pdeC SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TRIPS – TRIP TO UNITED KINGDOM, SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC – CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA 26 JUNE 1982 – 9 JULY 1985

PLEASE RETAIN ORIGINAL ORDER

CONFIDENTIAL (3 ITEMS / DECLASSIFIED)

PERSONAL (4 ITEMS / DECLASSIFIED)

EL/WG JULY 2006

UN ARCHIVES
SERIES S-1022
BOX 78
FILE 9
ACC.

Trip Australia follow up Human Rights ... See PK

CATHOLIC COMMISSION FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE
2nd Floor, 154 Elizabeth Street,
Sydney, 2000
Telephone: 264 1531
Telegraphic Address: Devpeace Sydney • Telex: Panat AA26669 ACR

Sent to WBB/JLong for reply on 29/7.

9th July, 1985.

H. E. Xavier Perez De Cuellar,
Secretary General,
United Nations Organisation,
United Nations,
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.,
U. S. A.

Your Excellency,

On 14th February 1985, I met with your Personal Secretary during the course of your visit to Australia. The meeting was also attended by representatives of Amnesty International and the Australian Council for Overseas Aid. The meeting principally concerned of the situation in East Timor but it also touched on the human rights of the Tamil People in Sri Lanka.

The three representatives of Australian non-government organisations expressed to your Personal Secretary their concerns about the situation in Sri Lanka. I also handed to your Personal Secretary a letter to you from the Tamil Eelam Association of Australia. Your Personal Secretary indicated the steps which were being taken in the United Nations to seek an improvement of the situation.

The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace discussed the Sri Lankan situation again at its most recent meeting. On the occasion, the Commission resolved to write to you to seek further information on the steps being taken by the United Nations to seek a settlement of the dispute between the ethnic communities and improvement in the human rights situation.

The Commission would appreciate any information you are able to provide on the present situation.

Yours sincerely,

Chris Sidoti,
NATIONAL SECRETARY.

CS:mb

Orig: SG
b/f: VD/EO/AS/GB
cc: Mr. Ahmed for action
Mr. Buffum for action

Note to file

Question of East Timor

1. On Thursday, 14 February, the undersinged received on behalf of the Secretary-General a delegation representing various Australian organizations concerned with the situation in East Timor. The meeting took place at the Wentworth Hotel, Sydney, and the following persons attended:

- Mr. John Birch, Chairman, the Australian Council for Overseas Aid

- Mr. Pat Walsh, Officer of the ACFOA

- Rev. Christopher Sidoti, Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace

- Mr. Andre Frankovic, Amnesty International

The group handed to the undersigned a letter from the ACFOA dated 14 February 1985 (referred to Mr. Ahmed for draft reply).

2. Mr. Walsh handed over a further letter which had been received from the Apostolic Administration of Dili regarding the human rights situation of East Timor. In substantive terms, he said, the situation was as bad as it had ever been. There were 16,000 Indonesian troops in the territory, fighting continued and the hospital in Dili harboured many wounded. Clashes had broken out on a substantial scale prior to Christmas in the Central, Western and Southern districts. The resistance seemed to be capable of challenging the Indonesian presence in a number of locations simultaneously. The resettlement centers were in fact concentration camps. These sites numbered 150 and would soon be expanded to number 400. The bulk of the people from the interior had been resettled and this process had been presented falsely by the Indonesian government as a development scheme. There was a genuine need for redeployment of human and other resources in the territory, but the operations undertaken by the Indonesian authorities ran the risk of destroying the social and cultural identity of the people of East Timor who had a very close affinity to their land, comparable to that held by the aborigines in Australia.

3. The Roman Catholic Church in Dili had requested its Australian supporters and other friends to oppose Indonesian plans to designate East Timor a transmigration zone. Such a policy would mean nothing other than the Javanization of the territory and would have serious tong-term repercussions.

4. Mr. Walsh stressed the group's strong concern to see progress towards a political and diplomatic solution of the problem. In 1982 the Secretary-General had been asked by the General Assembly to consult all the parties. The group was aware that contacts had been initiated with Indonesia and Portugal. They were not aware, however, of any effort to consult the people most directly involved, i.e. the inhabitants of East Timor. It was disappointing that no progress seemed to have been made in the search for a peaceful and lasting settlment.

5. Continuing Mr. Walsh pointed out that the UN Commission on Human Rights would be discussing the matter very shortly in Geneva. While the Commission had decided to keep the question under review, the time had now come for that forum to take a more active interest in what was an intolerable situation.

* * *

6. Rev. Sideti described how the CCJP had followed the situation in East Timor very closely, having urged continuously the need for an act of self-determination. On a more immediate level, there was a critical need for an increased supply of food and medicine in the "concentration camps". Contrary to what the Indonesian government had been saying, the human rights situation had in fact deteriorated over the recent months and the so-called pacification process had failed. The CCJP was convinced of the need for a full debate on the subject in the next session of the General Assembly. He also supported the idea of non-governmental missions to the terriotry particularly in an effort to clarify fully the medical needs.

* * *

7. Mr. Frankovits explained that Amnesty International, under its limited mandate, had been keeping under constant review the repeated and serious violations of human rights in East Timor, Amnesty was very concerned with the continued refusal of the Indonesian government to allow its representative to attend trials in the territory. The revelation of a "torture manual" had exposed to the world a truly intolerable situation. He asked if the Secretary-General had had the opportunity to speak to Indonesian leaders in Jakarta about this situation and in particular about the question of access to the territory by foreigners. Was the human rights situation in East Timor on the Secretary-General's agenda?

8. The undersigned undertook to convey to the Secretary-General the serious concerns voiced by the members of the group and went on to answer a number of specific points as follows:

(a) the 1982 resolution had indeed asked the Secretary-General to consult the parties involved. Two of these parties were immediately identifiable: Portugal as the recognized administering power and Indonesia as the invading power. It was less easy to identify a single party representing the interests of the people of East Timor. The General Assembly for its part had refrained from recognizing a particular party as the sole legitimate representative of the people there, something it had done in the case of Namibia and Palestine. That said, however, the Secretary-General's senior staff had maintained regular contact with individuals and groups among the people of East Timor, including Fretilin. The Secretary-General moreover fully intended to maintain all the contacts he had had in the past;

(b) the Commission for Human Rights was the master of its own house. The states members of the Commission decided for themselves which issues tO consider. Efforts by the Secretary-General to influence them in one direction or another might not be well received by the member states. Interested groups could of course seek to influence the Commission's agenda by lobbying with the states currently sitting on the Commission;

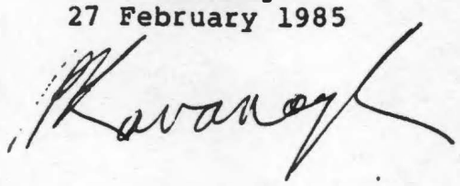
(c) The General Assembly late last year had asked the Secretary-General to provide a report on the situation for the forthcoming session. This he would do in a factual and objective manner. If by that stage no progress had been made on the issue the identity of the party or parties responsible for that situation would be made clear. It would then be for the General Assembly to decide how best to proceed, in particular if and how it would debate the issue. The Secretary-General for his part would fill his mandate as he had done in the past;

(d) the Secretary-General was strongly of the opinion that confidentiality was a primary necessity if the process of consultations currently under way was to keep alive the chance of making progress. This was the case in several of his good offices missions and accordingly he endeavoured to maintain strict confidentiality regarding his consultations on Cyprus, Afghanistan and Iran/Iraq, among others. The group would understand therefore if they could not be briefed in detail on the Secretary-General's discussions with Indonesian leaders in Jakarta. They could be assured nonetheless that these discussions had covered the problem of East Timor in a comprehensive manner.

Sri Lanka

9. The group also handed to the undersigned a letter dated 14 February from Dr. Dodo J. Thampapillai regarding the situation in Sri Lanka (referred to Mr.Buffum for draft reply).

J.P. Kavanagh
27 February 1985



Australia trip
file

7 May 1985

Ms. Yostos,

I refer to your routing slip of 22 April by which you convey, for my observation, a copy of UNIC Sydney's memorandum dated 25 March concerning costs incurred by the Centre during the Secretary-General's visits to Australia and New Zealand in February last.

During the trip in question, the Secretary-General visited in total eight countries and it can fairly be said in my opinion, that the back-up facilities provided by the Sydney office were without peer. They contributed significantly to the success of the Secretary-General's visits to Australia and New Zealand. This was much appreciated particularly in view of the fact that this office had made no specific request of Sydney to arrange special facilities additional to those generally provided by UN offices in such circumstances and which we received in the other countries on the Secretary-General's itinerary.

I am afraid, however, that I am unable to suggest ways in which the costs referred to in para. 3 of UNIC Sydney's memorandum under reference might be treated differently from those mentioned in para. 2 thereof.

I hope that these brief comments may be of use to you. I would like to suggest, nonetheless, that you might care to seek the views of Mr. Giuliani, in view of the breakdown of the costs involved.

J.P. Kavanagh

ROUTING SLIP **FICHE DE TRANSMISSION**

TO: A:	Mr. Paul Kavanagh	
FROM: DE:	Emilie G. Yostos *Emilie Yostos*	
Room No. – No de bureau: 3780	Extension – Poste: 5050	Date: 22 April 1985

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

Please find attached the following documents

- A processed F.10 for your Canada trip. I would appreciate it if you could please write a cheque for the amount of $3.67 and send it to me. The cheque should be payable to UN.

done

- I would appreciate receiving your comments on those charges incurred by UNIC, Sydney in connection with the S/G's visit to New Zealand and Australia.

Thanks and see you soon.

COM.6 (2-78)

Please do not remove this note (part of the record)

Date 15/4/85

To: Certifying Officer/Claimant Ms Yostos. E

From: M. Buenaventura, Chief
Travel Claims Unit, Disbursements Section
Accounts Division, OFS, Room 1915 MBuenaventura

Subject: Travel claim or F.10 form herewith attached

A. Kindly supply additional information as follows, using the space provided below for additional explanations:

( ) Please attach the original of travel authorization
( ) Please attach used ticket covers or stubs
( ) Please confirm if air tickets were prepaid locally by the United Nations
( ) Please attach air excess baggage receipts
( ) Please attach receipts for:
( ) Please attach prior authorization and a list of guests
( ) Please indicate terminal expenses actually incurred
( ) Please have the claimant sign
( ) Please certify claim
( ) Please type in name, allotment account, obligation document number
( ) Please complete itinerary
( ) Please confirm that no advance has been paid in the field
( ) Please give details if free lodging and/or meals were provided at:
( ) Please show where payment is to be sent
( ) Please initial the comments on the reverse side of F.10
( ) Please initial telephone and/or telegram expenses, if official

B. To make an early settlement, your co-operation is requested in presenting the claim in a readily acceptable form:

( ) In case of contest, attach the payee's copy (not returnable)
( ) Please indicate hereunder the reasons (necessary to satisfy the auditors) as to why the Organization should reimburse or pay the item of:

PLEASE DO NOT SEPARATE THE PAPER AND RETURN TO THIS OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH YOUR REPLY

REMARKS:

Plo inform the claimant that an

(1) overpayment of $3.67 is resulted as

a result of our auditing.

0055A/0001

(2) It's ~~kindly~~ requested that the said overpayment be ~~do~~ dealt with by check or money order payable to UN

P.18 (8-78) - E.

UNITED NATIONS / NATIONS UNIES
VOUCHER FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES

To be completed by Controller	Cheque No.	Examiner:	Currency:	Voucher No.:
Amount:	Bank No.	Approving Officer:	Country:	Date:

TO BE COMPLETED BY CLAIMANT (Please TYPE or PRINT)

PAYEE: J. Paul KAVANAGH (844500) CATEGORY: P-3

Cheque to be:
- ☐ Called for at CASHIER's office - Indicate your Tel. Ext. 5050 (Att: Emilie Yostos)
- ☐ Mailed to following address:
- ☐ Mailed to following BANK A/C: AND .. Payee Advice to be mailed to:

This space to be filled in by HQ.

Duty Station: Hdqs/NY
Dept./Div. or Office: OSG/EOSG
PT.S or MOD No.: 5-06-20145
Account No. UNA-01112-241

DATE	Attachment No.	DESCRIPTION OF EXPENSES (Tickets purchased, Terminal expenses, Telegrammes, Taxis, Authorized excess baggage, etc.)	LOCAL CURRENCY	EXCHANGE RATE	U.S.$ EQUIVALENT	For Financial Services: Approved Amount
		Terminal expenses	$32.00			32
		TOTAL TRAVEL ALLOWANCE (See REVERSE SIDE)				164.33

I claim the subsistence and terminal expenses in connexion with the journey (as indicated on the reverse side hereof), which I certify to have been made as authorized. I further certify that all expenses claimed represent actual disbursements made by me, and dependants indicated, actually travelled as shown.

Signature of Claimant: M.B Spurlock for J. Paul Kavanagh Date: 9 April 1985

This claim is in conformity with the journey as actually authorized. Payment of subsistence and/or transit allowances, is approved for all official stopovers and necessary travel time reported by the Claimant on the reverse side, except as otherwise noted by me.

☐ NO EXCEPTIONS ☐ FINAL CLAIM ☐ FOR EXCEPTIONS, SEE REVERSE

Signature of Admin./Certifying Officer: M.B Spurlock Mary Bess Spurlock, Executive Officer, Offices of the Secretary-General Date: 9 April 1985

TOTAL	196.33
LESS ADVANCES	$200.00
BALANCE DUE UN IF ANY	3.67
NET PAYMENT	

GENERAL ACCOUNT	AMOUNT (US.$) Dr. or Cr. *	ALLOTMENT ACCOUNT	LIQUIDATION AMOUNT	OBLIGATION DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION / I.O.V.
Total Debits	Total Credits		Total Liquidations		

* Indicate by brackets

Submit Claim - ORIGINAL plus ONE copy to FINANCIAL SERVICES
ONE copy to CERTIFYING OFFICER

(over)

TO BE COMPLETED BY CLAIMANT

Please TYPE or PRINT: Extra sheets should be attached with full explanation of lenghty or involved travel. Submit a separate Form F.10 if eligible dependents have itineraries which differ from yours. Subsistence may be subject to a reduction after 60 days under Staff Rules.

Do you have eligible dependents residing with you at your official duty station? Yes ☐ No ☐

ANNUAL LEAVE TO BE CHARGED: _____ DAYS

For Use of Controller ONLY

Remarks: List names and ages of dependents.

CITY AND COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL	MODE OF TRAVEL	DATE DAY	DATE MONTH	DATE YEAR	HOUR *	Indicate whether UN or Govt. vehicle was made available at DEP and/or ARR Yes	No	For Use of Controller ONLY	COMMENTS OF ADM./CERTIFYING OFFICER REGARDING STOP-OVERS, DELAYS, ETC
DEP.: New York	Special aircraft	6	3	85	12:30	☒	☐	OR 6-9|3	6-8/3:
ARR.: Toronto		6	3	85	14:00	☒	☐		Accommodation ar
	Official ☒ Personal ☐							6|3 @30% of $73 = 21.90	meals provided. 30% p.d. payabl
DEP.: Toronto	Special aircraft	7	3	85	9:00	☒	☐		
ARR.: Ottawa		7	3	85	10:00	☒	☐		MEMBER OF S/G'S IMMEDIATE PARTY FROM 6-9/3/85)
	Official ☒ Personal ☐							7|3 @30% of $88 = 26.40	
DEP.: Ottawa	Special aircraft	8	3	85	14:30	☒	☐		
ARR.: Quebec City		8	3	85	15:30	☒	☐		
	Official ☒ Personal ☐							8|3 @30% of $59 = 17.70	
DEP.: Quebec City	Special aircraft	14	3	85		☒	☐		
ARR.: New York		14	3	85		☒	☐	9-13/3 at $59 = 98.33	9-13/3:
	Official ☒ Personal ☐							164.33	1/3 p.d. payable as per Staff Rule 107.13. Staff member was injure in car accident
DEP.:						☐	☐		and was hospitali
ARR.:						☐	☐		in Quebec.
	Official ☐ Personal ☐								
DEP.:						☐	☐		
ARR.:						☐	☐		
	Official ☐ Personal ☐								
DEP.:						☐	☐		
ARR.:						☐	☐		
	Official ☐ Personal ☐								
DEP.:						☐	☐		
ARR.:						☐	☐		
	Official ☐ Personal ☐								

* *HOUR should indicate time of departure from or arrival at airports, piers or railroad stations. Any deviation from itinerary and standards of accommodations authorized by Form PT.8 and any stop-over not authorized thereby must be supported by full explanation; otherwise your claim may be reduced.*

NOTICE TO TRAVELLER: All receipts for transportation and excess baggage, used air transportation stubs and any unused transportation tickets and excess baggage coupons (MCO's) must be returned to the United Nations together with the original *Travel Authorization* (PT.8) and attached to the claim. The *Laissez-Passer* should be returned to the *Purchase and Transportation Service* upon completion of the travel.

REMARKS: (List here attached unused tickets by stating ticket number and the route covered by the ticket.)

Travel by special aircraft provided by Government at no cost to UN.

Total Travel Allowance in US.$ .....

Value of MCO's received:	US.$
Value of MCO's used:	US.$
BALANCE of MCO's to be returned to the U.N.:	US.$

The balance of the MCO's is represented by the following coupon numbers:

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

another 2nd copy?

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Samuel Chao, Executive Officer, Department of Public Information, UNHQ, N.Y.

Date: 25 March 1985

From: Paul Ignatieff, Director, UNIC, Sydney

File:

Subject: Visit of the Secretary-General to New Zealand and Australia, 8-15 February 1985: Budgetary Implications

As you may know, UNIC Sydney was somewhat involved with the Secretary-General's visit to New Zealand and Australia, as the attached reports attest. We have now been able to compile the related costs and assess the budgetary implications of this visit.

UNIC Sydney has covered some of these costs from our Sub-Allotment including Director's travel to New Zealand, diplomatic pouch service, telephone, taxi fares, postage, New Zealand press clipping and media monitoring services, press wire services, and slides/photo supplies.

However, I am attaching, for your consideration, a list of additional costs directly attributable to the visit, in the amount of US$5,388.29. We would deeply appreciate your advice as to how these will be covered by an additional budget allocation.

Meantime, we are proceeding to pay the bills charging the local ARL account, pending your advice. Possibly, you might wish to discuss this matter with Mr. Paul Kavanagh, to whom I am sending a copy of this memorandum.

With kind regards.

PI/GMT/gmt

cc: Mr. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, EOSG, Room S3802A, NY (without copy of SG report)

DATE 4 Apr.
TO: MS. B. SPURLOCK
FOR: ☐ INFORMATION
☑ ACTION pls.
☐ APPROVAL
REPLY: To Field Service (Hq)
BY: UNIC: A BUDGET

x 3800
Mail 1005

1985 APR -4 PM 3:3
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

APR 12 1985
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
OSG

APR 10 1985
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
OSG

EXPENDITURES
RE SEC-GEN'S VISIT
FEBRUARY 1985

Items	Total Expenses (US$)	
Temporary Assistant/ Word Processing Operator	1,162.26	-
Additional newspapers (local and international)	187.55	
Press clippings/Australia	120.00	
Media monitoring/Australia	674.64	
Media monitoring/New Zealand	261.23	
Hire of tape recorder	282.61	
Cables/telexes (57 sent including relaying messages)	700.00	est.
Overtime of staff (including night differential)	2,000.00	est.
	US$5,388.29	

/gjmt 20.3.85

file Australia visit

→ FPK NY

(7)

Talking Points for the Secretary-General

for his meeting with the Prime Minister of Australia / Foreign Minister Hayden

In your discussions with Prime Minister Hawke of Australia, you may

- express your appreciation for Australia's consistent material, moral and political support for the United Nations and its goals, its role in peace-keeping operations and its generous contributions to United Nations development programmes and activities;
- welcome Australia's return to the Security Council and express your support for Prime Minister Hawke's stated intention to work towards strengthening the United Nations peace machinery.
- in this context, indicate your keen interest in seeing how Australia intended to give shape to its ideas in the three areas which Prime Minister Hawke had identified, namely,
    - i) increased involvement by the Secretary-General in dealing with disputes whether or not they have been brought formally to the attention of the Security Council;
    - ii) actions to implement the collective security provisions of the Charter, for instance, by the Council authorization of the appointment of military advisers to help the Secretary-General deal with international conflicts; This is not a good idea.
    - iii) creation of a climate in the Security Council more conducive to negotiations, for instance, by holding more informal and private meetings.
- express your readiness to work closely with Australia and other members of the Council on this question which is of critical importance for the future of the United Nations and for international peace and security;

- express your recognition for Australia's role in the decolonization process especially in relation to territories for which it has had direct responsibilities as administering power, namely, Papua New Guinea, Nauru and Cocos (Keeling) Islands, congratulate Prime Minister Hawke, in particular, for the conduct of the act of self-determination last year in the Cocos, and express the hope that Australia will continue to maintain its interest in this important area despite the completion of its direct role in decolonization; (Australia has withdrawn from the Special Committee of 24 this year, but continues to be a member of the Council for Namibia).
- express your appreciation for the efforts made by Prime Minister Hawke's government to promote a peaceful solution to the situation in Kampuchea and inquire about Australia's views regarding developments in the region.
- express your admiration for Australia's active participation in discussions on disarmament and nuclear arms control issues and its important initiatives in these areas
- express your understanding and sympathy for the Australian proposal to establish a nuclear free-zone in the South Pacific and its views on nuclear testing in the Pacific and inquire about the most recent developments in this regard.

B - SOUTH EAST ASIA/KAMPUCHEA

1. The Secretary-General may wish to brief the Prime Minister on his trip to the region following, perhaps in less detail, the pattern of his briefing to the governments of Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia.

2. This briefing might recap on:

a- The twofold purpose of the Secretary-General's visit

b- The Secretary-General's talks in Thailand - The Thai desire for a peaceful relationship with Viet Nam; Thai support for the Secretary-General's mission; the Thai request that the Secretary-General seek Vietnamese clarifications on the Ho Chi Minh Ville Communique of 18 January; the Thai concern for the situation on their border with Kampuchea; the Secretary-General's impressions of the humanitarian problems; the Thai desire for a normal relationship with their cousins in Laos and the Thai wish that Laos restrict the flow of Laotian refugees.

c- The Secretary-General's visit to Laos where he conveyed Thai concerns regarding the border dispute and the refugees. Both sides accepted that the population of three villages could be repatriated through UNHCR.

d- Talks in Viet Nam - Hanoi equally anxious for peaceful resolution of the problem and normal relations with Thailand. Hanoi supported the Secretary-General's personal efforts to find common ground. As a sign of Viet Nam's good will it was refraining from hot pursuit into Thailand; clarifications on 18 January Communique; Viet Nam's desire to withdraw its troops, but hand in hand with the elimination of Pol Pot Clique. Elimination could take place by cessation of support for Pol Pot and the disarming of his followers. Viet Nam was willing to see the Kampuchean people express express their free will in elections to be observed by international observers.

The question of international supervision and control could be negotiated by Phnom Penh with Sihanouk and Son Sann. In fact all issues could be negotiated provided the Pol Pot clique were eliminated. Viet Nam supported Phnom Penh's call for discrete talks with Sihanouk and Son Sann; progress on US-Viet Nam bilateral issues - MIAS, Amerasians and Reeducation camp detainees.

e- Thailand's reaction to these clarifications, not entirely negative. While Thailand saw no change in substance of Viet Nam's position, Prem saw significance in the manner of Hanoi's stated commitment to a peaceful solution. Thailand would continue to support the Secretary-General's efforts. Prem would see what could be done to move the refugees from the border to safer areas inside Thailand.

f- The Secretary-General talks in Malaysia where the Government voiced solidarity with Thailand in its exposed position. The Malaysian Government also endorsed warmly the Secretary-General's efforts, emphasizing the need to continue probing the Hanoi's position.

g- Talks in Indonesia where President Soeharto raised again the possibility of an international peace-keeping force. Foreign Minister Mochtar saw no substantive change in the Veitnamese position but attached importance to Hanoi's stated commitment to a peaceful solution.

h- Talks in Singapore where the Government saw as unrealistic Viet Nam's demand for the elimination of Pol Pot before negotiations began. The Foreign Minister supported the idea of moving the refugees deeper into Thailand and said that, with the new military situation, this was now very possible.

(revised)

23

informed

TOAST BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT A DINNER
HOSTED BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA

F.M 13/Feb/85

MR. PRIME MINISTER, MRS. HAWKE,

EXCELLENCIES,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I AM GRATEFUL TO YOU, MR. PRIME MINISTER, FOR YOUR KIND REMARKS AND THE WARM WELCOME EXTENDED BOTH TO MY WIFE AND MYSELF. IT IS A TOKEN OF THE DEEP AND CLOSE BONDS WHICH SO HAPPILY EXIST BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND AUSTRALIA.

IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TO VISIT FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS YOUNG AND DYNAMIC COUNTRY WHICH IS RENOWNED AS MUCH FOR THE VIGOUR OF ITS PEOPLE AS FOR ITS NATURAL SPLENDOURS. WE ARE ALL AWARE OF AUSTRALIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE AND CULTURE THROUGH THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF ITS EMINENT SCHOLARS AND SCIENTISTS, WRITERS, MUSICIANS, FILM-MAKERS AND ATHLETES.

AS A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AUSTRALIA HAS PLAYED A VITAL ROLE IN ENABLING THE UNITED NATIONS TO FULFILL THE MANY TASKS ENTRUSTED TO IT.

