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ORIGINAL ORDER

SC (3 items) pp

JAN 28 2013

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1022
BOX 61
FILE 8
ACC. 94/152

FP/amv

cc: SG

File: Requests for photos

XRef: GP "D"

File:

Øf: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/MJS/

u Trip India (Mar 88)
MIP

29 April 1983

Dear Mr. Deshpande,

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

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

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

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Florence Pomés
Second Officer

Mr. Nitin Deshpande
2 Shilpali
Thane - 400602
India



89

PHILIPPINE MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SG Saw Sg.
Not impressed.

RECEIVED

MAR 15 1983

cc SG
Philippine
X ref; Tnp India (NAM)

556 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036

AREA CODE (212) 764-1300

14 March 1983

Excellency,

I have the honor to quote hereunder the text of a telex message addressed to Your Excellency, from H.E. Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines:

"THE PHILIPPINE DELEGATION TO THE NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT IN NEW DELHI REPORTED TO ME IN FULL YOUR MASTERLY SPEECH WHICH I BELIEVE WAS THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE ENTIRE CONFERENCE.

"I RECALL THAT WHEN YOU FIRST ASSUMED YOUR POSITION AS SECRETARY-GENERAL YOU COURAGEOUSLY ANALYZED TO THE MEMBER STATES THE WEAKNESSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AS IT HAS NEVER BEEN DONE BEFORE. YOU ARE AWARE OF HOW THE WORLD WELCOMED YOUR CRITICISMS OF OUR WORLD ORGANIZATION. AT THE RECENT NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE IN A STRAIGHT-FROM-THE-SHOULDER ADDRESS YOU FRANKLY TOLD THE NON-ALIGNED GROUP THAT THE TIME HAS COME WHEN THERE SHOULD BE LESS INCOHERENCE AND LESS INEPTITUDE, MORE EVEN-HANDED AND MORE CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION AMONG THE NON-ALIGNED MEMBERS AS THERE SHOULD BE A CLEARER SELF-IMAGE AND GOOD LEADERSHIP. IT CERTAINLY NEEDED A LOT OF COURAGE AND ONE OF YOUR STATURE AND PRESTIGE TO SAY TO THE LEADER OF THE HOST COUNTRY THAT 'HER TOUCH ON FOREIGN POLICY HAS NOT BEEN HER STRONG POINT.' YOU HAVE ALSO PINPOINTED THE SORE POINTS THAT NEEDED TO BE HIGHLIGHTED IN THAT CONFERENCE AND I AM SURE YOU HAVE AGAIN GAINED WORLD APPROVAL AS YOU HAD RALLIED SUPPORT BEHIND YOU IN YOUR INITIAL STATEMENT AS SECRETARY-GENERAL. UNQUESTIONABLY THIS STRENGTHENS YOUR HAND AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. I EXTEND TO YOU MY SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS AND THE ASSURANCE OF MY CONTINUED SUPPORT.

CARLOS P. ROMULO
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

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

Luis Moreno-Salcedo
LUIS MORENO-SALCEDO
Permanent Representative

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

VD/RB

cc: SG
Mr. Salim Saleem, UNIC, New Delhi
b/f: EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/FP/MJS/MIP
File: Journalist / 9th / acc
Xref: Trip India (Mar 83)
VD Chron.

21 April 1983

Dear Mrs. Sharma,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, who is at present away from New York on a mission in Europe, may I thank you for your letter of 7 April 1983 and the March 27-April 2, 1983 edition of the "The Illustrated Weekly".

It was most kind of you to have sent to the Secretary-General the article that you wrote. I shall bring it to his attention, together with your letter, the moment he returns.

I am sure that the Secretary-General would wish me to say that he greatly welcomed the opportunity of meeting your husband and you. It had certainly been a long day for him, as it had been for you - but the article you wrote was well worth the while, for which many thanks.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

Mrs. Sima Sharma
C 313 Defence Colony
New Delhi 110024
India

NEW DELHI INFORMATION CENTRE
ROUTING SLIP

TO

RECEIVED

Mr. V. Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

APR 21 1983

FOR

APPROVAL	MORE DETAILS
REPLY PLEASE	YOUR INFORMATION
SEE ME PLEASE	RETURNED AS REQUESTED
YOUR SIGNATURE	INVESTIGATE AND REPORT
NOTE AND FILE	FOR ACTION
NOTE AND RETURN	DRAFT SUGGESTED REPLY
YOUR COMMENTS	INITIALS AND FORWARD

The Secretary-General's interview
to the correspondent of the "Illustrated
Weekly" during his visit to Delhi last
month appears on pages 22 & 23.

Best regards.

DATE

15/4/83

FROM

Salim Saleem

21-4
SIMA SHARMA

New Delhi
April 7 1983

Dear Mr. De Cuellar:

It was a great pleasure and privilege meeting you in New Delhi during the non-aligned summit. I send with this a copy of the interview with you.

I shall remember your patience at that late hour of a very busy day. My husband and I deeply appreciate your forthright approach to difficult problems. I thank you for the kindness and hope that some day we may have another opportunity to meet you.

I wish you good luck and success in the difficult job which is yours and more especially, sir, may I convey to you personally our warmest regards.

yours sincerely,


Sima Sharma

Ms Sima Sharma
C 313 Defence Colony
New Delhi 110024
India

These Are Hard Times For The UN...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Not only in developing countries but in

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

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

"It is always the same thing," says Mr Perez de Cuellar.

"The General Assembly has adopted a declaration of human rights. Everything is there. But unfortunately it is not implemented."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VD/RB

CC: SG
b/f: EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/PP/MJS/MIP
File: Trip India (Mar. 83)
Xref: India

VD Chron.

23 March 1983

Excellency,

Upon returning to New York, I should like to thank you again for the most gracious hospitality extended to my wife and me and to members of my delegation in Raj Bhawan.

It was a pleasure to meet Mrs. Khurana and you and your distinguished guests. May I also say how greatly I welcomed the opportunity to see something of the grandeur of Tamil Nadu's heritage. The arrangements made for my visit to the State are much appreciated.

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

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

His Excellency
Mr. S. L. Khurana
Governor of Tamil Nadu
Raj Bhawan
Madras
India

/RB

cc: SG
b/f: EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/FP/MJS/MIP
File: VD Chron.
Xref:

23 March 1983

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would appreciate it if you could kindly forward the enclosed letter to His Excellency, Mr. S.L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu. A copy of this letter is attached for your information.

I remain, dear Mr. Ambassador,

Yours sincerely,

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

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



SEB - file

F 71 E 0
APR 11 1983

RAJ BHAVAN
MADRAS-600 022
7th April 1983.

Excellency,

I am grateful to Your Excellency for your letter of the 23rd March and for the generous sentiments you have expressed about your visit to Tamil Nadu. It was indeed a pleasure for my wife and I to meet Your Excellency, Mrs. Cuellar, and your party during your brief stay in Madras. We are happy to note that you have carried pleasant impressions with you about the cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu.

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

(S.L. Khurana)

His Excellency Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar,
Secretary-General,
United Nations Organisation,
First Avenue,
New York City,
NY
(U.S.A.)

BY
PA
ह

To
His Excellency Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar,
Secretary-General,
United Nations Organisation,
First Avenue,
New York City,
NY
(U.S.A.)

(S.L. Khurana)
Governor of Tamil Nadu
Raj Bhavan, Madras-600022.
INDIA

Handwritten notes:
Florence
Could I have talk at
to be... for some...
to be... I know the
the man, who was a
Minister of...
and...

7-4
FP/ET cc: SG
b/f: VB/EO/AS/IB/CH/O/CP/MIP
File: Top 9 India Mar 83
Xref: J. Arhile MCC

"GP"D"

4 April 1983

Dear Mr. Dey,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, who is away on a mission abroad, I should like to acknowledge with thanks your letter of 18 March enclosing an inscribed copy of your latest book "Destination Man - Towards a New World".

You may be sure that I shall bring your work to the attention of the Secretary-General on his return. I know that he will peruse it with great interest and that he would wish me to thank you for your strong support of our Organization and your commendable efforts towards world peace.

Yours sincerely,

Florence Ponés
Second Officer

Mr. S.K. Dey
"Bulbul"
5 Mahatama Gandhi Road
New Delhi 110024
India

"BULBUL"
5 Mahatama Gandhi Road
New Delhi-II0024.
March 18, 1983.

FP RECEIVED

MAR 25 1983

Your Excellency,

Through the kind courtesy of your resident representative Dr. Priestley, a request was conveyed for a courtesy call on you during your recent hectic preoccupation at Delhi. But this failed to materialise, for totally understandable reasons. I need hardly mention, I would look forward keenly to an opportunity possibly during your next visit to Delhi.

I was anxious to present to you in person a copy of my latest book "Destination man-Towards a new world". I felt that this would be of special interest to you, more so the contents of pages I25-I29, apart generally from the rest.

I find myself at a critical impasse in mind at my current age of 77, after long treks from a humble village in erstwhile East Bengal, across the world at large, including especially the totality of India on behalf of the Govt of India between 1947-67. The conviction seems irreversible as regards the ultimate destiny of the world being open to determination by how the United Nations fare towards a "World state", The corollary also follows namely, that the Secretary-General has a special role cast on him in this behalf, no matter what the constituent States may be, when he makes

himself expendable on the crucial basic world mission.

My desire to meet you in person for a brief exchange had emerged following the assumption of this fateful office by you in whom I had sensed a ray of hope.

With the warmest of greetings,

Yours Sincerely


(S.K. Dey)

His Excellency
Dr. Javier Perez De Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York.

Enclosure:-

"Destination man-Towards a new World"

a copy.

FP/amv

cc/ SG

File:

XRef:

D/I:

Message refused

Req. for photograph

CP #2

Top India Mar 83
VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/MJS/MIP

25 March 1983

Dear Mr. Das,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to thank you for the letter you addressed to him in New Delhi, requesting that he write a few lines in memory of late Prime Minister Nehru.

I regret to inform you that, in accordance with a longstanding previous practice established by his predecessors, The Secretary-General refrains from sending messages for events which have not been organized by the United Nations or have no direct bearing on its activities and is therefore not in a position to accede to your request. I am sorry I cannot give you a positive answer but I count on your understanding of the situation. With regard to your other request, I take pleasure in enclosing a signed photograph of Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar.

With kind wishes,

Florence Pomés
Second Officer

Mr. Prafulla Chandra Das
Cuttack 753 002
Orissa, India

VIJAY PANJWANI

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

ADVOCATE-ON-RECORD

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Member M.P. Legal Aid & Legal Advice

Committee Supreme Court of India

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

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

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

New Delhi, DATE 23.3.1983

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

RECEIVED
APR 8 1983

Respected Sir,

I was delighted to receive a most touching and
human acknowledgment to my letter from Ms. Florence
Pomes on your behalf. It gives me the courage
and the confidence to write to you, Sir, again.

Once more the light-house flashes in the night
To show the sailor where his harbour lies;
From far at sea he gazes at the light
As he were gazing into friendly eyes.

I have applied for the UN/UNITAR Fellowship
Programme in International Law - 1983. Since I am
unaware of the procedure of selection I shall feel
obliged if you kindly look into the matter.

With deep regards,

Yours sincerely,

Vijay Panjwani
(Vijay Panjwani)

FP/amv

cc: SG

File Request ref.
Xref Misc. Org
File: ~~SP "W"~~ Trip India Mar. 83
XRef: ~~SP "W"~~
b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/MJS/MIP

23 March 1983

Dear Dr. Mehra,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to thank you for the letter and attachments which you kindly addressed to him in New Delhi, during his recent visit to India.

The Secretary-General, who welcomes all initiatives aimed at the furtherance of peace and understanding, appreciated your ~~kindness in informing him of the aims of the International Yoga Coordination Centre.~~ However, with regard to your request that the Secretary-General declare 1984 as "The Year of Observing Ahimsa", I wish to inform you that, in accordance with the existing rules of the Organization, it is not possible for him to undertake such action which can, in fact, only be done by the General Assembly, at the request of at least one Member State. In that regard, you might also be interested to know that it has been recommended that only every other year should be proclaimed an international year. Thus, 1983 was declared as the Year for World Communications, 1985 will be the Youth Year, and 1987 the Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

You may wish to send your proposal to the competent authorities of your country and I therefore take the liberty of returning your letter and its enclosures to you.

