceausescu.

Mrs Gandhi has also written separate letters to the President of Indonesia, Mr Suharto, the President of Ivory Coast, Mr Felix Houphouët and the Commander of Upper Volta, Mr Jean Baptiste Ouédraogo stating that she had greatly missed their personal presence at the Summit, though their countries took part in it.

The two major challenges facing the international community today were the present state of the world economy and the preservation of peace and development, he said.

Mr Cuellar said that without a concerted action for peace and security in the world, countries would continue to arm themselves regardless of the consequences on economic and social development at the national and international levels.

Referring to the role of the United Nations in facing the two challenges, he noted that the world organisation had still not tapped up its potentials to this end.

Mr Cuellar added that East-West differences had radically weakened the United Nations charter members share equal responsibility for the preservation of world peace.

He said that the problem could be solved if Security Council discussed international disputes before they led to conflicts and effectively implemented Security Council decisions.

## Meet sets new trend: Cuellar

UNITED NATIONS, March 27 (Tampapool)—The UN Secretary General, Mr Perez De Cuellar, has said that the New Delhi non-aligned summit had provided encouraging evidence of the readiness of developing countries to contribute to the restructuring of the world economy without ideological prejudices.

FP/amv

cc: SG

File: Request for photo

XRef: ~~SECRET~~ Trip India Mar. 83

b/i: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/MJS/M

21 March 1983

Dear Mr. Qidwai,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to acknowledge the letter you addressed to him during his recent stay in New Delhi.

The Secretary-General very much appreciated the kind words and good wishes you addressed to him on that occasion and has asked me to convey to you his sincere thanks.

With regard to your request, I take pleasure in enclosing a signed photograph of the Secretary-General.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Florence Pomés  
Second Officer

Mr. Arshad Qidwai  
2, Khwaspura Street  
Shahjahanabad, Bhopal 462001  
India

VD/GP/jk

cc:

SG

Mr. Akashi

Mr. Morse

File: India trip 83

Xref: UNDP *UNDP*

21 March 1983

b/f: -VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/EP/  
MJS/MTP

Dear Mr. Priestley,

On returning from my visit to India, I should like to express to you my warm appreciation for the assistance and logistical support extended to me and to my colleagues during our stay in New Delhi.

I am particularly grateful to you for the considerate and efficient manner in which you assisted us.

I wish also to take this opportunity to thank Mr. King, Mr. Chakravarty and Mr. Gupta for their invaluable help throughout our stay.

Let me add a special note of thanks for the gracious assistance that Mrs. Priestley provided to my wife in her explorations of New Delhi.

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Michael Priestley  
Resident Representative  
United Nations Development Programme  
New Delhi

FP/amv

cc:SG

18-3  
File: ~~Ind India Mar. 83~~  
XRef: ~~G.P. P.~~  
b/f: ~~VO/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/MJS/MIP~~

17 March 1983

Dear Mr. Panjwani,

AS  
I mentioned  
this to Florence  
b.  
On behalf of the Secretary-General, I take pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the beautiful poem you had the deligate attention to address to him during his recent stay in India.

The Secretary-General regrets that, owing to his very heavy schedule in New Delhi, he was unable to meet you personally. He has, however, asked me to convey to you his sincere thanks for your most thoughtful gesture.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Florence Pomés  
Second Officer

Mr. Vijay Panjwani  
171, Golf Links  
New Delhi 110003  
India

VIJAY PANJWANI  
M. Com. M.A.L.L.B.

ADVOCATE-ON-RECORD  
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA  
Member M.P. Legal Aid & Legal Advice  
Committee Supreme Court of India

171, GOLF LINKS,  
NEW DELHI-110003  
PHONE : 698044

339, LAWYERS CHAMBERS  
DELHI HIGH COURT  
SHER SHAH ROAD  
NEW DELHI  
PHONE : 389635

RAM LAXMAN NIWAS  
NEAR G.P.O.  
BHOPAL-462001 (M.P.)  
PHONE, 73930

New Delhi, DATE 8.3.1983.....

Hon'ble Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar,  
Secretary General United Nations,  
Care of Mr. Chakravarty Liason Officer,  
Akbar Hotel, Chanakyapuri,  
New Delhi.

Respected Sir,

Many good thoughts cross my mind for you:

I wish you health, a goodly store,  
~~Well-tended, green and growing,~~  
~~For naught I'm sure will you need more~~  
On the long road ahead.

May every day and hour find  
You something new-forever.  
And may your mind and thought be kind  
And may your heart be clever.

With respect I wish you all the best,  
Most warmly and sincerely.

May I have a few minutes.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Vijay Panjwani*  
(Vijay Panjwani)  
Age: 31 years.



18-3

FP/amv

cc: Sg

File: Articles received

XRef: GP "S"

E/f: EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/MJS/MJP

" Trip India March 83

16 March 1983

Dear Dr. Sud,

Upon returning to New York, I wish to thank you most warmly for your kind gesture in providing the Secretary-General with an inscribed copy of your book ~~"Decolonization to World Order"~~.

The Secretary-General regrets that, owing to his very heavy schedule in New Delhi, he was unable to meet you personally. He has, however, asked me to convey to you his very best wishes for your continuing work and for all you are doing to widen understanding of the United Nations,

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

Dr. Usha Sud  
A-8 Friends Colony (East)  
New Delhi - 110065  
India

MJS/lc

cc: SG

b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/FP/MIP

File: GP "M"

Xref: Trip India Mar. 83

16 March 1983

Dear Dr. Max,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I would like to thank you for your letter of 5 March 1983.

You may be sure that your kindness in bringing to the Secretary-General's attention a synopsis of your study on food and nutrition was appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Michael J. Stopford  
Second Officer

Dr. Emmanuel Max  
Reader  
Department of Econometrics  
University of Madras  
Madras  
-600,005  
India

FP/amv

cc: SG

16-3  
File: Request for photo  
XRef: GP "B"  
b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/MJS/  
MIP

Trip India Mar. 83

15 March 1983

Dear Miss Bano,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to acknowledge the kind letter which you sent to him during his recent visit to India.

The Secretary-General very much appreciated your good wishes and has asked me to convey his sincere thanks to you.

With regard to your request, I am pleased to enclose a signed photograph of Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar for your collection.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

Florence Pomés  
Second Officer

Miss Huma Bano  
c/o Mr. Anwer Qidwai  
"S" Bad - Bhopal  
India



अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड  
INLAND LETTER CARD

T. Honble  
His Excellency,

MR JAVIER PEREZ

U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL

UNITED NATIONS

55-LODI ESTAE

NEWDELHI

पिन PIN

110003

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED  
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS  
प्रेषक का नाम और पता :— SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS :—

Miss HUMA BANO

C/O MR ANWER QIDWAI

S-BAD BHOPAL New SULTANIA GIRLS H.S. School

पिन PIN

462001

14 D/A



अस्पृश्यता ईश्वर और मानवता  
के प्रति अपराध है।

UNTOUCHABILITY IS A CRIME  
AGAINST GOD AND MAN

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

Respected

His Excellency.

Miss HUMA BANO  
C/O MR ANWER QIDWAI  
Near SULTANIA GIRLS H.S. SCHOOL  
"S'BAD - BHOPAL  
INDIA

My heart leapt with joy when I knew that Respected  
his Excellency come to India.

In this happy occasion I heartly welcome  
to you and enti.

Dear Respected your Excellency you are  
the only hope of poors in world. and your  
Great work impress to all. May I wish you all  
Success in your Great task. May you live long.

In this happy occasion I heartly request  
to you please kindly get a order to send.

your Excellency Autograph Photo  
& Autograph Photo with enti

Hoping Respected your Excellency give his personal  
attention in the matter. and send ~~add~~ in his belarsing  
to me - after reaching house.

please kindly convey my love and Respect to

Very truly

H. Bano

Thank you.

2 - 5  
GP/jk Orig: SG  
File: Cuba  
XRef: Namibia  
b/f: VD/EO/AS

Confidential

" Trip India Mar 83

SUMMARY NOTES OF A MEETING BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA

held in New Delhi on 9 March 1983 at 2110 hrs.