YOUR CONSISTENT AND VALUED SUPPORT TO THE EFFORTS OF THE WORLD BODY TO MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, TO TURN BACK AND EVENTUALLY ERADICATE THE SPIRALLING ARMS RACE, TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE HUMAN RIGHTS AND TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CLEARLY DEMONSTRATES THE IMPORTANCE YOUR COUNTRY ATTACHES TO INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND TO THE CENTRAL ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. OVER THE YEARS, AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS HAS TAKEN MANY FORMS:

AN AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMAT WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO PRESIDE OVER THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. AS AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT IN NEARLY ALL UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA HAS CONTRIBUTED SUBSTANTIALLY IN AN AREA OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE TO OUR ORGANIZATION. TODAY, SEVERAL OF YOUR CITIZENS CONTINUE TO SERVE THE UNITED NATIONS IN ITS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS. IT HAS ALSO PROVIDED ABLE ADMINISTRATORS, ECONOMISTS, SCIENTISTS AND EXPERTS WHO HAVE GIVEN FULLY OF THEIR WISDOM AND EXPERTISE IN THE INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO BUILD A BETTER WORLD.

IT IS A MEASURE OF THE RECOGNITION OF AUSTRALIA'S COMMITMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY THAT AUSTRALIA HAS BEEN ELECTED ON NO LESS THAN FOUR OCCASIONS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL. WE LOOK FORWARD ONCE AGAIN TO AUSTRALIA'S POSITIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE INFLUENCE IN THE COUNCIL AS IT RETURNS TO IT THIS YEAR.

MR. PRIME MINISTER,

I SHOULD LIKE TO PAY SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO YOUR GOVERNMENT FOR ITS GROWING INVOLVEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF OUR ORGANIZATION. IN KEEPING WITH ITS COMMITMENT TO MULTILATERAL CO-OPERATION, AUSTRALIA HAS NEARLY QUADRUPLED ITS CONTRIBUTION TO UNDP OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS.

I NOTE ALSO WITH GREAT SATISFACTION THAT IN RESPONSE TO THE CALL BY THE COMMONWEALTH GROUP OF EXPERTS FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION TO HELP LOW-INCOME DEBTORS, AUSTRALIA HAS DECIDED TO MAKE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO IDA IN ADDITION TO ITS PLEDGED CONTRIBUTION OF TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS. AUSTRALIA HAS ALSO BEEN PARTICULARLY GENEROUS IN PROVIDING DEVELOPMENT AID TO ITS PACIFIC NEIGHBOURS. THIS PROVIDES AMPLE EVIDENCE OF YOUR COUNTRY'S RECOGNITION THAT BALANCED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ALL REGIONS OF THE WORLD ARE ESSENTIAL PREREQUISITES TO LASTING PEACE.

IN THE HUMANITARIAN FIELD, AUSTRALIA IS ONE OF THE LARGEST DONORS TO THE AFRICAN CONTINENT. ITS COMMITMENT OF TWENTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF HAS BEEN BOTH TIMELY AND GENEROUS. YOUR READY SUPPORT FOR MY EFFORTS TO ALLEVIATE THE SUFFERINGS OF THE DROUGHT-AFFECTED PEOPLES OF AFRICA IS GREATLY APPRECIATED.

MR. PRIME MINISTER,

AUSTRALIA HAS PLAYED AN EQUALLY IMPORTANT PART IN THE PROCESS OF DECOLONIZATION, BOTH AS AN ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY AND AS AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT IN THE UNITED NATIONS BODIES CONCERNED WITH THIS QUESTION.

IN ALL CASES, YOUR COUNTRY CARRIED OUT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES VIS-À-VIS ITS TERRITORIES TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THE ACT OF SELF-DETERMINATION HELD IN THE COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS LAST YEAR BROUGHT TO AN END THE ROLE OF AUSTRALIA AS AN ADMINISTERING POWER. YOU HAVE BEEN NO LESS FORTHCOMING IN YOUR SUPPORT TO INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO END APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. YOUR SUPPORT TO THESE ASPECTS OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION'S EFFORTS REFLECTS THE DEPTH OF YOUR COUNTRY'S COMMITMENT TO HUMAN DIGNITY, EQUAL RIGHTS AND JUSTICE FOR ALL.

IN THE REGIONAL CONTEXT, WITH ITS UNIQUE PERSPECTIVE AND LOCATION BETWEEN THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS, AUSTRALIA HAS FULLY UNDERSTOOD THE IMPERATIVES OF FOSTERING REGIONAL HARMONY AND UNDERSTANDING ON MANY DIVERSE AND DELICATE ISSUES. IT HAS MADE A SINGULAR EFFORT TO SHAPE, SUSTAIN, AND STRENGTHEN SUCH INSTITUTIONS AS THE SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM. YOUR COUNTRY HAS ALSO BEEN IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE SEARCH FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE SOUTH EAST ASIAN REGION. IN PARTICULAR, YOUR SUPPORT FOR MY EFFORTS AS SECRETARY-GENERAL HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT FOR ME. IN ALL THESE INSTANCES, AUSTRALIAN POLICY HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO PROMOTE PEACE, CONCORD AND CO-OPERATION.

EXCELLENCIES,

IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA, THE WORLD IS AT A CROSS-ROADS. AT A TIME OF A DEEPENING CRISIS IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION WHEN THE PRINCIPLE OF MULTILATERALISM HAS ITSELF COME INCREASINGLY UNDER QUESTION, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO PAUSE AND THINK ABOUT THE ALTERNATIVE. AT A TIME WHEN THE ARMS RACE POSES NEW DANGERS, WHEN CONFLICT SITUATIONS SEEM TO BECOME ENDEMIC IN MANY REGIONS OF THE WORLD, WHEN ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES PERVADE SO MANY COUNTRIES AND PROBLEMS OF INSTABILITY AND TERRORISM THREATEN TO UNDERMINE THE WHOLE BASIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER, THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO STRIVE TO STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE THE MACHINERY OF MULTILATERALISM.

THIS HAS BEEN THE CENTRAL THEME THAT I HAVE TRIED TO ARGUE SINCE I HAVE ASSUMED MY RESPONSIBILITIES AS SECRETARY-GENERAL. CERTAINLY, WE MUST RECTIFY THE FAULTS AND FILL THE LACUNAE WHERE THEY EXIST. AT THE SAME TIME, IT IS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE THAT THE MEMBER STATES OF THE WORLD BODY, BOTH LARGE AND SMALL, AGREE TO REAFFIRM THE FIRST PRINCIPLES - THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND SEE HOW WE CAN MAKE THESE WORK BETTER TO BUILD A SAFE, JUST AND HOSPITABLE WORLD FOR THE NEXT GENERATIONS.

AS WE CELEBRATE THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, LET US LOOK BACK AT THE ROAD WE HAVE TRAVELLED, DISTILL THE EXPERIENCE AND SET OUT AGAIN REFRESHED AND WITH A NEW DETERMINATION. THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS WAS SET UP ARE ESSENTIAL FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR PLANET. THE VISION EXPRESSED IN THE CHARTER REMAINS, AND WE SHOULD RALLY TO IT.

MAY I NOW ASK YOU, EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, TO JOIN ME IN A TOAST TO THE HEALTH OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. HAWKE AND TO THE CONTINUED PROSPERITY AND WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA.

* * * * *

JPK/tcl File: Articles re Aust Peacekeeping cc: SG
XRef:
~~DPI~~ : AS/ID/GP/LIN/FP/BA

30 March 1988

Dear Mr. Barker,

I have been asked by the Secretary-General to say how very much he appreciated your recent letter with which you kindly enclosed a leatherbound, signed copy of the book "Police As Peace-keepers" commemorating the UNCIVPOL Twentieth Anniversary. Each page of this interesting volume gives full evidence of Australia's commitment to the United Nations' peace-keeping operations and the principles which lie at their base. The Secretary-General looks forward to perusing it.

The Secretary-General's good wishes go to you and your collaborators, Messrs. Brown and Burke. For his part, he retains very warm memories of his visit to Australia in 1985.

Yours sincerely,

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. Barry Barker
10 Bellara Drive
Mooroolbark
3138 Victoria
Australia

COPY TAKEN
BY SG'S OFF.

AUSTRALIA TRIP

THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF AUSTRALIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

PERSONAL

21 March 1985.

Dear Secretary General,

Thank you very much for the splendid signed photograph which will be a valuable memento both of your visit to Australia last month and of my own assignment in New York during your Secretary-Generalship.

I am delighted that you and Mme Perez de Cuellar were pleased with and enjoyed your visit to Australia. I am also confident that your visit did much to strengthen the national consensus in support of the Australian Government's firm commitment to the United Nations and to its support for your own activities.

I know from my own subsequent discussions with Prime Minister Hawke, Foreign Minister Hayden and Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Minister Hurford that they were all very pleased with your visit and with the frank and friendly discussions they were able to have with you.

I also have some quite nice photographs of you and Marcella which Birgit will pass on to her when she has had them printed.

Now that I am back in New York I shall look forward to seeing you shortly.

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Yours sincerely
Dick Woolcott
(Richard Woolcott)

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

885 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

RECEIVED
MAR 28

PAN AFRICAN CLUB
RESOURCE CENTRE INCORPORATION

Incorporating The PAN AFRICAN CULTURAL AND TRADITIONAL CONCEPT
219-223 Smith Street,
Collingwood, Victoria, 3066, Australia.

Tel: (03) 417 6581

10

REF: _____

Date: 14/8/85

Taip Australia

The Secretary General,
United Nations Organisation,
Box 4045, G.P.O.
Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed is a pro-forma information leaflets based to introduced the above named Organisation to you.

This organisation is presently being built-up and the funding of such principally raised by Pan African Group of Companies Pty. Ltd. Since the Goverment Department responsible for the funding of such Ethnic affair have deliberately witheld their responsibility at this time.

We have earlier called on other standing Organisations on Africa to be involved in the establishment of this African Centre but we seem to understand that these Organisations are as well dependable on Pan African. As a result of this, we call on your firm attention to this issue, especially in any sense encouraging to the working funds to finalise the various works now in progress.

We presently have over 500 prospective individual members and, in fact, almost all organisations involved in African issues. But, With the fact that the Centre is not yet fully or Completely established, we find it difficult to request for their membership Subscriptions.

This Centre was incorporated under the Victorian Association Incorporation Act, 1981 on the 17th December, 1984. Since this time, we have spent most of the time in the renovation of these premises and apparently building the various apparatment expected to serve on the functions of this Centre. It seem to us that Pan African Group of Companies Pty. Ltd. is getting a bit tired of its funding of this project, as their Company Secretary have revealed a fact that its spendings on this project affects Their financial Stability. However, we must seek the other avenues.

In anycase, your co-operation is sought for in cases of advices and assistances you feel that may be available from your Organisation. If there is any further enquiry regarding this issue, please, do not hesitate to contact me on the Telephone Number provided above.

With best regard,

Yours Sincerely
Achor S. Anyaogu
CONVENOR.

NB This organisation was expected to be named AFRICAN CENTRE but the Company here have already registed it for us in its Company.

THE

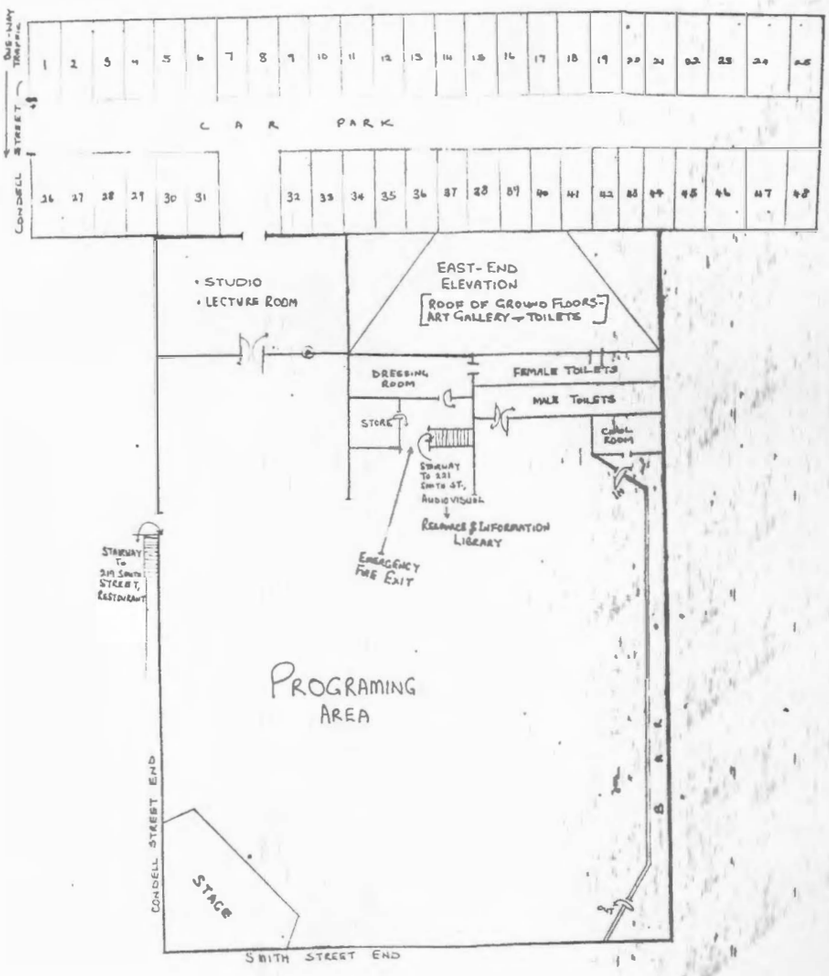
PAN AFRICAN HOUSE

PAN AFRICAN HOUSE

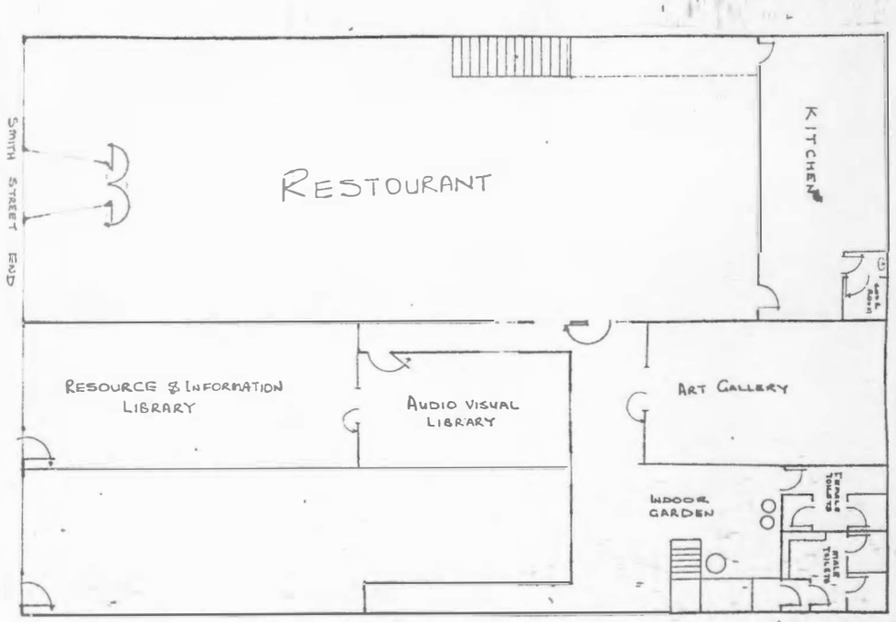
The facilitating, well equipped headquarters of the Pan African Club - Resource Centre - Australia, is conveniently located at one of Australia's busy business quarters in Melbourne at 219-223 Smith Street, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia 3066 and is a building unique in Australia as a centre for Africans with their counterpart Australians.

It has been constructed to provide specially designed Function floors, rest rooms, auditorium, together with versatile conference areas supported by a comprehensive range of audio-visual equipment including closed circuit television. Furthermore, and to fully satisfy the need of our extensive members, it is supported with bars, restaurant chains and the necessary facilities and services to enable anyone in attendance to attain a climax of satisfaction of services rendered.

Pan African House is fully airconditioned and houses an extensive resource library and information service with over 2000 selected books, specifically on African issues, appropriate journals, a well appointed members' diningroom and adequate parking space with room for over 70 cars.



FIRST FLOOR DISPLAY OF
PAN AFRICAN CLUB-RESOURCE CENTRE.



GROUND FLOOR DISPLAY OF
PAN AFRICAN CLUB-RESOURCE CENTRE

Founded in 1982 as a non-profit organization, PACRC operates throughout Australia through seven major State bodies with some other regional centres.

The Pan African Club Resource Centre is Africa's National functional organization. With the overall objective of raising a medium and maintaining high standards of relationships with Australian Community throughout Australia, PACRC fulfills a number of complementary roles; its work being mainly concentrated in these areas:

a. To serve the interest of the nation by promoting friendship, goodwill and understanding between African and Australian Communities.

b. To promote, encourage and maintain friendly relationship whether on marital or ordinary acquaintances between Australia and Africa.

c. To foster, encourage and promote the spirit of friendly co-operation among Africans in Australia and to promote in every way friendly relationship between Africans and Australians and the general public.

d. To promote, foster and advance in a manner consistent with the public interest the progress, morale and development of Africans in Australia, with particular reference to the students in general, and in co-operation with the existing Africans in Australia.

e. To promote honourable practice amongst Africans, to repress malpractices, to settle disputes and to raise a medium in which to decide all questions affecting Africans and the general public of Australia.

f. To provide for the delivery and holding of Lectures, Exhibitions, Meetings, Classes and Conferences calculated to advance education in the African Cultural and Traditional Technologies or practices of such, whether in general, professional or technical.

g. To promote in general the advancement of African Culture and Tradition.

h. To seek to ensure the continuation of a stable relationship between the two continents - a relationship which understands the national heritage and aspirations of the relevant countries and a relationship which will draw together neighbours and moral and spiritual partners in a growing bond of friendship.

i. To co-operate with appropriate organizations in regard to African issues and to arrange regular and effective consultation, communication and meetings up to governmental level, especially in establishing some relative ideas that will favour both Continents.

j. To provide forum for discussions of questions of common interest and information, advice and services.

k. To maintain laison with other organizations, whether of African importance or not, with government in order to promote any of the above aims and to provide those organizations with information on the state mutual interests and relationship between Africa and Australia.

l. To encourage and sponsor educational, personnal exchange and training schemes at the institutional level between Africa and Australia, with the goal of mutually enhancing experience, education and capabilities.

m. To identify friendship barriers, whether political or otherwise that affects the relationship between Africa and Australia and seek a practical solution to such with despatch and efficiency and to lay a foundational strategy in such arising matter to prevent any of the eventual repetition or on-slaught of it.

n. To promote education, and other means of advancing knowledge relating to environmental settings of Australia and Africa and to help in every sense locate some viable tourist relationship with families in both continents.

o. To arrange Educational and Moral Competitions and provide or contribute towards the provision of prizes and distinctions in connection therewith PROVIDED THAT no member of the Club shall receive any prize, award or distinction of monetary value except as a successful Competitor in any competition held or promoted by the Club.

PACRC National Council determines matters of national policy, and the National Centre of PACRC provides a co-operative catalyst for the exchange of functional and operating experiences and activities between divisions.

The PACRC is Africa's national Social and educational organization in Australia and as such is the national member of the International African Institute (African Cultural Institute, ACI) and the Organization for African Unity, OAU.

At the present time the National wide membership of PACRC is approximately 8,000, made up of 7,400 individual members and 600 organization members.

MEMBERSHIP

INDVIDUAL (PERSONAL) MEMBERSHIP

Individual or Personal Members are drawn from every walk of life. PACRC provides them with a recognized accreditation of their standing and a receptive relaxation, entertainment, enjoyment for personal growth and renewal. Those members who aspire with interest in African studies, and to those who desire to improve their quality of life are highly encouraged through our endearing and philisophical inductions set for these.

As an Individual Member of the Pan African Club Resource Centre, you will be a member of the International African Institute.

Members of the PACRC have access to a wide range of services, facilities and activities. In particular they have the opportunity to be involved on an individual basis. They are able to meet and exchange ideas, information, views and experiences with Africans from all Countries and States in Africa; and in fact with other Blacks from all over the world and the governments. The 'forum' for members is potentially one of the most valuable aspects of PACRC Membership.

SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES.

The services and activities provided by the PACRC are listed below. Individual members also have additional entitlements out of those listed below.

SPECIAL INTEREST MEMBERSHIP GROUPS

The Special Interest Group bring together people with common interests in particular areas to share in learning experiences for their own self-development. These groups or 'associations' are run by the members themselves. They convene their own committees and organize their own activities within the PACRC framework. Each group has a fixed schedule of regular meetings.

At the present time, it is believed that all groups involved in African issues are automatically among these groups, whereas other non-African groups would onwardly be encouragingly admitted.

Details of group activities and notices of meetings are provided in each issue of PACRC subscription newsletters.

NEW GROUPS may be formed to meet the needs of members with other interests. Members who wish to propose the formation of new groups are invited to submit their proposal to the membership department.

MEMBERS' DINNERS

A number of special Dinner meetings are held each year, some are based on PACRC National or State events, such as Festival of Art and Cultures, presentation of Awards, Night dances, Annual General Meeting of PACRC shapters. Other Meetings are

conducted including those which are sponsored by our Special Interest Groups.

LUNCHEON MEETINGS

A regular programme of Luncheon Meetings is conducted. These occassions afford members the opportunity to meet informally with people from other organizations and hear an address by prominent African, Australian and overseas speakers. Luncheons are scheduled from 12.15p.m. to 2p.m.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

A number of purely social functions aimed at enabling members, friends and families to meet in a relaxed and informal atmosphere are conducted by the PACRC. These include Wine Tastings, Sports nights, Annual PACRC Golf Day, Dance nights etc.

MEMBERS' DISCUSSION GROUPS

The opportunity is given to members to become involved in member discussion groups formed to examine specific issues affecting individuals in the PACRC or to discuss matters of common interest to a group of members.

INVITATION LUNCHEON DISCUSSION GROUPS

A number of special luncheon discussion groups are conducted by the PACRC/ Membership of these groups is res tricted to organization members or subsidiary organizations' executives and is by invitation only. Current groups are those operating on African issues and those operating on non-African issues.

PACRC NEWS

PACRC's regular publications are forwarded to all individual members, including other newsletters like 'Africa Now' 'Third World Magazine', West Africa Magazine', 'New Africa News' etc. These publications keep members informed in the current issues in Africa as well as matters of special interest and forthcoming activities

of PACRC. 'PACRC REVIEW' also contains articles of special interest and relevance to members.

PACRC DESK DIARY

Each year an Executive Desk Diary and Companion Pocket Planner are produced for sale to members for their own use or as gifts.

MEMBERSHIP ENTITLEMENTS

A Certificate of Membership is issued to each individual member and organization members. Members are encouraged to use their identification cards which are also issued with the Certificates to identify themselves wherever they go as the PACRC is a fully Incorporated organization whose incorporation is valued anywhere you go.

Advisory and Counselling Services:

Experienced PACRC executive Staff are available to advise on appropriate need and issues affecting members. Members are encouraged to seek the advisory services that are available through the PACRC expertize, especially where it concerns matters of moral and personal growth and renewal. Matters usually handled include problem identification and resolution, personal needs and analysis, feasibility studies, compilation of problem descriptions and the general servicing of the personal and educational needs of members.

Library and Information Services:

The PACRC Resource library contains a comprehensive and specialized selection of African texts, journals and audio= visual materials. The information service based on the library is available either by phoning or by visiting and provides an instant resource for all individual and organization members. The service is free and encompasses the loan of all library resources. The librarian is available at all times to assist you with your enquiries.

The library provides subject reading guides; a monthly accession list of books for loan, a stocklist of the books for sale and a periodicals index.

LOAN PERIODS: Books - 2 weeks
Periodicals - 1 week.

A mailing service is provided for members who are unable to visit the library personally.

LIBRARY HOURS ARE - 8.30a.m. - 6.30p.m. Monday
8.30a.m. - 5.00p.m. Tuesday - Friday.

Membership Book Supply:

A wide range of African and Third World texts can be purchased through the Pan African Educational Bookshop or orders placed with the Resource Librarian for an immediate supply. Single orders are available on request.

Conference, Convention, Parties, Trade Display Centre:

Excellent facilities at most reasonable costs are available at Plan African House for the conduct of all types of functions;

conferences, meetings, social functions, trade displays etc. We can accommodate up to 400 people and provide a full range of supporting services, including catering.

Film Preview:

From time to time film preview sessions are held at Pan African House. On these occassions a wide range of films dealing with all aspects of African issues are viewed and discussed by members.

is a good investment.

The basis for personal growth lies in the development of human interaction and resources. Interactional development is the very basis for long term personal growth and renewal, to say nothing of survival. Organization Membership in PACRC offers many benefits to organizations that wish to improve the qualities of their basements and provide their individual members with the actual information they longed for.

How Organization Membership Works:

Organization membership in PACRC covers all members of the organization in agroup functionaries issues. The link between PACRC and Member Organization is the Executive(s) nominated by the organization as their delegate(s). All mailing from the PACRC is forwarded to the organization delegate(s) whose role is to circulate this information to the appropriate Executives.

How to Register as an Organization:

Simply complet the application form that accompanies this brochure and mail it together with your cheque for the first years' subscription to:

The Membership Department,
Pan African Club - Resource Centre,
219-223 Smith Street,
Collingwood Vic. 3066. Australia.

Voting Rights:

All members and organizations representatives have the right to vote for the election of the Executive Committee and other matters which may arise at General Meetings. This exclusive right provides the members the opportunity to play a direct role in the affairs of the PACRC and to voice their opinions on matters of interest and importance to them.

Letters of Introduction:

Members proceeding overseas can arrange for letters of introduction to the top African Organizations of this like of the Country they will be visiting.

Interstate Transfers:

As PACRC has a State Centre in each Capital city, members may be transferred upon written request, from one state to another without loss of privilages.