May I take this opportunity to send you our best wishes for the success of your endeavours.

Yours sincerely,

Florence Pomés
Second Officer

Dr. C.P. Mehra
Trustee, Hon. Treasurer and Hon.
Secretary General
International Yoga Coordination Centre
557 Mantola Street
New Delhi 110055 India

FP/amv

cc: SG

File: GP: K

XREF: *Indo India Mar/83*

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

22 March 1983

Dear Mr. Kohli,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I take pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the letter you addressed to him in New Delhi during his recent visit to India.

You may be sure that your good wishes and your kindness in sharing with the Secretary-General your views on the current international situation were most appreciated. Such expressions of support are indeed a source of strength and encouragement in his endeavours in the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Florence Pomés
Second Officer

Mr. Pritam Dass Kohli
39/40 Paltan Bazar
Dehra Dun
India

To

His Excellency Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar,
Secretary General of the United Nation,
New York.

Your Excellency,

Our country India welcome your Excellency so kind good will visit to our country to address the Summit Conference of the non-aligned Heads of the States to strengthen and help the United Nation ^{on} ~~and~~ the uncertainty and instability in the present world ^{on} ~~and~~ the differences and misunderstanding among the Big Powers each other, rich and poor each other with their united voice in future like as past without caring their country's individual interest and groups to save our beautiful world from ruin and destruction from our own made Nuclear Weapons and the wasted funds of the world on atomic and armed race for the social, welfare and education of our children by strengthening U.N.O. politically and financially to work U.N.O. effectively and sufficiently as an independent body to save the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the members of U.N.O. under a stable international order on the fast changing world.

I now also bring to your Excellency's kind information that I have also sent my views along with my 25 years contribution for the lasting peace in the world through our Govt. to be addressed in the said Summit Conference for their support of my suggestion and views with one united voice to strengthen your Excellency's hand to come out United Nation and all the concerned parties in all the old and new important issues on a common man suggestion to prepare a way for stable international order in future for their own country and rest of the whole world.

I now on this golden opportunity to inform your Excellency that I have also again appeal to the new Russian Leader and Mr. ~~Reagan~~ Reagan, President of U.S.A. to support my views and

suggestions to come out both the countries from confrontation each other to open a new era of peace and cooperation each other for the good of their people as well as for the whole of the world along with my appeal to cut down 25% from their Military Budget on the nuclear weapons production to contribute 10 % to U.N.O. and 15 % for their country's welfare in the name of 'Human Special Welfare Fund' as a big power and master of the world. Thus both Leaders the Big Powers / shine their name along with their Country's name so that United Nation may workd as bridge to remove their fears and misunderstandings till their friendship and cooperation .

on
I also assure your Excellency/~~and~~ your Excellency's goodwill visit to India as a Secretary General, United Nation. That India will strengthen your Excellency's hand in future like a past for a stable international order along with U,N,O's great funds with our great power and influence and now as a chairman of the non-a-aligned nations movement to save the interest of the all the big powers and entire world under stable international order to uphold the dignity of the UNO and its Charter.

with my
I now, also congratulate to your Excellency/~~profound~~ pleasure on now succeeding my selfless and dedicate contribution and efforts and appeals of the last 25 years for lasting peace in the world . On coming close with big powers and the nonaligned nations and other members of U.N.O. to come out United Nation in all the old and new important issues with respect and honour to enter whole of the world in new era of peace and cooperation for the good of mankind under a stable international order., as there is no other way to save our world from ruin and destruction from Atomic war.

With highest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Pritam Das

(Pritam Das Kohli)

39/40 Paltan Bazar, DEHRA DUN (INDIA)

DATED 5.3.83

GP/jk Orig: SG

cc: Mr. Urquhart
Mr. Cordovez

File: Pakistan
XRef: Afghanistan
b/f: VD/EO/AS

Confidential

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

11 Trip India
(NAM)
Mar. 83

held in New Delhi at the Embassy of Pakistan
on 8 March 1983 at noon.

Present:

The Secretary-General	H.E. General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq,
Mr. Brian Urquhart	President of Pakistan
Mr. Giandomenico Picco	H.E. Mr. Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan,
	Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan
	H.E. Mr. Niaz A. Naik, Foreign Secretary
	of Pakistan

The Secretary-General referred to his forthcoming visit to Moscow and to his hopes with regard to Afghanistan. It was indeed a good omen that the Soviets had accepted Mr. Cordovez as a member of the Secretary-General's team on that visit. The other good sign was that the meeting, as such, had been suggested by the Soviet side. He had left no doubt when speaking to Soviet officials about his expectations for the trip. He was also very satisfied with Mr. Cordovez' recent trip to the area and with the positive attitude adopted by his interlocutors with regard to the consultative mechanism with the Afghan refugees. It went without saying that the term refugees was quite general and could be usefully exploited. Undoubtedly, the progress made during Mr. Cordovez' mission with regard to time frames was extremely important, and it would have to be consolidated. He intended to make clear to the Afghan/Soviet side that there was a feeling of impatience among those who opposed the process; therefore, concrete results would have to be achieved in the not-too-distant future. The President's efforts were now in their third year, and it was time for them to reach a conclusion. The Iranian position remained fluid, although interest had been shown by Mr. Velayati.

The President shared the view that the Iranians were indeed keener than before.

The Secretary-General added that even the United States appeared to be more supportive now of the diplomatic process. The matter had been discussed with President Reagan, also.

The President referred to his October meeting with Mr. Andropov and recalled that he had made it clear on that occasion that there was no alternative to a political solution and that there was no other channel but the United Nations in searching for it. To President Reagan he had said that Pakistan could not afford a confrontation on this issue, having some three million refugees in Pakistani territory. It was true that the negotiations had proceeded well so far, but unfortunately some developments on the ground appeared to be quite negative. The Soviets had increased their strength and were now concentrating on building permanent structures within Afghanistan. Indeed, the Resistance inside was facing a greater challenge. Moscow seemed to have taken the tack that it would pursue negotiations while strengthening their forces inside Afghanistan.

The Secretary-General noted that while Afghanistan was unavoidably part of the Russian glacis, he had made no secret to Foreign Minister Gromyko that for a solution to be found, the government in Kabul would have to be changed.

The President added that for the Soviets the dilemma was that Mr. Karmal could not last in power longer than the presence of the Soviet troops. Yet, they did not have a replacement for him. Prime Minister Keshtmand had no chance whatsoever.

The Foreign Minister added that the Soviets had been in touch with the former King and that the idea of using him as a symbolic unifier of the different social forces might well be pursued.

The Secretary-General asked if the President had any suggestions for him before his trip to Moscow in this regard.

President Zia said that he had given great thought to this point. He was convinced that the king would be acceptable to a great majority of the Afghan nation, but the problem remained of who would run the country under him.

The Secretary-General then asked how well co-ordinated was the Resistance.

The President noted that the most active areas were those along the Soviet border, then the Kabul region, and thirdly the provinces along the Pakistani border. The seven groups from Peshawar had their own influence within the country, but none except probably Mr. Rabani had a nation-wide influence.

The Secretary-General noted that the Soviet press had also changed its attitude vis-a-vis the Afghan question. His visit to Moscow was indeed going to be a test. Following those meetings, he would be in Paris where he could contact the Pakistani Ambassador to inform him of the results.

The President then asked what the Secretary-General's feelings were about Mrs. Gandhi's suggestion for a summit meeting in the context of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General said that he would indeed be satisfied if only the members of the Security Council were able to have a summit meeting in New York.

The President agreed that this might be a more constructive approach.

The Secretary-General also added that Mrs. Gandhi had expressed keen interest in the Afghan question and had given full support to his efforts in this regard.

With regard to the Iran-Iraq war, it appeared that Mrs. Gandhi was prepared to take an initiative. He had reiterated to her the need for co-ordinated efforts to avoid any duplication. However, it was his impression that the Iranians were somewhat uncertain about the impartiality of the Indian position on the war. In the end, the matter might still return to the United Nations.

President Zia shared the Secretary-General's skepticism, and he did not believe that any new initiatives could succeed in the short term. A non-aligned effort would have no chance as Iran was definitely leaning towards an Islamic or a United Nations approach.

GP/jk

Orig: SG
cc: Mr. Urquhart

File: PLO
XRef: Middle East
b/f: VD/EO/AS

Confidential

" Trip India (NAM) "
Mar 83

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PALESTINE
LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

held in New Delhi at the Vijhan Bavan
on 8 March 1983 at 1630 hrs.

Present:

The Secretary-General	Mr. Yaser Arafat, Chairman of the
Mr. Brian Urquhart	Palestine Liberation Organization
Mr. Virendra Dayal	Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi, Permanent
Mr. Giandomenico Picco	Observer of the Palestine Liberation
	Organization to the United Nations
	One Aide

The Secretary-General expressed the determination of the United Nations to continue doing its best for the protection of the Palestinian people, both in Lebanon and on the West Bank. The views of the Chairman in this regard would be most useful.

Chairman Arafat said that the situation in southern Lebanon continued to be of great concern; new collective graves had just been found. The Palestinian camps had been completely demolished, and the possibility of rebuilding them appeared very gloomy. Even in Beirut the Palestinians were prevented from reconstructing their own dwellings.

The Secretary-General said that he would again raise this matter with the American Administration and with President Gemayel.

Chairman Arafat added that Saudi Arabia and other Gulf States had undertaken to help the Palestinians in their reconstruction efforts. Letters to this effect had been sent to the Lebanese Government, but no reply had yet been received.

Mr. Dayal replied that a similar situation had occurred with regard to UNRWA.

The Chairman noted that there were some 180,000 Palestinians in Beirut. The situation was such that the Security Council was to be informed about it.

The Secretary-General recalled that he had tried since last year to expand the role of UNIFIL to protect the Palestinian camps, particularly in Tyre and Sidon. Should the situation continue, he would have no difficulty in informing the Security Council of the facts.

The Chairman recalled that the Palestinian camps were under the United Nations flag.

Mr. Urquhart added that in a way the question of the camps under Israeli occupation was an "easier story to bring up".

The Chairman acknowledged that the Secretary-General was, in fact, doing his utmost and expressed gratification for the statement he had issued a few days earlier with regard to the harassment of Palestinians in the West Bank.

Turning to the negotiating process, the Secretary-General said that the Fez Communiqué contained all the necessary elements for a solution to the problem. At the same time, thought may be given to combining all elements contained in the different plans on the table; in his speech to the Non-Aligned Summit he had referred to the need for full implementation of the principle of self-determination.

The Chairman noted that the meeting of the Palestine National Council in Algiers had been quite successful; all doors had been left open and, what was more important, the Executive Council of the PNC had been given freedom of movement.

The Secretary-General commented that not much time was left for a negotiating process to be pursued; the beginning of the United States electoral campaign would affect all diplomatic efforts. Furthermore, the present composition of the Security Council was unique, as some eight members of the Non-Aligned Movement were members of it. They had a de facto veto power in that body.

(There followed a discussion where concern was expressed at the United States' inability to push forward with the 1 September Reagan Plan; furthermore, the Fez Communiqué was the minimum that the Palestinians could accept. Skepticism was expressed at the real determination of the United States Government to encourage Israel in a solution.)

The Secretary-General commented that the Arab support for the Palestinian cause was somewhat weakened by the effects of the Iran-Iraq war in the Arab world.

The Chairman noted that the Palestinians had been asked to participate with Jordan in a negotiating process, but he could only accept to do so on an equal footing and not, as it were, illegally. In his view, the King of Jordan was being blackmailed and was trying in some way to escape Washington pressure. The Foreign Minister of Jordan had recently stated that his country would not move on the negotiating front without the PLO. Indeed, the Security Council would be the best framework to pursue these negotiations, as under Rule 37 all participants would be present. There were some 10,000 Palestinians under detention in southern Lebanon. The PLO was prepared to withdraw its troops from that country, although it should be understood that they had been there on the basis of an agreement with Beirut and not as the result of an occupation as the Israelis. After a withdrawal, of course, the issue of the protection of the Palestinians would be even more pressing. This would apply also to the camps in the north.

Mr. Terzi added that the United Nations had a duty to protect the Palestinians anywhere, particularly those under occupation.

The Secretary-General fully agreed with this interpretation. He had raised this matter with the American authorities at the highest level, and he might well approach them again.