(The meeting was attended by H.E. Mr. Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the State Council and of the Government of the Republic of Cuba; Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Vice President of the State Council and of the Government; and H.E. Dr. Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Minister for Foreign Affairs.)

1. On the question of Namibia, the Secretary-General noted that the five Western members of the Contact Group did not share the same position on the question of linkage and that a "wise tactic" by the Front Line States and SWAPO before the May/June Security Council meeting could further exploit this division. In this regard, it might be useful if Cuba were to make a public statement to the effect that it was prepared to withdraw its troops from Angola and if SWAPO and the Front Line States were to maintain a low military and political profile until that time.

2. President Castro appeared skeptical about the idea of making any public statement, although his advisers seemed to share the view of the Secretary-General.

3. President Castro referred with pride to the fact that Cuban soldiers had been taught to fight for the interests of others in Angola, the Congo and Ethiopia. Despite the heavy burden that this represented for Cuba, even a minimal withdrawal would be politically very difficult for him.

4. Commenting on the Afghanistan question, President Castro said that that operation had been indeed poorly conceived and had substantially damaged Cuba internationally, not least by under-cutting its chances of getting a seat on the Security Council.

5. On the forthcoming visit of the Secretary-General to Moscow, President Castro advised the Secretary-General to be direct and frank and not diplomatic with Mr. Andropov. This approach was likely to be most appreciated by the new Soviet leader.

6. The meeting lasted one hour, thirty minutes, approximately.

CONFIDENTIAL

File: Sweden  
xref. Iran/Iraq  
conflict  
"Trip India (NAM)  
Mar. 83

Notes of the meeting between the Secretary-General and the  
Foreign Minister of Sweden in the Ashoka Hotel in New  
Delhi at 4.30 p.m. on 9 March 1983

Present: The Secretary-General  
Mr. Urquhart  
Mr. Dayal

H.E. Mr. Lennart Bodström,  
Foreign Minister of Sweden  
Mr. Christer Wretborn, Personal  
Adviser of the Foreign Minister  
Mr. Jan Eliasson, Head of  
Department in the Swedish Foreign  
Ministry  
Mr. Ingemar Lindahl, Counsellor  
of the Swedish Mission to the  
United Nations

The Foreign Minister stated that his Government looked forward to welcoming the Secretary-General to Sweden where an address to Parliament had been included in the programme. He thanked the Secretary-General for referring to Prime Minister Palme in his statement to the Non-Aligned Summit. The Foreign Minister added that, in a declaration to Parliament next week, the Swedish Government will "refer strongly to the United Nations" and to the Secretary-General's efforts to strengthen the Organization.

The Secretary-General requested the Foreign Minister to convey his regards to Prime Minister Palme and his thanks for accepting to stay as his Special Representative on the Iran/Iraq conflict.

The Secretary-General stated that, when in Kuwait, he had detected great concern in the Gulf States regarding the continuation of the conflict and the danger of it widening. In Delhi, he had sensed the same concern in a number of conversations that he had held. In all of his conversations, he had mentioned that Prime Minister Palme was still available to serve the United Nations but that he had to ensure that the Prime Minister would not be exposed to a futile visit to the area. It appeared important to him that any further visit by Prime Minister Palme to Iran and Iraq should take place in the right circumstances and have positive results.

...../



The Secretary-General then conveyed his impression that Mrs. Gandhi would use her new position and considerable prestige to see if something could be done to stop the conflict. He felt that the Iraqi's were keen to find a way out but the Iranians were still lacking in flexibility. While the Iraqi's had wanted Mr. Palme and the Secretary-General personally to get involved, as soon as possible, in negotiating an end to the conflict, Foreign Minister Velayati of Iran had been less clear in his reaction and, in Delhi, had not reacted with particular enthusiasm to moves by the Non-Aligned Group. The Secretary-General added that, when speaking with Mrs. Gandhi, he had stated that the United Nations continued to follow the situation carefully and he had stressed that every effort must be made to avoid duplication. To this end, he would remain in touch with the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement through the Indian Permanent Representative in New York. The Secretary-General felt that Mrs. Gandhi would like to act as soon as possible, though the details of when and in what manner she would proceed were not yet clear. The moment the Secretary-General heard anything further from the Indian authorities, he would inform Prime Minister Palme immediately. At present, the Secretary-General added, he was not optimistic of the chances of an early solution to the problem. If he felt, however, that there was need to test the situation in the area, he would request Mr. Cordovez to proceed to Teheran and Baghdad. If, thereafter, he felt that a visit by Prime Minister Palme could be helpful, he would contact him immediately.

The Foreign Minister stated that Prime Minister Palme was grateful for the confidence which the Secretary-General reposed in him. When forming his new Government, Prime Minister Palme had informed his colleagues of his ongoing responsibilities to the United Nations. Indeed, for the first time, a Vice Prime Minister had been appointed in Sweden in order to "keep the Government going" in the event that Mr. Palme had to undertake missions for the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General, in noting this, requested the Foreign Minister to thank Mr. Palme for continuing to make available his considerable personal prestige to the service of the Organization.

The Foreign Minister then referred to the Swedish proposal for a nuclear-free corridor in Europe. Its purpose had been to ensure that nuclear conflict in Europe would not be triggered by a nervous reaction at a low level. The Warsaw Pact countries, including the Soviet Union, were in general in favour of the Swedish proposal, though they preferred a "broader corridor" than that which had been proposed by Sweden. The reaction of NATO

...../

had been more complicated: Greece had reacted positively; Spain, which was somewhat distant from the scene, had not reacted clearly; but France, the Federal Republic of Germany and others had stated that the Swedish proposal had "created a disturbance in the discussions in Geneva and Vienna". In these circumstances, the Foreign Minister stated that Sweden was somewhat unsure as to how to proceed. The idea of a corridor of 150 kilometres on either side of the lines drawn by the Warsaw Pact and NATO forces had been based on one of the recommendations of the Palme report. There was much popular support for the idea in many countries, but certain important personalities in Western Europe and the United States were suspicious of it. Indeed, certain West German politicians had even implied that Sweden was trying to interfere in the electoral processes of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Secretary-General recounted his recent conversation in New York with the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic, after which the latter had not only praised the Swedish idea publicly but had also implied that the Secretary-General had fully supported it. The Secretary-General commented that his own reaction had been in general terms. Nevertheless, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany had been quick to draw his attention to Chancellor Kohl's views on the matter.

Mr. Eliasson stated that "the Federal Republic of Germany had actually reacted against the German Democratic Republic's version of the Swedish proposal".

The Secretary-General then thanked the Foreign Minister for Sweden's continuing support for United Nations peace-keeping activities.

The Foreign Minister stated that his Government had refused to join the multinational force in Lebanon. Instead, it had informed the Lebanese authorities that it would be prepared to send a battalion to serve in an expanded UN peace-keeping presence. The Secretary-General thanked the Foreign Minister for the offer of a battalion which would be in addition to the field hospital already provided to UNIFIL by Sweden.

Reverting to the Iran/Iraq conflict, Mr. Eliasson stated that the Iranians had expressed their confidence in Mr. Palme when, shortly after his re-election as Prime Minister, they had sent him a congratulatory cable. As far as the Iraqi's were concerned, Mr. Eliasson added that in the past three or four weeks, they had been asking Mr. Palme or Mr. Cordovez to engage in "shuttle diplomacy" in the area. Mr. Eliasson noted, however, that conditions were not yet ripe for an end to the conflict and

/...

he had sensed, too, that Mrs. Gandhi was somewhat pessimistic. Indeed, the Algerians had indicated to her that the Iranians were planning a new offensive shortly.

The Secretary-General stated that the stalemate in the war could help those who sought to bring an end to it. He commented, however, that there were still too many versions afloat concerning the terms which were being set by the parties to end the war.

Mr. Eliasson observed that the League of Arab States had also requested Mr. Palme to resume his efforts urgently.