PAN AFRICAN CLUB
RESOURCE CENTRE INCORPORATION

Incorporating The PAN AFRICAN CULTURAL AND TRADITIONAL CONCEPT
219-223 (1st Floor) Smith Street,
Collingwood, Victoria, 3066, Australia.

Tel: (03) 417 6581

APPLICATION FOR

C

Organisation MEMBERSHIP

To the Council

Being interested in the development of PAN AFRICAN CLUB, we desire to support the aims and objectives of the Club. We also wish to benefit from the services and activities offered by the CLUB and apply herewith for admission as Associate Members of PAN AFRICAN CLUB-RESOURCE CENTRE

Name of organisation .....

Address .....

..... Box No ..... Postcode .....

Nature of Organisation .....

Phone No .....

Chief Executive .....

Title .....

Organisation Delegate(s) To receive all mailings

Name ..... Title .....

Name ..... Title .....

Cheque for $ ..... enclosed Signed .....

Date ..... Title .....

PLEASE LIST THE SUBSIDIARIES TO BE COVERED BY YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

NAME OF SUBSIDIARY	CHIEF EXECUTIVE	ADDRESS	TYPE	NUMBER

Fee $ _____ Authorising Officer _____

(Please note that fees should accompany enrolment)
Receipts issued only on request.

COLLEGE USE ONLY	Selection Letter Sent	Date	Paid		WP No.
NUMBER	Inv. No.				

ANNUAL SUBSRIPTION:

Ordinary/Individual Members ---------- $40.00 Per Annum

Associate Members (Organisations)------ $250.00 Per Annum

CONCESSION AVAILABLE FOR STUDENTS, UNEMPLOYED, AND NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS

LEVIES:

If further funds shall be required for any purpose the Executive Committee shall convene a special general meeting of Members - such meeting by a special resolution may authorise the Executives to call for such further contributions from all all Members as the meeting may determine.

PAN AFRICAN CLUB
RESOURCE CENTRE INCORPORATION

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Collingwood, Victoria, 3066, Australia.

Tel: (03) 417 6581

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

NAME (Underline family name) _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____

BIRTHPLACE _____

NATIONALITY _____

PRIVATE ADDRESS

_____ POSTCODE _____

_____ PRIVATE PHONE _____

DECLARATION BY APPLICANT

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree that, in the event of my admission to membership of the Club, I will be governed by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Club as they are now framed. or as they may hereafter be altered, amended or enlarged, and promote the objects of the Cluh as far as shall be in my power, provided that whenever I shall signify in writing that I am desirous of withdrawing from the Club I shall (after the satisfaction of any arrears which may be due by me at that time) be free of this obligation.
I certify that the statements made by me herein are correct.

Signature of Applicant _____ Date _____ 19 ___

Fee $_____ Authorising Officer _____

(Please note that fees should accompany enrolment)
Receipts issued only on request.

COLLEGE USE ONLY	Selection Letter Sent	Date	Paid		WP No.
NUMBER	Inv. No				

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RESOURCE CENTRE INCORPORATION

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219-223 (1st Floor) Smith Street,
Collingwood, Victoria, 3066, Australia.

Tel: (03) 417 6581

DIRECTORY QUESTIONNAIRE

(Please use extra sheets if necessary)

Name and Style of address, e.g. Ms. Dr., Prof,:

Mailing Address:

Disciplinary interests relating to Africa (e.g. History, Art, Sociology):

Area interests within Africa (regions or countries)

African experiences (countries and sates): eg. visits, feild trips, teaching appointments, business appointments, diplomatic postings:

Main Publications etc., relating to Africa

Current research and teaching interests relating to Africa:

Recent and projected fieldwork in Africa
(with dates and sources of support):

Please return to

P.O. Box 262,
FITZROY, 3065.

PK

UNITED NATIONS

HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

Office of the Regional
Representative for Australia,
New Zealand and the
South Pacific

Telex: AA 61741 HCRAUL
Telephone: (062) 86 2011

NATIONS UNIES

HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES REFUGIES

Bureau du Délégué Régional
pour l'Australie,
la Nouvelle-Zélande et
le Pacifique du Sud

5 Dunoon Street,
O'Malley, Canberra A.C.T. 2606

Reference: GEN.85/103

1 March 1985

31.1, 01.6

file Australia

Orig: SG
distributed VD/EO/15 etc
by

Dear Mr. Kavanagh,

As promised please find enclosed herewith a Note on the discussions with Chris Hurford, the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. Their completion took somewhat longer than I would have wished but I wanted to agree these notes with those taken by the Department, which I have now done. Also enclosed is a copy of a news release by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs dated 13 February 1985.

I hope you had a good trip back and have recovered from the trials and tribulations of the mission. I also hope there was an opportunity to give my regards to Viru Dayal.

With best wishes

Jack

J. Landau
Regional Representative

Encl.

Mr P. Kavanagh,
Executive Office of the Secretary-General,
United Nations Headquarters,
New York, N.Y. 10017 USA

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS

UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

Regional Office for Australia, New Zealand
and the South Pacific

MEMORANDUM

File

cc: SG
File: Trip Australia
xRef: UNHCR
b/f: VD/EO/AS/Z~~[illegible]~~ ~~CP/FP/IM~~

To: File

From: J. Landau, Regional Representative, Canberra

Our Ref: 31.1, 01.6

Your Ref:

Date: 1 March 1985

Subject: Secretary-General's discussions with the Hon. Christopher J. Hurford, MP Parliament House, Canberra, 13 February 1985

Present:

The Hon. Christopher J. Hurford, MP,
Minister for Immigration & Ethnic Affairs

Mr R.A. Woolcott,
Australian Ambassador to UN

Mr L. Woodward,
Acting Secretary, DIEA

Ms P. Mercer,
DIEA

Mr A. Green,
Private Secretary to the Minister

Mr Perez de Cuellar,
UN Secretary-General

Mr R. Ahmed,
Under Secretary-General

Mr P. Kavanagh,
Executive Office of the
Secretary-General

Mr J. Landau
UNHCR Canberra

Mr Herford began by expressing his appreciation for the opportunity to exchange views on refugee questions and referred to his recent accession to the portfolio. In outlining Australia's immigration policies and programmes Mr Herford commented on the increasing demand for entry into Australia for both temporary and permanent residence. Since the 1970's the focus of Australia's programmes had widened beyond an Anglo-Celtic emphasis to take in a diversity of nationalities. Australia had a history of encouraging immigration, and today had among its population people from 140 nations. It considered itself a multi-cultural society.

With reference to refugee resettlement the Minister noted that due to its involvement in the Viet Nam war Australia had a particular responsibility to resettle Indo-Chinese refugees, a responsibility it was discharging in partnership with the US, Canada and France and under the umbrella of the UN. He paid tribute to the role of UNHCR, which helped Australia decide on the composition of its annual refugee intake. Indo-Chinese were not however the only focus in Australia's programmes. Mr Herford outlined the spread of nationalities now encompassed in Australia's resettlement efforts as a result of the Government's policy of diversification. Thus, Soviet Jews, Lebanese, East Europeans, Christian minorities in the Middle East have also received attention, and more recently the Government's diversification policy has resulted in greater efforts in regard to Latin America and Africa.

To a certain extent this diversification was made possible by the reduction in Indo-Chinese resettlement. Mr Herford went on to say the reduction in Australia's refugee resettlement of Indo-Chinese was balanced by the number of migrants coming directly from Viet Nam.

Mr Herford said there was a limit to the pace at which small countries can resettle people, particularly in Australia during a period of de-industrialisation when the jobs which provided employment for so many migrants were no longer available. To this had to be added the fact that increasingly Indo-Chinese refugees come from a peasant background. There was no point in bringing in people just to join the dole queues. There was also the question of the priority which must be accorded to family reunion. There would however be no rapid changes - perhaps a reduction in the coming year of 2,000 as part of a total reduction.

In relation to the Indo-Chinese refugee problem Mr Herford discussed the need to work towards solutions other than resettlement. His strong view was that local settlement and voluntary repatriation must be pursued vigorously. One way by which the outflow could be reduced to genuine refugees was the commencement of screening procedures at borders.

In reference to other humanitarian problems the Minister referred to Australia's responses to such trouble spots as the Lebanon, Sri Lanka and Central America. The Middle East was a volatile area and he would be interested in the Secretary-General's views of any protection role for the High Commissioner for Refugees in regard to the Palestinians.

In response the Secretary-General thanked the Minister for receiving him and his party. On behalf of the UN he wanted to express appreciation for Australia's assistance in helping to solve refugee problems around the world. Mr Perez de Cuellar then spoke of his recent visit to ASEAN and Indo-Chinese countries.

In Thailand he had visited the Khao-I-Dang Holding Centre where the Kampucheans from Nong Samet Border Camp were now housed. The international community had always regarded these border populations as

displaced persons rather than refugees. It would be misleading to state that a solution in the near future could be found for these people. He was trying to get to the root of the problem. His recent visit to Hanoi had enabled him to obtain some clarification of the Viet Nam position and he had briefed governments in the region and also Mr Hayden this morning on his talks. However the flow out of Viet Nam had not stopped and there was a possibility that the current Viet Nam military activities could lead to a further influx of Kampucheans into Thailand. The UN would continue to try to achieve a separation of civilians from combatants in this border zone and he appealed to the Australian Government to appreciate the situation with which the UN was faced.

Mr Landau provided statistics on the Indo-Chinese refugee situation at the end of January which showed a further large Lao influx, approximately 4,000 in that month. He referred to UNHCR's continuing efforts to achieve voluntary repatriation for Indo-Chinese despite the lack of significant progress to date. Some 200 Lao had returned in 1984 as opposed to an outflow of 18,000. He noted the importance of continued Australian diplomatic support in this sphere.

Mr Ahmed commented on the implications of the movements from the border to Khao-I-Dang. The Nong Samet group, supposedly numbering 60,000 but more realistically about 48,000, had been moved to a site adjacent to Khao-I-Dang. Already the illegal movement from this group into Khao-I-Dang itself had placed such a great strain on food resources that the Thai Government had now decided to issue identity cards for the purpose of rations to such illegals. However the Thais would continue to accord this group a different status from that of the registered population of Khao-I-Dang. They would not be available for resettlement and UNBRO, not UNHCR, would continue to care for them. Mr Ahmed noted that the largest refugee caseload in Thailand were Laotians.

The Secretary-General informed Mr Herford that during his visit to Viet Nam he had suggested that the Lao Government should adopt a more flexible position on voluntary repatriation. The constraints had been more on the Lao than the Thai side, leaving aside the border dispute over the three villages. He believed that he had been able to clear away some misunderstanding between Thailand and Laos and hoped this would assist voluntary repatriation.

With respect to the boat outflow Mr Ahmed commented on the steady decrease in numbers and the contribution of ODP programmes. He outlined the Secretary-General's concern at pirate attacks on refugee boats and his representations to governments in the region on this subject. Australia had contributed generously to the Thai/UNHCR Anti-piracy Programme.

The Minister went on to express his concern at the continuing high influx of Laotians into Thailand. The destabilisation in Indo-China was one contributing factor. He asked the Secretary-General for his assessment of the motivation behind this departure. Mr Perez de Cuellar referred to Laos' economic underdevelopment and apparent inability to keep or attract back its nationals. In relation to this point Mr Herford spoke of the role increased development aid to the

country could play in this regard. He believed however that this situation also demonstrated that perhaps the time had come for resettlement countries to say "enough, no more". The expectation for resettlement would have to be brought to an end and in this respect the UN's assistance was important.

Mr Perez de Cuellar referred to the aid supplied to Laos by the Eastern Block as well as by countries like Australia. He thought that the Lao Government was realistic enough not to place too much pressure on its citizens.

Mr Woodward commented that a reduction in US resettlement might have significant effect on the numbers coming out of Laos as also might a border screening process to assess refugee status. Australia recognised the real problems for UNHCR in screening proposals but believed that this was an important step in reducing the refugee problem.

Mr Herford remarked that he had so far concentrated on the Indo-Chinese situation and asked the Secretary-General for his views on other refugee problems.

Mr Perez de Cuellar outlined the growing numbers of refugees in various continents. The refugee situation in Africa was exacerbated by the drought situation which complicated such programmes as repatriation to Ethiopia. This situation demanded more of his attention than any other refugee problem at the present time.

The Minister then described Australia's African resettlement programmes which were playing a small part in helping to resolve problems in this continent. He assured the Secretary-General that he had the support of his Ministry in Government deliberations on assistance to refugee problems. Speaking more generally he commented that the United States appeared to be of the view that perhaps there had been too much encouragement of resettlement. He had noted with interest recent indications that the U.S. might be considering the possibility of a one year moratorium on Indo-Chinese resettlement. However, Mr Herford did not expect this to happen and Australia would not be pushing for it. Nevertheless, he reiterated his earlier statement on the need to break the resettlement nexus.

Mr Perez de Cuellar then spoke of the humanitarian dimension and the difficulty in probing into motives of asylum seekers. It was his personal opinion that the international community had a moral obligation to help refugees.

In this context Mr Herford noted Australia's support for this concept but commented that too few countries were involved.

Mr Herford in concluding the meeting again expressed his appreciation for the opportunity for these discussions.

NEWS RELEASE

MINISTER FOR IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC AFFAIRS

The Hon. CHRIS HURFORD, M.P.

MPS 7/85

HURFORD MEETS UN SECRETARY-GENERAL

Federal Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Chris Hurford, met today with the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, to discuss regional and other matters related to Australia's refugee and humanitarian interests.

In outlining Australia's long history of migration, Mr. Hurford noted the increasing demands made for entry to Australia both of a permanent and temporary nature.

Mr. Hurford referred to the Government's continuing willingness to play its part in helping people subjected to human rights difficulties."The Labor Government has given practical effect to this commitment through the operation of refugee and humanitarian programs in almost every continent of the world", Mr. Hurford said.

In this context Mr. Hurford expressed Australia's support for the work of the Secretary-General and the UN system, particularly that of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Mr. Hurford took the opportunity to obtain the Secretary-General's assessment of refugee problems in the region following his recent visit to ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

Mr. Hurford reaffirmed the Government's commitment to work towards the resolution of these problems, particularly by supporting UN efforts to achieve local solutions.

In the course of the discussions, the Secretary-General welcomed Australia's refugee and humanitarian programs and Australian support for the UN in its efforts to assist refugees and displaced persons.

Canberra
13 February, 1985

Media contact: Andrew Green (062) 72 6635

JPK/bn cc: SG

File: Trips Australia 27-2
~~xref:~~ ~~UNAs in the World~~
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/RP/IM

27 February 1985

Dear Mr. McScarf,

The Secretary-General has asked me to thank you for your letter of 14 February with which you enclosed an Australian World Peace Initiative calling for 1989 to be declared International Year for Repairing the Earth.

The Secretary-General was indeed interested to hear of this commendable initiative and will be very interested to see if it obtains the sponsorship of member states in the General Assembly. In the meantime may I, on the Secretary-General's behalf, wish you well in your endeavours.

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagh
Second Officer

Mr. Frank McScarf
Director
Worldpeace Initiative
UNA of Australia
Room 206
147A King Street
Sydney, NSW 2000
Australia

Rec'd in Australia - Feb 85

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ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
Room 206
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SYDNEY, NSW, 2000
Telephone numbers:
(02) 233 5710 — 233 5719

PK
Standard a... or Internat...

AUSTRALIAN WORLDPEACE INITIATIVE

2nd Floor, 241 Pitt Street,
SYDNEY, NSW, 2000

Phone (02) 264-1034

20p

February 14, 1985

His xcellency
Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary General of the United Nations

Your Excellency,

I take this opportunity to warmly greet you on your visit to Australia.

The enclosed petition for an AUSTRALIAN WORLDP ACE INITIATIVE to our Federal Parliament is essentially a campaign for the United Nations General Assembly to declare 1989 as INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR REPAIRING THE EARTH.

Already this campaign has gained popular support over recent months as 3200 signatures have been collected on an earlier petition.

This new and revised petition is being presented for approval to the Federal xecutive of the UNAA on February 25, 1985 after which you can expect to receive copies of the signed forms.

The statement on the reverse side of the petition is a collection of 'thought seeds' designed to raise awareness and promote direct action towards Worldpeace.

Because of the critical condition of the environment worldwide, I would greatly appreciate any advice you can give to ensure that the proposed theme for 1989 be successfully implemented.

I thank you in anticipation of your co-operation on this matter.

Yours for Worldpeace,

Frank MC Scarf

Director, Worldpeace Initiative.

** For your interest, the Worldpeace Initiative conducts two quests, 'Songs and Art for Worldpeace' and information is also enclosed about these.

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Frank Scarf (NSW)

PEACE PROGRAM
SONGS FOR WORLDPEACE
PO BOX E106, ST. JAMES
SYDNEY NSW 2000

NEWS RELEASE

SONGS FOR WORLDPEACE QUEST
AN AUSTRALIAN INITIATIVE

Peace Program of the United Nations Association of Australia announces the "SONGS FOR WORLDPEACE QUEST".

We are looking for original songs about peace. A peace song is one that inspires action for Worldpeace. Suggested themes are: peace within ourselves, our families, communities, the environment and peace among religions and nations.

UNAA Peace Program particularly welcomes songs which are positive, hopeful and visionary. Your inspiration can be in the musical style of folk, rock, jazz, soul, country, ballad, ethnic, gospel, classical, pop, blues, new wave, calypso, reggae, a hymn, a chant or a nursery rhyme; it can even be a poem to music or a jingle.

A call goes out to all talented and skilled songwriters who seek to be a part of the Worldpeace process.

All entries are to be in the form of a demonstration cassette (produced as carefully as possible) plus lyrics typed or clearly written with the composer's name and address printed on both. Copyright will remain with the writers.

A panel of dedicated peace workers, professional musicians, composers, arrangers, recording producers, promoters, music teachers and publishers will select the songs which best accentuate peace and direct them into a series of recordings and concerts to be promoted by UNAA Peace Program as part of the Australian Worldpeace Initiative.

The successful entries will be compiled into a musical resource kit which will be available for all peace groups, schools and others for whom Worldpeace is a primary committment.

Please send entries to:

Songs for Worldpeace

2nd Floor, 241 Pitt Street, SYDNEY 2000
Acknowledgement will be sent on the receipt of each entry.

Further enquiries:

Stella Cornelius
(02) 412-2584

Evie Pikler
(02) 264-1034

Frank Scarf
(02) 264-1034

Songs for Worldpeace

INTERIM CASSETTE TAPE from STAGE ONE

SIDE ONE

	TITLE	WRITERS	TIME
1.	Planet Earth	Betty Palm & Barry Henninger	4.55
2.	Let the Whole World Sing a Peace Song	Kay Healy	1.37
3.	Universal Children	John Rigby	4.55
4.	Call Me Brother	Anne Infante	3.10
5.	Wapoo (Aboriginal - Beautiful Bush)	Guboo Ted Thomas	1.30
6.	People on the Land	Noel Hatton	2.00
7.	This Tree	Keith Potger	2.57
8.	What the World Needs Now is a Sense of Humus	Frank Scarf	1.38
9.	Bor Bor	Big Bill Neiiji & Terry Piper	7.13

SIDE TWO

1.	Peace, Peace, Peace	Bahloo	3.00
2.	Peace Train	Evie Pikler	2.45
3.	We are all Human	Steven Tripp	3.27
4.	All the Children of the World	Susan Liebert	2.46
5.	And the Band Played Waltzing Matilda	Eric Bogle	6.57
6.	Peace, Love and Freedom	Rhadha Wardrop	5.10
7.	Universal Love	Hans Poulson	3.01
8.	Give Us Peace	John & Nancy Lloyd-Green	2.26
9.	Happy Everyday	Kookaburra Kwyer	0.44

Copyright remains with each writer.

This interim cassette of original demonstration recordings contains songs selected by the panel to best emphasise peace. It was not produced for broadcasting but to give ideas for future songs which help to create a new awareness and inspire positive action for Worldpeace.

Available on request at a cost of $7, plus $2 for the printed lyrics ...

ORDER FORM

Send cheque or money order to:

SONGS FOR WORLDPEACE,
P.O. BOX E106, ST. JAMES,
SYDNEY, NSW 2000
Telephone: (02) 264-1034

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

....P/code .....

A: CASSETTE TAPE $7

B: PRINTED LYRICS $2

TOTAL QUANTITY A $.....

TOTAL QUANTITY B $.....

POSTAGE/HANDLING $ 1.00

T O T A L : $

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Telephone: (02) 264-1034

ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
Room 206
147A KING STREET,
SYDNEY, NSW, 2000
Telephone numbers:
(02) 233 5710 — 233 5719

NEWS RELEASE

NATIONAL QUEST
"ART FOR WORLDPEACE"

The Worldpeace Initiative of the UNAA announces an "Art for Worldpeace" Quest to assist the development of peace products. Art possesses great peace-making potential. It is a means of implanting constructive, creative and optimistic 'thought seeds' for Worldpeace.

The most viable 'peace message' products based on current market research and experience are: posters, photo and postercards, cartoons, poetry, stories, jokes, T-shirts, stationery, rainbow sunseal stickers, toys, games, jewellery, carry-bags, flags, towels and badges. We welcome any 'new product' suggestions.

This is an ongoing quest to create a catalogue of products. We are particularly interested in items which accentuate a positive, hopeful and visionary direction towards a world at peace. Our plan is to package a range of peace products and distribute them by multi-level marketing including mail order and direct sales.

We are looking for art which expresses character and innovative ideas. A panel of dedicated peace workers with experience in art publishing, promoting and marketing will select for reproduction those entries which have the greatest potential to inspire peace. Copyright remains with the artists and credit will be given to all contributions published or exhibited.

When producing your artwork please consider the following:

* Your designs can be in fine line black, colour and/or tone.

* Entries for possible reproduction to be presented on white art paper or card.

* The most suitable paper sizes are A6 (105mm x 148.5mm), A5 (148.5mm x 210mm), A4 (210mm x 297mm), A3 (297mm x 420mm), A2 (420mm x 594mm), and circular for badges and sunseals.

* The closing date for entries in "Stage One" is March 31, 1985.

* See overleaf for possible themes to consider.

An Art for Worldpeace Exhibition is being planned for other art forms such as sculpture and framed oil or water colour paintings.

We invite you to bring or send your ideas or call:- The Convener, Frank Scarf,

"ART FOR WORLDPEACE", 2nd Floor, 241 Pitt Street, SYDNEY, NSW, 2000, (02) 264-1034

"ART FOR WORLDPEACE"

THE CONCEPTS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE
ARE PRESENTED AS 'THOUGHT SEEDS'
TO HELP INSPIRE YOUR ART.

POSSIBLE THEMES TO CONSIDER:

WORLD, NATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL DISARMAMENT ... REPAIRING THE EARTH BY RECYCLING AND COMPOSTING TO REVITALISE SOILS ... GREENING THE EARTH BY GROWING TREES, ORGANIC FARMING AND PERMACULTURE ... GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION ... NUTRITION AND WHOLISTIC HEALTH ... SELF HELP DEVELOPMENT ... SMILES ... PEACE WITHIN OURSELVES, OUR FAMILIES, OUR COMMUNITIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT ... PEACE AMONG RELIGIONS AND NATIONS ... UNIVERSAL LOVE AND JUSTICE ... GREEN THE EARTH FOR WORLDPEACE ... THINK GLOBALLY: ACT LOCALLY ... PULL TOGETHER FOR WORLDPEACE ... IT'S ABOUT TIME FOR WORLDPEACE ... RADIATE WITH PEACE ... WORLDPEACE: IT'S THE REAL THING ... WORLDPEACE - BE IN IT ROLL UP YOUR SLEEVES AND WORK FOR WORLDPEACE ... WORK FLAT OUT FOR WORLDPEACE ... WORLDPEACE FOR CHILDREN ... MAKE WORLDPEACE YOUR CAREER ... BE A PEACESETTER ... WORLDPEACE BEGINS WITH ME ... CO-OPERATE FOR WORLDPEACE ... GIVE WORLDPEACE A CHANCE ... ARMS ARE FOR HUGGING ... WORLDPEACE IS UP TO US ... WORLDPEACE IS POSSIBLE ... SING FOR WORLDPEACE ... SMILE FOR WORLDPEACE ... 1986 - U.N. YEAR OF PEACE; PREPARE FOR IT ... AUSTRALIANS FOR WORLDPEACE ... FAIR GO FOR THE PEACE BUILDERS ... MAY THE PEACE FORCE BE WITH YOU ... YES WE DO LOVE OUR PLANET ... WORLDPEACE THE AIM - DISARMAMENT A METHOD ... EARTH IS OUR BIRTHPLACE - WORLDPEACE OUR BIRTHRIGHT ... THINK WORLDPEACE LET'S HAVE A MINISTER FOR PEACE ... TRUST PEACE ... WELCOME WORLDPEACE BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS ... JOBS FOR WORLDPEACE ... LET'S HAVE A TREE PLANTING RACE, NOT AN ARMS RACE ... WORLDPEACE NOW ... GROW TREES AND BREATHE A LITTLE EASIER ... PEACE-ING THE WORLD TOGETHER GROW TREES AND PRESERVE THE EARTH ... IF NOT US, WHO? IF NOT HERE, WHERE? IF NOT NOW, WHEN? ... BECOME A UNIVERSAL PEACE CENTRE.

We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of the trees in providing the paper needed for spreading this message.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION of AUSTRALIA

presents the

WORLDPEACE INITIATIVE

WHAT IS WORLDPEACE?

It is each person taking responsibility for their own inner peace as the level of peace in the world depends on the peace within every individual. It is all people working towards world disarmament, economic well-being for everyone and fulfilling employment. It is a society conserving natural resources on a sustainable basis. It is revitalising soils essential for growing a plentiful and healthy food supply and tree cover for the needs of present and future generations.