The Chairman said that he had so far refrained from blackmailing the Lebanese Government as he intended to help President Gemayel in his attempts to bring about peace in that country, but he would not continue in this posture if the Palestinian people were to receive nothing in return.

The Secretary-General added that he had already appealed to many Governments, including the United States and the Gulf States, not to decrease their contributions to UNRWA.

GP/jk

Orig: SG

cc: Mr. Urquhart

File: Syria

XRef: Middle East

~~D/E: TIA India (NAM)~~
D/E: VD/EO/AS

141 63

Confidential

NOTES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

held in New Delhi on 8 March 1983 at 2230 hrs.

Present:

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

H.E. Mr. Hafez Al-Assad, President
of the Syrian Arab Republic
H.E. Mr. Abd Al-Halim Khaddam,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Syrian Arab Republic
One Aide

The Secretary-General referred to the relations which existed between the United Nations and Syria through the presence of UNDOF on the Golan Heights. He had expressed his views on the Middle East situation earlier in his speech before the Non-Aligned Summit. The question was, what was the next step in the diplomatic efforts concerning the Middle East. There were many proposals on the table, although not all contained the necessary elements for a solution. Any solution would have to include full implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including their right to self-determination. The exclusion of the United Nations from the present diplomatic process was mostly due to the mistrust of Israel for the United Nations. The United Nations, however, had a role to play; and it would continue to do so, particularly in Lebanon where UNIFIL was still managing to retain a portion of the Lebanese land from the control of Israel or Haddad. The role played by the fifty observers in Beirut should also not be under-estimated. The most immediate problem, however, remained the security of the Palestinians. UNIFIL could not expand its role without the approval of the Security Council. UNRWA was continuing its work in favour of the Palestinian population but could not do much with regard to their physical protection. As for the Middle East negotiating process, it appeared evident that a halt to Israeli settlements in the occupied territories was indispensable if peace was to be achieved. The least that should be done was a freeze in the settlement policy by Israel.

The months to come would be crucial in this regard. If the present policy were to continue, there would be no West Bank to speak of in the next few months. As far as the foreign forces in Lebanon were concerned, it appeared clear that all should leave, but those who were there as occupying army could not be put on the same level as those who had been asked to come into the country by the Lebanese Government. A global solution, however, would require a new approach. He sounded out the views of the President in this regard.

President Assad recalled his encounter with the Secretary-General when in Moscow on the occasion of the funeral of late President Brezhnev. He expressed gratification at the election of a Secretary-General from a third world country and praised the Secretary-General's speech before the Non-Aligned Summit. The United Nations was indeed the right forum to find a solution for the Palestinian question. However, some were trying to undermine the United Nations. On the contrary, the United Nations should be strengthened, even with regard to the Lebanese situation. No initiative by one single country could replace the world organization. Those who were undermining the United Nations were against any solution. A solution required the involvement of the United Nations.

More specifically, Syria wished that UNIFIL could be a real deterrent force in southern Lebanon. As for the Syrian presence in that country, he recalled that Syrian troops had been called in by Beirut in 1976. At that time, the Lebanese authorities did not choose to use the Syrian forces in a way which would have avoided any recurrence of clashes. A more "straight-forward use of Syrian troops in Lebanon at the beginning of their stay would probably have produced some casualties but would have saved the nation from the catastrophe that followed".

He recalled that after their entry into Lebanon, the civil war came, de facto, to an end. The civilian groups should have been disarmed and the Syrian troops could have done so, but the decision to this effect was not taken by the authorities.

In the six years that followed, Syria provided security services for Lebanon but never interfered in Lebanese internal affairs. On the other hand, the Israeli forces were in Lebanon on the basis of false pretexts. Israel first asked for the Palestinians to be pushed back some forty kilometers from the border; then they asked to have security arrangements

with Lebanon. Following that, Israel entered Beirut and was now trying to impose new conditions on Lebanon. The same policy was being adopted with regard to the West Bank. The real objective of Israel was to conquer the whole Arab land.

There were many plans suggested for a solution of the Middle East problem, but, unfortunately, there was no hope for success at this point. Despite discussions among the Arabs, Fez represented a major development. In Fez, the Arabs put their ideas together and were able to put on paper their own approach. The Fez Committee, unfortunately, went around the world without securing any result. The Reagan plan did not contain basic elements and, therefore, it could not provide for a solution. As for the Soviet initiative, any international peace conference, in Syria's view, should be under the United Nations' umbrella.

Unfortunately, the road to peace was not open. The United States represented the greatest obstacle to peace in the Middle East. Washington was generous with words to the Arabs and generous with financial assistance to Israel. Following the Camp David agreements, the United States assistance to Israel should have diminished. On the contrary, it increased. Washington's efforts to force a capitulation on the Arab world would not succeed. The Fez Communiqué was a guideline for the Arab countries; it was also the minimum basis for any discussion. Unfortunately, Washington seemed to reject even this minimum requirement.

The Secretary-General said that the United States stance had slightly changed recently. However, Washington was unable to impose its own position on Israel. Evidently, the only tool left in Washington's hands would be the curtailment of assistance to Israel. He expressed concern at the fact that the Beginning of the United States presidential campaign late in the year would hamper the foreign policy of that country with regard to the Middle East. He hoped that Mr. Habib would succeed in securing at least a sign of good will by the Israelis. Unfortunately, the prospects were not very hopeful. As for the overall Middle East problem, the Security Council remained a most appropriate forum as all procedural questions were already resolved in that venue. During his forthcoming discussions in Moscow, he would raise the matter with Mr. Andropov and would underline that the idea of an international conference was not the most practical one. On the other hand, the Security Council, through working groups, could deal with all aspects of the problem. While a negative reaction by Israel was to be expected, efforts should be made to persuade it to go along with such an approach. He referred to his forthcoming meeting with President Gemayel and expressed the hope that a new

Lebanese Government would succeed in securing peace for that country.

President Assad thanked the Secretary-General for his exposé and invited him to visit Damascus.

File India
ref Trip India
Mar 83

CONFIDENTIAL

Notes on a meeting between the Secretary-General and the
Finance Minister of India, held in Parliament House
at 4.30 p.m. on 4 March 1983

Present: The Secretary-General H.E. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee,
 Mr. Ripert Minister of Finance
 Mr. Dayal Mr. Juneja, Additional Secretary
 Economic Affairs
 Mr. Ozha, Ministry of External
 Affairs
 Two Aides

The Secretary-General congratulated India on the steps it had taken to strengthen its economy and to improve, in particular, its food situation despite the recent droughts that had afflicted the country.

The Minister stated that India had thought through an agricultural strategy which had greatly improved the country's food situation despite the still serious implications of drought often followed by flooding. The Minister also stated that India had made every effort to keep inflation under control through constantly adjusted fiscal and monetary policies. He regretted, however, that international factors were adversely affecting the country: he mentioned, in particular, protectionist trends in international trade, recession in the developed countries and difficulties in the international monetary scene.

The Secretary-General stated that Mr. Ripert and he had been "fighting" for a worthwhile dialogue between North and South and had, indeed, engaged in detailed discussions on this matter during a recent visit to Washington. While the prospects of "global negotiations" still appeared clouded, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that the forthcoming session of UNCTAD would be used constructively. Mr. Ripert provided a gist of the conversations in Washington with leaders of the United States Administration. He emphasized that global recovery needed widespread and intense consultations between the North and South. He also observed that the language of United States policy makers was changing slowly but perceptibly, and that the Secretary of State, among others, was growing more understanding of the need for meaningful dialogue.

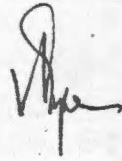
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Referring then to the prospects of the UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade, Mr. Ripert stated that the Group of 77 should, in its preparatory discussions in Buenos Aires, act with care and diplomacy. He cautioned against the 77 coming with "too long a list", suggesting, instead, that a certain selectivity would be more likely to engage the interest of the West. Mr. Ripert further suggested that the 77 should consider sending a small group to visit certain western countries, prior to the Belgrade meeting, in order to try to identify issues which could be constructively considered in Belgrade. Any such mission on behalf of the Group of 77 should be at the ministerial level since political decisions were now needed.

Mr. Juneja stated that India was trying to moderate the Group of 77 in the nature of its demands. The Finance Minister agreed, saying that there was need to be "nearer to reality".

Continuing, the Finance Minister stated that the "differential treatment" being accorded to various countries was causing new difficulties. In determining conditions of aid and trade, there were now not only the least developed countries, but also land-locked countries and regions within sub-regions. These complexities were making it more difficult for countries such as India. The Minister then asked regarding the prospects of UNCTAD.

Mr. Ripert stated that, at present, he was not overly optimistic. While specialists in the United Nations and in national Governments were interested in the success of UNCTAD, there was need to create a fresh political momentum. Too often, "global problems" received a low priority in national Governments. The case of the developing countries had to be presented in appropriate political language and a partnership between the North and South had to be built on practice. Mr. Juneja replied that perceptions of mutual interest also had to be created. The Secretary-General commented that the Non-Aligned Summit could help create the proper atmosphere for the North/South dialogue. He stressed, in this connexion, the special responsibility that India had now assumed. Mr. Dayal stated that the Secretary-General's address to the Summit would stress the need for selectivity and more systematic ways of conducting negotiations. The Finance Minister agreed that there was need for selectivity in the demands of the Group of 77. He also felt that contacts with the West should be undertaken by small groups at the ministerial level.



CONFIDENTIAL

File: India
ref Trip India
Mar. 83

Notes of the meeting between the Secretary-General and the Prime Minister of India held in her office at 4 p.m. on 4 March 1983

Present: The Secretary-General H.E. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India
Mr. Ripert
Mr. Dayal Mr. Gharekhan, Joint Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister

The Prime Minister welcomed the Secretary-General to India.

The Secretary-General stated that it was a pleasure to be in the country, first on an official visit and then to address the Non-Aligned Summit. In regard to the latter, the Secretary-General stated that, of course, he was not a "participant" at the Summit though he looked forward to addressing it. The Secretary-General added that great confidence was being placed in India's leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement and he looked forward to coordinating his activities with the Prime Minister. He felt that there was a unique possibility of renewing the prestige of the Movement.

The Prime Minister complimented the Secretary-General on what she described as his most difficult but vitally important work. She asked the Secretary-General as to how his efforts were proceeding to strengthen the Organization.

The Secretary-General stated that he wished to "give muscle" to the United Nations and to obtain greater room for initiatives both by himself and by the Security Council. He mentioned, in this connection, that the Security Council had held five informal meetings to discuss his Annual Report.

The Prime Minister stated that she was encouraged by this and added that she had read the Secretary-General's report with much interest. She wished the Secretary-General to know that India stood behind his efforts.

The Secretary-General then referred to the situation relating to Afghanistan. He mentioned that, through his personal representative, he had proposed a comprehensive draft settlement to the parties. The latter have accepted the idea of a time-table, in which the four points governing a solution to the problem could be worked out. Furthermore, Afghanistan had accepted that a mechanism should be devised to consult the refugees. Continuing, the Secretary-General stated that he would be visiting Moscow at the end of March on the invitation of General-Secretary Andropov. Once there, he would be in a position to "test" the Soviet position more fully.

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He was happy to note that there had been some "positive noises" from the parties. While he would not yet say that "real progress" had been made, he did feel that there was movement in the right direction. The Secretary-General added that Pakistan had been forthcoming and wished to proceed to solve the problem through the United Nations. There had been similar indications from Afghanistan. The Secretary-General mentioned, in this connection, that he had been in touch with Indian diplomats in New York and elsewhere in order to keep them informed of developments. He was happy that both Afghanistan and Pakistan had agreed to meet again with his personal representative in Geneva in April. Concluding his comments on this matter, the Secretary-General stated that he had made clear to the parties that he wished to see some progress in 1983. He felt that if such progress were not registered, he would need to reconsider the degree of United Nations involvement.

The Secretary-General then recounted the salient impressions of his recent visit to nine African states. He underlined that the Front Line States were increasingly impatient at the delay in implementing Security Council resolution 435. Both they, and he, had publicly rejected all "linkage". The African states that he visited were also deeply concerned at what they viewed as South Africa's efforts to destabilize them. There was a heightened sense of insecurity and a difficult economic situation. The Secretary-General added that he was continuing intensive consultations on the question of Namibia with the Contact Group and South Africa. He felt that the Front Line States and SWAPO would seek a meeting of the Security Council in May 1983. He had told them that, on his side, he would present a frank report to the Council which would not conceal the reasons for the delay in implementation of resolution 435.