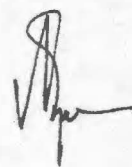
The Secretary-General commented that President Zia-Ul-Haq of Pakistan had expressed pessimism regarding the immediate outlook. All of this, in the Secretary-General's view, indicated that the situation still needed to be monitored closely.

The Foreign Minister stated that, in his conversation with Mrs. Gandhi, the latter had mentioned that it was not important as to who mediates but that mediation takes place.

The Secretary-General agreed, adding that, however, any steps taken should be properly co-ordinated. If Mrs. Gandhi did not succeed, only Mr. Palme could.

Commenting on the overall position of Iran towards the United Nations, the Secretary-General noted that, recently, Iran had agreed to receive a United Nations representative on human rights matters. Further, Iran was taking a greater interest in United Nations efforts to find a solution to the Afghanistan problem; its Foreign Minister, Mr. Velayati, had been interested at the possibility that the United Nations could now devise a mechanism to consult refugees.

The conversation turned to Cyprus, with the Secretary-General referring to his meeting with President Kyprianou. Once the resumed session of the General Assembly was over, the Secretary-General indicated that he would try to inject new life and new ideas into the inter-communal talks.



MJS/ET cc: SG  
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ID/CHAO/GP/FP/MIP  
File: 9P "R"  
Xref: Trip India (Mar. 83)

9 March 1983

Dear Mr. Rajoria,

On behalf of the Secretary-General and of Mr. Olivares, both of whom are on missions overseas at this time, I should like to thank you for your letter of 8 February 1983.

You may be sure that I shall bring your letter to the attention of the Secretary-General on his return and I know that he would wish me to thank you for your expression of support for his endeavours in the cause of peace. With regard to your wish to meet with the Secretary-General during his current visit to India, I am afraid that your letter was only received on his departure for New York, but we send you all good wishes for your continued activities in support of peace and disarmament.

Yours sincerely,

Michael J. Stopford  
Second Officer

Mr. P. N. Rajoria  
1 Vallabh Bari  
Kota-324007.  
India

GP/jk Orig: SG  
cc- Mr. Cordovez  
File: DPRK  
-XRef: Question of Korea  
b/f: VD/EO/AS

Confidential

11 Thy India (NAM)  
Mar. 83

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING  
WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

held in New Delhi on 9 March at 0930 hrs.

Present:

The Secretary-General  
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

H.E. Mr. Ho Gam, Minister for Foreign  
Affairs, Democratic People's  
Republic of Korea  
H.E. Mr. Han Si Hae, Permanent Observer  
of the Democratic People's Republic  
of Korea to the United Nations  
One Aide

The Secretary-General said that he wished to make known to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that he was personally available to assist the authorities in the North and in the South in their search for a solution to the Korean problem.

The Foreign Minister thanked the Secretary-General and added that Chairman Kim Il Sung still remembered his meeting with him in 1974. As this was his first meeting with the Secretary-General since his election, he also wanted to express to him his personal congratulations and those of the Chairman. Chairman Kim Il Sung was very keen on a solution to the Korean problem. While it was a domestic issue for the Korean people, it was indeed relevant to many other quarters. The problem stemmed from the United States occupation of South Korea. His Government intended to raise the matter within the context of the United Nations whenever appropriate. He expressed regret at the fact that the United Nations flag was still being used in South Korea by the so-called Joint Command. He asked the Secretary-General to continue following the Korean question and to retain his interest in the Korean cause.

The Secretary-General said that there was no involvement by the Secretary-General in the Korean military operations in the South and, in fact, that operation had come to an end in 1972. As far as he was concerned, there was no connexion with any action conducted by military forces in the South and the Secretary-General. His idea was to resume the personal contacts with the Korean authorities, which had been initiated by Dr. Waldheim. He was aware of North Korea's position in favour of reunification and was also aware of the South Korean stand for a double representation at the United Nations. His role could be that of a channel of communication to ameliorate the relations between the two peoples. He would be available to both sides for discrete communications through him; in operations of this kind, confidentiality was of the essence. It was probably the lack of confidentiality that undermined the efforts of the preparatory meetings which had been held in the past between North and South.

The Foreign Minister said that he was grateful for the good disposition of the Secretary-General in facilitating the contacts between the two sides. Unfortunately, the present circumstances were not ripe for any contact, as South Korea's policies were quite negative. The joint South Korean/United States military maneuvers called "Team Spirit 1983" were a further example of the provocative attitude of the Seoul authorities. North Korea, however, would keep in mind that the Secretary-General's good offices were available.

He then touched on the case of the First Secretary of the North Korean Mission to the United Nations. Mr. Kim had been unjustly accused by the United States authorities of a crime he never committed. As a result, the United States officials were now forbidding the entry in and exit from New York of North Korean officials.

The Secretary-General said that the Legal Office of the United Nations was in constant touch with Ambassador Han. As for any difficulty which Ambassador Han might have in returning to New York, he said he would do his best to help, should it be necessary.

The Foreign Minister again asked for the Secretary-General's intervention in this matter.

The Secretary-General reiterated that although he had been in touch with the U.S. authorities, as had his Legal Office, there was a separation of powers in the United States which did not permit the Executive to interfere with the Judicial. However, he believed that the matter could be resolved.

The Foreign Minister indicated that Ambassador Han would continue to be in touch with the Secretary-General on this matter when in New York.

The Secretary-General expressed satisfaction that his offer of good offices had been accepted and said that first contacts may take place on matters of limited importance, such as cultural affairs and family reunion.

The Foreign Minister undertook to bring this matter to the attention of Chairman Kim Il Sung.



# United Nations Press Release

*Trip India (NAM)*  
Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1130  
9 March 1983

## SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH DELEGATION LEADERS AT NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT

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

NEW DELHI, 9 March -- The problem of Namibia, the Middle East situation, the conflict between Iraq and Iran, and the situation relating to Afghanistan dominated the Secretary-General's meetings with heads of delegations to the seventh Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi today.

The Secretary-General's first appointment early in the morning was with the Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ho Dam, for a discussion of current matters. This was followed by a 45-minute discussion with President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon. The general situation in that country was discussed, in particular the role of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the protection of Palestinians and the status of present negotiations.

With Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, and Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, the Secretary-General assessed the situation relating to Afghanistan in the light of the recent visit to the area of his Personal Representative and Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, Diego Cordovez, and in view of the forthcoming meetings in Geneva in mid-April.

The Secretary-General then met Foreign Minister Charles Dube Molapo of Lesotho, to discuss the follow-up to the recent visit of Abdulrahim Farah, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, to the area.

The Secretary-General later discussed the Namibian situation with President Aristides Maria Pereira of Cape Verde, who informed him of his country's position on the problem, and on the talks between South Africa and Angola held on the island of Sal.

The situation in Asia, with special emphasis on the situation concerning Kampuchea, was the main topic of the Secretary-General's 30-minute meeting with Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of Viet Nam and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

(more)



The Secretary-General then briefed President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola on the contacts he has been having in New York with the Western Contact Group on Namibia since his February visit to the front-line States. President dos Santos, for his part, briefed the Secretary-General on the latest developments since the Secretary-General's visit to Luanda at the start of his African tour.

The subject of Namibia and the Secretary-General's recent contacts also dominated a 40-minute meeting with President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia, who is scheduled to travel to the United States in the near future.

With the Foreign Minister of Sweden, Lennart Bodström, the Secretary-General exchanged views on recent developments concerning the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

He then met for 30 minutes with President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia for a discussion focusing mainly on the situation in the Horn of Africa.

With Foreign Minister Laurent Nzeyimana of Burundi, the Secretary-General discussed the need to strengthen the United Nations, and the Foreign Minister expressed the full support of his country for the Secretary-General in this regard. The problems encountered by developing countries due to the reduction of multilateral aid was the other main topic.

In the late evening, the Secretary-General is scheduled to meet with President Fidel Castro of Cuba, outgoing Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Secretary-General will leave New Delhi during the night to return to New York, where he is scheduled to arrive early tomorrow afternoon, 10 March.