Peace will become the central focus of all people and governments when mutual understanding, compassion and a common world vision become the basis for human affairs.

DO YOU KNOW THAT:-

There are enough nuclear weapons to destroy all humans and other living things on our planet. The arms race is costing the world over $800 billion per year ($1½ million per minute) while the need for food, clean water, health, shelter and education for millions of people is left unsatisfied.

Worldwide, every minute of every hour, 24 people, 18 of them children, die from hunger and malnutrition yet there is enough food already being produced to feed every human being at present on the planet.

There is an alarming worldwide build up of carbon dioxide and pollutants, such as fumes from burning fossil fuels, toxic industrial wastes, nuclear radiation, acid rain and oil spills. Development without proper regard for environmental impact threatens damage to our protective ozone layer, drastic climatic changes, and is causing at an increasing rate, the extinction of many plant and animal species.

In less than 200 years, Australia has lost more than two-thirds of its tree cover resulting in severe loss of natural humus, massive soil erosion, desertification and increased effects of floods, droughts and forest fires. Since 1950, the Earth has lost over half its trees. The world is currently faced with unprecedented and wasteful unemployment even though much work needs to be done to repair the environment and ensure our survival.

REPAIRING THE EARTH

Now is the time to repair the Earth. This is the action which will begin co-operative effort between people and the earth and so unite all humanity.

The United Nations Association of Australia initiated the Australian 'Year of the Tree' which in co-operation with the National Tree Program and other organisations developed the current Greening Australia Campaign.

The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has declared 1988 as 'Year of the Tree' in South Asia with a target to plant 100 million trees by that year. This could be an example for other nations to follow.

Trees, crucial for human survival, will not flourish unless impoverished soils are revitalised. This could be done by composting into hygienic humus all presently wasted sewage-sludge and organic garbage with appropriate quantities of fine ground powder from mineral-rich rocks. These rocks can be found in the tailings from some

could be an example for other nations to follow.

Trees, crucial for human survival, will not flourish unless impoverished soils are revitalised. This could be done by composting into hygienic humus all presently wasted sewage-sludge and organic garbage with appropriate quantities of fine ground powder from mineral-rich rocks. These rocks can be found in the tailings from some quarries, mines, and in river gravel deposits.

The resulting natural fertiliser when applied to even the poorest soils can make them produce disease-resistent vegetation of all types. Thousands of tonnes could be produced in Australia each day for use in growing healthy forests, food-producing trees and other essential crops. Health benefits would be passed on to consumers and employment opportunities greatly increased.

Now more than ever, governments must consider the long term health and environmental effects on the whole community instead of the short term economic benefits.

YOU CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

As members of one human family sharing this planet, each of us can make a responsible commitment to this Worldpeace Initiative by signing and gathering signatures on the petition overleaf. By so doing, we are actively assisting in helping to inspire all world leaders and peoples to co-operate in bringing about lasting peace on Earth: peace within ourselves, our families, our communities, the environment and peace among religions and nations.

Let us also unite in prayer and meditation and create an atmosphere of calm, harmony and goodwill which is the foundation of peace.

By February 1985 over 18,000 signatures have been collected in support of this initiative.

Think globally and act locally by displaying both sides of this petition prominently.
Print or photo-copy more when required. They are also available by donation or 5 for $1.

WORLDPEACE INITIATIVE
241 PITT STREET
P.O. Box E106, ST. JAMES,
SYDNEY, NSW, 2000, AUSTRALIA.
Telephone: (02) 264-1034, Telex: AA26231

We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of the trees in providing the paper needed for spreading this message.

PETITION

for an AUSTRALIAN WORLDPEACE INITIATIVE

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives in Parliament assembled.

This petition of concerned Australian citizens respectfully points out:

That, for our survival, an effective Worldpeace Initiative needs to be established which will work towards mutual understanding, world disarmament, economic well-being for all, fulfilling employment, a sustainable society conserving natural resources and revitalising soils essential for growing a plentiful and healthy food supply and tree cover. By achieving these objectives, Australia can set an example for the rest of the world to follow.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will:

1. Propose to the United Nations General Assembly that 1989 be declared INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR REPAIRING THE EARTH.

2. *IMPLEMENT ACTION PROGRAMS LEADING UP TO 1989 WHICH WILL INCLUDE:*

A. Actively assisting the INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE in 1986 by reducing our military expenditure by at least 10% and allocating this to fund environmental repair programs;

B. Implementing NATIONAL RECYCLING PROGRAMS to reuse water, and to compost into hygienic humus all presently wasted sewage-sludge and organic garbage mixed with fine ground powder from mineral-rich rocks, to use as a natural fertiliser in revitalising impoverished soils;

C. Developing NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS to give priority to the planting and growing of forests, food-producing trees and other crops to assist the greening of Australia.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

PRINT NAME	PRINT ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
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Please send signed petitions as soon as possible to:
WORLDPEACE INITIATIVE, P.O. BOX E106, ST. JAMES, SYDNEY, NSW, 2000.

They will be presented regularly in the Federal Parliament and copies forwarded to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

This is a project of the United Nations Association of Australia and is an invitation for all nations to translate and adapt this petition to aid the global quest for Worldpeace.

UNAA

HELP THE EARTH - SAVE TREES - RE-USE ENVELOPES

East Timor
Trip Australia

Orig: SG
b/f: VD/EO/AS/GP
cc: Mr. Ahmed for action
Mr. Buffum for action

Note to file

Question of East Timor

1. On Thursday, 14 February, the undersinged received on behalf of the Secretary-General a delegation representing various Australian organizations concerned with the situation in East Timor. The meeting took place at the Wentworth Hotel, Sydney, and the following persons attended:

- Mr. John Birch, Chairman, the Australian Council for Overseas Aid

- Mr. Pat Walsh, Officer of the ACFOA

- Rev. Christopher Sidoti, Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace

- Mr. Andre Frankovic, Amnesty International

The group handed to the undersigned a letter from the ACFOA dated 14 February 1985 (referred to Mr. Ahmed for draft reply).

2. Mr. Walsh handed over a further letter which had been received from the Apostolic Administration of Dili regarding the human rights situation of East Timor. In substantive terms, he said, the situation was as bad as it had ever been. There were 16,000 Indonesian troops in the territory, fighting continued and the hospital in Dili harboured many wounded. Clashes had broken out on a substantial scale prior to Christmas in the Central, Western and Southern districts. The resistance seemed to be capable of challenging the Indonesian presence in a number of locations simultaneously. The resettlement centers were in fact concentration camps. These sites numbered 150 and would soon be expanded to number 400. The bulk of the people from the interior had been resettled and this process had been presented falsely by the Indonesian government as a development scheme. There was a genuine need for redeployment of human and other resources in the territory, but the operations undertaken by the Indonesian authorities ran the risk of destroying the social and cultural identity of the people of East Timor who had a very close affinity to their land, comparable to that held by the aborigines in Australia.

3. The Roman Catholic Church in Dili had requested its Australian supporters and other friends to oppose Indonesian plans to designate East Timor a transmigration zone. Such a policy would mean nothing other than the Javanization of the territory and would have serious tong-term repercussions.

4. Mr. Walsh stressed the group's strong concern to see progress towards a political and diplomatic solution of the problem. In 1982 the Secretary-General had been asked by the General Assembly to consult all the parties. The group was aware that contacts had been initiated with Indonesia and Portugal. They were not aware, however, of any effort to consult the people most directly involved, i.e. the inhabitants of East Timor. It was disappointing that no progress seemed to have been made in the search for a peaceful and lasting settlment.

5. Continuing Mr. Walsh pointed out that the UN Commission on Human Rights would be discussing the matter very shortly in Geneva. While the Commission had decided to keep the question under review, the time had now come for that forum to take a more active interest in what was an intolerable situation.

* * *

6. Rev. Sideti described how the CCJP had followed the situation in East Timor very closely, having urged continuously the need for an act of self-determination. On a more immediate level, there was a critical need for an increased supply of food and medicine in the "concentration camps". Contrary to what the Indonesian government had been saying, the human rights situation had in fact deteriorated over the recent months and the so-called pacification process had failed. The CCJP was convinced of the need for a full debate on the subject in the next session of the General Assembly. He also supported the idea of non-governmental missions to the terriotry particularly in an effort to clarify fully the medical needs.

* * *

7. Mr. Frankovits explained that Amnesty International, under its limited mandate, had been keeping under constant review the repeated and serious violations of human rights in East Timor, Amnesty was very concerned with the continued refusal of the Indonesian government to allow its representative to attend trials in the territory. The revelation of a "torture manual" had exposed to the world a truly intolerable situation. He asked if the Secretary-General had had the opportunity to speak to Indonesian leaders in Jakarta about this situation and in particular about the question of access to the territory by foreigners. Was the human rights situation in East Timor on the Secretary-General's agenda?

8. The undersigned undertook to convey to the Secretary-General the serious concerns voiced by the members of the group and went on to answer a number of specific points as follows:

(a) the 1982 resolution had indeed asked the Secretary-General to consult the parties involved. Two of these parties were immediately identifiable: Portugal as the recognized administering power and Indonesia as the invading power. It was less easy to identify a single party representing the interests of the people of East Timor. The General Assembly for its part had refrained from recognizing a particular party as the sole legitimate representative of the people there, something it had done in the case of Namibia and Palestine. That said, however, the Secretary-General's senior staff had maintained regular contact with individuals and groups among the people of East Timor, including Fretilin. The Secretary-General moreover fully intended to maintain all the contacts he had had in the past;

(b) the Commission for Human Rights was the master of its own house. The states members of the Commission decided for themselves which issues tO consider. Efforts by the Secretary-General to influence them in one direction or another might not be well received by the member states. Interested groups could of course seek to influence the Commission's agenda by lobbying with the states currently sitting on the Commission;

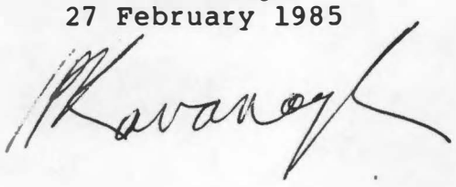
(c) The General Assembly late last year had asked the Secretary-General to provide a report on the situation for the forthcoming session. This he would do in a factual and objective manner. If by that stage no progress had been made on the issue the identity of the party or parties responsible for that situation would be made clear. It would then be for the General Assembly to decide how best to proceed, in particular if and how it would debate the issue. The Secretary-General for his part would fill his mandate as he had done in the past;

(d) the Secretary-General was strongly of the opinion that confidentiality was a primary necessity if the process of consultations currently under way was to keep alive the chance of making progress. This was the case in several of his good offices missions and accordingly he endeavoured to maintain strict confidentiality regarding his consultations on Cyprus, Afghanistan and Iran/Iraq, among others. The group would understand therefore if they could not be briefed in detail on the Secretary-General's discussions with Indonesian leaders in Jakarta. They could be assured nonetheless that these discussions had covered the problem of East Timor in a comprehensive manner.

Sri Lanka

9. The group also handed to the undersigned a letter dated 14 February from Dr. Dodo J. Thampapillai regarding the situation in Sri Lanka (referred to Mr.Buffum for draft reply).

J.P. Kavanagh
27 February 1985



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Miss Sally Burnheim	Information Assistant
Mrs Christine McLean	Secretary
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Mrs Glenys Wimmer	Secretary

Trip Australia

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UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Mr Yasushi Akashi, Under Secretary General
DPI, UNHQ, New York

Date: 26 February 1985

From: Paul Ignatieff, Director, UNIC, Sydney

File:

Subject: Summary report of the Secretary-General's visit to New Zealand and Australia 8 Feb - 15 Feb, 1985

I take pleasure in forwarding a summary report on the Secretary-General's recent visit to New Zealand and Australia. It goes along with our particular appreciation for the backup and support provided to us by United Nations Headquarters.

In addition to the selection of press coverage we have pouched a three quarter inch U-matic tape compilation of highlights of the television coverage to Mr Marcel Martin. The Secretary-General's main speeches have already been transmitted via telephone link to United Nations Radio.

5/3.

What was attached was a brief to not a Report of

5/3

CC: Mr Paul Kavanagh, EOSG, UNHQ, NY
CC: Mr François Giuliani, SG/EOSG, UNHQ, NY
CC: Mr Anatoly Mkrtchyan, DPI/ERD, UNHQ, NY
CC: Mr Marcel Martin, DPI/RVS, UNHQ, NY
CC: Mr Gilberto Rizzo, DPI/PPD, UNHQ, NY
CC: Mr Samir Sanbar, DPI/ERD, UNHQ, NY
CC: Mr Vincent Piola, PDI/ERD, UNHQ, NY
CC: Mr James Grant, UNICEF, UNHQ, NY
CC: Mr Varindra Vittachi, UNICEF, UNHQ, NY

PI/MMcD/sh

Office Address: G.P.O. Box 4045, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001

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Trip Australia

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE

Telex: AA25777 UNSYD
Telephone: 29-2151

44 Market Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000
Box 4045, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001

PI/JJ

22 February 1985

Dear Miss Saint Victor,

Materials Relating to Secretary General's Visit

I take pleasure in pouching to you the following materials presented to the Secretary General and Mrs Perez de Cuella during their visit to Australia:

- Photo Album
  Gift from the Government of Australia

- Complete Book of Australian Mammals
  Gift from the United Nations Association of Australia
- Australia A Timeless Grandeur
  Gift from the Government of Australia
- Programme for "Don Pasquale"

It was a great pleasure to have you with us.

Cheers and regards,

Yours sincerely

Paul Ignatieff
Representative/Director

Miss Yanick Saint Victor
Secretary to the Secretary General
United Nations
New York

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

Mr John Hrusovsky,
Chief Operations Officer

JPK/bn cc: SG

File: Trip Australia
xref: Australia
b/f: . VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

21/02/85 J.P. Kavanagh 3802A 5031

EOSG

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR NINIAN STEPHEN
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
CANBERRA
AUSTRALIA

EXCELLENCY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS I SHOULD LIKE TO SAY HOW VERY MUCH I APPRECIATED THE WARM HOSPITALITY WHICH WAS EXTENDED TO MY WIFE, MY COLLEAGUES AND ME DURING MY RECENT OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA. IN PARTICULAR MAY I SAY HOW MUCH WE ENJOYED THE DELIGHTFUL LUNCHEON WHICH YOU HOSTED IN OUR HONOUR AT YOUR SYDNEY RESIDENCE ON 15 FEBRUARY.

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

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

JPK/bn cc: SG

File: Trip Australia
xref: Australia
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

21/02/85 J.P. Kavanagh 3802A 5031

EOSG

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE HONOURABLE W.G. HAYDEN, M.P.
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
CANBERRA
AUSTRALIA

EXCELLENCY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY DEEP APPRECIATION OF THE WARM HOSPITALITY WHICH YOU AND MRS. HAYDEN EXTENDED TO MY WIFE, MY COLLEAGUES AND ME DURING MY RECENT OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

MAY I ALSO SAY HOW MUCH I APPRECIATED THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS WITH YOU IMPORTANT MATTERS OF REGIONAL AND GLOBAL CONCERN.

MY WIFE AND I SHALL RETAIN WARM MEMORIES OF THE DELIGHTFUL DINNER WHICH YOU HOSTED IN OUR HONOUR AT THE HILL STATION ON 13 FEBRUARY.

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

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

JPK/bn cc: SG

File: Trip Australia
~~xref:~~ Australia
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

21/02/85 J.P. Kavanagh 3802A 5031

EOSG

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE HON. R.J.L. HAWKE AC., M.P.
PRIME MINISTER OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
CANBERRA
AUSTRALIA

DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY DEEP APPRECIATION OF THE KIND AND COURTEOUS HOSPITALITY WHICH WAS EXTENDED TO MY WIFE, MY COLLEAGUES AND ME THROUGHOUT MY RECENT OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA. MY WIFE AND I WILL RETAIN MANY WARM MEMORIES OF OUR FIRST VISIT TO YOUR DYNAMIC COUNTRY.

I PARTICULARLY APPRECIATED THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS WITH YOU IMPORTANT MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST BOTH AT YOUR OFFICE AND OVER LUNCH IN YOUR RESIDENCE. I LOOK FORWARD TO RENEWING OUR DISCUSSION AT AN EARLY OPPORTUNITY.

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

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

JPK/bn cc: SG

File:
xref:
b/f: VD/EG/AS/ZHAO/ID/CP/FP/IM

21 February 1985

Dear Mr. Boland,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I should like to thank you for your letter of 6 February 1985 and enclose herewith, as requested, a signed photograph of the Secretary-General.

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagh
Second Officer

Mr. George A. Boland
33 Anzac Ave.
Engadin, N.S.W. 2233
Australia

Rec'd in Australia Feb. 85

PK

George A. Boland,
33 Anzac Ave,
Engadine, N.S.W.
2233
6/1/85

3N
send reply
– signed photo.
R

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar,

I thought I would just write to you to tell you how much I admire you for your achievements. My greatest ambition is to study law and subsequently to enter politics or the diplomatic field.

I would be very grateful and honored indeed if you could autograph the enclosed card for me. If you have the time, I would greatly appreciate it if you could also send me your favourite quotation

or personal matter.

I thank you in anticipation for your kindness and interest and I wish you health, happiness and continued success for the future. I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome you to Australia and I hope that your stay is a most pleasant and enjoyable one.

Kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
Georgia Roland

George A. Boland,
33 Anzac Ave,
Engadine, N.S.W. 2233.
Australia.

Personal, please forward.

1570

Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar,
c/- United Nations Organization,
Griffin Centre,
Bandas Street,
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

G. A. Boland,
33 Anzac Ave,
Engadine, N.S.W.
2233.

JPK/bn cc: SG UNEP Liaison off. File: ~~xref:~~ b/f: ~~VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/LD/GP/FR/LM~~

20 February 1985

Dear Mr. Vincin,

The Secretary-General has asked me to thank you for your letter of 14 February enclosing details of the Green Australia School Shade House Revegetation Pilot Project. He was interested to learn that you will be presenting this interesting pilot project to UNEP's Regional Office for Asia and he is certain that it will receive the very full expert consideration it so clearly deserves.

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagn
Second Officer

Mr. Robert Vincin
Chairman, Green Australia Committee
Shop 8
St. Martins Tower Arcade
31 Market Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Water Research Foundation of Australia Limited

PATRON: His Excellency the Right Honourable
Sir Ninian Stephen, A.K., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
K.B.E., K.St.J., Governor-General of Australia.

Shop 8
St Martins Tower Arcade
31 Market Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Green Australia Committee

Telephone: 290 2411
Telex: AA70857 MARBUS

February 14, 1985

His Excellency
Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General of the United Nations
Kirribilli House
SYDNEY

Dear Secretary-General,

I have been invited to attend the United Nations Association of Australia dinner this evening and look forward to hearing you speak.

I have taken the great liberty of writing to you direct enclosing some details of the Green Australia School Shade House Revegetation Pilot Project for your information.

The first attached letter is a copy of one to Sister Bridget Harley of Ethiopia which may be of interest to you.

Dr M. Tolba, Secretary General, UNEP, during his recent visit to Sydney met with The Honourable Jack G. Beale, Chairman of the Water Research Foundation of Australia, and the writer, at which meeting we discussed the above project and the plan to expand to all schools within Australia. Dr Tolba suggested we should bring a paper on this important pilot project to the United Nations, UNEP and the UNEP Regional Office for Asia. This we expect to do before June this year.

I trust your stay here has been fruitful and wish you every success in your most difficult role.

Yours sincerely

Robert Vincin

ROBERT VINCIN
Chairman, Green Australia Committee

JCB: File

RECEIVED
MAR 18

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

MEMBER WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS. GENEVA

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ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
Room 206
147A KING STREET,
SYDNEY, NSW, 2000
Telephone numbers:
(02) 233 5710 — 233 5719

Trip Australia
UNAs in the world

February 15, 1985

His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York 10017
U.S.A.

Your Excellency:

On behalf of the United Nations Association of Australia I would like to thank you for the way in which you and Madame de Cuellar were willing to attend the United Nations Association dinner last night. The Association would also like to thank you for your own very inspiring speech.

We appreciate that you had been doing a great deal of travelling and that this represented yet another task on top of a very long trip. But the people who attended were all very impressed with your freshness and vitality and the way in which you could convey so clearly the work and value of the United Nations.

You may recall that I mentioned during the dinner the way in which we were overjoyed by the response to the invitation to attend the dinner. In planning the dinner, we certainly expected to exceed the number achieved for a similar dinner in 1976 and so we calculated that some 250 persons may attend. In the end, the figure was closer to 350. This alone indicates the standing which the United Nations enjoys within the Australian community. Your trip to Australia has added still more to the support by Australians for the United Nations.

Over the years the United Nations has been served by remarkable personnel based at the United Nations Information Centre, Sydney. The United Nations Information Centre can always be relied upon to provide accurate information quickly. The task of the United Nations Association is made much easier by the presence of the United Nations Information Centre.

. . . 2

I would particularly like to mention in this context the current Director of the United Nations Information Centre, Paul Ignatieff. He is doing a great deal on a daily basis to ensure that the United Nations affairs are adequately publicised in Australia. He is a person of great energy and can easily communicate his dedication to the United Nations to Australian audiences.

To a very large extent the success of last night's dinner is due to the co-operation received from Mr. Ignatieff and his staff. From the outset they provided the Association with ideas, expertise and facilities to ensure that the dinner would be a success.

Once again, thank you for attending the dinner. Madame de Cuellar during the dinner asked if I would send her copies of the books I have written. These are being sent separately.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Keith D. Suter
Federal President

Trip Australia

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG/T/1317
15 February 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL ENDS VISIT TO EIGHT COUNTRIES OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

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

SYDNEY, Australia, 15 February - Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar ended his four-day official visit to Australia this evening and departed for New York.

On the final day of his visit, he attended a luncheon in his honour given by the Governor-General of Australia, Sir Ninian Stephen, and Lady Stephen, at Admiralty House in Sydney.

On Thursday evening, the Secretary-General was guest of honour at a dinner given by the United Nations Association of Australia. In welcoming the Secretary-General, the Federal President of the Association, Keith Suter, remarked that the unexpectedly large attendance at the dinner reflected the high esteem with which the Secretary-General and the United Nations were held in Australia.

The Secretary-General was introduced by Australia's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Richard Woolcott.

In his address, the Secretary-General expressed his warm appreciation of the Association's efforts to promote a greater understanding of the goals and endeavours of the United Nations. He pointed out that although the United Nations was an organization of Governments, it derived "its mandate from the peoples of the world, and its success depended ultimately on their support".

In thanking the Secretary-General, Gough Whitlam, the current Australian Ambassador to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and former Prime Minister, mentioned the very demanding role that the Secretary-General of the United Nations was expected to fill and the great diversity in aspirations that the 159 Member States have.

The Secretary-General's visit to Australia concluded a three-week tour of South-East Asia and the Pacific.

* *** *

For information media — not an official record

REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
AT THE U.N. ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
SYDNEY - 14 FEBRUARY 1985

file

MR. PRESIDENT,
MR. DEPUTY PREMIER,
EXCELLENCIES,
[redacted]
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
~~DEAR FRIENDS~~,

as delivered

I THANK YOU FOR YOUR WELCOME AND THE OPPORTUNITY PROVIDED TO ME TO MEET THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA. MAY I FIRST OF ALL EXPRESS TO YOU MY WARM APPRECIATION OF YOUR EFFORTS TO PROMOTE A GREATER PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE GOALS AND ENDEAVOURS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND OF THE SUBJECTS THAT ARE PROMINENT ON ITS AGENDA. THESE SUBJECTS CONSTITUTE THE PRINCIPAL CONCERNS OF THE HUMAN COMMUNITY IN OUR AGE.

I AM GLAD ALSO TO MEET—THIS—EVENING WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE. PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE YEAR OF PEACE ARE BEING LAID IN ALMOST EVERY COUNTRY OF THE WORLD. I AM CONVINCED THAT THE GREATER THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE YEAR'S EVENTS, THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WILL BE FOR GOVERNMENTS TO IGNORE THE CALL OF THEIR PEOPLES FOR PEACE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE RECENTLY CONCLUDED VISITS TO A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES IN SOUTH EAST ASIA. THERE ARE FEW AREAS OF THE WORLD WHERE THE NEED FOR PEACE IS MORE PRONOUNCED THAN IN THAT TROUBLED REGION. SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS HAVE NOW GROWN/UP/THERE, KNOWING NOTHING BUT WAR AND UNCERTAINTY. IN THE INTERESTS OF THESE PEOPLE, IT IS HIGH TIME THAT THE FIGHTING STOPPED. IT WAS WITH THIS IN MIND AND IN AN EFFORT TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITIES OF INITIATING A PROCESS OF DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE PARTIES CONCERNED, THAT I UNDERTOOK MY VISIT TO THE REGION. UNFORTUNATELY MY IMPRESSION IS THAT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE POSITIONS OF THE PARTIES REMAIN SIGNIFICANT. YET I AM NOT DISCOURAGED : I CANNOT AFFORD TO BE. ALL THE PARTIES HAVE VOICED THEIR STRONG COMMITMENT TO THE SEARCH FOR A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM, AND EQUALLY, THEY HAVE ALL SUPPORTED MY OWN PERSONAL EFFORTS TO SEEK COMMON GROUND BETWEEN THEM. I AM SURE YOU WILL AGREE IT IS NOW TIME FOR ALL CONCERNED TO MOVE FROM WORDS TO ACTIONS AND, IF I MAY USE THE TERM, TO DELIVER ON THESE COMMITMENTS. I DEPARTED THE REGION HAVING LEFT A CLEAR MESSAGE BEHIND — STOP FIGHTING, START TALKING, MAKE PEACE.