Turning to the question of Iran and Iraq, the Secretary-General referred to the continuing role of Prime Minister Palme. He was sure that, as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Prime Minister Gandhi would also be greatly exercised with this conflict and might wish to "try her hand" at finding a solution. As far as he was concerned, the Secretary-General stated that he wished to see the efforts of all concerned coordinated in order to bring an end to the conflict. He added that, before the United Nations took any new steps he would be in touch with Mrs. Gandhi in order to ensure that there would be no overlapping of duplicating of effort.

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On the question of the Middle East, the Secretary-General stated that the Reagan proposals of 1 September 1982 represented an advance on previous United States positions. However, they did not go far enough. The Secretary-General referred to the efforts of the United Nations Peace Keeping Forces in the area to discharge their duties in extremely difficult and trying circumstances. He also expressed his concern regarding the security of the Palestinians in Lebanon and elsewhere. He felt that, unless the United States applied real pressure on Israel, the situation in the area would remain extremely difficult.

Turning then to the economic situation, the Secretary-General stated that the second report of the Brandt Commission appeared to him to be more realistic and concrete than the first. He mentioned that, when in Washington, he had held a full discussion with the principal figures of the United States Administration on the need for a real dialogue between North and South.

On the subject of disarmament, the Secretary-General also referred to his conversations in Washington, when the United States Government had made a considerable effort to convince him of their real interest in his matter. The Secretary-General hoped that the Non-Aligned Summit would help create an atmosphere in which the major powers would be forced to reach agreement on matters relating to disarmament.

The Prime Minister expressed great appreciation for the comments which the Secretary-General had made and stated, again, that she knew how difficult were the tasks facing him. The Secretary-General, in thanking the Prime Minister for her expressions of support, stated that he needed the understanding of Governments both within the forums of the United Nations and outside. There was often need for parallel action by Governments in support of the decisions of the United Nations.

The Prime Minister, expressing her agreement, stated that "it was a pity" that the United Nations faced difficulties. She felt that "there was much that could be done to enhance the capacity of the Organization".

The Secretary-General stated that, with eight Non-Aligned members in the Security Council, the Movement had, for all practical purposes, a sixth veto. He very much hoped that India would serve as a "conductor" of the efforts of the Non-Aligned in the United Nations.

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Referring then to the forthcoming Summit, the Secretary-General stated that he did not wish to speak in the course of the general debate, since he was not a "participant" in the Summit but present in Delhi in his capacity as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Prime Minister stated that she appreciated the point and would find an appropriate way of working the Secretary-General's address into the proceedings.

Continuing, the Prime Minister stated that, increasingly, economic questions were at the heart of political difficulties. She felt that, in each area of human endeavour, those who had hitherto considered themselves experts, had begun to accept their failures and to search for new ways of dealing with the future. Mr. Ripert commented that he very much hoped that the Summit would suggest new approaches to the world economic situation.

The meeting concluded with expressions of mutual esteem and the wish to remain in close touch.

GP/jk Orig: SG

File: Angola
 XRef: Namibia
 b/f: VD/EO/AS

Confidential

" Trip India
 (NAM)

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
 WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
 OF ANGOLA

held in New Delhi on 9 March 1983 at 1545 hrs.

Present:

The Secretary-General
 Mr. Giandomenico Picco

H.E. Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos,
 President of the People's Republic
 of Angola
 H.E. Mr. Paulo Teixeira Jorge, Minister
 for Foreign Affairs of the People's
 Republic of Angola
 H.E. Mr. Elísio de Figueiredo, Permanent
 Representative of the People's
 Republic of Angola to the United Nations

The Secretary-General said that upon his return from his African trip he had spoken with the Western Five with great frankness about the Namibian situation. He had underlined to them the impatience of the African countries, their categorical rejection of any linkage, their insecurity, and the economic strains which were felt by the Front Line States. In his meeting with Mr. Crocker he had been even more frank. He had also been in touch with the South African Ambassador in New York. The latter had used the excuse of the SWAPO attack on Namibia to justify the failure of the recent meeting in Sal Island. He also expressed to him South Africa's desire for a further meeting with Angola. During his private meetings with the Western Five, it appeared that the majority of them did not support the linkage. In fact, even the United States was rejecting the linkage theory, using instead the term "parallelism".

The President of Cape Verde had just indicated to him that he would not accept another meeting between South Africa and Angola in its territory unless the conversations were fruitful. The span of time until the meetings of the Security Council (late May or June) would require a great degree of prudence so as not to undermine the efforts of some members of the Contact Group to adopt a more constructive position.

It might be appropriate to keep a tacit truce until the Security Council meeting. He wondered whether a formal declaration by Cuba to the effect that the Cuban troops were ready to withdraw would help in this regard.

The President stressed his Government's determination to help the Secretary-General in his efforts. The meetings with South Africa were aimed at finding an understanding on the conditions to implement resolution 435. South Africa's excuses of a SWAPO incursion into Namibia and of Angolan support for it was unacceptable. The southern-most part of Angola was occupied by South Africa. How, then, could Angolan troops support SWAPO in Namibia. Angola, however, did not intend to break the contact with South Africa. However, he could not guarantee that a further meeting with Pretoria would be fruitful. As for the declaration by Cuba with regard to the withdrawal of troops, the question was whether South Africa would appreciate this gesture.

The Secretary-General noted that the gesture was not to be aimed at South Africa but rather at the Contact Group.

The President said that President Castro had reaffirmed to him his intention to withdraw, but with some conditions. Unfortunately, in the Contact Group only France appeared to be against the linkage. It was now up to the Contact Group, or rather to the United States, to take the initiative and look for a way out. The question of a linkage was indeed a mistake.

The Secretary-General said that President Kaunda, whom he had just seen, had reiterated his full support for Angola. He again suggested that the Front Line States and SWAPO might consider keeping a low profile until the time of the Namibia Conference and the Security Council meeting.

The President took note of the Secretary-General's suggestion and wondered whether the Contact Group would cease to exist after a meeting of the Security Council.

Orig: SG
cc: Mr. Ahtisaari
File: Zambia
XRef: Trip New Delhi
b-f: EO/AS/ID (NAM)

CONFIDENTIAL

Notes of a meeting between the Secretary-General and the President of Zambia, held in the Taj Hotel in New Delhi at 7.15 p.m. on 9 March 1983

Present: The Secretary-General H.E. Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda,
Mr. Urquhart President of Zambia
Mr. Dayal H.E. Prof. Lameck Goma, Minister
for Foreign Affairs of Zambia
One Aide

The Secretary-General recapitulated the salient points of his recent visit to nine African states. He had found unanimity of views on four issues: impatience over the delay in implementing resolution 435, a rejection of "linkage", a sense of insecurity because of South Africa's efforts to destabilize the Front Line States and a sense of growing economic difficulty in all countries he had visited. The Secretary-General stated that, on returning to New York, he had been in touch with the Contact Group, with Mr. Crocker and the new South African Permanent Representative. To all of them he had presented, with clarity, the impressions he had gained during his visit to Africa. He had also told them that, in the event of a meeting of the Security Council being called in May 1983, he would be compelled to prepare a forthright report on the delays in implementing resolution 435.

Continuing, the Secretary-General stated that, while in New Delhi, he had met the Presidents of Angola and of Cape Verde. The President of Angola had stated that it was preposterous for South Africa to accuse Angola of encouraging a SWAPO offensive from Angolan territory. Such an offensive was, in any case, impossible, since South Africa controlled the entire southern border region. The Angolan President had added that his Government was ready to resume discussions with South Africa but that there was need to solve the problem of the border and move on to independence for Namibia. The Angolan President had also said that it was impossible to negotiate seriously with South Africa while Angolan territory was still occupied by South African troops. He had added that he could not ask the Cubans to withdraw until there was some guarantee regarding the security of Angola.

Referring then to his conversation with the President of Cape Verde, the Secretary-General stated that President Pereira had indicated that he had been pleased to host meetings between South Africa and Angola. President Pereira had stressed, however, that he did not intend to continue hosting such meetings indefinitely unless there was some hope of positive results.

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

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

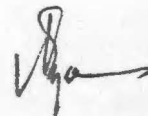
The Secretary-General then stated that, after the Paris Conference on Namibia, the Front Line States would probably go to the Security Council. At this stage, he did not see any alternative to such a course of action. He added that, on its side, the United Nations stood ready to proceed with the implementation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

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

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

/...

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

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

File Lesotho
* ref Trip India
March 83

Note for the File

At 11:30 a.m. on 9 March 1983 this Office received a call from Mr. W. Fischer (UNDP - ECU) regarding a telephone call he had received from Mr. Wiberg the UNDP Resident Representative in Maseru, Lesotho. Mr. Wiberg stated that at 5 p.m. local time today he had been summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs along with other Ambassadors and accredited heads of foreign missions in Lesotho. They were informed by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs that there was a "strong possibility" of an "imminent attack" by South Africa on Maseru. Principle targets were said to be Ministers, other unspecified personalities and the University. The Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs appealed to all those present to convey the message to their Governments.

Mr. Wiberg stated that he would monitor the situation and report back to Headquarters. He also said he would hold a meeting with all wardens to review security arrangements.

9 March 1983

D. Russler

Diana Russler
Administrative Officer
Office of General Services

*Spoke to Mr. Farah
c.c. to him*

9. III. 83 - 1 p.m.

*Picco informed in New Delhi.
He will inform S.R.
1:30 p.m. 9 March*

L.S.S.

Lesotho
Trip India (NAM)

CONFIDENTIAL

Notes on the meeting between the Secretary-General and the Prime Minister of Lesotho, held in the Ashoka Hotel in New Delhi at 12.30 p.m. on 3 March 83

Present: The Secretary-General H.E. Dr. Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho
Mr. Dayal Mr. Tseliso Thamane, Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the United Nations
One Aide

In the meeting, which was arranged at the request of the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Jonathan opened by thanking the Secretary-General for the Farah Mission. He felt that the report of the mission to the Security Council was on the right lines but noted that it had not yet been formally adopted by the Council. His Permanent Representative in New York had informed him that it was up to the Security Council to decide whether to call a further meeting: this was a matter which the African group would be following-up in New York..

The Secretary-General offered his continued support to Lesotho and noted the satisfaction with which the Prime Minister viewed the report of the Farah Mission.

The Prime Minister asked whether South Africa had replied officially to Security Council resolution 527 (1982). While news report indicated that they had not accepted the terms of the resolution, he wished to learn whether they had stated that position explicitly in an official communication.

The Secretary-General stated that he had discussed the situation in Lesotho with Ambassador Fourie of South Africa and with the new South African Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Both of them had stated that South Africa had reacted to efforts at sabotage that were emanating from ANC members in Lesotho.

The Prime Minister stated that South Africa was being unreasonable and asked whether, in accordance with resolution 527, South Africa intended to pay compensation for the damage it had caused in Lesotho.

/...

VD/CM

CONFIDENTIAL

Orig: SG
cc: Mr. Ahtisaari
File: Cape Verde
XRef: Namibia
b/f: EO/AS/ID

Notes of the meeting between the Secretary-General and the President of Cape Verde, held at the Ashoka Hotel in New Delhi at 12.45 p.m. on 3 March 1983

Present: The Secretary-General
Mr. Dayal

H.E. Mr. Aristides Maria Pereira,
President of Cape Verde

The meeting was requested by the President of Cape Verde. In the discussion which ensued, President Pereira informed the Secretary-General that his country had once again offered to South Africa and Angola that they meet on the Island of Sol. The President stated that in making this offer, he had told them that he wanted some guarantee that their next meeting would have a more positive outcome than their earlier discussions in Sol.

Referring to the last round of talks in Sol, President Pereira stated that it was unfortunate that the level of the South African delegation had been reduced: he felt that the South African's may have had a point when they had contended that SWAPO had infiltrated armed elements into Namibia just prior to the meeting in Sol.

The President stated that he was aware of the continuing dialogue in which the Secretary-General was engaged not only with the Front Line States and the Contact Group but also separately with Angola and South Africa. He looked forward to remaining in touch with the Secretary-General and keeping him informed of any conversations that might occur in Sol.