\* \* \* \* \*

GP/jk Orig: SG

cc: Mr. Cordovez

File: Afghanistan

XRef: Afghan question

b/f: VD/EO/AS 1 Mar. 83

" Trip India (NAH)

Mar. 83

ConfidentialNOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING  
WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF AFGHANISTAN

held in New Delhi on 9 March 1983 at 1145 hrs.

## Present:

The Secretary-General  
Mr. Giandomenico PiccoH.E. Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Prime  
Minister of Afghanistan  
H.E. Shah Mohammad Dost, Foreign  
Minister of Afghanistan  
One Aide

The Prime Minister congratulated the Secretary-General for his speech before the Non-Aligned Summit and expressed gratification at his reference to the problem relating to Afghanistan. That paragraph of the Secretary-General's speech was "very good".

The Secretary-General mentioned his encounter with President Zia-ul-Haq and the Pakistani leader's interest in the continuation of the present diplomatic efforts. It was important to take advantage of this good disposition of the Pakistani side, bearing in mind the many voices which were advising Pakistan to the contrary. The progress achieved during the recent shuttle in the area by his Personal Representative was indeed a good omen. The Afghan side was probably gratified to have seen that in practice the Pakistanis had accepted to take measures to put an end to the interference before the beginning of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. This was indeed unthinkable at the beginning of the present negotiations. Timing was now of the essence, and the negotiations in April were crucial to the continuation of the efforts. He intended to arrive at the time of the General Assembly with concrete results. The attitude shown by the Foreign Minister during the recent negotiations in Kabul with Mr. Cordovez had proven once again that he was a very helpful interlocutor and that his side was indeed very forthcoming. He felt personally committed to a solution to the problem. The progress achieved with regard to the consultation with the refugees might make it easier for the Iranians to join. He expressed satisfaction at the way

the negotiations were proceeding and reiterated his hope for further progress in Geneva.

The Prime Minister noted that the Afghan side was keen on solving the problem through negotiations. He thanked the Secretary-General for the tribute he paid to the Foreign Minister and assured that the constructive and flexible position adopted by Mr. Dost reflected in full the position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The impression that the Secretary-General had conveyed following his meeting with the President of Pakistan was encouraging. If indeed the Pakistani side was prepared to stop their interference, all problems would be solved. During the forthcoming round in Geneva, the Afghan side would concentrate on the question of interference. With regard to direct contacts with the refugees, his Government was also satisfied with the results of the conversations with Mr. Cordovez. After those talks, Western propaganda had indicated that the DRA had accepted to contact through Mr. Cordovez the "ring leaders". The authorities in Kabul, however, knew that Mr. Cordovez could never have said this. His Government was prepared to negotiate on any other issues that might exist. Indeed, it would be easier to negotiate directly with Pakistan and, indeed, with Iran should there be any difficulties with them.

The Secretary-General asked whether there was any interference from Iran.

The Prime Minister replied that there were some provocations and that the position of Iran at the moment was unrealistic and illogical.

Foreign Minister Dost, commenting on the question of the refugees, said that indeed it was necessary to have Iranian participation in the talks if the settlement was to be a comprehensive one. If the interference from Pakistan were to come to an end and no settlement was reached with Iran, then interference could resume from the Iranian side. President Zia had recently admitted the existence of illegal operations along the border between the two countries.

The Secretary-General said that the present negotiations were involving Pakistan and Afghanistan and recalled that Kabul had originally stressed that it had no problem with Iran at all. One of the matters to be dealt with in the present negotiations was to further specify the time frames. The credibility of the exercise was at stake and, indeed, that of the Secretary-General and of the Afghan Government. He mentioned in passing that what he meant was, for instance, that further clarifications should be reached on the question of the beginning and end of withdrawal; "this, for instance, could start in January and end the following January". He was hoping to have a good conversation with Mr. Andropov at the end of March. Although some skepticism still existed in the Western countries on the present negotiating process, he hoped that the support of Mr. Andropov would be of great help in this regard. He was prepared to enter personally into the negotiation process but only if the situation warranted.

Prime Minister Keshtmand again expressed gratification for the process conducted under the auspices of the Secretary-General. The people of Afghanistan were most appreciative of his efforts, and the Government intended to continue extending its support to him.

CONFIDENTIELLE

Orig: SG  
cc: Mr. Urquhart  
File: Lebanon  
XRef: ME  
b/f: VD/EO/AS

ENTRETIEN DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL AVEC LE PRESIDENT  
AMINE GEMAYEL DE LA REPUBLIQUE LIBANAISE

a Trip India (NAM)  
Mar 83

Le 9 mars 1983 à 10h 15 à la Nouvelle Delhi  
(réunion des non-alignés)

Présents

- Le Secrétaire général
- M. Brian Urquhart
- M. Virendra Dayal
- M. Giandomenico Picco
- Cheikh Amine Gemayel,  
Président de la République  
libanaise
- Son Excellence M. Ghassan Tueni,  
Coordinateur des négociations  
tripartites
- Son Excellence M. Fakhri Saghiyyah,  
Représentant permanent adjoint  
auprès de l'ONU
- un adjoint

Le Secrétaire général s'enquiert de ce que les Nations  
Unies peuvent faire de plus pour le Liban.

Le Président Gemayel évoque la situation au sud-Liban.  
Selon lui, la FINUL n'a pas accompli sa tâche selon le mandat qui  
lui avait été confié par le Conseil de Sécurité. Il faut tenir  
compte des principes régissant la présence de la FINUL. Les  
Etats-Unis sont en faveur de la FINUL, ainsi que le Liban,  
mais Israël y est opposé. Les négociations engagées entre les  
Etats-Unis, le Liban et Israël auront des répercussions directes  
sur la question de la FINUL et il faut donc en attendre les  
résultats. Dans ces négociations, le Gouvernement libanais  
a pour objectifs de: (1) prendre en charge tout le territoire  
libanais, (2) assurer le retrait des forces étrangères  
palestiniennes, syriennes, israéliennes et iraniennes,  
(3) collaborer avec les forces amies et crédibles pour ne pas  
répéter l'expérience avec les troupes syriennes (4) assurer

l'assistance de la FINUL à l'armée libanaise et à la Force multinationale. Le Gouvernement libanais aimerait arriver à: (1) un retrait total des forces, (2) une fusion de la Force multinationale, de la FINUL et de l'armée libanaise avec un système de commandement unifié chargé de décider le déploiement des forces sur le territoire libanais. Le Président pense qu'il serait possible de demander à la FINUL de se déployer dans la région des camps palestiniens après la retraite et peut-être même de participer au contrôle des points de passage tout en prolongeant, bien entendu, son mandat et en augmentant ses effectifs. L'armée libanaise serait chargée du contrôle de tous les autres points de passage. Elle serait en charge de la sécurité et soutiendrait la FINUL. La FINUL pourrait être intégrée dans le système de commandement unifié. Elle devrait être déployée au sud et même au-delà. Les Libanais ne savent pas eux-mêmes si cela est possible mais le Président Gemayel suggère qu'après les négociations tripartites il pourrait avoir une réunion technique avec le Secrétaire général. Le mandat de la Force multinationale n'est pas très clair mais elle doit collaborer plus étroitement avec l'ONU. Quant à la FINUL, il conviendrait de renforcer son équipement.

Le Secrétaire général trouve la solution, excellente mais il a des doutes sur l'idée d'un commandement unifié. Peut-être faudrait-il mieux parler de coordination?

L'Ambassadeur Tueni fait remarquer qu'il s'agirait plutôt d'un système de coordination, au niveau du commandement opérationnel.

Selon le Président Gemayel, il faut trouver une solution "à la libanaise". Son pays a besoin à la fois de la FINUL et de la Force multinationale.

Le Secrétaire général suggère qu'une formule de coordination sur le terrain soit trouvée mais sans être formulée de façon précise.