NATURALLY, I SHALL DO ALL IN MY POWER TO BRING ABOUT A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM AND THE PARTIES CONCERNED KNOW THIS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I WOULD LIKE TO MENTION TO YOU HERE TONIGHT, THE GREAT IMPORTANCE I ATTACH TO THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS IN ALL COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY THOSE LIKE AUSTRALIA WHICH HAVE AN ALERT AND EDUCATED PUBLIC OPINION. THOUGH THE UNITED NATIONS IS AN ORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENTS, IT DERIVES ITS MANDATE FROM THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, AND ITS SUCCESS DEPENDS, ULTIMATELY, ON THEIR SUPPORT AND INTEREST. IF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD UNDERSTAND THAT THE STRUGGLE AT THE UNITED NATIONS - THE STRUGGLE TO STRENGTHEN PEACE, ENSURE JUSTICE, PROMOTE HUMAN DIGNITY AND SECURE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS ON THE GLOBAL LEVEL – IS VERY MUCH THEIR STRUGGLE, THEN THE DIFFICULTIES WE FACE IN ACHIEVING THESE GOALS WILL BE CONSIDERABLY EASED AND THE PROSPECTS OF OUR SUCCESS MUCH BRIGHTENED.

THE CURRENT YEAR, 1985, WILL MARK THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THIS IS AN OCCASION TO LOOK BACK AND ALSO TO LOOK AHEAD. THERE ARE MANY PERTINENT QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED - QUESTIONS LIKE ¿ WHAT HAVE WE ACHIEVED ? ¿ WHAT HAVE WE YET FAILED TO ACCOMPLISH ? ¿ WHAT ARE THE WEAKNESSES OF THE WORLD OGANISATION ? ¿ HOW CAN THEY BE OVERCOME AND WHAT STRENGTHS CAN BE DRAWN UPON, FOR COMING CLOSER TO THE GOALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER ? I WOULD LIKE ALL OF THEM TO BE SUBMITTED TO A FRANK APPRAISAL. SCRUTINY AND ANALYSIS MUST, HOWEVER, GO HAND IN HAND WITH A FORWARD-LOOKING, CONSTRUCTIVE CONCERN.

TO MY MIND, HUMAN SOLIDARITY IS THE MAJOR THEME THAT NEEDS TO BE FOCUSSED UPON AT THIS CRITICAL STAGE. NOTHING BRINGS OUT MORE POIGNANTLY THE NEED AND VALUE OF A SENSE OF COMMUNITY, OF SHARED CONCERN, THAN THE SITUATIONS OF MASSIVE SUFFERING AND STARVATION THAT ARE BEING PERMITTED TO OCCUR EVEN THOUGH WE HAVE THE RESOURCES TO AVERT THEM ALTOGETHER.

THE CATASTROPHE OF THE DROUGHT AND FAMINE WHICH HAS BEFALLEN A NUMBER OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES, IS A PRIME EXAMPLE. A YEAR AGO I HAD SHARED WITH MEMBER STATES MY GROWING ANXIETY ABOUT THE DIRE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA, AND THE DISASTER THAT WAS IMPENDING UNLESS EFFECTIVE AND CONCERTED ACTION WAS TAKEN IN TIME. MY FEAR AND CONCERN PROVED TO HAVE BEEN FULLY JUSTIFIED. FOR ITS PART, THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM WAS FULLY GEARED TO TAKE EVERY POSSIBLE ACTION WITHIN ITS CAPABILITIES, IN ORDER TO ALLEVIATE THE SUFFERING. I AM CONVINCED HOWEVER THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WILL HAVE TO USE MUCH MORE, THE MACHINERY WHICH IT ITSELF ESTABLISHED TO ANTICIPATE AND PREVENT SUCH EMERGENCIES FROM DETERIORATING TO THE POINT OF CALAMITY. THE WORLD COMMUNITY CANNOT AFFORD TO WAIT FOR THE DRAMA TO COME INTO ITS COLLECTIVE-SITTING-ROOM, BEFORE ADDRESSING LONG-TERM AND URGENT PROBLEMS.

EVEN THOUGH THE CURRENT SITUATION IN AFRICA HAS EVOKED A GENUINELY HUMANE RESPONSE OVER THE LAST THREE MONTHS, THE CRISIS IS HARDLY OVER. LET ME MENTION A FEW FACTS WHICH GIVE AN IDEA OF ITS MAGNITUDE. ABOUT 150 MILLION PEOPLE ARE THREATENED BY STARVATION OR MALNUTRITION. AN UNTOLD NUMBER OF THEM ARE MOVING WITHIN AND ACROSS NATIONAL BOUNDARIES IN SEARCH OF FOOD. AS FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY, CHILDREN, EVEN MANY OF THOSE WHO ESCAPE DEATH WILL BE IMPAIRED FOR LIFE. THERE IS STILL A CONSIDERABLE GAP BETWEEN NEEDS AND COMMITMENTS; FAILURE TO FILL IT WILL POSE A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE ECONOMIC SURVIVAL OF MANY COUNTRIES.

I DO NOT BELITTLE THE VALUE OF CHARITY AND COMPASSION. BUT I WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE THAT A RESPONSE TO THE PRESSING NEEDS OF AFRICA IS A MATTER NOT OF CHARITY BUT OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL JUSTICE. LET US NOT FORGET THAT THE CALAMITOUS EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT IN AFRICA ARE IN PART THE SYMPTOMS OF THE FRAGILE ECONOMIES OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED. MANY OF THEIR PROBLEMS ARE CAUSED, OR AGGRAVATED, BY SUCH EXTERNAL FACTORS BEYOND THEIR CONTROL, AS THE EFFECTS OF THE RECENT GLOBAL RECESSION, THE DOWNWARD TREND IN COMMODITY PRICES, THE MOUNTING DEBT BURDEN, THE SPIRALLING ENERGY COSTS DUE IN PART TO CURRENCY MOVEMENTS, AND THE CONTINUING STALEMATE IN THE NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE. THE WORLD COMMUNITY MUST, THEREFORE, BEAR ITS PART OF THE RESPONSIBILITY TO ALLEVIATE THE EFFECTS OF THE TRAGEDY AND TO PREVENT ITS RECURRENCE IN THE FUTURE.

THE PRIME RESPONSIBILITY FOR COPING WITH THE DUAL CHALLENGE OF SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT, OF COURSE, RESTS WITH AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS. IN MY CONVERSATIONS WITH AFRICAN LEADERS, I HAVE FELT FULLY ASSURED OF THEIR RECOGNITION OF THIS FACT AND ALSO OF THEIR DETERMINATION TO INITIATE THE NECESSARY POLICIES AND ACTIONS.

BUT AFRICA NEEDS BOTH EMERGENCY RELIEF AND INCREASED SUPPORT FOR LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF THE KIND WHICH WILL AVERT FAMINE IN FUTURE. AS IMPORTANT AS IT IS TO RESPOND TO THE IMMEDIATE SITUATION, IT IS EQUALLY NECESSARY TO TACKLE THE PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT. THE CYCLE OF CRISES CANNOT BE BROKEN WITHOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE REPAIR OF THE INFRASTRUCTURES OF PRODUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS. THIS WILL BE A MAJOR PRIORITY AND IT WILL REQUIRE SUSTAINED INTEREST AND EFFORT, NOT ONLY ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENTS BUT ALSO ON THE PART OF LEADERSHIP GROUPS IN ALL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

I AM GRATIFIED TO SEE THE GENUINE EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY OVER THE AFRICAN SITUATION, NOT LEAST HERE IN AUSTRALIA. YOUR PRESENCE HERE THIS EVENING IN SUCH IMPRESSIVE NUMBERS BEARS ELOQUENT TESTIMONY TO THE CONCERN AND GENEROSITY THAT HAS POURED FORTH FROM THIS GREAT COUNTRY. THE NEED, HOWEVER, IS TO TRANSFORM THE CURRENT LEVEL OF CONCERN INTO A CONTINUING COMMITMENT OVER TIME.

GIVEN THE LOYAL ADHERENCE TO THE IDEALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER WHICH MOTIVATES THE SUPPORT EXTENDED TO THE WORLD ORGANISATIONS BY YOU AND YOUR COUNTERPARTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, I BELIEVE THAT THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN AFRICA CAN BE OVERCOME. AN IMPORTANT SEGMENT OF THE HUMAN COMMUNITY CANNOT BE ALLOWED TO FACE INTERMINABLE POVERTY AND DESPAIR. A SOLUTION OF AFRICA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WILL BE A CONCRETE EXPRESSION OF HUMAN SOLIDARITY AND IT WILL CONSTITUTE A LEAP TOWARDS A WORLD IN BETTER EQUILIBRIUM AND LESS DISTRESS. THE BENEFITS THAT WILL FLOW FROM IT, EXTEND BEYOND THE SHORES OF THAT CONTINENT TO THE ENTIRE WORLD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I THINK FEW WILL QUESTION THE FACT THAT THE WORLD IS NOW AT A CROSS-ROAD. AT A TIME OF A DEEPENING CRISIS IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION, WHEN THE PRINCIPLE OF MULTILATERALISM HAS ITSELF COME INCREASINGLY UNDER QUESTION, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO PAUSE AND THINK ABOUT THE ALTERNATIVE. AT A TIME WHEN THE ARMS RACE POSES NEW DANGERS, WHEN CONFLICT SITUATIONS SEEM TO BECOME ENDEMIC IN MANY REGIONS OF THE WORLD WHEN ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES PERVADE SO MANY COUNTRIES AND PROBLEMS OF INSTABILITY AND TERRORISM THREATEN TO UNDERMINE THE WHOLE BASIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER, THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE, BUT TO STRIVE TO STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE THE MACHINERY OF MULTILATERALISM.

THIS HAS BEEN THE CENTRAL THEME THAT I HAVE TRIED TO ARGUE SINCE I HAVE ASSUMED MY RESPONSIBILITIES AS SECRETARY-GENERAL. CERTAINLY, WE MUST RECTIFY THE FAULTS AND FILL THE LACUNAE WHERE THEY EXIST. AT THE SAME TIME, IT IS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE THAT THE MEMBER STATES OF THE WORLD BODY, BOTH LARGE AND SMALL, AGREE TO REAFFIRM THE FIRST PRINCIPLES - THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND SEE HOW WE CAN MAKE THESE WORK BETTER, TO BUILD A SAFE, JUST AND HOSPITABLE WORLD FOR THE NEXT GENERATIONS.

AS WE CELEBRATE THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, LET US LOOK BACK AT THE ROAD WE HAVE TRAVELLED, DISTILL THE EXPERIENCE AND SET-OUT AGAIN, REFRESHED AND WITH A NEW DETERMINATION. THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS WAS SET UP ARE ESSENTIAL FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR PLANET. THE VISION EXPRESSED IN THE CHARTER REMAINS, AND WE SHOULD ALL RALLY TO IT.

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United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG/T/1316
14 February 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

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

CANBERRA, 14 February -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, on the third day of his official visit to Australia, addressed today the National Press Club in Canberra and later flew to Sydney to attend a dinner given by the United Nations Association of Australia.

Earlier in the day, the Secretary-General received the President of the United Nations Civilian Police Association, Mr. Decker, who presented him with a book entitled Police as Peace-keepers on behalf of Australian policemen who had served in Cyprus with the United Nations peace-keeping operations.

The Secretary-General then toured the Rehwinkel's animal farm some 10 miles from Canberra where he was able to see at first-hand examples of Australia's native fauna and flora. The Secretary-General spent the lunch hour at the Canberra Press Club, where he delivered an address on disarmament and answered questions from the press corps.

The Secretary-General and Mrs. Perez de Cuellar, accompanied by Richard Woolcott, Australia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, and Mrs. Woolcott, H.C. Mott, Assistant Secretary of the International Organizations and Humanitarian Affairs Branch of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs, then flew to Sydney where, in the evening, he addressed a dinner organized by the United Nations Association in order to raise funds for relief for African countries stricken by drought and famine. The Secretary-General's speech dealt mainly with humanitarian problems on the African continent.

On Friday, 15 February, the Secretary-General will attend a luncheon given by Sir Ninian Stephen, Governor-General of Australia, and Lady Stephen before ending his official visit and returning to United Nations Headquarters over the weekend, following his eight-country tour of South-East Asia and the Pacific.

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For information media — not an official record

SG Statement
Trip Australia
UNAs in the World

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG/SM/3662 14P
14 February 1985

REMARKS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT A DINNER GIVEN
BY UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Following is the text of remarks by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at a dinner given by the United Nations Association of Australia in Sydney on 14 February:

Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I thank you for your welcome and the opportunity provided to me to meet the members of the United Nations Association of Australia. May I first of all express to you my warm appreciation of your efforts to promote a greater public understanding of the goals and endeavours of the United Nations and of the subjects that are prominent on its agenda. These subjects constitute the principal concerns of the human community in our age.

I am glad also to meet this evening with the members of the Australian Committee for the International Year of Peace. Preparations for the celebration of the Year of Peace are being laid in almost every country of the world. I am convinced that the greater the public participation in the Year's events, the more difficult it will be for Governments to ignore the call of their peoples for peace.

I have recently concluded visits to a number of countries in South-East Asia. There are few areas of the world where the need for peace is more pronounced than in that troubled region. Successive generations have now grown up there, knowing nothing but war and uncertainty. In the interests of these people it is high time that the fighting stopped. It was with this in mind and in an effort to explore the possibilities of initiating a process of dialogue between the parties concerned, that I undertook my visit to the region. Unfortunately, my impression is that the differences between the positions of the parties remain significant. Yet I am not discouraged: I cannot afford to be. All the parties have voiced their strong commitment to the search for a peaceful resolution of the problem and equally they have all supported my own personal efforts to seek common ground between them. I am sure you will agree it is now time for all concerned to move from words to actions and, if I may use the term, to deliver on these commitments. I departed the region having left a clear message behind -- stop fighting, start talking, make peace.

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Naturally, I shall do all in my power to bring about a peaceful resolution to the problem and the parties concerned know this.

I would like to mention to you here tonight the great importance I attach to the work of the United Nations Associations in all countries, particularly those like Australia which have an alert and educated public opinion. Though the United Nations is an organization of Governments, it derives its mandate from the peoples of the world and its success depends ultimately on their support and interest. If the peoples of the world understand that the struggle at the United Nations -- the struggle to strengthen peace, ensure justice, promote human dignity and secure social and economic progress on the global level -- is very much their struggle, then the difficulties we face in achieving these goals will be considerably eased and the prospects of our success much brightened.

The current year, 1985, will mark the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. This is an occasion to look back and also to look ahead. There are many pertinent questions to be asked: questions like: what have we achieved? What have we yet failed to accomplish? What are the weaknesses of the world Organization? How can they be overcome and what strengths can be drawn upon for coming closer to the goals of the United Nations Charter? I would like all of them to be submitted to a frank appraisal. Scrutiny and analysis must, however, go hand in hand with a forward-looking, constructive concern.

To my mind, human solidarity is the major theme that needs to be focused upon at this critical stage. Nothing brings out more poignantly the need and value of a sense of community, of shared concern, than the situations of massive suffering and starvation that are being permitted to occur even though we have the resources to avert them altogether.

The catastrophe of the drought and famine which has befallen a number of African countries is a prime example. A year ago I had shared with Member States my growing anxiety about the dire economic situation in Africa and the disaster that was impending unless effective and concerted action was taken in time. My fear and concern proved to have been fully justified. For its part, the United Nations system was fully geared to take every possible action within its capabilities in order to alleviate the suffering. I am convinced, however, that the international community will have to use much more the machinery which it itself established to anticipate and prevent such emergencies from deteriorating to the point of calamity. The world community cannot afford to wait for the drama to come into its collective sitting room before addressing long-term and urgent problems.

Even though the current situation in Africa has evoked a genuinely humane response over the last three months, the crisis is hardly over. Let me mention a few facts which give an idea of its magnitude. About 150 million people are threatened by starvation or malnutrition. An untold number of them are moving within and across national boundaries in search of food. As for the most vulnerable members of society, children, even many of those who escape death will be impaired for life. There is still a considerable gap between

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needs and commitments, failure to fill it will pose a serious threat to the economic survival of many countries.

I do not belittle the value of charity and compassion. But I would like to emphasize that a response to the pressing needs of Africa is a matter not of charity but of international social justice. Let us not forget that the calamitous effects of the drought in Africa are in part the symptoms of the fragile economies of the countries concerned. Many of their problems are caused or aggravated by such external factors beyond their control as the effects of the recent global recession, the downward trend in commodity prices, the mounting debt burden, the spiralling energy costs due in part to currency movements, and the continuing stalemate in the North-South dialogue. The world community must, therefore, bear its part of the responsibility to alleviate the effects of the tragedy and to prevent its recurrence in the future.

The prime responsibility for coping with the dual challenge of survival and development, of course, rests with African Governments. In my conversations with African leaders, I have felt fully assured of their recognition of this fact and also of their determination to initiate the necessary policies and actions.

But Africa needs both emergency relief and increased support for long-term development of the kind which will avert famine in future. As important as it is to respond to the immediate situation, it is equally necessary to tackle the problems of reconstruction and development. The cycle of crises cannot be broken without the development of agriculture and the repair of the infrastructure of production, transport and communications. This will be a major priority and it will require sustained interest and effort not only on the part of the Governments but also on the part of leadership groups in all developed countries.

I am gratified to see the genuine expression of sympathy over the African situation, not least here in Australia. Your presence here this evening in such impressive numbers bears eloquent testimony to the concern and generosity that has poured forth from this great country. The need, however, is to transform the current level of concern into a continuing commitment over time.

Given the loyal adherence to the ideals of the United Nations Charter which motivates the support extended to the world Organization by you and your counterparts in other countries, I believe that the economic crisis in Africa can be overcome. An important segment of the human community cannot be allowed to face interminable poverty and despair. A solution of Africa's economic problems will be a concrete expression of human solidarity and it will constitute a leap towards a world in better equilibrium and less distress. The benefits that will flow from it extend beyond the shores of that continent to the entire world.

I think few will question the fact that the world is now at a crossroad. At a time of deepening crisis in international co-operation, when the principle of multilateralism has itself come increasingly under question, it

is essential to pause and think about the alternative. At a time when the arms race poses new dangers, when conflict situations seem to become endemic in many regions of the world, when economic difficulties pervade so many countries and problems of instability and terrorism threaten to undermine the whole basis of the international order, there is no alternative but to strive to strengthen and improve the machinery of multilateralism.

This has been the central theme that I have tried to argue since I have assumed my responsibilities as Secretary-General. Certainly, we must rectify the faults and fill the lacunae where they exist. At the same time, it is of primary importance that the Member States of the world body, both large and small, agree to reaffirm the first principles -- the principles contained in the United Nations Charter -- and see how we can make these work better to build a safe, just and hospitable world for the next generations.

As we celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, let us look back at the road we have travelled, distill the experience and set out again refreshed and with a new determination. The purposes for which the United Nations was set up are essential for the future of our planet. The vision expressed in the Charter remains, and we should all rally to it.

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United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG Statement
Trip Australia
Disarmament gen
Press gen

CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE
Not for use before
2230 hours (EST), 13 February

SG/SM/3661/Rev.1*
DC/1796/Rev.1
13 February 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS ON DISARMAMENT TO AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL PRESS CLUB

Following is the text of an address by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to the National Press Club of Australia on the question of disarmament. The address is to be delivered in Canberra on Thursday, 14 February, local time.

May I first thank all of you for inviting me to be your guest today. This meeting with members of the National Press Club in a country as significant as Australia has particular relevance for me.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is the keeper of an Organization of Governments. Of course, he must speak to Governments, but he must also speak to ordinary people -- those people who lie at the heart of the United Nations Charter. In order to achieve this he has to speak to and through the media. That is why I am pleased to speak to you today.

Although this is my first visit to Australia, I am kept informed of media comment in the region through Paul Ignatieff and the work of the United Nations Information Centre in Sydney. Through them I gain very useful information and insights.

The dissemination of accurate information on world issues is of deep and continuing concern to me. It is only with a thorough knowledge of the issues of our times that we can help our fellow man. The awareness of potential achievements and the need for public discussion can shape all our lives.

My visit to Australia was planned many months ago and it is a coincidence that a debate has arisen in your region on the crucial issues of disarmament, neutrality and security, and in the long run, survival. These issues must of course be debated in strict independence by the Australian Government and people, but I am particuarly aware of the concern which the Australian media has for disarmament, specially nuclear disarmament. While this continent lies far from the major centres of nuclear deployment, this concern is both logical

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* This revision incorporates last-minute changes made by the Secretary-General.

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and justified: Australia is, after all, a major supplier of uranium; it lies in a region where atmospheric nuclear testing has persisted, despite keen fears and strong opposition, and most importantly, its people display a wide realization that there can be no hiding place in the event of nuclear war. As I stated to the recent session of the General Assembly, the threat of nuclear catastrophe is not one issue among many. Preventing such horror is the pre-condition of all endeavours. I know Australians are deeply committed to the goals of economic and social development, progress in human rights and the construction of a world of justice and human dignity. All will be in vain if we fail to prevent nuclear disaster. These worthy goals are not only obstructed by the threat of nuclear war, but also by the increasing expenditure of resources on conventional and nuclear arms, and the distrust and fear which this engenders.

Under these circumstances, the present opportunities to break the long impasse in disarmament negotiations simply cannot be over-estimated. The United States and the Soviet Union are preparing to resume negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva has just commenced a new session and negotiations continue in Stockholm and Vienna on military relationships in Europe. All provide new hope for the world's guaranteed survival. I think it would be very relevant for the negotiating countries to recall the benefit, in terms of national and global interest, of past achievements in the disarmament field.

The deep sea-bed, outer space and Antarctica remain free of nuclear weapons and in that context, the concept of nuclear-free zones, already successfully applied to Latin America under the Tlatelolco Treaty, is worthy of consideration in other parts of the world. Bacteriological weapons and the modification of the environment for military purposes are prohibited. The use of certain excessively injurious or indiscriminate conventional weapons is now either prohibited or restricted. The horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons has been restrained.

The record of achievements to date is important in preserving tolerable living conditions, and in limiting the spread and thereby the threat, of nuclear weapons. But with the exception of bacteriological weapons, these advances have not resulted in a reduction of nuclear or conventional arms. They have not halted, or even slowed, the technological developments that each year have added further complexities to the disarmament issue. What then is their relevance to the present negotiations on which we must now place our hope? First, they clearly illustrate the global impact of arms agreements, or the lack thereof. For example, the limitation of atmospheric nuclear testing affects all countries -- not just the nuclear Powers. Second, they show that it is far easier to restrict the deployment of weapons in a region -- Antarctica, for example -- before any are deployed. And, third, it is clear that these agreements have been beneficial to the most powerful.

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It is not for me today to recommend specific action concerning disarmament negotiations. But I do feel justified in calling on the negotiating parties to keep these three considerations in mind as they develop their positions and conduct negotiations. The possession of nuclear weapons carries a grave responsibility towards all who are endangered by their use. To approach nuclear disarmament as merely a factor in the relations of nuclear Powers and their allies is to do injustice to all humanity.

Reliance on armed deterrence will remain a controlling element in disarmament negotiations. As much as we may regret this, it is not a time for illusions. Surely, national security is better preserved as the number of destructive weapons declines. The capacity to destroy the world 100 times over offers no security as any attacker would almost certainly be among the victims. Next September we hold the third Review Conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The corollary for horizontal non-proliferation under the Treaty was the undertaking to "pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament". Is it reasonable to expect restraint in one direction and uncontrolled expansion in the other? With progress in both directions, the Non-Proliferation Treaty could become the embryo of a treaty, however distant, to abolish nuclear weapons.

In this connection, I would stress the importance of the resumption of serious negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty. No single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the development of nuclear weapons. I believe, moreover, that agreement by the two major super-Powers, on a text signalling their intention to renounce the weapons refinement potential offered by continued underground testing, would greatly increase the likelihood of accession to the test-ban treaty by those Powers which have not yet done so.

The most difficult aspect of disarmament negotiations is not the assymetry of defence structures, or even the growing complexity of verification, as difficult as these questions are. The central problem is distrust between nations and a lack of confidence in any multilateral instrumentality for maintaining the security of all countries. The competitive acquisition of arms, whether between regional Powers or between East and West, inevitably increases mutual suspicion and distrust. Wherever such competition can be reliably reduced -- in a geographic region, a type of weapon, or a mode of deployment -- a basis for the facilitation of disarmament is created. That is why I so highly stress the importance of early progress in any of the negotiating fora which will now be active. If, for example, agreement could be reached in Geneva on a treaty completely banning chemical weapons, it could, in addition to its intrinsic value, contribute to the mutual confidence as to peaceful intent on which major steps towards nuclear disarmament will depend.

On the basis of the extensive work already done, I am convinced that, if there is sufficient commitment, an agreement banning chemical weapons which would satisfy the essential requirements of all sides is within reach.

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Press Release SG/SM/3661/Rev.1
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13 February 1985

In this same context, it is important that new geogrphic areas should not be opened to armed competition. The world, including, I am certain, the major Powers, is highly fortunate in the existence of an international agreement prohibiting the utilization of the moon or other celestial bodies for military purposes. If this did not exist, we would have to expect the most fearsome competition to assure that no potential adversary took sole advantage of the strategic potential of those infinite spaces beyond our world. It seems to me that the most reliable means of removing the threat of nuclear weapons should be through verifiable agreements leading to their reduction and eventual elimination from national arsenals. It could, in my opinion, be perilous if policies were based on the assumption that this most logical goal is unachievable.

Distrust between nations does not, of course, stem only from the possession of arms. There are real conflicts in national interest and it should be recognized that these constitute serious impediments to disarmament. The basic problems of the Middle East and the war between Iran and Iraq remain unresolved as well as other dangerous and divisive situations, such as those in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, southern Africa and Latin America. There is, in my mind, a clear need for all the parties concerned to find the will and the means to settle their differences not only in the interest of the millions of people directly and often tragically involved, but also to permit a growth in international confidence which real disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, can encourage.