The Secretary-General thanked President Pereira for this and stated that he looked forward to remaining in touch.

Orig: SG cc: A. Farah
File: Lesotho
XRef: *Inp new Delhi*
b/f: EO/AS/ID

CONFIDENTIAL

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Prime Minister of Lesotho, held in the Ashoka Hotel in
New Delhi at 12.30 p.m. on 3 March 1983

Present: The Secretary-General H.E. Dr. Leabua Jonathan, Prime
Mr. Dayal Minister of Lesotho
Mr. Tseliso Thamane, Chargé d'Affaires
of the Permanent Mission of the
Kingdom of Lesotho to the United
Nations
One Aide

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The Secretary-General commented that he would be prepared to raise the matter again with the South Africans but he assumed, on the basis of their public statements, that they would not be prepared to pay compensation.

The Prime Minister requested the Secretary-General to raise the matter again with the South Africans in order to get their official reaction.

The Prime Minister then observed that the Security Council resolution had also asked South Africa to declare publicly that it would not commit aggressive acts against Lesotho either directly or through its proxies. He requested the Secretary-General to see if such a declaration could also be forthcoming from the South Africans. Continuing, the Prime Minister stated that he would be grateful if the Secretary-General could serve as a channel for communications between Lesotho and South Africa. He stated that, at present, South Africa was not talking directly with Lesotho.

The Secretary-General indicated that he was always ready to help.

The Prime Minister then said that South Africa was accusing Lesotho of providing bases to the ANC. He added that this was simply not true. He urged the Secretary-General to try to find out what exactly South Africa thought that Lesotho was doing incorrectly. The Prime Minister added that his Government had simply granted asylum, according to international norms, to refugees who had entered Lesotho. Despite this, South Africa had attacked his country and, recently, destroyed an oil depot. The Prime Minister added that, as a matter of fact, certain of the refugees in Lesotho had been able to travel onward to other countries. He stressed the great difficulties which Lesotho faced by virtue of being territorially surrounded by South Africa.



File: India
V ref: Trip India
Rec 83

CONFIDENTIAL

Notes of a meeting between the Secretary-General and the Minister of External Affairs of India held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi at 3 p.m. on 3 March 1983

Present: The Secretary-General H. E. Mr. Narasimha Rao, Minister
Mr. Ripert of External Affairs of India
Mr. Urquhart Mr. Rasgotra, Foreign Secretary
Mr. Dayal Mr. K. Natwar Singh, Secretary
Mr. Krishnan, Permanent Representative
of India to the United Nations
Mr. Teja, Joint Secretary
One Aide

1. The Secretary-General thanked the Minister for the invitation extended to him both to visit India and to address the Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Minister welcomed the Secretary-General.
2. Mr. Natwar Singh, who is serving as Secretary-General of the Non-Aligned Meeting, stated that the session of the senior officials had, on the whole, gone successfully. The Ministerial meeting would have to deal with three difficult political issues: Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq conflict, and the question of Kampuchean representation. He outlined the scenario for the inaugural meeting of the Summit and stated that the Secretary-General would be requested to address the Summit on the morning of 8 March.
3. Referring to the situation relating to Afghanistan, the Minister asked whether, as had been indicated to him in Managua, Mr. Cordovez would be coming to Delhi. The Secretary-General replied that he would personally be meeting the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of Afghanistan. He would ask Mr. Cordovez to come if the situation required it. At this stage, he had to be careful not to raise expectations. As the Minister was aware, both sides had already agreed to meet with his personal representative in April in Geneva; furthermore, he would himself be travelling to Moscow at the end of March at the invitation of Mr. Andropov. In these circumstances, he wished to see how the conversations in Moscow proceeded; at this stage, and as a matter of tactics, he did not wish to "corner" the Afghans in Delhi.
4. The conversation then turned to the Iran-Iraq war. The Secretary-General stated that there was great concern in the Gulf States that the conflict might widen. In Kuwait, there was

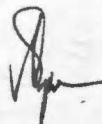
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a realization that Iran was suspicious of the Security Council particularly as the latter appeared to act on the prodding of Iraq. The Kuwaiti Government had therefore suggested that the Secretary-General might personally, and at the right time, convene the Council under article 99 of the Charter. The Secretary-General added that he would keep this idea in mind. However, he needed a sound basis for any action and he did not wish to "dive into an empty pool". He planned to meet with both the concerned delegations while in Delhi.

5. The Foreign Minister referred to the past efforts of the Non-Aligned group and others and expressed the view that the time may not yet be ripe to work out an end to the conflict. He noted that the negotiating positions of the parties seemed to vary with their fortunes on the battlefield and added that, as far as Iran was concerned, there was still the problem of dealing with differing interlocutors. As to the outcome of any new initiative to end the war, he felt that there was little prospect of success until the mood changed in Iran.

6. On Southern Africa, the Secretary-General recapitulated the salient impressions of his recent mission to nine African countries: he had found a growing impatience with the delays in implementing resolution 435; a rejection of the concept of "linkage"; a deep sense of insecurity because of South Africa's efforts to destabilize the Front-Line States; and serious concern over growing economic difficulties. The Secretary-General indicated that, on his return from Africa, he had spoken in the clearest terms to the Contact Group, to Mr. Crocker, and to the South African Permanent Representative. He had told them that, if matters stayed where they were, the African Group would call for a meeting of the Security Council in May, and he would have no option but to present a forthright report to the Council.

7. The conversation turned briefly to the Middle East and to the need to enhance the capacity of the United Nations. The Minister commended the efforts of the Secretary-General and assured him of India's support.

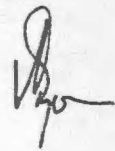


importance they attached to reaching agreement with the Soviet Union. It was necessary to create an atmosphere in which the Soviet Union and the United States found it essential to reach agreement.

Mr. Kaul referred to the fierce competition to sell arms to developing countries. He argued that arms production satisfied an important employment need of the developed countries. In his view, there was need for economic growth and diversification in the West as this would reduce the competition to produce and sell weapons. Mr. Ripert commented that there was an increasing realization in the West of this. At the moment, a vicious cycle persisted in certain countries.

The Minister stated that the developing countries were interested, above all, in better terms of trade. Mr. Ripert stated that Mr. Regan, Secretary of the United States Treasury, agreed, but had used this argument to say that if conditions of trade improved, there would be less need for multilateral assistance from the IMF and the World Bank.

The conversation reverted to the prospects of UNCTAD, with all concerned expressing the wish that the Conference be carefully prepared.

A handwritten signature, possibly of a man, in dark ink, located at the bottom right of the page.

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

Trip India (NAM)



SG/T/1126
3 March 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL BEGINS VISIT TO INDIA

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

NEW DELHI, 3 March -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in New Delhi in the evening of Wednesday, 2 March (local time) for an official visit to India. Following the visit, the Secretary-General will address the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries. The Secretary-General and Mrs. Perez de Cuellar were welcomed at the airport by Minister of State for Science and Technology Shiv Raj Patil.

On Thursday, 3 March, the Secretary-General paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Defence, R. Venkataraman, who is a former member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations. The Defence Minister later hosted a luncheon in honour of the Secretary-General, which was attended by a large number of senior officials from the Indian Government and Parliament.

In the afternoon, the Secretary-General called on the Foreign Minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, and had extensive discussions with him on a number of items before the Non-Aligned meeting, notably the situation in Afghanistan, the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the problem of the Middle East and a number of other questions.

This evening, the Secretary-General was guest at a dinner given in his honour by the Foreign Minister, also attended by Foreign Ministers and Heads of delegations to the Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Tomorrow, the Secretary-General is scheduled to call on the President of India, Zail Singh, and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and will also lay a wreath at the Gandhi memorial.

* * * * *

For information media — not an official record

5859P

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/3390
3 March 1983

39 Statement

x ref UNAs in the World

" Trip India Mar. 83

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT FEDERATION OF UN ASSOCIATIONS OF INDIA

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

NEW DELHI, 3 March -- Following is the text of a statement made by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today in New Delhi at the Federation of United Nations Associations of India:

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your warm words of welcome. It is a great pleasure for me to meet the members of the Federation of United Nations Associations of India on my first visit here as Secretary-General.

I am particularly glad to see on the dais Mr. Balram Jakhar, Speaker of the House, and the Honourable A.A. Rahim, State Minister for Foreign Affairs. The presence here of this distinguished group is an expression of India's keen interest in the United Nations and support for its endeavours.

I intend to express my views on the present international situation at the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries next week. Here I would like to confine myself to a theme which is frequently in my mind, and that is the importance of public involvement in what the United Nations seeks to achieve.

The United Nations is primarily an organization of Governments. This is both a source of its strength and of its limitation. However, this should not be a reason for apathy or indifference by the world public towards the work of the Organization. Let us not forget that the Charter of the United Nations begins with the words, "We, the people".

It was in the name of the peoples of the world that the founders of the United Nations resolved to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to uphold human rights and the equal rights of nations, large and small, to establish conditions under which justice and rule of law can be maintained and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

These goals are repeated so often that, I fear, their meaning is sometimes blurred. It is essential to bear in mind that all of them, without exception, go beyond the traditionally restricted sphere of inter-State relations.

(more)

They are goals whose achievement or non-achievement is bound to have the most profound impact on the quality of life around the world. What they were meant to imply was a new kind of human solidarity in the interest of building a global order. It follows, therefore, that the efforts of peace, justice and progress which are made at the United Nations require, for their success, consistent support of the peoples of the world.

This is true in all countries but it gains added importance in a country like India. Among this great country's distinctions is a sizeable intelligentsia of outstanding international repute. Among its strengths is a lively public opinion.

This is clear from the vigour and appeal of its mass media. I believe that India's historic movement for independence gave it a strong world consciousness which heightened further under the leadership of your first Prime Minister, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. As one of the authors of the concept of non-alignment, he helped to mobilize a third, balancing force in world affairs. The basic philosophy of this movement coincides with that of the United Nations. All these factors make Indian opinion especially qualified to understand the problems and predicaments of the United Nations.

It is for associations like yours to transmit this understanding to the people at large. Let me make it clear that by understanding, I do not mean uncritical support. I would not wish that people should overlook or condone the failures of the United Nations. What our Organization needs is not a celebration of its achievements but a clear-headed analysis of its objectives and the obstacles to their realization.

Who can deny that there are a number of grave international issues which have been placed before the United Nations. But have remained unresolved? However, one has to consider the causes which frustrate the efforts of the world Organization to bring about the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The more one examines them, the clearer it becomes that the root cause is not essentially any defect in the structure and machinery of the United Nations, but the manner in which that structure and machinery are used.

If Governments will not bring their disputes to the United Nations or will bring them only when it is too late, if, even after bringing them, the parties concerned remain intent more on scoring debating points than on evolving an agreement, then there is no way in which the United Nations can override their will and enforce its decisions on them.

It is common knowledge by now that the capacity of the United Nations to effectively secure the implementation of its decisions depends primarily on concurrence among the permanent members of the Security Council. The lack of such concurrence leaves the United Nations only with the power of persuasion and moral pressure and sometimes even inhibits any action at all.

Governments which are at odds with one another need to appreciate that it is in their own long-term interest to peacefully settle a dispute rather than to let it fester. They need to be convinced that disputes are unlikely to be durably settled by force.

(more)

This is a lesson repeatedly underlined by contemporary experience, yet, for it to be reflected in actual conduct and policies in situations of conflict, what is needed is a sustained process. That brings about a climate in which the parties recourse to negotiations instead.

When dealing with sovereign States, however, two things are essential for effective action by the United Nations: first, its decisions should be followed up with appropriate diplomatic action by the Governments of its Member States. Second, the efforts of the world Organization should be backed by an informed public understanding. Such an understanding can have a healthy effect on official policies. The attitudes of Governments are determined to a large extent by what they perceive as the demands of their domestic opinion.

I believe we have reached a stage where world opinion can exert a critical influence on the resolution of international problems.

Quite apart from global issues like the arms race and North-South relations, even regional conflicts will change their character if public opinion can be oriented to durable and common interests of progress and peace rather than to temporary and divisive aims. At present, the United Nations often finds itself unable to play the kind of decisive role which was originally envisaged for it. I have drawn the attention of Member States to this most regrettable fact.