L'Ambassadeur Tueni note que les Français ont décidé d'avoir recours à la Force multinationale pour renforcer la FINUL. Pour eux, la Force est une formule transitoire en vue d'une FINUL plus forte. Il ajoute qu'Israël continue de s'opposer à la présence de la FINUL dans un périmètre de 45 km. Israël se refuse à associer les Nations Unies à l'accord tripartite alors que le Liban, lui, cherche à incorporer l'ONU pour éviter le bilatéralisme. L'Ambassadeur s'interroge sur les chances de renouvellement du mandat de la FINUL au Conseil de Sécurité.

Le Secrétaire général lui répond que la difficulté provient de la position de l'Union soviétique. Il soulèvera cette question lors de son prochain voyage à Moscou. Il évoque alors le rôle de l'ONU vis-à-vis des Palestiniens.

L'Ambassadeur Tueni suggère que la question de la protection des camps Palestiniens par la FINUL soit évoquée à Moscou pour obtenir le soutien soviétique à l'élargissement du mandat de la FINUL.

Le Secrétaire général constate en effet qu'Arafat est préoccupé par la situation dans les camps palestiniens. En ce qui concerne l'approche décrite par Ambassador Tueni vis-à-vis de Moscou, il en voit tous les avantages.

M. Brian Urquhart souligne que là n'est pas le seul problème. Il évoque le problème des pays qui contribuent à la FINUL dans le cadre de l'élargissement de son mandat.

Le Secrétaire général demande au Président Gemayel ce qu'il pense de la mission Habib.

Il lui est répondu qu'elle évolue très lentement. De quatre à cinq sujets sont discutés parallèlement. Les Etats-Unis ont décidé d'inviter Shamir pour que Shultz lui parle car ce dernier voudrait donner une impulsion nouvelle à la mission.

Le Secrétaire général remarque que la conjoncture est favorable avant le début de la campagne présidentielle aux Etats-Unis et dans la foulée de la réunion du Conseil National Palestinien à Alger.

Le Président Gemayel ajoute que la position d'Arafat a été renforcée à Alger, mais il ne sait malheureusement pas encore se servir de ce nouveau pouvoir. Il fait remarquer qu'à Alger Arafat a parlé au nom des Palestiniens, pas au nom de l'OLP. Le Président ne pense pas que la Jordanie acceptera de négocier avant que le problème libanais soit résolu.

Le Secrétaire général prend congé du Président Gemayel en promettant de reprendre contact avant son départ pour Moscou. Il s'engage également à contacter les Iraniens pour voir dans quelle mesure ils pourraient contribuer à une solution du problème.

L'entretien prend fin à 11 heures 20.

Giandomenico Picco/FP/amv  
16 March 1983



CONFIDENTIEL

Orig: SG R Ahmed  
cc: Mr. Ahmed  
File: Viet Nam  
XRef: Trip India (NAH)  
b/f: VD/EO/AS  
Mar. 83

ENTRETIEN DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL AVEC  
LE PREMIER MINISTRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE DU VIETNAM

Le 9 mars 1983 à 15h à la Nouvelle Delhi  
(Réunion des non-alignés)

" PATD (Ahmed)

Présents

- Le Secrétaire général
- M. Giandomenico Picco
- Son Excellence M. Pham Van Dong,  
Premier Ministre de la RSV
- Son Excellence M. Nguyen Co Thach,  
Ministre des Affaires étrangères  
de la RSV

Le Secrétaire général tient à assurer les deux Ministres qui'il a l'intention de rester en contact avec la République socialiste du Vietnam: les Nations Unies désirent en effet garder le contact avec toutes les parties concernées. Il se réfère à une conversation qu'il a eue récemment avec l'Ambassadeur de la RSV, au cours de laquelle il lui a été confirmé que la RSV voulait améliorer ses relations avec la Chine. Le Secrétaire général a évoqué cette conversation lors de sa visite à Pékin mais il s'est heurté à la même "fermeture". Le Secrétaire général a cependant souligné le désir des Nations Unies de voir s'ouvrir le dialogue. Il évoque sa récente rencontre avec les trois ministres de l'ANASE où il leur a dit qu'il entendait poursuivre ses efforts mais pas dans le cadre de la Résolution. Le Secrétaire général, qui a eu l'impression que le réalisme finirait par prévaloir, exprime son optimisme. Le problème est complexe mais il pense qu'il faut garder le contact avec Phnom Penh. Les deux Ministres veulent-ils qu'il envoie M. Ahmed dans la région pour revitaliser

l'action des Nations Unies? Il ne faut peut-être pas agir seulement dans le cadre de la Conférence. Personnellement, le Secrétaire général tient à ce qu'on sache qu'en dehors de cette Résolution il y a de la place pour négocier et trouver une solution.

Il est évident qu'en Asie du sud-est les relations Chine-Union soviétique et Chine-Vietnam sont extrêmement importantes. Quand il a parlé aux Ministres de la Malaisie, de Singapour et de l'Indonésie, il a trouvé une plus grande compréhension. Ceux-ci réalisent que le canal des résolutions de l'Assemblée générale ne fonctionne pas. Si les deux Ministres de la RSV sont d'accord, il enverra M. Ahmed dans la région. On peut travailler sur la base de leur document de travail.

Le Premier Ministre répond qu'il donnera sa réponse à New York par l'entremise de son ambassadeur. Mais il s'engage à explorer toutes les possibilités, toutes les voies pour rendre le Cambodge à son peuple.

Le Secrétaire général propose d'envoyer M. Ahmed dans la région en avril. Il suggère qu'on emploie la même méthode de travail que celle utilisée pour tenter de résoudre la question afghane, qui consiste à mettre sur pied un cadre général qui puisse être rempli petit à petit.

Le Premier Ministre exprime sa confiance et pense en effet qu'un effort d'imagination est indispensable. Il est certain qu'une solution du problème afghan aidera beaucoup le Secrétaire général.

Le Secrétaire général évoque alors sa prochaine rencontre avec M. Andropov à Moscou. Dans le fond du problème cambodgien, il y a les relations Chine-Union soviétique.

Le Premier Ministre affirme que son pays fait tout ce qu'il peut pour avoir de bonnes relations avec la Chine. A une question du Secrétaire général sur la coalition au Kampuchea, il répond que personne ne désire vraiment cette coalition qui, selon lui, est vouée à l'échec. Au fond, la Chine soutient Pol Pot. Mais si le Secrétaire général pense pouvoir résoudre ce problème, la RSV cherchera avec lui toutes les possibilités.

Le Secrétaire général conclut l'entretien en informant le Ministre que les membres de l'ANASE l'ont invité à leur rendre visite, mais il a répondu qu'il n'irait que quand il aurait trouvé une solution à ce problème.

L'entretien prend fin à 15h 45.

Giandomenico Picco/FP/amv



Reverting to his discussions with the Contact Group, the Secretary-General stated that he had the impression that all members of the Group were not fully united behind the American position. He added that the United States was trying to introduce a certain "semantic revision" in dealing with the concept of "linkage". Mr. Crocker was increasingly stating that the United States was engaged in a "parallel exercise" which was not a "pre-condition" to the implementation of resolution 435.

The Secretary-General then stated, in confidence, that he intended to meet President Castro later that night. In that meeting, he was thinking of suggesting to President Castro that the latter take the initiative by announcing that he would begin withdrawing his troops. Such an initiative could serve to force the hand of the Contact Group to pressure South Africa into accepting a start to the implementation of resolution 435. The Secretary-General stressed that his appeal to Castro would be on an entirely personal basis.

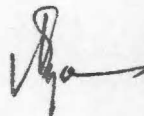
The Secretary-General then stated that, after the Paris Conference on Namibia, the Front Line States would probably go to the Security Council. At this stage, he did not see any alternative to such a course of action. He added that, on its side, the United Nations stood ready to proceed with the implementation of resolution 435 as soon as it received the "green light".

President Kaunda expressed his profound gratitude to the Secretary-General for the efforts he was making and for the views he had just conveyed to him. He stated that independence for Namibia, and racial justice in southern Africa, were matters of life and death to him. He reiterated his view that the United Nations was the only body that could solve the Namibian question. He thanked the Secretary-General for "sticking to his guns" on matters relating to southern Africa and for expressing his views in the same manner whether speaking privately or publicly. President Kaunda also welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to speak privately with President Castro in regard to the Cuban presence in Angola. He added that the Secretary-General's comments on this matter would be treated in the strictest confidence by him.