There needs to be a renewed undertaking from the international community regarding deliberate military attacks on civilian areas. Greater use can be made of United Nations teams to inspect reported infringements, when there is a request. I personally am constantly involved in these and other conflict situations.

As difficult as these problems are, they can be resolved if the parties will be guided in their policies and actions by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. The United Nations and regional multilateral organizations can materially assist this process if they are given adequate support and respect by Member States. Australia, which this year for the fourth time since 1946 assumed a seat on the Security Council, can, I am confident, be counted on to do so.

Let me in closing, point out that the capacity of the United Nations to facilitate disarmament is substantial. It provides a unique public forum in which views and proposals can be articulated and debated and brought clearly before the world community. it serves — and can serve even more — as a source of information and ideas in support of disarmament activities, it has the potential ability to monitor and verify arms limitation agreements as the International Atomic Energy Agency now does under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other international agreements, and finally it provides the unique multilateral negotiating body for disarmament, the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, of which Australia is a member.

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The complete prohibition of nuclear testing and of chemical weapons and the prevention of an arms race in outer space to which I have referred are all on the agenda of its current session along with other important items in the disarmament field, including the prevention of nuclear war. It is evident that the reduction of nuclear weapons and their ultimate elimination will depend primarily on the nuclear Powers themselves. But all other countries have a vital interest in this process and it is through the widely representative Conference on Disarmament that ideas and formulations can be introduced, discussed and made part of what must be a global effort to reduce the nuclear threat. Australia, for example, has proposed that an ad hoc committee of the Conference be established to work on the scope, verification and compliance aspects of a complete test ban in order to assist in the negotiation of the necessary treaty. There is thus a close linkage between bilateral and multilateral disarmament negotiations at the present time. This can and should be a mutually supportive process in which approaches and attitudes taken in one negotiating forum strengthen the prospects for progress in another. As your Foreign Minister emphasized in addressing the General Assembly last October, the opportunities offered by United Nations instrumentalities to achieve progress in disarmament are real and should be utilized to the fullest extent.

Indeed, every opportunity must be seized at the present time to bring progress towards disarmament. It is my belief that nothing poses a greater threat to the international community than a continuation of the arms race, above all the nuclear-arms race. No ideological confrontation or short-sighted national ambition can be allowed to jeopardize the future of humanity. This is, I think, the most important commitment that nations can make in this fortieth anniversary year of the United Nations, for should we fail in our Organization's primary purpose of saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war, let us not entertain the illusion that a new world order would emerge yet again -- we would be left with a community of ruins and a community of death -- the world would have returned to chaos.

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United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

Trip Australia

SG/T/1315
13 February 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL HOLDS TALKS WITH AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER, FOREIGN MINISTER

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

CANBERRA, 13 February -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, on the second day of his official visit to Australia, held talks with Australian leaders today.

The Secretary-General began the day with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Australian War Memorial. He visited the exhibit honouring Australian war dead in the Memorial Building, and viewed mementos, pictures and dioramas retracing the participation of Australian soliders in the First World War, notably in the Gallipoli Expedition and during the campaign in France, as well as Australia's involvement in the Second World War.

The Secretary-General then had talks with Foreigh Minister William G. Hayden at the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Secretary-General and the Foreign Minister reviewed the international situation for two hours, concentrating on a number of conflict areas in the world, as well as disarmament matters, and discussed ways and means of improving the work of the United Nations, and more particularly of the Security Council, in which Australia has just begun a two-year term.

The Secretary-General stressed that his visit constituted a "tribute" to Australia for its unstinting support to the United Nations. On the question of arms control, the Secretary-General expressed his concern about the spread of both nuclear and conventional weapons and reviewed the role of United Nations disarmament negotiations, including the role foreseen for the Security Council in that regard. Foreign Minister Hayden, for his part, gave the Secretary-General the Australian Government's position concerning disarmament issues. The Secretary-General and Mr. Hayden further exchanged views on the situation in southern Lebanon and on the Secretary-General's letter of 8 February to the Security Council on that matter, in light of the first phase of the Israeli Defence Force's withdrawal.

Latest developments concerning the conflict between Iran and Iraq, including the Secretary-General's latest appeal, were reviewed. The Secretary-General informed the Foreign Minister of his recent visit to the Indochinese countries of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, as

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well as to four members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore. The Secretary-General informed the Foreign Minister of the clarifications he had obtained from the Government of Viet Nam concerning the Ho Chi Min City Communique of 18 January, and of the preliminary reactions he had received from the ASEAN Governments. The Secretary-General stressed that all the countries he had visited supported his efforts for a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean problem, and that he intended to pursue his efforts upon his return to New York.

On Cyprus, the Secretary-General informed the Foreign Minister of the most recent developments, and expressed gratitude to Australia for its support and assistance to the United Nations peace-keeping operation. The situation in East Timor was discussed, as was the problem of drought and famine in a number of African countries.

On the question of United Nations reform, the Secretary-General stressed the "coincidence" to all the ideas he expressed in his 1982 report to the General Assembly, with those put forward recently by Mr. Hayden, and expressed hope that Australia would play an active role in this regard, notably through its membership of the Security Council.

The Secretary-General then met for a half an hour with Australian Prime Minister, Robert Hawke, at the Prime Minister's office in the Parliament Building. After paying tribute to Australia's contribution to the work of the United Nations, the Secretary-General informed Mr. Hawke of the preparations for the fortieth anniversary of the Organization, and stressed the importance he attached to a high-level presentation of Member countries to the commemorative ceremonies. The Secretary-General also discussed with Mr. Hawke his recent visit to South-East Asia and there was a review of the situation in that region, both in the political and the economic fields. Exchanges were made on the Cyprus question, and the Secretary-General reaffirmed the United Nations' gratitude for the Australian contribution to the United Nations forces there.

Mr. Hawke and the Secretary-General also discussed the situation in southern Lebanon. The Prime Minister informed the Secretary-General of his part in the situation regarding disarmament issues in the Pacific region, as well as of his Government's views on the situation in New Caledonia. The Secretary-General and his party were then guests at a luncheon given by Prime Minister Hawke at his residence at the "Lodge". Discussions began during the morning and continued over luncheon, which was attended by Foreign Minister Hayden.

In the afternoon, the Secretary-General met for an hour with C.J. Hurford, Australian Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. During the meeting, Mr. Hurford expressed to the Secretary-General Australia's support for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and also informed him of Australia's position regarding the problem of refugees in general and, more particularly, the question of refugees from Indo-China. The Secretary-General informed the Minister of his recent discussion on this

(more)

question with Viet Nam and Thailand, and his visit to displaced persons in the Kampuchea/Thailand border area.

The Secretary-General and Mrs. Perez de Cuellar attended a dinner given in their honour by Foreign Minister Hayden. Tomorrow the Secretary-General will address the National Press Club of Australia and answer questions following the luncheon. He will fly to Sydney in the afternoon to attend a dinner given by the United Nations Association of Australia, where he will give an address.

* *** *

Australia Trip file

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

AND ETHNIC AFFAIRS

13/2/85

CANBERRA

NEWS RELEASE

MINISTER FOR IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC AFFAIRS

The Hon. CHRIS HURFORD, M.P.

MPS 7/85

HURFORD MEETS UN SECRETARY-GENERAL

Federal Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Chris Hurford, met today with the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, to discuss regional and other matters related to Australia's refugee and humanitarian interests.

In outlining Australia's long history of migration, Mr. Hurford noted the increasing demands made for entry to Australia both of a permanent and temporary nature.

Mr. Hurford referred to the Government's continuing willingness to play its part in helping people subjected to human rights difficulties."The Labor Government has given practical effect to this commitment through the operation of refugee and humanitarian programs in almost every continent of the world", Mr. Hurford said.

In this context Mr. Hurford expressed Australia's support for the work of the Secretary-General and the UN system, particularly that of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Mr. Hurford took the opportunity to obtain the Secretary-General's assessment of refugee problems in the region following his recent visit to ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

Mr. Hurford reaffirmed the Government's commitment to work towards the resolution of these problems, particularly by supporting UN efforts to achieve local solutions.

In the course of the discussions, the Secretary-General welcomed Australia's refugee and humanitarian programs and Australian support for the UN in its efforts to assist refugees and displaced persons.

Canberra
13 February, 1985

Media contact: Andrew Green (062) 72 6635

At their meeting in Canberra on 13/2/85,

NB The SG briefed Minister Hayden ~~in Canberra~~ re Lebanon on the basis of the attached.

(file)

Update on Lebanon — Trip Australia

M.E. (Lebanon) Cyprus

Received by phone/cable

from B. Urquhart 13/2

I spoke with SG on 15/2 in Sydney. He had no particular views on 'X'.

Secretary General,

Please see 'X' on page 2, herewith.

Do you have views on whether J.C. Aimé should be recalled for consultations? It strikes me that in doing so you could be accused of abandoning prospects for progress in the near future. On the other hand there are risks involved in having him on the ground, should something terrible happen. In any event you have already described publically your exhaustive efforts.

Lebanon

A SG's letter circulated to Council Members on Fri 8 Feb. President is continuing consultations with Council Members. One possibility would be a Presidential statement, although this is doubtful at present time. In Lebanon, no change in Lebanese Govt's position as regards Israeli withdrawal + UN Role. Israeli presence in Phase 1 area is now minimal, although Resistance attacks on Israeli forces have been stepped-up dramatically in past week. There are many statements on Lebanese side about preparations for Lebanese take-over after IDF withdrawal, including agreements among leaders of different factions to maintain United Front. As regards Palestinian Camps, there are many unsubstantiated rumours of different factions arming themselves, but the Lebanese maintain that Leb. authorities will keep order in camps after IDF withdrawal !

B. UNIFIL continues its normal functioning. We foresee considerable difficulties if Lebanese Resistance activity increases in UNIFIL area and we're keeping a close eye on developments.

C. Although Naqoura Talks and possible U.N. functions may again be invoked after completion of Phase 1, there seems little we can do in the present phase. In this connection we feel we should consider recalling AIME, at least for a short period. Would appreciate your views

X

D. Callaghan reports relatively optimistic atmosphere in Sidon, including among UNWRA personnel. Let us hope

Cyprus

From BEU

From Holger's initial discussions with 2 sides re. idea of convening lower level preparatory meeting, it emerges that Kyriakou wishes to withold reaction until after receiving from us more specific information on objectives and relevant materials i.e. AAA and BBB of my cable of 5 Feb to you. Denktash says he is opposed to holding at this juncture, ~~either~~ i.e. before June elections either low or high level meeting but that he was not opposed to pursuing dialogue through shuttling. It would appear that Denktash's position was not cleared with Ankara. Deem appropriate at this stage to maintain our position as approved in your cable of 6 Feb to me. Towards this end, we have approached UK + US for their assistance vis a vis Ankara. Turkmen told Picco to-day that it would be preferable for us to submit any proposal first to Ankara before contacting Denktash. He also stated that his government would try to help + that Ankara would insist that GkCyps accept S.G.'s documentation with only cosmetic adjustments.

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG/T/1314
12 February 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL BEGINS FOUR-DAY VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

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

CANBERRA, 12 February -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived today in Canberra for a four-day official visit to Australia, and was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister William G. Hayden and other officials of the Australian Government.

The Secretary-General will have talks tomorrow with Prime Minister Robert J.L. Hawke and Foreign Minister Hayden. He will be guest at a luncheon given in his honour by Prime Minister Hawke. In the evening Foreign Minister Hayden will give a dinner for the Secretary-General.

On Thursday, 14 February, after addressing the National Press Club in Canberra on the subject of disarmament, the Secretary-General will fly to Sydney where, on Thursday evening, he will address the United Nations Association of Australia on the subject of famine relief in Africa.

On Friday, 15 February, the Secretary-General will meet with the Governor-General of Australia, Sir Ninian Stephen, and will depart Australia in the evening, on his way back to the United Nations at the end of his visit to South-East Asia and the Pacific.

* *** *

For information media -- not an official record

Trip Australia
File: Proposed Trip Paris
bf: - AS

11.2.85 GP/atk 3802 5037

EOSG

OMNIPRESS
SYDNEY

MOST IMMEDIATE
NO DISTRIBUTION

_____KAVANAGH FOR SECGEN FROM DAYAL. FRENCH AMBASSADOR, JUST RETURNED FROM PARIS, MENTIONED TO PICCO IN BROAD LINES PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME FOR YOUR VISIT TO PARIS ON 23-24 APRIL, WHICH HE DISCUSSED WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER BUT WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN FORMALLY APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT. WHILE HE WILL SEEK TO MEET YOU IN FIRST WEEK OF YOUR RETURN, WE THOUGHT YOU MIGHT WISH TO KNOW WHAT THEY HAVE IN MIND SO AS TO PROVIDE THEM WITH YOUR COMMENTS. SUGGESTED PROGRAMME IS AS FOLLOWS:

TUESDAY, 23 APRIL. ARRIVAL IN PARIS AROUND 15.00 HOURS FROM GENEVA (WE FORESEE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO LEAVE ACC AFTER MORNING SESSION). MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER AND MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION. THAT EVENING PARTICIPATION IN TELEVISION DISCUSSION ON FUTURE OF UNITED NATIONS WITH FRENCH PERSONALITIES. DINNER GIVEN BY UNA OF FRANCE AND DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY.

WEDNESDAY, 24 APRIL. JOINT MEETING WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE AT 10.30 HOURS. PRIVATE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT MITTERAND AT 12.45 HOURS. LUNCH WITH PRESIDENT AT THE ELYSEE AT 13.30 HOURS. AFTERNOON VISIT TO CHIRAC FOLLOWED BY VISIT TO SORBONNE TO RECEIVE DOCTORATE HONORIS CAUSA. EVENING PRESS CONFERENCE AND DINNER GIVEN BY PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR YOUR INITIAL REACTION TO THESE IDEAS AS WELL AS INDICATION WHETHER MRS. PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR WILL ACCOMPANY YOU DURING THIS VISIT. Virendra Dayal Chef de Cabinet

Trip Australia
Iran/Iraq

File:

bf: - DS

11.2.85 GP/atk 3802 5037

EOSG

OMNIPRESS
SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA)

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_____KAVANAGH FOR SECGEN FROM DAYAL. HEREWITH TEXT OF CONCLUDING PARAGRAPH OF FOREIGN MINISTER VELAYATI'S LETTER TO YOU OF 9 FEBRUARY. QUOTE. YOUR EXCELLENCY IS AWARE THAT, AS IN THE PAST, THERE ARE PRACTICAL AND EFFECTIVE WAYS TO PUT AN END TO INHUMAN IRAQI ATTACKS ON THE CIVILIAN AND RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN. HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN IS STILL HOPEFULL THAT RESORT TO FINAL OPTIONS COULD BE AVOIDED. UNQUOTE.

Virendra Dayal, Chef de Cabinet

Trip Australia
ACC

File:

bf: AS

11.2.85 GP/atk 3802 5037

EOSG

OMNIPRESS
SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA)

MOST IMMEDIATE
NO DISTRIBUTION

_____KAVANAGH FOR SECGEN FROM DAYAL. AT ACC SESSION OCTOBER 1984 IT HAD BEEN DECIDED THAT FALL SESSION 1985 WOULD BE ON 22 AND 23 OCTOBER. IN VIEW OF 40TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE THIS YEAR, DURING WEEK OF 21 OCTOBER WITH CONCLUDING CEREMONIES PLANNED ON 24 OCTOBER, WE FEEL THAT DATES DECIDED EARLIER FOR ACC ARE NO LONGER TENABLE. MEMBERS OF PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF ACC NOW IN SESSION IN NEW YORK HAVE SAID THAT EXECUTIVE HEAD HAD HOPED TO BE IN NEW YORK AT TIME OF 40TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE ON 24 OCTOBER. IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR GUIDANCE WHETHER WE CAN OFFER AS ALTERNATIVE DATES FRIDAY 25 AND SATURDAY 26 OCTOBER, OR MONDAY 28 AND TUESDAY 29 OCTOBER. GRATEFUL FOR REPLY BY TELEPHONE, AS PREPARATORY COMMITTEE IS SCHEDULED CONCLUDE DISCUSSION ON THIS MATTER TUESDAY 12 FEBRUARY.

Virendra Dayal, Chef de Cabinet

SSAGE TELEX MESSAGE TELEX

UNBYB AA25777
ZCZC SYD0015 MAP0428
SS SYD NYK
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 0718462
T1924-02 IMMEDIATE KAVANAGH FOR SEC-GEN ON ARRIVAL.
FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF STATEMENT ISSUED IN NEW YORK AT NOON 7 FEBRUARY.
QUOTE
THE NEXT (FOURTH) ROUND OF GENEVA DISCUSSIONS ON THE SITUATION RELATING TO AFGHANISTAN, WHICH WAS TO TAKE PLACE IN FEBRUARY, HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL MAY. THIS DECISION WAS TAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN WHICH CONSIDERS THAT IT WOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE TALKS TO BE HELD AFTER THE FORTHCOMING NATIONAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1985. THE ACTUAL DATES FOR THE FOURTH ROUND OF DISCUSSIONS WILL BE FIXED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN.

IN THE MEANTIME COMMUNICATION WITH THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL CONTINUE TO BE ENSURED THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN WILL BE KEPT INFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ESTABLISHED PRACTICE. UNQUOTE
AS YOU WILL NOTE, SECOND PARA OF ORIGINAL DRAFT WAS DELETED AS PROCEDURAL SUGGESTION TO MEET FOREIGN MINISTERS SEPARATELY DID NOT PROVE WORKABLE. (DAYAL)
COL T1924-02 7 1985
PICIO 3802

=02072323

NNNN

Afghanistan Trip Australia file

UNIC
SYDNEY
-9 FEB 1985
DIRECTOR
ADMIN/SUPPLY
UNICEF
UNHCR

SSAGE TELEX MESSAGE TELEX ME

HEB

Informal PK for SP
2 change in para 5

7 February 85 Brian Urquhart 3853 5055

OUSG/SPA

Trip Australia
ME Lebanon

OMNIPRESS
SYDNEY
AUSTRALIA

MOST IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

WE PROPOSE TO SUBMIT YOUR LETTER TO PRESIDENT SECURITY COUNCIL IN EARLY AFTERNOON FRIDAY, 8 FEBRUARY. AIME SAYS THAT LETTER FROM GEMAYEL TO YOU MAY REPEAT MAY ARRIVE IN NEXT TWO DAYS BUT SEES NO CLASH WITH YOUR LETTER TO PRESIDENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL. I HAVE ALREADY WARNED LEBANESE AMBASSADOR THAT YOU MAY BE SENDING SUCH A LETTER AND WILL INFORM HIM AGAIN BEFORE SUBMITTING LETTER TO PRESIDENT. LEBANESE AMBASSADOR HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY FORTHCOMING LETTER FROM GEMAYEL.

YOU WILL NOTE MINOR CHANGES IN LAST PARAGRAPHS OF TEXT IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT IT IS NOW VIRTUALLY CERTAIN THAT LEBANESE GOVERNMENT WILL SUBMIT NO REQUEST OF ANY KIND FOR UN ASSISTANCE IN FIRST PHASE.

TEXT Follows

QUOTE

(Cable Operator - see attached sheets)

UNQUOTE

BRIAN UROUHART USG/SPA

8 February 1985

Mr. President,

Members of the Security Council will recall that in its resolution 555 of 12 October 1984 the Council requested the Secretary-General "to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned in the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council". In view of recent developments in southern Lebanon, I think that it is timely for me to report to the Council in conformity with the above mentioned resolution.

In early January, after what appeared to be an incipient deadlock in the talks in Naqoura, I asked Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, to proceed to the area for consultations in Lebanon and Israel as well as in Syria. These consultations were mostly concerned with the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, the security arrangements in southern Lebanon subsequent to that withdrawal and the future role of the United Nations. Mr. Urquhart was in the area from 14 to 27 January 1985.

On 14 January, the Israeli Government announced its unilateral three phase plan for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The first phase of this plan, which runs along the coastal strip including the Sidon area and as far South as the Litani river, will be completed by 18 February. The second and third phases, which are tentatively scheduled for the Spring and Summer respectively, would be subject to further decisions of the Israeli Government.

The position of the Lebanese Government is that it cannot discuss the role of the United Nations in relation to Israeli withdrawal before it has a detailed timetable and plan covering the complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

During his visit to the area, Mr. Urquhart discussed a number of options relating to a possible United Nations role with the Lebanese Government. He made it clear that ~~a request from the Lebanese Government was the essential basis for the consideration of any further United Nations role by the Security Council~~. Up to now, no request has been received in this regard from the Government of Lebanon.

As members of the Council are aware, concern has been expressed in various quarters regarding the situation in southern Lebanon in the wake of the withdrawal of Israeli forces. I have no means accurately to judge the merit of the various speculations which have been made and I certainly hope that the withdrawal of the Israeli forces will lead to a peaceful resumption of authority by the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese army in southern Lebanon up to the international boundary. I am naturally concerned that the takeover by the Lebanese authorities from the Israeli forces in the evacuated areas should be orderly and peaceful and that the security of the civil population, should as far as possible be assured.

For this (ian) reason, I have made it clear to the Lebanese Government, that there are a various possible forms of United Nations action which might be of constructive assistance to the Lebanese Government in resuming their authority in the area evacuated by the Israeli forces. In this connection I believe that the framework of the Naqoura talks could also prove to be useful in coordinating the military details of the Israeli withdrawal and subsequent Lebanese takeover in the initial stage as well as in preparing the way for the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces in the near future.

I felt that I should bring these matters to the attention of the Security Council at this time.

Yours sincerely,

12-2

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MI NYK

.TELEX INTERCEPT

UNSYD AA25777

UNATIONS NEW YORK

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IC/SYD/85/02/050 FOR V. DAYAL

1. SECRETARY-GENERAL WISHES THAT SPOKESMAN IN NEW YORK SAYS THE FOLLOWING AS PRESS BRIEFING ON TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY: QUOTE THE SECRETARY-GENERAL STRONGLY APPEALS TO THE PARTIES TO CONTINUE TO RESPECT THE MORATORIUM ON ATTACKS ON CIVILIAN AREAS WHICH HAS BEEN LARGELY EFFECTIVE FOR EIGHT MONTHS. HE HOPES THAT THIS MORATORIUM WILL CONTINUE TO BE HONOURED, THUS SPARING CIVILIAN LIVES UNQUOTE. CORDOVEZ'S CABLE OF 12 FEBRUARY REFERS.

2. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WILL ADDRESS HIMSELF TO THE DETAILS OF HIS VISIT TO PARIS UPON HIS RETURN TO NEW YORK.

3. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AGREES TO POSTPONEMENT OF ACC MEETING IN OCTOBER. HIS PREFERENCE WOULD BE RFOR MONDAY 28 AND TUESDAY 29 OCTOBER, SHOULD THESE DATES PROVE POSSIBLE.

Trip Australia
" Iran/Iraq
" Proposed Trip Paris (April)
ACC
Committee of 24
East Timor
Official Gifts

AS/DD/GP

Iran/Iraq

prior to Sills =

GP please note

Proposed Trip Paris

GP please note

ACC

4. SECRETARY GENERAL AGREES TO ADDRESS COMMITTEE OF 24 OPENING MEETING ON 21 FEBRUARY. PLEASE PROCEED WITH PREPARATIONS OF DRAFT SPEECH WHICH SHOULD BE READY FOR HIM TO SEE UPON HIS RETURN TO NEW YORK.

5. CONFIRM MR AHMED'S AGREEMENT THAT REFERENCE TO E.T. IN PROVISIONAL LIST SHOULD FOLLOW LAST YEAR'S FORMULA. OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION REFERS.

6. FOR MARYBETH SS SPURLOCK. JOHN SAYS THAT HE WILL TAKE MATTER OF GIFTS UP WITH YOU UPON HIS RETURN TO NEW YORK, NO NEED FOR ACTION ON YOUR PART IN THE MEANTIME.

REGARDS KAVANAGH

END MSGE

UNSYD AA25777

=02121658

NNNN

VD/CM

cc: AS Australia
&& Trip File
b/f: ID/GP/FP
File:
Xref: Trip Bangkok

28 Jan. 1985 VD/CM 3800E 5041

EOSG

ESCAP
BANGKOK (THAILAND)

I M M E D I A T E

_____ KIBRIA FOR KAVANAGH. HEREWITH DRAFT OF ADDRESS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR NATIONAL PRESS CLUB FUNCTION ON 14 FEBRUARY. AS REQUESTED BY HOSTS, EMPHASIS IS ON DISARMAMENT.

(Cable Editor/ please send attached by facsimile)

DAYAL

Mr. Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON DISARMAMENT
TO THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB OF AUSTRALIA
14 FEBRUARY 1985

Mr. ....., Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a very real pleasure for me to have this opportunity to meet with members of the Australian press. In our extraordinarily complicated world, the role of the public media in providing accurate and objective information on international as well as local developments is very clearly of crucial importance. I would like you to know, in this regard, that while this is my first visit to Australia, reports in the Australian press relative to international developments in the region are sent to me regularly by Paul Ignatieff, Director of the United Nations Information Center here in Sydney. I gain very useful information and insight from them. So I know that you are meeting the responsibilities of a free press in a very lively way.