I have also suggested some ways to strengthen the United Nations. These call, above all, for a recommitment to the purposes of the United Nations Charter.

The response to my appeal, I am sure, depends on the climate of public opinion. It is high time that all peoples as well as their Governments realize that they have an enormous stake in the effectiveness of the United Nations. After all, the Organization is, and was originally conceived as, the alternative to war and international anarchy. If this becomes manifest, a more purposeful quest for solutions to international problems is bound to follow.

This quest can derive strength not only from the imperatives embodied in the Charter but also from the many accomplishments of the United Nations system. For the first time in history, a system has been evolved representative of all the nations in the world. This is a phenomenon which, by itself, has given a shape and direction to international affairs that is without parallel. Then again, it is through the United Nations that a number of objectives have been identified for the whole global society to pursue.

An outstanding example in the field of human rights is setting of standards for all nations to observe. What some societies sought to accomplish internally, the United Nations is striving to achieve in the world society as a whole. Other examples range from the protection of the environment to the promotion of the rights of the more vulnerable sections of the human community such as women, children, the elderly and the handicapped.

(more)

The help of the United Nations has made possible assistance to millions of refugees, the mobilization of vast resources for development and the delivery of food to prevent starvation in many stricken areas of the globe.

We have evolved a concept of international responsibility for the relief of human distress which has gone far beyond the traditional restriction of human concern to the confines of one's own nationality or region.

In the purely political sphere, the authority of the United Nations for keeping or achieving peace is a global asset of the greatest importance which should not be underestimated. This asset, I repeat, is not being used to the best advantage. But to allow its erosion would be a sure prescription for world-wide anarchy and disaster. No image of the United Nations will accord with realities if it does not embrace all these aspects of its existence and aims.

This, then, is my message to all who are interested in the United Nations: project an accurate image of our Organization. Keep yourself informed of its efforts and disseminate the information as best you can. Be alert to what makes for their success and what causes their failure. Cultivate an appreciation of the evolution of a global order for peace, justice and progress in our interdependent world. Consider the imperative of the renunciation of the use of force in international relations. Keep in mind the senselessness and waste of the arms race from which no part of the world has remained immuned.

As we look around today, we see elements of great peril as well as of immense opportunity. To arrest the slide towards disorder, determined steps must be taken to encourage regional solutions of international problems. The world's peoples have a vitally important role to play in this process. Let this great potential of public opinion inspire your work.

I wish you all success in your effort.

* *** *

MJS/ET CC: SG
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File:
Xref: Tnp India Mar 83

1 March 1983

Stopford/ET

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EOSG

UNDEVPRO *

KUWAIT (KUWAIT)

M O S T I M M E D I A T E

_____ HASHIM FOR DAYAL. FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF
REVISED VERSION OF SEC GEN'S REMARKS AT MEETING ORGANIZED
BY FEDERATION OF UNA'S OF INDIA, WHICH HAS ALSO BEEN SENT.
TO PICCO IN NEW DELHI.

/CABLE EDITOR: PLEASE INSERT ATTACHED TEXT/

REGARDS STOPFORD

Michael J. Stopford, Second Officer, EOSG

DRAFT SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REMARKS AT THE FEDERATION OF UNITED
NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS OF INDIA - MARCH 1983

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your warm words of welcome. It is a great pleasure for me to meet the members of the Federation of United Nations Associations in India on my first visit here as Secretary-General. I am glad to see on the dais His Excellency Mr. Narasimha Rao, the Foreign Minister of India. I take his presence and that of other distinguished Indian parliamentarians here as another expression of India's keen interest in the United Nations and support for its endeavours.

I intend to express my views on the present international situation at the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries next week. Here I would like to confine myself to a theme which is always uppermost in my mind -- and that is the importance of public involvement in what the United Nations seeks to achieve.

The United Nations is no doubt an organization of governments -- this is a source both of its strength and its limitations. However, this should not be a reason for any kind of apathy or indifference at the popular level towards the work of the organization. Let us not forget that the Charter of the United Nations begins with the words, "we the peoples". This means that the determination of which the Charter is the result is one that is made by the peoples

of all its Member States. It is the peoples of the world who have resolved to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to uphold human rights and the equal rights of nations large and small, to establish conditions under which justice and the rule of law can be maintained and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

These goals are repeated so often that, I fear, their nature is sometimes blurred. It is essential to bear in mind that all of them, without exception, go beyond the traditionally restricted sphere of inter-state relations. They are goals whose achievement or non-achievement is bound to have the most profound impact on the quality of life around the world. What they imply is a new kind of human solidarity in the interest of building a global civilization. It follows, therefore, that the efforts for peace, justice and progress which are made at the United Nations constitute a struggle of the people. The success of the efforts obviously demands the people's support.

This is true in all countries but it gains added importance in a country like India. Among this great country's distinctions is a sizeable intelligentsia, second to none in the Third World. Among its strengths is a lively public opinion. This is clear from the vigour and appeal of its mass media. I believe that India's historic movement for independence gave it a strong world consciousness which was further heightened under the

leadership of your first Prime Minister, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. As one of the authors of the concept of non-alignment, he was among those who helped to mobilize a third, balancing force in world affairs. The aims and concerns of this movement are broadly convergent with those of the United Nations. All these factors make Indian opinion especially qualified to understand the problems and predicaments of the United Nations.

It is for associations like yours to transmit this understanding to the people at large. Let me make it clear that, by understanding, I do not mean uncritical support. I would not wish that people should overlook or condone the failures of the United Nations. What our Organization needs is not a celebration of its achievements but a clear-headed analysis of its objectives and the obstacles to their realization.

Who can deny that there are a number of grave international issues which have been placed before the United Nations but have remained unresolved? However, one has to consider the causes which frustrate the efforts of the world organization to bring about the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The more one examines them, the clearer it becomes that the root cause is not any defect in the structure and machinery of the United Nations but the manner in which that structure and machinery are used. If governments will not bring their disputes to the United Nations or will bring them only when it is too late, if, even after bringing them, the parties concerned remain intent more on scoring

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debating points than on evolving an agreement, then there is no way in which the United Nations can override their will and enforce its decisions on them.

It is common knowledge by now that the capacity of the United Nations effectivity to secure the implementation of its decisions rests on unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council. The lack of such unanimity leaves the United Nations with no power except that of persuasion and moral pressure. Governments of countries which are at odds with one another are to be persuaded that it is in their own long-term interest to peacefully settle a dispute rather than let it fester. They are to be encouraged to perceive that disputes can never be lastingly settled by the arbitrament of force or superior strength. This is a lesson repeatedly underlined by contemporary experience. Yet for it to be reflected in actual conduct and policies in situations of conflict, what is needed is a sustained process, judiciously applying peaceful pressure where such pressure can best bring about positive results.

I do not belittle the power of persuasion. When dealing with sovereign states, however, two things are essential for its exercise. First, the recommendations and decisions of the United Nations should be followed up with appropriate diplomatic action by the governments of its Member States. Second, the efforts of the world organization should be backed by an informed public

understanding. Such an understanding can have a healthy effect on official policies. The attitudes of governments are determined to a large extent by what they perceive as the demands of their domestic opinion. It is mainly because of internal anxieties that governments tend to shirk the multilateral approach to international problems. If these anxieties are eased and public opinion pronounces itself in favour of just and honourable solutions, then the governments involved will have enough motivation to seek peaceful adjustments of their conflicts.

I believe we have reached a stage where world opinion can exert a critical influence on the resolution of international problems. Not to speak of global issues like the arms race and the North-South relations, even regional conflicts will change their character if public opinion -- in the countries involved as well as the world at large -- is oriented more to the durable and common interests of progress and peace than to temporary and divisive aims. At present, the United Nations often finds itself unable to play the kind of decisive role which was originally envisaged for it. I have drawn the attention of Member States to this most regrettable fact. I have also suggested some ways for overcoming the weaknesses of the United Nations. These call for a recommitment to the purposes of the United Nations Charter. The response to my appeal, I am sure, depends on the climate of public opinion. All peoples have an enormous stake in the

effectiveness of the United Nations. If this becomes manifest, a more purposeful quest for solutions to international problems is bound to follow. Popular support can make a real difference to the outcome of our endeavours.

This support can derive strength not only from the imperatives embodied in the Charter but also from the many accomplishments of the world community which would not have been easy or possible without the instrumentality of the United Nations. For the first time in history, humanity has evolved a system representative of all the nations in the world. This is a phenomenon which, by itself, has given a shape and direction to international affairs without parallel in human experience. Then again, it is through the United Nations that a number of objectives have been identified for the whole global society to pursue.

An outstanding example, in the field of human rights, is the goal of putting an end to racial discrimination. Through the United Nations, the world community has committed itself to the proposition that men and women of all races should co-exist in harmony in every part of the globe. What some societies otherwise sought to accomplish internally, the United Nations is striving to achieve in the world society as a whole. Other examples that I may mention here range from the protection of the environment to the promotion of the rights of the disadvantaged sections of the human community such as women, children, the elderly and the handicapped.

Furthermore, it is the authority of the United Nations that has made possible assistance to millions of refugees, the mobilization of vast resources for development and the delivery of food to prevent starvation in many stricken areas of the globe. We have evolved a concept of international responsibility for the relief of human distress which has gone far beyond the traditional restriction of human concern to the confines of one's own nationality or region.

Even in the purely political sphere, the authority of the United Nations for achieving peace is a global asset of the greatest importance. The asset, I repeat, is not being used to the best advantage. But to whittle it down or allow its erosion would be a sure prescription for world-wide anarchy and disaster. No image of the United Nations will accord with realities if it does not embrace all these aspects of its existence and aims.

This, then, is my message to all like my present auditors who are interested in the United Nations: Project an accurate image of our organization. Keep yourselves informed of its efforts and disseminate the information as best you can. Be alert to what makes for their success and what causes their failure. Cultivate an appreciation of the evolution of global affairs in our world of interdependence. Consider the inescapable necessity of the renunciation of the use of force in international relations. Keep in the forefront of your minds the senselessness and waste of the present arms race from which no part of the world has

remained immune. The development and spread of this awareness can lend a strength to the efforts of the United Nations which has not been fully available to it so far.

As we look around today, we see elements of incalculable peril as well as limitless opportunity. I believe that humanity is confronted with a fateful choice. Either a slide towards disorder will continue, disputes will persist and problems multiply to the extent that they become unmanageable by any international situation. Or some significant steps will be taken to encourage rational solutions of international problems. The world's peoples can have a decisive influence on this choice. Let this great potentiality of public opinion inspire your work. I wish you all success in your efforts.

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United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/3389
3 March 1983

Trip India Mar 83

TOAST BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT LUNCHEON GIVEN BY DEFENCE MINISTER OF INDIA

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

NEW DELHI, 3 March -- Following is the text of a toast offered by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New Delhi today at a luncheon given by the Minister of Defence of India, R. Venkataraman:

It is an immense pleasure for me and my wife to be in India again. Every visit affords me an opportunity to renew my knowledge of this great country's life and national enterprise. It holds special meaning to all the world and particularly to the developing nations, in which I, too, have my roots. Indeed, over the years, India's contribution to the community of nations has been truly remarkable.

A number of factors have lent significance to the initiatives taken or supported by India towards the preservation of peace and the resolution of international issues in both the political and the economic fields.

Throughout its history, India has had important contacts with all parts of the world. Early in my diplomatic career, I studied the advice that Manu and Kautilya gave centuries ago. More recently, India was the scene of a pioneering independence movement, which provided a vital stimulus to the process of decolonization in Asia and Africa.

The message of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru far transcended the boundaries of this land. It inspired millions across the length and breadth of this world. It is a legacy which will never be forgotten.

India is both a developing country and an industrial Power. As home to one seventh of mankind, it is engaged in an enormous effort to usher in a new era of peace and progress. In the ultimate analysis, this is the aim that the United Nations seeks to promote on the larger global plane.

The immense talents of your country, and the scale of its endeavours, have inspired the deep respect of the international community. India has played a unique role in the United Nations, and in the post-war world. The history and the example of this country have given it a special place in the United Nations in helping to bridge the great and unacceptable polarization

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that divides East and West, North and South. I wish here to convey, through you, to your Government my deepest appreciation for the contribution that India has given in virtually every field of the United Nations' activities. I am confident that the United Nations can continue to count on your consistent support.