The Secretary-General stated that while there appeared to be no escape from recourse to the Security Council, there was need to proceed with great care and, in particular, for SWAPO to act with restraint. Such a course of behaviour would keep the pressure on the Contact Group. Any offensive by SWAPO would give a perfect pretext to South Africa to attack Angola and to prevaricate in relation to Namibia.

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The Secretary-General then expressed his regret that, at the time of President Kaunda's visit to Washington, he would personally be away from the United States. President Kaunda expressed gratification that, at least, it had been possible to meet in New Delhi. The President added that he was confident that the Secretary-General would be able to move the United States on the question of Namibia. He added that he could not understand why the United States had shifted the responsibility for delay from South Africa, on to its own shoulders.

A handwritten signature, possibly "V. G.", in dark ink, located to the right of the main text block.

Notes of a meeting between the Secretary-General and the President of Ethiopia, held in the latter's suite in the Ashoka Hotel at 6.15 p.m. on 9 March 1983

Present: The Secretary-General      H.E. Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu  
Mr. Dayal                                  Haile Mariam, President of Ehtiopia  
One Aide  
One Interpreter

The Secretary-General stated that he looked forward to visiting Addis Ababa at the time of the twentieth anniversary of the ECA. He recalled that he had recently visited southern Africa to lend his support to those who were striving for independence in Namibia and peace and justice in the area. The Secretary-General then stated that he remained deeply concerned about problems in the Horn of Africa and the loss of life which resulted from recurrent conflict.

Continuing, the Secretary-General stated that he wished to clarify his position in regard to the Horn: he wanted to be of help, but not to interfere. The Secretary-General added that he did not wish to involve himself in the juridical aspects of the problem in the area, nor did he wish to mediate the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia. In wanting to be of help, the Secretary-General asked whether his good offices could assist in putting an end to military action in the area. The Secretary-General stated that he had an obligation to try to end the conflict and suffering in the Horn and that, should the President of Ethiopia need his assistance at any point, he could be assured that the Secretary-General's good offices would be available. Continuing, the Secretary-General stated that, if all concerned agreed, the United Nations could help to keep the peace in the area, without prejudice to the rights, claims or positions of the parties.

Referring then to the OAU, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that the meeting in Addis Ababa would help that Organization regain its own unity. He stated that this was most important to the United Nations as a whole.

President Mengistu stated that he looked forward greatly to the Secretary-General visiting Addis Ababa at the time of the twentieth anniversary of the ECA. He added that the Secretary-General would be warmly welcomed. In regard to the ECA, President Mengistu added that members of the various economic

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groupings of the ECA would also be present in Addis Ababa at the time and this would provide an excellent opportunity for the Secretary-General to have an exchange of views on economic questions as well. President Mengistu added "we would also like to show you a bit of our country".

Referring then to the situation in the Horn of Africa, President Mengistu stated that he was sure that the Secretary-General was familiar with the issues involved and the difficulties that his country faced in dealing with Somalia. The Secretary-General replied that he was indeed familiar with the positions of the parties. He added that he did not wish to say who was right or who was wrong but simply to reiterate that if his good offices were needed, or if United Nations peace-keepers could be of help, they would be provided. The Secretary-General added that he was speaking with President Mengistu in confidence and did not intend to divulge the contents of the conversation to the press. The Secretary-General further stated that he would take the same line in any conversation that he might have with President Barre of Somalia.

President Mengistu replied that he appreciated the Secretary-General's readiness to offer his good offices. He would take advantage of the offer when the need arose. Regarding the military situation in the area, President Mengistu noted, somewhat critically, that President Barre had, during the Non-Aligned Summit, once again accused Ethiopia of encouraging conflict. Commenting on this, President Mengistu stated that the dispute with Somalia was long-standing and complicated. The situation on the ground was, however, less tense now than in the past. The genesis of the dispute lay in Somalia's territorial and expansionist claim on Ethiopia. The Somali claim was at variance both with the Charter of the OAU and with that of the United Nations; this was the reason for the difficulty in the Horn, which he had inherited when he came to office. Continuing, President Mengistu stated that, after the Ethiopian revolution, Somalia moved 700 kilometres into Ethiopia and had waged war. Ethiopia had had a duty to free itself and it had done so, successfully, by repulsing the Somali forces. He added that his Government had seen to it that the border would never be violated again. While the conventional invasion had been repulsed, President Mengistu stated that the Somali Government still tried to send infiltrators into Ethiopia with a view to causing damage and destruction. His efforts to restore good neighbourliness in the area had been frustrated by Somali acts. President Mengistu added that his initiative to restore good relations with Somalia was not a political ploy but an essential element in his foreign policy. However, difficulties would persist as long as President Barre sought to "liberate Somali-speaking Ethiopians" and to press for their "self-determination". As far as Ethiopia was concerned, he stated

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that his objective was to limit his forces to the international border, to seek peace and stability in the region and to ensure that the principle of non-interference was adhered to by both parties. Ethiopia, President Mengistu stated, had a duty to defend itself, its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Reverting then to the Secretary-General's good offices, President Mengistu stated he appreciated the offer and the spirit in which it was made. He then added that the Secretary-General should encourage the Somali authorities to adhere to international law and the principles of co-existence.

The Secretary-General, in noting President Mengistu's reaction, reiterated his wish to be of help, adding that he would speak with the Somali Ambassador on his return to New York. The Secretary-General stated again that he would act with great discretion and that there would be no propaganda or publicity. He added that he would keep in touch with President Mengistu, noting that he was glad that the latter had understood the spirit in which he wished to be of help in restoring peace in the region.

GP/jk Orig: SG

cc: Mr. Buffum  
Mr. Cordovez

File: Iran  
XRef: Iran/Iraq conflict  
b/f: VE/EO/MS

Confidential

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

" Trip India (NAM)  
Mar 83  
Human Rights (Iran)

held in New Delhi on 9 March 1983 at 1330 hrs.

Present:

The Secretary-General  
Mr. Virendra Dayal  
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

H.E. Mr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister  
for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic  
Republic of Iran  
H.E. Dr. Said Rajaie-Khorassani,  
Permanent Representative of the  
Islamic Republic of Iran to the  
United Nations

The Foreign Minister complimented the Secretary-General for the speech he had delivered to the Non-Aligned Summit, and particularly for the way he had referred to the Iran-Iraq war and the Afghan situation. He recalled the useful contacts he had in Teheran with Mr. Cordovez and expressed regret that he had not been able to see Mr. Cordovez at the time of his second visit in early February. However, he had been briefed in detail about what Mr. Cordovez reported after his tour of Kabul and Islamabad. He intended to continue his contacts with Mr. Cordovez. Similarly, in Geneva the Government of Iran expected Mr. Khamian, the newly-appointed Ambassador there, to be fully in touch with Mr. Cordovez during the month of April.

Commenting on the Iran-Iraq war, Mr. Velayati referred to the meeting with Mrs. Gandhi and to her call for an end to the war. Prime Minister Mousavi had told the Indian leader that Iran was in favour of any efforts aimed at achieving an honorable and just peace. The position of Iran remained that its people were "fighting for peace". The situation was very

clear. The Iraqis had attacked Iran and the Iranian people could not be waiting for others to bring about peace. The Iraqi Government accepted only the language of force. Baghdad's expansionist policy was evident, even from their propaganda bulletins. There were still 500 square kilometers under occupation by Iraq.

Ambassador Khorassani, further commenting on Mrs. Gandhi's initiative, said that the Iranian Government envisaged the possibility of a full mediation effort, but the terms of this effort were not clear as yet.

The Secretary-General stressed the need to avoid duplication of effort. Mr. Palme remained ready to act, and he himself was prepared to take a front-row seat in this endeavour. The United Nations, however, would never try to impose a solution but would rather be ready to assist.

The Foreign Minister said that the Iranian Government had a great respect for Mr. Palme and for the Secretary-General.