I am aware, in particular, of the interest which the Australian media, like the Australian Government and people, have in disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. The intensity of this interest might seem at first surprising since this continent lies far from the major centers of nuclear deployment. But, of course, it is both logical and justified. Australia is, after all, a major supplier of uranium; it is in a geographic region where nuclear testing in the atmosphere has persisted: and, most of all, there is here

a wide realization that in the event of nuclear war there can be no hiding place. All humanity will be affected. As I stated to the recent session of the General Assembly, the threat of nuclear catastrophe is not one issue among many. Preventing such a horror is the pre-condition of all our endeavours. Economic and social development, progress in human rights, the construction of a world of justice and human dignity are all objectives to which I know Australia and Australians are deeply committed. All will be in vain if we fail to prevent nuclear disaster. And they are threatened not only by nuclear war. The massive, continuing expenditure of resources for both conventional and nuclear arms and the distrust and fear which this engenders constitute serious impediments to the achievement of these objectives.

In these circumstances, the importance of the opportunities to break the long impasse in disarmament negotiations which are now at hand simply cannot be over-estimated. I have in mind, of course, the forthcoming negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on nuclear and space weapons and also the new session which has just begun of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva and the continuing negotiations in Stockholm and Vienna on military relationships in Europe. As new and renewed efforts get under way, I think it would be of very considerable relevance for the negotiating countries to recall the benefit in terms of national and global interests of what has been achieved in the past in the disarmament field.

The deep sea-bed, outer space and Antarctica remain free of nuclear weapons. Bacteriological weapons and the modification of the environment for military purposes are prohibited. The use of certain excessively injurious or indiscriminate conventional weapons is either prohibited or restricted. The horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons has been restrained. Even though nuclear testing in the atmosphere has been greatly limited, I well understand the special sensitivity in the Pacific region of the issue.

The agreements attained very evidently are of importance in preserving tolerable conditions for human life and in limiting the spread - and thereby the threat - of nuclear weapons. They have not, however, with the exception of bacteriological weapons, resulted in a reduction either of nuclear or conventional arms. They have not halted, or even slowed, the technological advances that each year add further complexities to the achievement of disarmament agreements. What then is their relevance to the present negotiations which we must hope will accomplish what these other agreements have not? First, they illustrate very clearly the global impact of arms agreements - or the lack thereof. The limitation of nuclear testing in the atmosphere affects all countries - not just the nuclear powers. Secondly, they show that it is far easier to restrict the deployment of weapons in a region - Antarctica for example - before <u>any</u> are deployed. And, finally, it can be

clearly seen that these agreements have been beneficial, and not detrimental, to the national security of the participating parties, including the most powerful.

It is not for me today to make recommendations on specific aspects of disarmament negotiations. But I do feel justified in calling on the negotiating parties to keep these three considerations in mind as they develop their positions and conduct negotiations. The possession of nuclear weapons carries with it a grave responsibility towards all that might be destroyed by their use. To approach nuclear disarmament exclusively as a factor in the relations of nuclear powers and their allies is to do injustice to all humanity. Reliance on armed deterrence will inevitably figure still as a controlling element in disarmament negotiations. As much as we may regret this, it is not a time for illusions. But surely national security can be better preserved if fewer and less destructive weapons face each other rather than more. The capacity to blow up the planet 100 times over actually offers no security at all since, if used, the attacker would most certainly be among the victims. Next September we will hold the Third Review Conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The corollary for horizontal non-proliferation under the Treaty was the undertaking to "pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament". Is it

reasonable to expect restraint in one direction and uncontrolled expansion in the other? With progress in both directions, the Non-Proliferation Treaty could become the embryo of a treaty, however distant, for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

In this connection, I would like to stress the importance of the resumption of serious negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty. No single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further development of nuclear weapons. I believe, moreover, that if agreement on a text can be reached signalling the intention of the two major nuclear powers to renounce the weapons refinement potential offered by continued underground testing, the likelihood would greatly increase of accession to the Test Ban Treaty by those powers which have not yet done so.

My dear friends,

The most problematical aspect of disarmament negotiations is not the assymetry of defense structures nor even the growing complexity of verification, as difficult as these questions are. The central problem is distrust between nations and a lack of confidence in any multilateral instrumentality for maintenance of the security of all countries. The competitive acquisition of arms, whether between regional powers or between

East and West, inevitably increases mutual suspicion and distrust. Wherever a geographic region or a type of weapon or a mode of deployment can be removed from such competition in a reliable manner, a basis for greater confidence is created which can facilitate disarmament. That is why I view as highly important the achievement of early progress in any one of the negotiating fora which will now be active. If, for example, agreement could be reached in Geneva on a Treaty completely banning chemical weapons, it could, in addition to its intrinsic value, contribute to the mutual confidence as to peaceful intent on which major steps towards nuclear disarmament will depend. On the basis of the extensive work already done, I am convinced that, if there is sufficient commitment, an agreement banning chemical weapons which would satisfy the essential requirements of all sides is within reach.

In this same context, it is important that new geographic areas should not be opened to armed competition. The world, including, I am certain, the major powers, is highly fortunate in the existence of an international agreement prohibiting the utilization of the moon or other celestial bodies for military purposes. If this did not exist, we would have to expect the most fearsome competition to assure that no potential adversary took sole advantage of the strategic potential of those heavenly launching pads. It seems to me that the most reliable means of removing the threat of nuclear weapons should

be through verifiable agreements leading to their reduction and eventual elimination from national arsenals. It could, in my opinion, be perilous if policies were based on the assumption that this most logical goal is unachievable.

Distrust between nations does not, of course, stem only from the possession of arms. There are real conflicts in national interests, unresolved regional disputes and the insidious effect which such disputes can have on confidence throughout a region and between the major powers themselves. It should be recognized that these constitute serious impediments to disarmament. There needs to be a renewed undertaking on the part of the international community to assist in the resolution of present conflicts and to harmonize disparate economic and political interests. This is precisely the purpose for which the United Nations was established. In the forty years of its existence it has had considerable, if far from sufficient, success. Even now the presence of United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East and in Cyprus helps to prevent unsatisfactory situations from becoming worse. The United Nations has played a central role in bringing military representatives of Israel and Lebanon together to discuss military aspects relating to the withdrawal of Israeli forces and security arrangements in southern Lebanon. In response to my appeals, a commitment was obtained from the Iranian and Iraqi Governments to refrain from

deliberate military attacks on civilian areas and United Nations teams are in both capitals to inspect reported infringements, when there is a request. I personally am constantly involved in these and other conflict situations.

But the basic problems of the Middle East and the war between Iran and Iraq remain unresolved as do other dangerous and divisive situations such as those that relate to Afghanistan, Central America and Kampuchea. There is, in my mind, a clear need for all the parties concerned to find the will and the means to settle their differences not only in the interest of the millions of people directly and often tragically involved, but also to permit a growth in international confidence which real disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, can encourage. As difficult as these problems are, they are subject to resolution if the parties will be guided in their policies and actions by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. The United Nations and the regional multilateral organizations can materially assist this process if they are given adequate support and respect by Member States. Australia, which this year for the fourth time since 1946 assumed a seat on the Security Council, can, I am confident, be counted on to do so.

Let me, in closing, point out that the capacity of the United Nations to facilitate disarmament is substantial. It

provides a unique public forum in which views and proposals can be articulated and debated and brought clearly before the world community; it serves - and can serve even more - as a source of information and ideas in support of disarmament activities; it has the potential ability to monitor and verify arms limitation agreements as the International Atomic Energy Agency now does under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other international agreements; and finally it provides the unique multilateral negotiating body for disarmament, the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, of which, as you know, Australia is a member. The complete prohibition of nuclear testing and of chemical weapons and the prevention of an arms race in outer space to which I have referred are all on the agenda of its current session along with other important items in the disarmament field, including the prevention of nuclear war. It is evident that the reduction of nuclear weapons and their ultimate elimination will depend primarily on the nuclear powers, themselves. But all other countries have a vital interest in this process and it is in the widely representative Conference on Disarmament that ideas and formulations can be introduced, discussed and made part of what must be a global effort to reduce the nuclear threat. Australia, for example, has proposed that an Ad Hoc committee of the Conference be established to work on the scope, verification and compliance aspects of a complete Test Ban in order to assist in the negotiation of the necessary treaty. There is thus a close

linkage between bilateral and multilateral disarmament negotiations at the present time. This can and should be a mutually supportive process in which approaches and attitudes taken in one negotiating forum strengthens the prospects for progress in another. As your Foreign Minister emphasized in addressing the General Assembly last October, the opportunities offered by United Nations instrumentalities to achieve progress in disarmament are real and should be utilized to the fullest extent.

Indeed, every opportunity must be seized at the present time to bring progress towards disarmament. It is my belief that nothing poses a greater threat to the international community than a continuation of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. No ideological confrontation or short-sighted national ambition can be allowed to jeopardize the future of humanity. This is, I think, the most important commitment that nations can make in this Fortieth Anniversary year of the United Nations which was founded with the first purpose of the maintenance of peace.

* * * * *

JSS/jd
28 January 1985
0065J

28-1

NOTE FOR MR. DAYAL

The attached address for Australia has been re-run with the alterations we discussed. I included reference to Australia's membership in the Security Council on page 8. As you will see, this is the fourth time that Australia has been on the Council. I also double checked the reference to the IAEA function under the NPT. This is correct (also Tlatelolco).

James S. Sutterlin
28 January 1985

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

VIRENDRA DAYAL

Mr. Rhodes (on return)

In highlighting this, I think we should send the SG a short note on the Rome discussions, & related matters, before he reaches Australia. The SG leaves Thailand on 1 February — Bangkok is the last stop where we have normal coding facilities, though we have other ways & means of confidential messages (provided they're not too long) even after he leaves Thailand.

VD 29.

WFP

Trip Australia

Circulate ED/AS

23/1

23 January 1985

NOTE FOR THE FILE

Phone call from Mr. Zoller, Australian Mission, to Jean Ripert, Director-General, on the work of the UN/FAO Task Force on relations between FAO/WFP

I received a call from Mr. Zoller who insisted on speaking to me in advance of a visit from his Ambassador. His purpose in speaking to me now was to give the Secretariat notice that more than probably the Foreign Minister of Australia, when meeting with the Secretary-General in Canberra, will use the opportunity to express the concerns of his Government on the present relations between the World Food Programme and FAO.

I thanked my interlocutor for his prior notice and indicated that I would pass the word to the Secretary-General. Obviously the purpose of the call was also to convey to us, here and now, concern with regard to a proper involvement of Mr. Ingram in the work of the Task Force. They are obviously aware of the discussions which took place last week between Rome and New York on when exactly Mr. Ingram will be asked to make a presentation of his views to the Members of the Task Force.

Answering to this call, I just indicated to my interlocutor that it was certainly our intention to make appropriate arrangements to make it possible for the Executive Director of WFP to make his views fully known, as the main purpose of the Task Force was precisely to define an acceptable common ground between the concerned parties.

Finally, I indicated that if it was the wish of the Australian mission, I could arrange for a meeting with them when my colleague Mr. Ruedas is back from Rome, but I made it clear that, in our view, the first priority was to organize and conduct promptly appropriate discussions with our colleagues from WFP/FAO more than with representatives of Governments. These Representatives will have, finally, the last word when considering the report of the Task Force.

cc: Mr. V. Dayal ✓
Mr. P. Ruedas
Mr. C. Fleischhauer
Mr. J. Anstee
Mr. P. Civili

13-2

ff: AD/2370/SG/KP/01

COM.7 (2-78)

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

CABLE

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Réservé au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

Prep Australia

For use of drafter – A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date :	Drafter – Rédacteur :	Room – Bureau :	Ext. – Poste :
25.1.85	AS/atk	3830	5767
Dept.: EOSG	Allotment – Compte :	File – Dossier :	

TO:
A :

BY FACSIMILE

KAVANAGH FOR SECGEN
C/O ESCAP
BANGKOK (THAILAND)

ATTACHED PLEASE FIND DRAFT REMARKS BY SECGEN AT UNATIONS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA. REGARDS

DE SOTO

Cleared by: _____
Visé por : _____
_____

Authorized by: Alvaro de Soto, Spec.Asst.to the SG
Autorisé por : Signature

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

REMARKS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT THE U. N. ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thank you for your welcome and the opportunity provided to me to meet the members of the United Nations Association of Australia. May I first of all express to you my warm appreciation of your efforts to promote a greater public understanding of the goals and endeavours of the United Nations and of the subjects that are prominent on its agenda. These subjects constitute the principal concerns of the human community in our age.

I attach great importance to the work of the United Nations Associations in all countries, particularly those like Australia which have an alert and educated public opinion. Though the United Nations is an organization of governments, it derives its mandate from the peoples of the world and its success depends ultimately on their support and interest. If the peoples of the world understand that the struggle at the United Nations -- the struggle to strengthen peace, ensure justice, promote human dignity and secure social and economic progress on the global level -- is very much their struggle, then the difficulties we face in achieving these goals will be considerably eased and the prospects of our success much brightened.

The current year, 1985, will mark the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. This is an occasion to look back and also to look ahead. There are many pertinent questions to be asked -- questions like what we have achieved, what we have yet failed to accomplish, what are the weaknesses

of the world organization, how they can be overcome and what strengths can be drawn upon for coming closer to the goals of the United Nations Charter. I would like all of them to be submitted to a frank appraisal. [redacted]Scrutiny and analysis must, however, go hand in hand with a forward-looking concern.

To my mind, human solidarity is the major theme that needs to be focussed upon at this critical stage. Nothing brings out more poignantly the need and value of a sense of community, a sharing of concern, than the situations of massive suffering and starvation that are being permitted to occur even though we have the resources to avert them altogether.

The catastrophe of the drought and famine which has befallen a number of African countries is a prime example. A year ago I had shared with Member States my growing anxiety about the dire economic situation in Africa and the disaster that was impending unless effective and concerted action was taken in time. My fear and concern proved to have been fully justified. For its part, the organizations of the United Nations system were fully geared to take every possible action within their capabilities in order to alleviate the suffering. Recently, I took further organizational measures to ensure that the action taken is coherent and conforms to a specific programme of emergency assistance covering all aspects of the situation. I am confident that the United Nations system is fully prepared to meet the challenge but it cannot do it alone and it needs the co-operation and support of all interested parties.

Even though the situation has evoked a genuine humane response over the last three months, the crisis is hardly over. Let me mention a few facts which give an idea of its magnitude. About 150 million people are threatened by starvation or malnutrition. An untold number of them are moving within and across national boundaries in search of food. As for the most vulnerable members of society -- children -- even many of those who escape death will be impaired for life. There is still a considerable gap between needs and commitments; failure to fill it will pose a serious threat to the economic survival of many countries.

I do not belittle the value of charity and compassion. But I would like to emphasize that a response to the needs of Africa is a matter not of charity but of international social justice. Let us not forget that the calamitous effects of the drought in Africa are in part the symptoms of the fragile economies of the countries concerned. Many of their problems are caused or aggravated by such external factors beyond their control as the effects of the recent global recession, the setback in development, the downward trend in commodity prices, the mounting debt burden and the continuing stalemate in the North-South dialogue. The world must, therefore, bear its part of the duty to alleviate the effects of the tragedy and to prevent its recurrence in future.

The prime responsibility for coping with the dual challenge of survival and development, of course, rests with African governments. In my conversations with African leaders, I have felt fully assured of their recognition of this fact and

also of their determination to initiate the necessary policies and actions. But Africa needs both emergency relief and increased support for long-term development of the kind which will avert famine in future. As important as it is to respond to the urgent situation, it is equally necessary to tackle the problems of reconstruction and development. The cycle of crises cannot be broken without the development of agriculture and the repair of the infrastructures of production, transport and communications. This will be a major priority and it will require sustained interest and effort not only on the part of governments but also on the part of leadership groups in all developed countries.

I am gratified to see the genuine outpouring of sympathy over the African situation -- not least here in Australia. The need, however, is to transform the current level of concern into a continuing commitment over time.

Given the loyal adherence to the ideals of the United Nations Charter which motivates the support extended to the world organization by you -- and your counterparts in other countries -- I believe that the economic crisis in Africa can be overcome. An important segment of the human community cannot be allowed to face interminable poverty and despair. A solution of Africa's economic problem will be a concrete expression of human solidarity and it will constitute a leap towards a world in better equilibrium and less distress. The benefits that will flow from it will extend beyond the shores of that continent.

****

0350A

ROUTING SLIP **FICHE DE TRANSMISSION**

TO:
A: Mr. V. Dayal

FROM:
DE: J.P. Kavanagh

Room No. — No de bureau	Extension — Poste	Date
3802 A	5031	10 Jan. 1985

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

COM.6 (2-78)

Trip Australia

Note for the file

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

1. The Chargé d'affaires at the Australian mission, Mr. Ian Hutchens called me this afternoon and conveyed a list of issues which Canberra feels may arise in the official talks between the Secretary-General and his hosts. The points mentionned were:

1. Security Council Affairs
2. Indo-China, including the Thai-Lao border dispute
3. East Timor
4. West Irian
5. Cyprus
6. Middle East, UN involvement
7. Namibia
8. Budget and Personnel matters
9. Pacific issues, including possibly New Caledonia
10. UNHCR - the possibility of the appointments of a new High Commissioner
11. Antarctica
12. Developments at GA 39.

2. Mr. Hutchens asked if I could think of any other topics that might arise. I felt that Disarmament and nuclear testing would probably feature.

3. Mr. Hutchens mentioned that he had informed the President of the General Assembly of Australia's decision to withdraw from the Committee of 24.

J.P. Kavanagh/JH
10 January 1985

cc: Mr. Dayal
Mr. Ahmed
Mr. Ignatieff, Sydney

Note for the Secretary-General

Programme for Australia
12 - 15 February

1. Herewith please find for your consideration the programme which the Australian government proposed yesterday evening.

2. I would draw your particular attention to the scheduled address to the National Press Club in Canberra on 14th February. The Australian government have hinted that the subject of disarmament might be appropriate. In addition there is a brief speech envisaged at the UNA Dinner in Sydney on 15th February.

3. If you agree, we can commission two drafts now which Mr. Ahmed might carry to London on Wednesday next.

J.P. Kavanagh
19 January 1985

cc: Mr. Ahmed

Note for the Secretary-General

Programme for Australia
12 - 15 February

Herewith please find for your consideration the programme which the Australian government has proposed to-day.

I would draw your particular attention to the scheduled address to the National Press Club in Canberra on 14th February. The Australian government have hinted that the subject of disarmament might be appropriate.

J.P. Kavanagh
18 January 1985

cc: Mr. Ahmed

Tuesday, 12 February — Wellington/Syndey/Canberra

a.m.	visit National Museum and Art Gallery return to Hotel
luncheon	private
14.30	depart by car
14.50	arrive Wellington International Airport official farewells: the Prime Minister and Mrs. Lange
15.50	depart Wellington QF48
17.05	arrive Sydney
	transfer from Sydney to Canberra by government jet, welcome by Foreign Minister at airport
	transfer to Lakeside Hotel
evening	free

Wednesday, 13 February — Canberra

a.m.	meeting with Foreign Minister and senior officials (one hour)
lunch	hosted by Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke at their residence, The Lodge (brief off-the-cuff toast)
afternoon	meeting with Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, to discuss refugee questions (Africa, Kampuchea, Afghanistan) followed by sightseeing
dinner	hosted by Foreign Minister (brief off-the-cuff toast) (no black tie)
NB	Host and location for lunch/dinner may be reversed.

Thursday, 14 February — Canberra

a.m. — Opposition Spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr. McPhee has requested an appointment.

It is possible that the head of the Australian Red Cross may do likewise.

13.00 — lunch at the National Press Club, followed by 20 min. address and 40 mins. of questions and answers (possible theme: arms control)

transfer to hotel
transfer to airport

transfer from Canberra to Sydney by government jet

evening — dinner hosted by UNA and Australian Committee for IYY and/or International Year of Peace (the dinner will raise funds for IYY and Ethiopia; Secretary-General to speak)

Friday, 15 February — Canberra/Syndey/L.A.

a.m. — meeting with Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Wran

12.15 — lunch hosted by Governor General, Sir Ninian Stephens, at Admiralty House, his residence, adjacent to Kirribilli House
(Madam, RA, EO)
(Governor-General, Madam + 1)

transfer to airport

15.00 — depart Sydney — PA816
09.25 — arrive Los Angeles
transfer to The Beverly Hills Hotel

NB — Mr. Levtchenko will depart Sydney on Thursday, 14 February for Los Angeles.

The Secretary-General, Madam, Yanick and JH will remain overnight in L.A., while the balance of the party will transit to New York.

Saturday, 16 February

11.00	depart Los Angeles	PA90
19.05	arrive New York (JFK)	

Trip Australia

P.O. Box 14,
Allawah, N.S.W. 2218,
Australia.
January 11, 1985

Mr. Emilio de Olivares,
Executive Assistant to
the Secretary-General,
United Nations,
NEW YORK. N.Y. 10017. U.S.A.

Dear Emilio,

It has been just over six years since I left the U.N. when we were both in Secretariat Recruitment Services on the 36th floor. I have kept in touch with some of my friends at the U.N. including Olivia Brewty who left last year.

The media in Australia has just released the news that the Secretary-General is coming to Australia in February and, through enquiries I made at the U.N. Information Office here, have found that you will also be coming. I know that you have an extremely busy schedule planned for your short visit here with probably no time to rest and relax. However, Jim and I would be more than delighted if you could join us for lunch or dinner, or perhaps we could even squeeze in just a few drinks for old times sakes. My office no. is 233-1200. We will, of course, fully understand if circumstances are such that it would be difficult to arrange to meet us.

In the meantime, best regards to you.

Yours sincerely,

Sherry

Sherry Mead

P.S. Is there a phone no. I could call you on while you are here?

EO did not go

AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

PERSONAL

Mr. Emilio de Olivares,
Executive Assistant to
The Secretary-General,
United Nations,
NEW YORK. N.Y. 10017. U.S.A.

10-1

PK

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: A: Mr. Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

DATE: 10 January 1985

REFERENCE: BEU/ab

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: DE: Brian Urquhart
Under-Secretary-General
Special Political Affairs

SUBJECT: OBJET: Australian Withdrawal from UNMOGIP

Unmogip
Australia Trip

I think we should try to get the Australian government to leave at least three Observers behind in UNMOGIP. They are one of the few groups of Observers for whom English is their first language and they have a long traditional connection with UNMOGIP. In fact, the Australian General Nimmo was Chief of Staff for nearly twenty years. Perhaps the Secretary-General could take this up when he is in Canberra.

Mr Urquhart — VED
8/1

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

CANBERRA

FT Liu providing briefing Note.
8/1

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

Dear Secretary-General,

I write to inform you of the decision of the Australian Government to withdraw from the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). + Australia Trip.

As you know, Australia has contributed military observers to UNMOGIP since its inception in 1949. After 35 years service the Australian Government believes that the Australian contingent should be withdrawn.

To cause least disruption to UNMOGIP, the Australian Government proposes to implement the withdrawal gradually. Australian officers will not be replaced as their tours of duty end, with the aim of completing withdrawal of the contingent by September 1985.

I wish to assure you that Australia will continue its active support of the other peacekeeping activities of the United Nations to which it contributes.

Yours sincerely,

Bill Hayden

BILL HAYDEN M.P.

Trip Australia

+ 3 copies in brief

UN leader's visit gives Hayden a chance to spell out reforms

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, is to meet UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar in Canberra next month.

The meeting will give Mr Hayden an early opportunity to clarify last week's Australian proposals for "reform" of the United Nations Security Council.

Mr de Cuellar, serving his second term as UN Secretary-General, will visit Australia from February 12 to 15 on a trip which also takes in Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Thailand and Vietnam.

Announcing the visit yesterday, Mr Hayden said he was looking forward to "productive talks" on major world and regional matters.

Mr Hayden alluded to Australia's recent election to two major UN bodies, the 15-member Security Council and the Commission on Human Rights, and indicated that the role of the Security Council would be a major topic for discussion.

Five days ago Mr Hayden announced a program of proposed reforms of the Security Council which he said Australia was determined to pursue following its election late last year as one of the non-permanent members of the world security body.

The first of these reforms concerns the post which Mr Perez de Cuellar now holds.

Mr Hayden has said Australia wants to see an even greater mediating role for the Secretary-General in international disputes, whether or not such disputes have been formally brought before the Security Council.

Australia also wants to see the Secretary-General making greater use of his powers under the UN Charter to bring disputes himself before the Security Council.

And, rather pointedly, Mr Hayden has said that the Secretary-General should be given "specific and realistic tasks, as distinct from generalised, imprecise and therefore ineffective ones."

These could include the Security Council stipulating a time frame and negotiating forum for the ending of disputes and insistence on progress reports on disputes with the backing of specific deadlines.

Optimistically Mr Hayden has promised that Australia will, "discourage resolutions in the Council which are intended only to score political points and with no expectation of implementation."

Also anticipated in Mr Hayden's package is an attempt to get support for collective security arrangements for the UN and proposals to encourage informal "quiet diplomacy" within the Security Council rather than ritualised posturing.

Mr Perez de Cuellar's visit will be the first to Australia by a UN Secretary-General for nine years and only the third since 1956.

Despite the Australian reform proposals a major shackle on the effectiveness of the Security Council has been the frequent veto exercised by the Soviet Union and the US, which is something other members of the council have little influence over.

By DEBORAH SNOW

Mr Perez de CUELLAR

General strike looms for Fiji

The Fiji Trade Union Congress has called for a general strike by thousands of workers next month to protest against a government freeze on wage increases for 12 months.

Jamese Raman, general secretary of the congress, said after a meeting of union officials that the strike would be launched on February 12 and would continue until the government met union demands. Mr Raman did not say what the unions' demands were.

— AP-Dow Jones

The Weekend Australian
5-6 January 1985
Page 2

No games at UN for Australia — Hayden

By JANE BUTTON

THE Federal Government has warned that Australia will not support resolutions by the United Nations Security Council aimed solely at scoring political points.

The warning was made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, in a statement issued in Canberra yesterday, three days after Australia began its two-year term on the UN council.

Mr Hayden said such resolutions undermined the council and the position of the UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar.