On its side, I am certain that the entire system of the United Nations will continue to be deeply engaged in India's vast development effort, to the best of its capacity. I would also like to take this occasion, Mr. Minister, to recall here how deeply you have personally been involved with the United Nations. I want you to know that we appreciate all that you have contributed to the Organization, as have many others of your distinguished compatriots present here today.

Mr. Minister, I look forward in the coming days to call on the President, the Vice-President and the illustrious Prime Minister of India, and to renewing the very close contacts that I have had with your distinguished colleague, the Minister of External Affairs. I am sure that my discussions will deepen my understanding of the many issues facing the world, and enhance our joint efforts for a world of peace, justice and progress.

It gives me great pleasure to propose a toast to progress and prosperity of the people of India, and to the health of its distinguished Minister of Defence.

* *** *

United Nations

Press Release

Top India Mar. 83
Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/3389
3 March 1983

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United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG Statement
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Tip
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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE
Not for use before noon EST
Tuesday, 8 March 1983



SG/SM/3388
8 March 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT TO NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT CONFERENCE

New Delhi, 8 March

Following is the text of a statement to be made today by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the seventh Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, being held at New Delhi from 7 to 11 March:

I am grateful for this opportunity to address the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned countries. The occasion has a special meaning for me, for my roots are in Peru, a non-aligned country, striving for development. The United Nations Charter, of course, places on me the duty to serve all Member States of the United Nations with rigorous impartiality. Nevertheless, as I said upon my election, I also regard my appointment as a recognition of the important role of the third world countries, most of them represented here, in humanity's quest for enduring peace, justice and progress around the globe.

I wish to take this opportunity to salute the imaginative and unflinching contribution of President Fidel Castro during the three fruitful years of his mandate as well as to express my special appreciation for his invariably close co-operation with the United Nations. I cannot fail to observe, at the same time, that three of the four new members whose admission was just finalized, come from the Latin American region -- a fact which reflects the growing adherence to the Movement of all areas of the third world.

I vividly recall that the Havana summit benefited for the last time of the imposing presence of Marshall Tito. I wish to pay homage on this occasion to this great pioneer of the Movement.

Madam President,

Facing this assembly, I cannot but reflect on the historic impulse which created the Non-Aligned Movement and moved its founders -- prominent among whom was your illustrious father, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Aware of the dangers inherent in the polarization of the world into two adversary camps, they considered it essential to assert the independence and freedom of choice of all nations. The institutional shape that they gave to their concept has, over the years, profoundly influenced the course of international relations.

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It has also, in my view, reinforced the principle of equal rights of peoples which is central to the United Nations Charter. I wish to pay tribute to their memory.

This meeting in New Delhi carries an additional significance. India is home to one seventh of humanity. The immense endeavour in which your country is engaged, Madam Prime Minister, has an importance extending far beyond the borders of this great and ancient land. It was here that the Buddha, centuries ago, gave to humanity his message of compassion. And it was here, in our time, that Mahatma Gandhi set his exacting standards for truth and non-violence in human behaviour.

Madam President, you gave us yesterday a most inspiring and thoughtful message. In particular, may I say how important and timely are your references to the necessity of strengthening the United Nations. I hope that all member Governments will give urgent consideration to the practical suggestions you made for achieving this end.

We are gathered here at a time of stress and tension when we must ask ourselves whether our present approaches are adequate to the challenges we face. This adds to the responsibility of this Conference and the expectations placed on it. Great problems remain unresolved and threatened the world community with dire consequences if they are not tackled in the manner in which they should be. As the Non-Aligned Movement now comprises a vast world-wide constituency, I believe that the part played by it is crucial to any serious enterprise of the United Nations. The Security Council in its present composition has eight non-aligned members, a highly significant proportion. I recall with satisfaction that, when this last happened 10 years ago, the non-aligned members played a decisive role in, for example, putting an end to the 1973 war in the Middle East. It goes without saying that the non-aligned also enjoy a very large proportion of the vote in the General Assembly. You will certainly share my interest in ensuring that these powers be used to the best possible effect to strengthen the practical capacity of the United Nations to resolve the great issues of our time. Permit me, therefore, to make certain suggestions about the political and psychological approaches which might serve this aim.

Up till now the Non-Aligned Movement has devoted its best efforts to identifying goals for the world community to pursue. I believe, however, that we have now reached a stage in world affairs where the methods and strategies of pursuing these goals assume a critical importance and must be thought through with renewed care. In my first annual report on the work of the Organization, I suggested that we now need to develop the United Nations more as a forum for negotiation and agreement and less as a place of confrontation and endless debate. This does not mean that the United Nations should weaken its stand on the great issues it has dealt with. Quite the contrary. I believe that the stand of the United Nations could be greatly strengthened by an approach to such problems which would be oriented towards negotiation and consensus and generate practical proposals to that end. I would like to see the Security Council, in particular, develop further its capacity for serious, discreet and, if necessary, forceful negotiation with the full backing of all

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the groups of members represented in it. In fact, the members of the Council are already discussing this matter among themselves. I would hope that, with its very different composition and constitutional role, the General Assembly could follow a similar approach on many problems.

I think we have to recognize that the policies of many Governments, especially those which feel themselves in a minority or in a situation of insecurity, are governed to a very large extent by fear for their security and by the anxieties arising from their domestic opinion. In the present political circumstances, we must devise means of persuasion and pressure in order to achieve agreed objectives. We must, by our actions and our words, encourage the forces of reason and conciliation which exist in all societies, and try to make it possible for Governments to comply in confidence and dignity with the well-founded decisions of the world community.

I believe the Non-Aligned Movement could play a leading, even decisive, role in promoting a more constructive use of the United Nations. I am sure that the resources of statesmanship commanded by this Movement, fully applied in the wider forum of the world Organization, will greatly benefit the world community as a whole.

An outstanding problem among these is that of the Middle East on which I am closely following present efforts. My views on the components of a comprehensive settlement, including the need to meet fully the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, are well known. As you all know, the Security Council has adopted a series of resolutions, including the most recent ones concerning Lebanon, which can serve as a basis for negotiating such a settlement. At this stage, let me only stress that a steady, reasonable and determined approach to the many problems of that strife-torn area is more urgently required than ever. I feel strongly that the United Nations, especially the Security Council, has the duty as well as a certain unique capacity to assist in solving this most difficult of problems. Let us be very clear that there can be no perfect solution, no plan which will completely satisfy all parties. But we must evolve, on the basis of principles previously agreed and the realities of the region, a working design for peace and coexistence in the area. We have to assist the peoples of the Middle East to turn away from strife, hatred and recurrent violence. This is destroying their lives, their homelands and the hope of a peaceful and prosperous future for their children. I am sure that the non-aligned group in the United Nations will play a constructive and forward-looking role in this process.

For the United Nations, the task of securing a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia remains a special responsibility. I had discussions last month in Africa with the leaders of nine African States and SWAPO [South West Africa People's Organization]. I am greatly impressed by their unanimous insistence on an early implementation of the plan embodied in Security Council resolution 435. This would enable the people of Namibia to decide their destiny in a free, fair and democratic manner. The delay in the realization of the plan is a cause of great disappointment and increasing dangers to the peace and stability of the region. I would consider it most unfortunate if at

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this late stage the process leading to the independence of Namibia were to be impeded by issues extraneous to the question itself. I do not underestimate the difficulties with which we have to contend but I take encouragement from the considerable support in the international community for the aspirations of the people of Namibia. I have in recent days intensified my contacts with all concerned with a view to exploring ways and means of accelerating the implementation of the Security Council resolution. Once the question of Namibia is successfully dealt with, the prospects of resolving the other major issues concerning southern Africa will be considerably improved. Meanwhile, I have urged that actions designed to undermine the security and destabilize the economies of States within the region cease immediately. This is a prerequisite for establishing the climate in which disputes can be resolved and peace and stability restored. For myself, I am committed to continue by all possible means my efforts to assist in an early solution to the vital problem of Namibia.

I cannot fail to mention three areas where sustained efforts continue to be made through the United Nations with varying degrees of progress. I deeply regret that the tragic and destructive conflict between Iran and Iraq has not yet been ended despite the efforts of my Special Representative, Mr. Olof Palme, the distinguished Prime Minister of Sweden, and those of other important mediation missions. The United Nations remains at the disposal of the parties to resume its efforts. I intend to maintain a close contact with those others who are also seeking to find a solution to this prolonged conflict.

The steps taken, at various levels, to achieve a peaceful solution to the question of Kampuchea have not so far met with success, although on the humanitarian side, the United Nations has helped alleviate, to a large extent, the plight of the Kampuchean people. I intend to remain active in the exercise of my good offices in the hope that with the co-operation of all parties concerned, a negotiated settlement will enable the countries of the region to look to a future of peace, stability and co-operation.

With regard to the situation relating to Afghanistan, my Representative has just completed a round of discussions with the Governments concerned and will be following these up shortly in Geneva. The interlocutors have shown their determination to make use of the good offices machinery of the Secretary-General and some forward steps have been taken in the search for a negotiated solution. I am gratified at the support that I have received in these efforts. The complexity of the issues involved requires that the discussions aimed at a comprehensive settlement be continued with sustained determination and sense of urgency.

In addition to these three areas, I am always prepared to lend my assistance in regard to problems in Latin America, a region which, it goes without saying, is of the utmost concern.

I believe that, in the prevailing circumstances, we should all attach greater importance to preventive diplomacy with a view to avoiding conflicts which, if tackled early enough, might be solved by peaceful means. I hope we

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can take steps within the United Nations to increase our capacity both to diagnose such situations and to play a useful role in their earlier treatment. I am sure that I can count on the support of the non-aligned group in such efforts.

The grave political disputes in the world today have one element in common: all are aggravated by the pervasive sense of insecurity and the tendency to resort to force, of which the relentless arms race is both a symptom and a cause. Owing to the inexorable advance of military technology and the burgeoning trade in weapons, there is no part of the world, no group of States, which has remained unaffected by an armaments culture that perpetuates old conflicts and gives rise to new ones. This is most regrettably demonstrated by the conflicts and wars that have erupted even between non-aligned States.

This is not the occasion for me to analyse the different dimensions of the present arms situation in the world. What I would stress here is that while the nuclear arms race threatens life itself, the accumulation of conventional arms is also a threat to international security. Moreover, development is inevitably a casualty of all expenditure on arms. An end to the nuclear arms race is, of course, the overriding priority but, considering the many wars fought with conventional weapons since the founding of the United Nations, effective measures to promote conventional disarmament are also essential.

It is obvious from the experience of the last several decades that the quest for disarmament, in both the nuclear and the conventional weapons fields, require a vital new impulse. This implies statesmanship of the highest order and a determination to put real life into the system of collective security envisaged in the Charter. This system was specifically conceived as the alternative to the arms race and to war. Whatever view is taken of the causes of its frequent breakdowns, there is no question but that its recovery and revival, not at one utopian stroke but through a series of far-sighted acts and policies, holds the key to achieving the goal of disarmament. I refer to the recent upsurge of popular feeling about the dangers of seeking security at ever higher levels of armaments. I do not believe that this new and strong awareness is confined to any one part of the world. It is for Governments of the world to demonstrate that they are not failing the peoples of the world.

At present, issues of development and economic co-operation rightly dominate international concerns to a degree rarely known before. We are confronted with an acute crisis in the world economy. The situation in developing countries is, in the words of the Brandt Commission report, "little short of disaster". For three consecutive years now the average income per head in developing countries has been on the decline. Behind this cold statistical fact lies vast human suffering and social strain. The spirit of international co-operation has ebbed at a moment when it is needed most. I am extremely concerned over the political effects, in both the domestic and the international contexts, of the continuation of this trend.

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Clearly, the world economy has to be pulled out of this quagmire. It is in the common interest of developed and developing countries. The search for viable solutions needs to take into account the growing interdependence of both groups of countries. The first urgency is to prevent further deterioration in the situation of the third world countries and to ensure that their development effort is resumed as soon as possible. Some of the basic requirements for doing so are:

- To strengthen the liquidity and reserve position of these countries immediately; in this context, I welcome the recent augmenting of the resources of the IMF [International Monetary Fund] as an important step in this direction;

- To increase concessional aid, particularly to low-income countries and even more to the least developed among them which have no substitute for it;

- To stretch over a longer period the burden of servicing debt;

- To redouble efforts on the lines of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and on compensatory financing;

- To resist and remove protectionist barriers; and

- To take urgent action in the food and energy sectors.