With regard to the Afghan situation, the Secretary-General outlined the significance of the consultative mechanism with the refugees, which now had been agreed on by all concerned.

With reference to the issue of human rights, the Foreign Minister said that Iran was prepared to receive the representative of the Secretary-General and that his Ambassador would probably be in touch again with the United Nations later in the month.

Ambassador Khorassani then said that it was his understanding that the Human Rights Commission should not investigate any country where a revolution had occurred for a period of five years. Should this be the case, most of the argumentation used against Iran could be refuted.

The Secretary-General did not comment on this and said Mr. Herndl would be in touch with the Iranian authorities in this regard.

Ambassador Khorassani also referred to a document containing a list of Iranian missing persons which was submitted to the United Nations only a few days earlier.

The Foreign Minister also complained about the fact that the Human Rights Commission had accepted allegations about Iran which were in themselves quite dubious. For instance, he said there were references to alleged executions of some 5,000 to 20,000 people. The level of approximation was politically unacceptable. He asked the Secretary-General to be in touch with his office in Geneva and convey this complaint by the Iranian authorities.

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York

Trip India (NAM)



SG/T/1129  
8 March 1983

### SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSES NON-ALIGNED NATIONS' SUMMIT

Meets with King of Jordan, Presidents of Pakistan,  
Egypt, Somalia, Argentina, Cyprus, PLO Chairman, Other Leaders

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

NEW DELHI, 8 March -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today addressed the seventh Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement being held here at the Vigyan Bhavan Hall. The Conference interrupted its general debate to hear the Secretary-General as a special guest.

(For text of the statement, see Press Release SG/SM/3388 issued earlier today.)

Following his address, the Secretary-General began a series of bilateral meetings with talks at the Embassy of Pakistan with President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq. The Secretary-General and the President had a tour d'horizon focusing on the situation in West Asia and the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Following this meeting, the Secretary-General was guest at a luncheon given for a small group of heads of delegations by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

In the afternoon, the Secretary-General had a detailed review of the Middle East situation in all its aspects with King Hussein of Jordan. The Middle East situation and the latest developments concerning Lebanon were the subject of the Secretary-General's talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

The next meeting the Secretary-General held was with Vice-President Tasha Mohieddin Maaruf of Iraq, and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, for a discussion on the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The Secretary-General later discussed the situation in the Horn of Africa with President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia. The Secretary-General also met with Yasir Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO),

(more)

for a discussion of the Middle East problem in the light of recent developments, including the recent situation on the West Bank, as well as the protection of Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

In the early evening, the Secretary-General met with President Reynaldo B.A. Bignone of Argentina, for a discussion of Latin American problems, focusing on the question of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The Secretary-General later met with President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus, with whom he had a thorough exchange of views on the Cyprus question and related issues. President Kyprianou and the Secretary-General decided to maintain close contact.

The Secretary-General also met with Foreign Minister Obed Asamoah of Ghana, who expressed to the Secretary-General his gratitude for United Nations assistance with regard to the recent expulsion of Ghanaian citizens from Nigeria.

Later tonight, the Secretary-General will meet with President Hafez Al-Assad of Syria.

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President Mubarak stated that it had proved extremely difficult to remove even the small settlement of 120 persons from Yamit. When the Israeli Government had sought to retain some of the settlers in Yamit, he had refused flatly, on the grounds that the Camp David Accords had to be respected scrupulously.

President Mubarak then referred to his contacts with leaders of American Jewish groups, including Max Fischer. The latter had stated that the Arab group would be well advised not to ask the United States to put pressure on Prime Minister Begin. Rather, the Jordanians and Palestinians should announce a "confederal linkage": such a development would compel Jewish communities around the world to ask Mr. Begin whether he wanted "peace or land". President Mubarak felt that Mr. Fischer was right: without such a linkage being established, the problem of the West Bank and Gaza would be liquidated within a year and no peace would be attainable in the future.

The Secretary-General asked whether President Mubarak saw any useful role for the Security Council in the coming days.

President Mubarak replied that President Reagan's initiative must first be given a chance. If "linkage" could be established, a joint Jordanian/PLO delegation could enter into negotiations. If there was no progress towards the announcement of a "confederal linkage", there would be need to use the Security Council "to fill the gap on the diplomatic scene". In practical terms, however, President Mubarak felt that there was need to act without delay to establish a "confederal linkage".

Turning then to the Camp David Accords, President Mubarak stated that here was a paradox in the Arab position. Publicly, many of them stated that Egypt should begin to withdraw from its commitment under the Camp David Accords. Privately, however, they knew that if Egypt withdrew from the Camp David agreement, Begin would annex the West Bank and Gaza immediately. Indeed, privately, many Arab Heads of Government had urged him not to turn away from the Camp David agreement.

Mr. Urquhart asked whether, after the recent meeting of the PLO in Algiers, Chairman Arafat's hands were strong enough to work out a formula with King Hussein.

President Mubarak felt that Arafat had gained a certain flexibility. He mentioned that, in a conversation with him,

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the President of Bangladesh had indicated that Arafat might well be prepared to make a public declaration in favour of a confederation with Jordan. The question, however, was what kind of confederation would be sought by Arafat.

The Secretary-General stated that he found Chairman Arafat greatly concerned about the fate of Palestinians in Lebanon and the West Bank. The Chairman had emphasized the danger of further massacres in Beirut and south Lebanon.

President Mubarak stated that a declaration by Arafat that he would accept a "confederal linkage" with Jordan would end such dangers. The Secretary-General commented that the United Nations wished to provide protection to the Palestinians but that the military and political situation in the area rendered such assistance exceedingly difficult. The Secretary-General asked whether the Security Council, in some manner, could act to provide greater security and protection to the Palestinians.

President Mubarak replied that, without a confederal arrangement, nothing would be achieved.

The Secretary-General asked whether Chairman Arafat had a strong enough hand to take new initiatives.

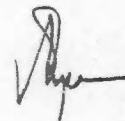
President Mubarak replied that "Arafat is the best man, but some want to spoil the whole thing".

The conversation then turned to the Horn of Africa. The Secretary-General mentioned his brief meeting with the Somali President earlier in the morning and his expectation of meeting with the President of Ethiopia later. President Mubarak stated that, according to President Barre, Ethiopia was still occupying some Somali territory. The Secretary-General stated that President Barre had made the same comment to him, adding that he would be prepared to talk with the Ethiopians if the latter withdrew from Somali territory.

President Mubarak then spoke of his contacts with President Khaddafi. He stated that President Khaddafi had sent three or four envoys to meet him; the purpose of the envoys was to ask President Mubarak to mediate between the United States and Libya. However, at precisely the time when he was sending these envoys to Cairo, President Khaddafi was organizing a coup against President Nimeiri. A ship carrying arms from Libya had been traced and seized by the Sudanese. The coup was being planned through an attack on Khartoum airport on 18 February, but two days before the anticipated raid, Colonel Khaddafi cancelled the attempt. President Nimeiri had evidence on this matter as he had intercepted Libyan messages. President Mubarak then added that Egypt had had

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nothing to do with the arrival of the sixth fleet in the area:  
"we were astonished by its arrival". As a final irony, Colonel  
Khaddafi had recently asked President Mubarak as to what he had  
done to mediate between the United States and Libya.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be a stylized name, possibly "J. M." or similar, located to the right of the main text block.

GP/jk Orig: SG  
cc: Mr. Urquhart  
Mr. Cordovez  
File: Iraq  
XRef: Iran-Iraq war  
b/f: VD/EO/AS

Confidential

.. Tip India  
Mar. 83

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING  
WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT OF IRAQ

held in New Delhi on 8 March 1983 at 1700 hrs.