"Australia will discourage resolutions in the council which are intended only to score political points and with no expectation of implementation," he said.

Australia will usually be represented on the council by the ambassador to the UN, Mr Richard Woolcott. However Mr Hayden has foreshadowed that he may sit as the Australian representative when Australia takes its term as president in New York in November.

Mr Hayden indicated that Australia would be pushing initiatives aimed at making the council more effective in preventing international conflict.

Disputes

He said one way of doing this would be for Australia to strongly support Mr de Cuellar's involvement in disputes

Australia would try to ensure that the Secretary-General had specific realistic tasks instead of generalised, imprecise and ineffective ones.

"The council could ... stipulate a time frame and location for negotiations to end disputes, appoint the Secretary-General as mediator and insist on progress reports on disputes with specific deadlines," he said.

Australia would also push actions designed to improve the collective security provisions of the UN charter.

Mr Hayden said Australia would propose that the council authorise the appointment of military advisers to help the Secretary-General deal with international conflict.

He said this would improve the present situation in which the Secretary-General had to draw on limited military staff from existing UN peacekeeping forces.

"They could serve on the Secretary-General's behalf in potentially dangerous situations, enhancing the UN's capacity to monitor and even prevent hostilities," he said.

Security Council initiatives

UN reform proposed by Hayden

By HOWARD CONKEY

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, outlined yesterday a series of initiatives which Australia will try to implement as a member of the United Nations Security Council to strengthen the council's role as a mediator in international conflicts.

Mr Hayden said in a four-page statement that the initiatives were aimed at revitalising the council and to make it a stronger instrument in the containment and prevention of world conflict.

However, he warned that difficulties were involved in achieving the reforms, namely the agreement of the five permanent members of the council — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain.

As a member of the Security Council during the next two years, Australia would aim to ensure that the UN Secretary-General, Dr Perez de Cuellar, would be given "specific and realistic tasks, as distinct from generalised, imprecise and therefore ineffective ones".

Dr Perez de Cuellar had played a most constructive part in dealing with major disputes on the basis of a mandate from the Security Council, and had also used powers assigned to him in Article 99 of the UN Charter to bring disputes before the council.

"Acting on this basis, he sent a mission in 1984 to investigate allegations that Iraq had used chemical weapons in the war with Iran and, in 1983, undertook a peace initiative in the Falklands War," Mr Hayden said.

"Such initiatives have encouraged proposals for more extensive involvement of the Secretary-General in monitoring and settling disputes.

"Accordingly, an Australian objective will be the Secretary-General's greater involvement in disputes, whether or not they have been brought formally to the attention of the Security Council.

"Australia will also seek to encourage the Secretary-General to make more use of the powers given by Article 99."

Australia would discourage resolutions in the council which were intended only to score political points and with no expectation of implementation, resolutions which tended to "undermine the position of the Secretary-General and the council".

Mr Hayden said the council could stipulate a timeframe and location for negotiations to end disputes, appoint the Secretary-General as mediator, and insist on progress reports on disputes with specific deadlines.

Australia would propose that the council appoint military advisers to help the Secretary-General with international conflict.

"These officers could come from a representative range of countries to act as advisers and assistants to the Secretary-General on an as-required basis," Mr Hayden said.

"They could serve on the Secretary-General's behalf in potentially dangerous situations thereby enhancing the UN's capacity to monitor and even prevent hostilities.

"They would certainly improve the present situation in which the Secretary-General has the draw on the limited military staff of existing UN peacekeeping forces."

Australia would join the Koroma Committee of the General Assembly, established on Sierra Leone's initiative to take a fresh look at the collective-security provisions of the UN Charter.

In regard to procedural reform, Mr Hayden said Australia would support proposals to change the way the council was conducted in order to create a more conducive climate for the effective negotiations of disputes.

These included more informal, private sessions of the council to allow an opportunity for "quiet diplomacy" and to "conduct informal and confidential contact with parties to disputes".

"Another proposal is for periodic sessions of the council at which it can conduct a general review of the international situation," Mr Hayden said.

"Australia will also support greater and more co-ordinated use of the United Nations secretariat in gathering information and providing good offices, observers or peacekeeping facilities."

Hayden aims to rebuild UN influence

By DAVID HUMPHRIES

CANBERRA. — Australia has set itself a bold course of initiatives for its first two years on the United Nation's Security Council.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, said yesterday that the Australian plan was "aimed at revitalising the authority" of the UN and concerned three main areas of its activity.

He said he wanted to enhance the role of the UN Secretary-General in dealing with world disputes, improve the resources of peacekeeping forces, and smarten up Security Council procedures and performance.

Australia joined the Security Council on Tuesday.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Hayden said the reforms would be difficult to achieve, not least because of the consent required of the five veto-entrusted permanent members of the Security Council: the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

"But, as a conscientious member of the Security Council, Australia is prepared to do whatever is possible to facilitate the work of the principal organ of the UN charged with maintaining international peace and security," Mr Hayden said.

Mr Perez de Cuellar: enhanced role.

One Australian objective was to involve the Secretary-General more in the monitoring and settling of disputes, he said. Australia also would encourage the Secretary-General to bring more disputes before the Security Council.

The Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, already had embarked on such a course, Mr Hayden said.

In a veiled criticism of the council's performance, Mr Hayden said the Secretary-General should be given specific and realistic tasks instead of generalised, imprecise and ineffective ones.

"The council could, for example, stipulate a timeframe and location for negotiations to end disputes, appoint the Secretary-General as mediator and insist on progress reports on disputes with specific deadlines," Mr Hayden said.

Further, Australia would discourage council resolutions intended only to score political points. "Such resolutions, in effect, tend to undermine the position of the Secretary-General and the council itself," Mr Hayden said.

He said Australia would propose the appointment of military advisers to help the Secretary-General deal with international conflicts.

"They would certainly improve the present situation in which the Secretary-General has to draw on the limited military staff of existing UN peacekeeping forces," Mr Hayden said.

On Security Council procedures, Mr Hayden said Australia would urge the use of informal, private sessions of the council "to engage in quiet diplomacy" with parties to conflicts.

Periodic sessions of council should be held for general reviews of the international situation, he said.

8-1

Trip Australia

JPK/atk cc: SG File: SE Asia trip
~~Ref~~: Australia
bf: VB/ZHAO/GP/FP/IN

8 January 1985

Dear Mr. Chargé d'Affaires,

I should like to confirm that the Secretary-General will pay an official visit to Australia in February 1985, at the invitation of Prime Minister Hawke.

The Secretary-General's itinerary, as envisaged at present, will bring him to Sydney on Tuesday, 12 February at 17.05 hours on flight no. QF 48 originating in Wellington, New Zealand. He will depart Sydney on Friday, 15 February at 15.00 hours on flight no. PA 816 bound for Los Angeles. I attach a list of those officials who will accompany the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar in Australia.

I should be very grateful if you could provide us with a proposed programme for the Secretary-General's stay in your country at your early convenience. Also it would be appreciated if your authorities could arrange for clearance of customs and other formalities by the Secretary-General and his party.

Prior to the commencement of his official visit to Australia, the Secretary-General and his party will stop-over in Sydney from the 8th to the 9th of February, en route to New Zealand. They will arrive on Friday, 8 February at 07.40 hrs. on flight No QF 2 originating in Singapore, departing the following day at 10.00 hrs. for Auckland on flight No. QF 43. In this connection I should like to convey the Secretary-General's appreciation of the facilities which your Government has kindly offered to him and his party during this stop-over.

Yours sincerely,

Alvaro de Soto
Special Assistant to the
Secretary-General

Mr. Ian Hutchens
Australian Mission to the UN. New York

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
PARTY TO AUSTRALIA, 12-15 February 1985

The Secretary-General
Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar
Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia
Mr. Emilio de Olivares, Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General
Mr. Francois Giuliani, Spokesman for the Secretary-General
Mr. Paul Ignatieff, Director, United Nations Information Centre Sydney
Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, EOSG
Ms. Yanick Saint Victor, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer
Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer

JPK/sm

cc: SG
Mr. Giuliani

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

Mr. Paul Ignatieff
Director
UNIC SYDNEY (Australia)

9 Jan. 1985

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

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

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

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

Acting
THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF AUSTRALIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

9 January 1985

Trip.

Dear Paul, 9/1

Attached is a copy of the press release issued by the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, on 4 January concerning Australia's membership of the Security Council.

I am also attaching a copy of the press release Mr Hayden issued concerning the Secretary-General's forthcoming visit and you will note that he has said he wishes to discuss aspects of Security Council reform with the Secretary-General.

Best wishes,

Ian Hutchens

(I.H. Hutchens)

Mr Paul Kavanagh,
Executive Office of the
Secretary-General,
Room S-3802A,
United Nations Headquarters,
NEW YORK.

cc Mr. Dayal
Mr Ahmed
MR Liu
+ Ignatieff pouch.

885 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

CHNE783

O 040250Z JAN 85 UNC

TO:
PP UN NEW YORK/9030 COPENHAGEN/3546 LONDON/1404
PP GENEVA/7892 KINGSTON/2307 MOSCOW/3891
PP CAIRO/5276 LIMA/2776 NEW DELHI/1704
PP PARIS EMB/6955 WASHINGTON/2843 PORT LOUIS/827

FM: CANBERRA //

U N C L A S S I F I E D

MEDIA RELEASE - AUSTRALIA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

FROM FILE 558/31/6/2

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A MINISTERIAL PRESS RELEASE ON AUSTRALIA'S TERM ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL, ISSUED IN CANBERRA THIS MORNING, 4 JANUARY 1985.

AUSTRALIA, DURING ITS TWO-YEAR TERM ON THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH BEGAN ON 1 JANUARY, WILL PURSUE INITIATIVES AIMED AT MAKING THE COUNCIL MORE EFFECTIVE IN CONTAINING AND PREVENTING INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT.

THE INITIATIVES CONCERN THREE MAIN AREAS OF UN ACTIVITY: THE ROLE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN DEALING WITH WORLD DISPUTES, THE COLLECTIVE SECRUITY PROVISIONS OF THE UN CHARTER AND THE PROCEDURES OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED IN ACHIEVING THESE REFORMS MUST BE RECOGNISED.

THE REFORMS WILL NEED THE AGREEMENT, FOR EXAMPLE, OF THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL : THE UNITED STATES, THE SOVIET UNION, CHINA, FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

BUT -- AS A CONSCIENTIOUS MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL -- AUSTRALIA IS PREPARED TO DO WHATEVER IS POSSIBLE TO FACILITATE THE WORK OF THE PRINCIPAL ORGAN OF THE UN CHARGED WITH MAINTAINING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

ROLE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

SECRETARY-GENERAL PEREZ DE CUELLAR HAS PLAYED A MOST CONSTRUCTIVE PART IN DEALING WITH MAJOR DISPUTES ON THE BASIS OF A MANDATE FROM THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

HE HAS ALSO USED POWERS ASSIGNED HIM IN ARTICLE 99 OF THE UN CHARTER TO BRING DISPUTES HIMSELF BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

ACTING ON THIS BASIS, HE SENT A MISSION IN 1984 TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS THAT IRAQ HAD USED CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN THE WAR WITH IRAN AND, IN 1983, UNDERTOOK A PEACE INITIATIVE IN THE FALKLANDS WAR.

SUCH INITIATIVES HAVE ENCOURAGED PROPOSALS FOR MORE EXTENSIVE INVOLVEMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN MONITORING AND SETTLING DISPUTES.

ACCORDINGLY, AN AUSTRALIAN OBJECTIVE WILL BE THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S GREATER INVOLVEMENT IN DISPUTES, WHETHER OR NOT THEY HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FORMALLY TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

AUSTRALIA WILL DISCOURAGE RESOLUTIONS IN THE COUNCIL WHICH ARE INTENDED ONLY TO SCORE POLITICAL POINTS AND WITH NO EXPECTATION OF IMPLEMENTATION.

SUCH RESOLUTION, IN EFFECT, TEND TO UNDERMINE THE POSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE COUNCIL ITSELF.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

AUSTRALIA WILL PRESS IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR REALISTIC ACTIONS DESIGNED TO IMPLEMENT IN SOME FORM THE COLLECTIVE SECURITY PROVISIONS OF THE UN CHARTER.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAS FOCUSSED ATTENTION ON THE WEAKNESSES OF THE COUNCIL IN THIS CONTEXT IN HIS REPORTS FOR 1982 AND 1983.

THE ISSUE HAS BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE COMMONWEALTH CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON SMALL STATES.

IN ADDITION, AUSTRALIA PROPOSES TO JOIN A COMMITTEE OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (KNOWN AS THE KOROMA COMMITTEE) TO BE ESTABLISHED ON SIERRA LEONE'S INITIATIVE TO TAKE A FRESH LOOK AT THE MATTER.

AUSTRALIA WILL PROPOSE -- AS A STEP TOWARDS THE COLLECTIVE SECURITY GOALS PROPOSED IN THE UN CHARTER -- THAT THE COUNCIL AUTHORISE THE APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY ADVISERS TO HELP THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DEAL WITH INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT.

THESE OFFICERS COULD COME FROM A REPRESENTATIVE RANGE OF COUNTRIES TO ACT AS ADVISERS AND ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON AN AS-REQUIRED BASIS.

THEY COULD SERVE ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S BEHALF IN POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS SITUATIONS, THEREBY ENHANCING THE UN'S CAPACITY TO MONITOR AND EVEN PREVENT HOSTILITIES.

THEY WOULD CERTAINLY IMPROVE THE PRESENT SITUATION IN WHICH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAS TO DRAW ON THE LIMITED MILITARY STAFF OF EXISITNG UN PEACEKEEPING FORCES.

PROCEDURAL REFORM

AUSTRALIA WILL SUPPORT PROPOSALS TO CHANGE THE WAY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS CONDUCTED IN ORDER TO CREATE A MORE CONDUCIVE CLIMATE FOR THE EFFECTIVE NEGOTIATIONS OF DISPUTES.

THESE INCLUDE THE IDEA OF MORE INFORMAL, PRIVATE SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL WHICH WOULD PERMIT IT AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL THE OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN QUIET DIPLOMACY AND TO CONDUCT INFORMAL AND CONFIDENTIAL CONTACT WITH PARTIES TO DISPUTES.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL IS FOR PERIODIC SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL AT WHICH IT CAN CONDUCT A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

AUSTRALIA WILL ALSO SUPPORT GREATER AND MORE CO-ORDINATED USE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT IN GATHERING INFORMATION AND PROVIDING GOOD OFFICES, OBSERVERS OR PEACEKEEPING FACILITIES.

I STRESSED, IN ADDRESSING THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST OCTOBER, THAT AUSTRALIA WOULD WORK TO MAKE THE SECURITY COUNCIL A STRONGER INSTRUMENT FOR THE CONTAINMENT AND PREVENTION OF WORLD CONFLICT.

IN MAKING THIS UNDERTAKING, AUSTRALIA IS MOTIVATED BY COMMITMENT TO THE UN AND ITS IDEALS AND OBJECTIVES.

THE INITIATIVES TO BE PURSUED BY AUSTRALIA IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, IN CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE UN, ARE AIMED AT REVITALISING THE AUTHORITY OF THE WORLD ORGANISATION.

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PP KUALA LUMPUR/2538 SINGAPORE/5457 WELLINGTON/6189
PP LONDON/1739

FM: CANBERRA / REF O.CH250209

U N C L A S S I F I E D

VISIT BY UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL

FROM FILE 911/1/4/1

MR HAYDEN HAS RELEASED THE FOLLOWING PRESS STATEMENT ON THE FORTHCOMING VISIT OF THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL.

BEGINS.../

VISIT OF UN SECRETARY-GENERAL

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, MR JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR, WILL VISIT AUSTRALIA FROM 12-15 FEBRUARY.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT WELCOMES THE VISIT AND LOOKS FORWARD TO HAVING PRODUCTIVE TALKS WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MAJOR WORLD AND REGIONAL MATTERS.

IN CANBERRA THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WILL CALL ON THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE VISIT IS TIMELY IN LIGHT OF THE FACT THAT AUSTRALIA HAS JUST GAINED MEMBERSHIP OF TWO MAJOR BODIES IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

THE GOVERNMENT LOOKS FORWARD TO DISCUSSING WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL THE INITIATIVES, ANNOUNCED ON 4 JANUARY BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER, AIMED AT MAKING THE SECURITY COUNCIL MORE EFFECTIVE IN CONTAINING AND PREVENTING INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT.

THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS REMAINS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, BUT REALISES THAT THERE HAVE BEEN DEFICIENCIES IN ITS PERFORMANCE AND PRIORITIES IN IMPORTANT AREAS.

IT LOOKS FORWARD TO DISCUSSING WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL MEANS OF MAKING THE ORGANISATION MORE EFFECTIVE AND ENCOURAGING GREATER COMMITMENT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UN AMONG MEMBER STATES.

IT WELCOMES THE ACTIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTIES, PARTICULARLY IN MAJOR TROUBLESPOTS, SUCH AS CYPRUS, AFGHANISTAN AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

IT ENCOURAGES THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PURSUE THESE EFFORTS AND OFFERS HIM ALL POSSIBLE AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT.

MR PEREZ DE CUELLAR WILL VISIT AUSTRALIA AS PART OF A TRIP TAKING HIM ALSO TO INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, NEW ZEALAND, THAILAND AND VIETNAM, IN THE PERIOD 25 JANUARY-15 FEBRUARY.

HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE UN SECRETARIAT.

HE IS THE THIRD SECRETARY-GENERAL TO VISIT AUSTRALIA. MR DAG HAMMARSKJOLD AND MR KURT WALDHEIM CAME HERE IN 1956 AND 1976 RESPECTIVELY.

ENDS

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CCY0519-1 MCDANIELL FOR IGNATIEFF

1. REUR CABLE OF 3 JANUARY. SECGEN WOULD BE GLAD IF MR. IGNATIEFF JOINED HIS PARTY FOR THE DURATION OF HIS OFFICIAL VISITS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. WE SHALL INFORM THE TWO PERMANENT MISSIONS HERE IN NEW YORK ACCORDINGLY. WE SHALL MAKE TRAVEL RESERVATIONS FOR IGNATIEFF AS A MEMBER OF THE PARTY. TRAVEL COSTS, HOWEVER, WILL HAVE TO BE BORNE BY THE UNIC BUDGET.

2. I SHALL INFORM IGNATIEFF IF AND WHEN HE MAKES CONTACT HERE OVER NEXT DAY OR TWO.

3. PLEASE CONTINUE TO LIAISE AUSTRALIAN AUTHORITIES REGARDING PROGRAMME WHICH WE EXPECT THEM TO PROPOSE SHORTLY. YOU MIGHT TRY TO ENSURE THAT ACCOMMODATION THROUGHOUT THE VISIT COMPLIES WITH THE PREFERENCES SET OUT IN MY EARLIER CABLE. ALSO SECGEN'S PERSON SHOULD RECEIVE ADEQUATE SECURITY ATTENTION. TRANSIT TRANSPORTATION SHOULD INCLUDE ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR QUANTITY OF PERSONAL BAGGAGE. REGARDS (KAVANAGH)

JPK 3802

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Australia

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8.1.85 JPK/atk 8802 5031

EOSG

McDANIELL FOR IGNATIEFF
UNIC
SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA)

1. CONFIRM FLIGHT RESERVATIONS MADE FOR IGNATIEFF ON FLIGHT QF 43 FROM SYDNEY TO AUCKLAND ON SATURDAY, 9 FEBRUARY AND ON QF 48 FROM WELLINGTON TO SYDNEY ON TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY. THESE RESERVATIONS HAVE BEEN RELEASED TO THE CARRIER. PLEASE OBTAIN TICKETS FROM CARRIER'S SYDNEY OFFICE.
2. PROVISIONAL RESERVATIONS, PENDING CLARIFICATION AS TO AVAILABILITY OF GOVERNMENT AIR TRANSPORT WITHIN AUSTRALIA, HAVE BEEN MADE FOR IGNATIEFF ON FLIGHT AN 369 FROM SYDNEY TO CANBERRA ON WENDESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY AND ON FLIGHT EW 43 FROM CANBERRA TO SYDNEY ON FRIDAY, 15 FEBRUARY.

REGARDS
KAVANAGH
UNATIONS NEW YORK

cc: Mr. J. Brusovsky

J.P.Kavanagh, Second Off./EOSG

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

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

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

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

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

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

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

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For information media — not an official record

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Trip Australia

8.1.85 JPK/atk 3802 5031

EOSG

McDANIELL FOR IGNATIEFF
UNIC
SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA)

1. REUR CABLE OF 3 JANUARY. SECGEN WOULD BE GLAD IF MR. IGNATIEFF JOINED HIS PARTY FOR THE DURATION OF HIS OFFICIAL VISITS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. WE SHALL INFORM THE TWO PERMANENT MISSIONS HERE IN NEW YORK ACCORDINGLY. WE SHALL MAKE TRAVEL RESERVATIONS FOR IGNATIEFF AS A MEMBER OF THE PARTY. TRAVEL COSTS, HOWEVER, WILL HAVE TO BE BORNE BY THE UNIC BUDGET.

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cc: Mr. R. Ahmed
Mr. F. Giuliani
Ms. M. Spurlock
Mr. J. Hrusovsky

REGARDS
KAVANAGH
UNATIONS - NEW YORK

J.P.Kavanggh/Second Off./EOSG

Trip Australia

cc: R. Ahmed

bf: [illegible]

31.12.84 JPK/atk 3802 5031

EOSG

IGNATIEFF
UNIC
SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA)

_____FROM KAVANAGH. PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE HERE HAS INDICATED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE OFFICIAL GUEST HOUSE AVAILABLE TO SECGEN AND PARTY FOR STOP-OVER IN SYDNEY 8-9 FEBRUARY. ALSO, GOVERNMENT WILL PROVIDE A CRUISE OF THE HARBOUR IN THE AFTERNOON OF 8 FEBRUARY. THIS LATTER ARRANGEMENT WILL, I EXPECT, BE SUBJECT TO FINAL CONFIRMATION ON THE SECGEN'S AND MRS. PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR'S ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA. REGARDS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR

J.P.Kavanagh, SEcond Off./EOSG

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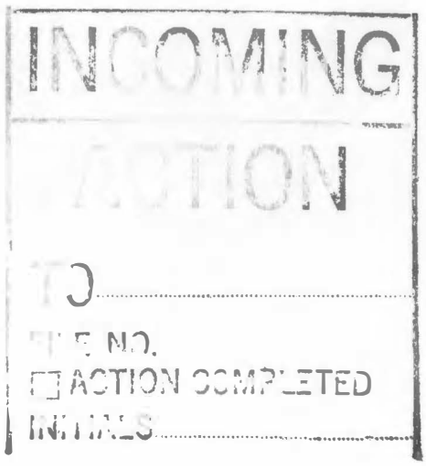

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3 JANUARY 1985

IC/SYD/85/01/327 TO KAVANAGH

RE YR CCY3197-12 AND T3817-12 TO IGNATIEFF.

AAA HAVE CONVEYED INFORMATION TO IGNATIEFF WHO IS ON HOME LEAVE IN QUEBEC, (819) 8265347. HE WILL BE IN NEW YORK 8 - 10 JAN. AND WILL ENDEAVOUR TO MAKE CONTACT WITH YOU.

BBB WE ARE LIASING WITH AUST PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE REGARDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA. OUR POINT OF CONTACT THERE IS PETER JONES (062) 724986.

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

REGARDS MCDANIELL (OIC) FOR IGNATIEFF.

UNSYD AA25777

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cc. Mr Ahmed 7/1

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Trip Australia

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T3817-12 IGNATIEFF FROM KAVANAGH. PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE HERE HAS INDICATED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE OFFICIAL GUEST HOUSE AVAILABLE TO SECGEN AND PARTY FOR STOP-OVER IN SYDNEY 8-9 FEBRUARY. ALSO, GOVERNMENT WILL PROVIDE A CRUISE OF THE HARBOUR IN THE AFTERNOON OF 8 FEBRUARY. THIS LATTER ARRANGEMENT WILL, I EXPECT, BE SUBJECT TO FINAL CONFIRMATION ON THE SECGEN'S AND MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR'S ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA. REGARDS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR
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28.12.84 JPK/atk 3802 5031

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IGNATIEFF
UNIC
SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA)

1. I SHOULD LIKE TO INFORM YOU THAT THE SECGEN WILL PAY AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA FROM 12-15 FEBRUARY 1985.

2. AS CURRENTLY ENVISAGED, HIS ITINERARY WILL BRING HIM TO SYDNEY, FIRST OF ALL, ON FRIDAY 8 FEBRUARY, ARRIVING PROBABLY AT 07.40 HOURS ON FLIGHT QF2 ORIGINATING IN SINGAPORE. HE WILL STAY IN SYDNEY OVERNIGHT AND DEPART ON SATURDAY, 9 FEBRUARY AT 10.00 HOURS ON FLIGHT QF 43 BOUND FOR AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, WHERE HE WILL COMMENCE AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO THAT COUNTRY.

3. GRATEFUL YOU LIAISE WITH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT WITH REGARD TO ACCOMMODATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SECGEN AND PARTY FOR THE NIGHT OF 8/9 FEBRUARY IN SYDNEY AS WELL AS FOR DURATION OF OFFICIAL VISIT. THE SECGEN AND MRS. PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE FOLLOWING OFFICIALS

MR. RAFEEUDDIN AHMED, UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL AND SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
MR.S.A.M. KIBRIA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ESCAP
MR. EMILIO DE OLIVARES, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
MR. FRANCOIS GIULIANI, SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
MR. J. PAUL KAVANAGH, SECOND OFFICER, EOSG
MS. YANICK SAINT VICTOR, SECRETARY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

+D.HRUSOVSKY + G.LEVTCHENKO