Such actions should be viewed as part of a comprehensive effort to revive the world economy. This must also imply expanding economic activity in the industrial countries. With the substantial success many of them have had in fighting inflation, there now exists a basis for economic expansion. This will be much stronger and more sustained if it is based on a better balance between monetary and fiscal policies, on the rejection of protectionism, on the pursuance of vigorous adjustment policies and on close co-ordination of economic policies among all countries. Developing countries have their own part to play in this process. A greater effort to mobilize savings and a rational allocation of scarce investment resources will contribute significantly to recovery and long-term economic health.

Such a programme of economic recovery will not dispense with the need for structural reforms in the system of international economic relations envisaged in the call for the new international economic order. I find it most regrettable that it has not yet been possible to launch the global negotiations that the non-aligned countries proposed as far back as 1979.

In this context, I would like to stress that the problems are accumulating and they need not wait for consensus on total solutions. I look upon UNCTAD VI [sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development] as a major opportunity to help resolve a broad range of North-South issues and I appreciate the careful preparations being made for it to ensure tangible results. Such results would greatly improve the political climate of North-South relations.

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Economic co-operation among developing countries has an intrinsic logic which has been further underlined by the difficulties in North-South relations and the world economic situation as a whole. In almost every area of endeavour, vast opportunities will be offered by expanding economic ties among developing countries. For these to be realized, what is required is a sustained effort to build the necessary institutions and, where necessary, to make temporary sacrifices. The political benefits from such strengthened co-operation should not be underestimated.

Let this summit meeting of the leaders of the non-aligned countries become a landmark in progress on this front. The time has come to show concrete results. The United Nations stands ready to assist you in your efforts to this end.

Earlier, in the political context, I spoke about the use being made of the United Nations as an instrument for solving international problems. What I said applies to economic issues as well. There is cause for concern in the weakening of the United Nations as a viable instrument for serious economic decisions. I realize that this is largely due to the flagging of the spirit of multilateral co-operation. But it is incumbent upon Governments to examine if the best possible use is being made of the instrument under the circumstances. A certain sense of priority and selectivity in United Nations deliberations on economic issues is, I suggest, an urgent requirement. The tendency to try to do too much at a time or have repetitive debates on specific issues in several parallel forums may be prompted by the desire to raise consciousness on these issues. However, the multiplication of efforts and the fatigue that results often exceed the good achieved. It is not always clear if large and universal meetings are in every case the most productive. I wonder if we could not combine them with more systematically negotiations in small ad hoc forums, as has been recently suggested by a Commonwealth group of experts.

Development, in the final analysis, rests on faith in human dignity. As it is obvious that without development there cannot be a full realization of human rights, it is equally true that economic development by itself is not enough if it does not take full account of human rights. One oftentimes hears that the notion of fundamental freedoms is not uniform in all societies. I must confess that I am not overly impressed by this argument. The peoples of the third world are themselves the inheritors of systems of belief and conduct which enjoined respect for the sanctity of the human person. Moreover, in our own age, these peoples have participated in movements for independence which derived their elan from an impassioned belief in human equality. Then again, it is obvious that the promotion of human rights and the rule of law is not only an ethical imperative; it is a practical necessity if a people are to be given the confidence in themselves and in their future which is essential for their morale and political stability. I would appeal to all Governments to work for policies and promote trends which ensure the fullest flowering of human rights.

At the outset of this statement, I referred to the messages of universal scope and appeal which have emanated from this land. I would like to end on a

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personal note. Long before my chosen vocation led to my involvement in international affairs, I happened to be acquainted with India through the works of one of the great leaders of Asia's cultural renaissance, Rabindranath Tagore. Today, in this Conference, as we reflect on the need to put an end to the irrationality in world affairs, on the dangers of narrow nationalism and on the imperative of upholding human dignity, some lines of Tagore come back to my mind. What was the kind of freedom which Tagore wished for his country and, by implication, for all countries? His answer is:

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

"Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;

"Where words come out from the depth of truth;

"Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert-sand of dead habit;

"Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake."

I cannot extend a better wish for the success of this Conference than for this vision of Tagore to inspire its deliberations and illumine its road.

* * * * *

To

Hon. Dr Javier Perez De Cuellar

THE SECRETARY GENERAL

UNITED NATIONS (Presently in New Delhi)

No action

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3/21/83

Trip India Mar 83

New Delhi

06-03-83

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your kind wishes (in reciprocation) and would like to thank you for the same.

I would like to bring to your kind notice an incident which took place in Madras, India FIR NO 126/E3/LP/82 No 26 dated 18.3.82 filed at E-3 police station (Teyyanampet) My watch was snatched. I have filed a report with the President of India dated 22.02.1983. I would request you to do the needful.

I needed a library card for my use and have referred your name ^{with the} USIS centre, New Delhi (American Library) as I am unemployed. If it has come to your notice or otherwise I would withdraw your name as I feel it is not appropriate to ^{use} your good offices.

I would like to write a detailed letter at your New York address. (I don't complain)

Further I extend my best wishes and, were you enjoyed the Indian hospitality.

P.T.O.

I remain

Yours faithfully
Dr. Raghavan.

Man of the year 1980.

THE MAN WHO GAVE

UP SMOKING.

55 Darya Ganj,

New Delhi - 110002

INDIA.



TO
Lady and Dr J. P. D. Gellat
New Delhi (Presently in India)



WITH BEST WISHES
AND SURE YOU
ENJOYED THE
HOSPITALITY

I remain

Yours affly.

Dr. Raghav

53 Damahay
No. 189—ELEPHANTA CAVES—BOMBAY—(INDIA) 06-03-83 COPYRIGHT
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INDIA

TO
Hon Lady and Dr J. P. D. Gellat

3.11.1983

LATE FEE PAID

TO
Hon. Javier Perez de C

THE SECRETARY GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

cp
UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE

55 LODI ESTATE, NEW DELHI

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Trip India Mar 83
x ref: India

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SS CABIN
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ETATPRIORITE
HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. GIANI ZAIL SINGH
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA
NEW DELHI
(INDIA)

MAP0847-03 MR PRESIDENT,

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

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

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

(JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR)

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Trip India March 83
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ZCZC MQP2486 MAP0848

SS CABIN

,NEWYORK (UNNY) 19 0015Z

ETATPRIORITE

HER EXCELLENCY

MRS. INDIRA GANDHI

PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

NEW DELHI

(INDIA)

MAP0848-03 MADAM PRIME MINISTER,

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

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

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

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

(JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR)

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Trip India March 83
Xref India

ZCZC MQP2492 MAP0850

SS CABIN

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 19 0015Z

ETATPRIORITE

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. VENKATRAMAN

MINISTER OF DEFENSE OF THE

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

NEW DELHI

(INDIA)

MAP0850-03 EXCELLENCY,

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

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

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

(JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR)

COL MAP0850-03

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Trip India March 83
Member Satya Samaj
Freedom Fighter
Career : First Class First
Gold Medalist
Record Holder
Succeeded in I.C.S. & P.C.S.
Topped in
I.A.S. in whole India

No action FP
3/18/83
Phone : 3932
O. P. GUPTA
M. Sc., B. Sc. (Hon.), LL. B.
ADVOCATE
High Court & Supreme Court
7, Sardar Patel Marg, Civil Lines
ALLAHABAD-211001

Worked as :
City Magistrate, Munsif
Dy. Supt. Police,
Treasury Officer,
Income Tax Inspector,
Company Secretary,
Administrative Secretary,
Secretary Law and Labour,
Commercial Manager,
Office Manager,
Controller of Accounts etc.

RECEIVED

15 1983

His Excellency M Perez De Cuellar *Ex*
Secretary-General, United Nations
c/o United Nations Information Centre
55 Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110003

7.3.83

Respected Sir,

Newspapers tell me that Your Excellency has come to India to attend the Non-Aligned Meet.

The world ~~is~~ is at the brink of complete disaster. Everybody ~~knows~~ knows it. But everybody is finding himself unable to do anything to improve the situation. The non-aligned movement is a good thing, but its value in real sense is only "something is better than nothing." The United Nations is precisely meant for avoiding such a catastrophe. But it is obvious that it cannot.

The only reason is the cut-throat rivalry between the two super powers. They cannot be checked. They cannot be stopped. Each of them declares - and swears - that they are acting only in self defence, only for self-preservation.

Yet the solution to this horrifying problem is quite simple. It is just a question of convincing a few of the top rulers - not of the super powers, but even of the smallest nation in the world. It is with this end in view that I am writing to Your Excellency. I wish to begin by convincing Your Excellency.

I am not just now giving the solution because it needs patient discussion and understanding and is not a matter of ~~w~~ being written in a short letter. If Your Excellency feels interested kindly let me know. I will then like to discuss the matter either with Your Excellency or with someone known for possessing top intelligence. Persons who occupy top positions merely on the basis of political manoeuvrings, and not on the basis of personal intelligence, are not likely to understand me. The subject is very serious indeed and of the greatest urgency for the entire mankind.

Yours respectfully
OPG



His Excellency M. Perez De Cuellar Esq.
Secretary-General United Nations

c/o United Nations Information Centre

55 Lodi Estate. P.O. Box 3062

NEW DELHI 110003

Trip India March 82
Kref India
Ram [signature] 1985

ZCZC MQP2489 MAP0849

SS CABIN

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 19 0015Z

ETATPRIORITE

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. NARASIMHA RAO

MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDIA

NEW DELHI

(INDIA)

MAP0849-03 EXCELLENCY,

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

I AM ESPECIALLY GRATEFUL FOR THE MOST CONSTRUCTIVE EXCHANGE

~~OF VIEWS THAT WE HAD ON THE WIDE RANGE OF ISSUES OF CONCERN TO~~

INDIA AND TO THE UNITED NATIONS. THE ROLE THAT YOUR COUNTRY HAS
BEEN REQUESTED TO PLAY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT
IS PROOF OF THE GREAT CONFIDENCE REPOSED IN INDIA BY THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. I LOOK FORWARD TO OUR WORKING CLOSELY
IN OUR COMMON ENDEAVOURS FOR A WORLD OF PEACE, PROGRESS AND
JUSTICE.

PLEASE ACCEPT, YOUR EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST
CONSIDERATION. (JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR)

COL MAP0849-03

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Trip India
Mar. 83

LEB: N/A

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1983

From

Date: 10.3.1983.

M. S. Boriah, BA., LLB.,
ADVOCATE
2292, 21st Cross II Stage,
Banashankari,
BANGALORE-560 070.

Ex-Candidate to the president of India.

To the ideal chairman, Indira Gandhi, the seventh
Non-aligned summit Conference, NEW DELHI.

May it please your esteemed lordship (1) Pray that
Net result of discussion in the seventh non-aligned summit
Conference, NEW DELHI is to focus on the establishment
of a standing emergency world Military Force by United
Nation Organisation for the call of every need
country of the world, to stand between war mongering
Nations to bring about cease fire order within 24 hours
and to see that every voter of the world gets at least
ration income to meet the basic needs of life, as recommended
by medical authority (economic independency is the basic
for human rights which is real freedom) Swamy Vivekananda
Says " Shelter and food first, Then Religion".

2. The permanent members of the security council of
U.N.O must be raised to 20 with minimum of two negative
veto instead of one negative veto as at present.

3. Every voter of the world who does not know how to
read Newspaper at least in one language of the world,
has to be disqualified to vote at any Election of the
world.

4. Every child of the world after 5 years who does
not attend any school must be remanded to Police.

5. This is the outline of the book " Discovery of
the world" which the petitioner hopes to publish
early.

6. Most popular world figure Indira figure aged about
62 years is a cosmopolitan woman in every sense of the
world, as she is shaking hands with every dignitary
of the world, as Photos in the Newspapers are seen.
Touching skin is no sin. Stitching time saves nine.
For favour of circulation among the members of the conference.

Ever Yours Sincerely

Copy to all including
press and police.

M. S. Boriah
(M. S. Boriah)

Long live federation of Democracies of the world.
Long glory of the mankind

From

Date: 10.3.1983.

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ADVOCATE
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M.S. Boriah - 10/3/83
(M.S. Boriah)

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