Present:

The Secretary-General	H.E. Mr. Tasha Mohieddin Maaruf,
Mr. Brian Urquhart	Vice President of Iraq
Mr. Virendra Dayal	H.E. Mr. Ismat Kittani, Deputy Foreign
Mr. Giandomenico Picco	Minister of Iraq
	H.E. Dr. Riyadh S. Al-Qaysi,
	Permanent Representative of Iraq
	to the United Nations

The Secretary-General briefly recalled the United Nations efforts aimed at facilitating a solution to the Iran-Iraq war and said that Prime Minister Palme was still available to offer his good offices in this regard. In light of the initiatives taken by a number of other organizations and by Mrs. Gandhi, he described the United Nations efforts as being in suspense. Mr. Palme could not undertake a new mission if the situation did not warrant it.

The Vice President said that Iraq was indeed pleased with the United Nations. Although others had undertaken initiatives aimed at ending the war, Iraq had always favoured the United Nations, and it hoped that those efforts would succeed. Iraq's position remained in support of the Security Council resolution and of the recent statement by the Security Council President. Iraq continued to desire peace. The situation was, in a way, very clear. There were United Nations resolutions and there was a country which did not wish to implement them. A large portion of the Iranian population appeared to be in favour of peace; this had happened for two reasons: First, Iraq had withdrawn to its international boundaries, and second, the Iranian army had failed to conduct successfully its offensives.

The Secretary-General noted that in the prevailing military situation, efforts might concentrate on sounding out the parties outside the framework of the Security Council resolutions. Maybe India was indeed in the right position to mediate. Should Mrs. Gandhi's efforts not be successful, the Secretary-General of the United Nations would always be ready to assist the parties. He stood ready not only to send Mr. Palme, but also to go himself if necessary. Eventually, the United Nations Secretariat may be the most appropriate channel for starting a negotiating process. He had been able to preserve its usefulness and credibility.

The Vice President shared the Secretary-General's assessment and added a few comments to it. The conflict with Iran was not a border skirmish, but a full-fledged war. Khomeini had lived in Iraq and his ideas were well-known to the Iraqi authorities. If his regime was able to control the rich oil resources of Iraq, his dream of controlling the Middle East would be complete. A recent small demonstration by pro-Iranian forces in Kuwait went easily out of control; it was a further proof of Iranian expansionist designs. Iraq, since the beginning of the war, had sought not to enlarge the theatre of operations. Iraq accepted the 1975 agreement and abided by it, although part of the agreement was not implemented, even during the time of the Shah. On the other hand, Iran was trying to expand the theatre of the war to topple the government in Bahrain, to raid the oil fields in Kuwait and to close the Strait of Hormuz. It refused even to co-operate with any efforts at relieving the stranded vessels in the Shatt-el-Arab. The continuation of the war would unavoidably lead to its expansion. There were hot spots in the region which would make it easier for the conflict to spill over into other areas. The losses of both sides were enormous, and the time appeared ripe for a new peace initiative. The new efforts by the Non-Aligned Conference might well be appropriate at this time; Iraq hoped that the Security Council would take all this into account.

As for the question of Palestine, he expressed concern at the diminishing role of the United Nations in the matter. The United Nations remained the only framework for an acceptable solution. The United States' efforts were not being implemented; whatever the reason, this provided the United Nations with the right opportunity to enter the Palestine question on the political level. The Fez Communiqué was an excellent basis for it.

The Secretary-General referred to his discussions with Chairman Arafat and King Hussein. He recalled that the United Nations provided full assistance to the Palestinians through UNRWA and would indeed like to do more for their protection, both in Lebanon and on the West Bank. It appeared that the multinational force was not effective in this regard in Beirut. He intended to raise this matter with the governments providing contingents to the force. As for UNIFIL, it could not redeploy without a mandate by the Security Council. He shared the view that the Fez Communiqué represented the best basis for a solution of the problem. The USSR continued to believe that an international conference was an appropriate forum. This, however, was not, in his view, the most practical approach.

With regard to the Iran-Iraq conflict, he stressed the need to co-ordinate the peace efforts. He mentioned, however, that while the peace effort should be co-ordinated, any new recurrence to the Security Council might well be counter-productive. Quiet diplomacy might be more productive in this regard.

The Vice President said that he would indeed convey to his President the Secretary-General's opinion and added that a visit of the Secretary-General to the area would always be welcome. He recalled that Iraq was always prepared to discuss peace; it had even accepted the stationing of observers along its borders. He then formally invited the Secretary-General to visit Iraq.

The Secretary-General said that the matter would be very carefully weighed and undertook to be in touch with the Iraqi side after his discussions with the Iranians.

The Vice President reiterated his belief that the Non-Aligned meeting was providing an excellent opportunity to call for a ceasefire. Iraq continued to be interested in a peaceful solution although its desire had at times been misunderstood by Iran as a sign of weakness.

GP/jk  
Orig: SG  
cc: Mr. Urquhart  
File: Jordan  
-XRef: Middle East  
b/f: VD/EO/AS

Confidential

11 Trip India (NAH)  
Mar, 83

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING  
WITH THE KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM  
OF JORDAN

held in New Delhi on 8 March 1983 at 1525 hrs.

Present:

The Secretary-General  
Mr. Brian Urquhart  
Mr. Virendra Dayal  
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

His Majesty King Hussein of the  
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  
H.E. Mr. Marwan Kasim, Minister for  
Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite  
Kingdom of Jordan

King Hussein outlined the present status of the negotiations on the Middle East question. The Fez Communiqué and resolution 242 were strictly connected. This meant that in the Arab approach the United Nations was to play a major role. The Fez Communiqué was based on United Nations resolutions and the Middle East borders implied by the Fez Communiqué were those of resolution 242. The situation on the ground remained quite difficult. Following the Beirut events, some 30,000 Palestinians left the city for Jordan. His Government was indeed very close to the Palestinian cause, and it was trying to be in close touch with Washington. The Soviets remained in favour of an international conference as a negotiating forum.

The Secretary-General said that he was going to Moscow at the end of March and that he intended to discuss the matter also with the Soviets. In his view, the Security Council was a much better framework than an international conference, as all procedural difficulties were already solved in that context.

King Hussein recalled that he had written three times to President Reagan, before his 1 September initiative, implying that if any new proposal were to come forward from Washington, it should then be carried through. He also encouraged Washington to have direct talks with the Palestinians. A joint Jordanian/Palestinian delegation was possible on the basis of resolution 242. The issue of the settlements remained a major one, and the timing for dealing with it was very short. The Arab side could probably "barter something in exchange for the settlements". The philosophy behind resolution 242 remained the philosophy of the Arab side, namely, that "total peace" will be achieved only through the return of "all the territory" occupied since 1967. Jordan had taken a historical decision to help the Palestinians and that was why discussions on future relations had already taken place. If an independent Palestinian state could not be achieved, then other avenues could be explored jointly. However, it should be something that would meet all the aspirations of the Palestinians. The present was indeed a difficult moment. American pressure for a withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and for an immediate freeze on settlements was indispensable. In his discussions with Washington, he had also pressed very hard on limiting the military disparity between the two sides. All other "regional activities" such as the Dead Sea Canal should be stopped while negotiations on the major issues were continuing.

(There followed an exchange on the case of the Israeli report on the Dead Sea Canal, which the Secretary-General had not relinquished for publication. While the Foreign Minister took a slightly harder line, King Hussein seemed to understand the position of the Secretary-General, and it was left that the matter might be resolved at the time of the Secretary-General's next report to the Assembly when all elements of the Jordanian position would duly be taken into account.)

King Hussein then said that the Camp David agreement gave the right to Israel to interfere in the future of the Palestinian affairs. Furthermore, the three-to-five year transition period envisaged by Camp David was not a realistic one. Time was not on the side of the resolution of the Palestinian problem.



The Secretary-General shared the King's view that time was of the essence, and for this reason, he added, perfunctory statements by the PLO were indeed self-defeating. It was true that Washington should not have ignored Arafat, but at this point general statements of "anti-Americanism" would not lead anywhere. The United Nations intended to live up to its responsibility of protecting the Palestinians in Lebanon and in the West Bank. Indeed, the world and peace could not afford a new massacre.

The King then asked the Secretary-General to do his best with regard to the Iran-Iraq situation, as the spill-over effect of that war could be very serious indeed for the whole area.