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SERIES S-1022BOX 93FILE 11ACC. 1998/0004

• Pd:trips

• SG Trip to China and Mongolia

• 7 May - 20 May 1987

• (including correspondence relating
• to trip postponed last August
• due to SG's operation)

MIDEAST TALKS: "FLEXIBILITY" BUT STILL "DEEP DIFFERENCES"

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar said this week there was increased interest in the idea of a Middle East peace conference, with indications of "greater flexibility" among the parties concerned. At the same time, he said, "very deep differences" remained and he did not under-estimate the difficulties in reaching agreement on procedures for effective negotiations.

In a report to the General Assembly and the Security Council, called for in a resolution of the Assembly last December, the Secretary-General reviewed his recent efforts towards the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East. These included consultations with members of the Security Council, and with representatives of the parties -- namely the United Nations Member States directly concerned (Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic) and with the Palestine Liberation Organization. He said that in contrast with the experience of recent years, none of the members of the Security Council opposed in principle the idea of a conference under United Nations auspices, but there were still wide differences on the form it should take. While some favoured the establishment of a committee to make preparations, others felt further consultations were needed. The positions of the parties themselves remained far apart on a number of issues of procedure and substance, but in recent months there had been indications of greater flexibility in attitudes toward the negotiating process, and this should be encouraged. (Document A/42/277 - S/18849)

The Secretary-General's report followed a General Assembly resolution which endorsed the call for an international peace conference on the Middle East and asked the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to that end. Resolution 41/43 D of 2 December 1986, which asked the Secretary-General to report by this week, was adopted by 123 votes in favour to three against (the United States, Israel and Antigua and Barbuda) with 19 countries, mainly Western, abstaining.

LEBANON REPORTS ISRAELI AIR RAIDS

Lebanon on 8 May 1987 complained to the United Nations of further Israeli air raids on Lebanese territory. In a letter to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Lebanese Representative Rachid Fakhoury said his Government was "seriously envisaging inviting the Security Council to meet and face its responsibilities", and to prevent Israel's continuing attacks, "thus protecting peace and security in South Lebanon, in the region and in the world". (Document A/42/281 - S/18854)

SECRETARY-GENERAL VISITS CHINA, MONGOLIA

Secretary-General Pérez de Cuéllar this week paid an official visit to China, and on 14 May travelled to Mongolia for talks with Government officials in the capital city of Ulan Bator. On his way back to New York next week he will pay a brief visit to Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

It was the Secretary-General's second visit to China, and his first visit to Mongolia.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar arrived in Beijing on 10 May and had extensive talks with State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on a wide range of issues, including the Secretary-General's recent consultations on a Middle East peace conference and continuing efforts to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict. The situations relating to Afghanistan and South-East Asia were also discussed, and there was an exchange of views on disarmament issues, with an expression of hope that current opportunities for important agreements in this area would be seized. The talks also touched on the evolving situation in Korea and on the Secretary-General's continuing efforts on the question of Namibia. At a meeting next day with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang the discussion was largely devoted to development and economic issues, including the debt problems of many third world countries.

On 11 May the Secretary-General met for just under an hour with Chairman Deng Xiaoping. An official said they discussed economic relations between the developed countries of the northern hemisphere and the poorer countries of the south, with the Chinese leader outlining his country's concern over third world development. He spoke of the growing importance of the United Nations in this area, and Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said he had made every effort to encourage a North-South dialogue. The talks also covered such problems as third world debt and protectionism, with the Secretary-General — speaking of the role of the United Nations as a forum for the discussion of those issues — referring to the forthcoming session in Geneva of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar praised the Chinese experience in development which, he said, while drawing from other sources, preserved Chinese independence and dignity. He expressed his gratitude for China's support for the United Nations, and for the way China was dealing with matters of concern to it — such as the questions of Hong Kong and Macao — through negotiation.

While in Beijing, the Secretary-General visited the offices of organizations in the United Nations system and met with their assembled staffs. He attended banquets in his honour, both in Beijing and in two provinces which he visited later.
(Press Release SG/T/1432-1433)

As read
file

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REMARKS UPON RECEIVING
THE JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AWARD FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING
NEW DELHI, 27 FEBRUARY 1989

MR. PRESIDENT,
MR. VICE-PRESIDENT,
MR. PRIME MINISTER,
EXCELLENCIES,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

YOU HAVE DONE ME A GREAT HONOUR.

I TAKE THE AWARD AS A TRIBUTE TO THE ORGANIZATION I AM PRIVILEGED TO SERVE. I ALSO REGARD IT AS YET ANOTHER MANIFESTATION OF INDIA'S DEEP INTEREST IN THE PURSUIT OF THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE AWARD CARRIES A SPECIAL MEANING AS IT COMES IN THE NAME OF ONE OF THE TOWERING FIGURES OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AND HAS BEEN BESTOWED ON ME IN THE YEAR MARKING THE CENTENNIAL OF HIS BIRTH. MODERN INDIA BEARS THE STAMP OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S PERSONALITY IN MORE THAN ONE RESPECT. AS A PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT OF ITS DEMOCRACY, HE HELPED TO SHAPE ITS POLITICAL ETHOS. AS A PIONEER, EVEN BEFORE INDEPENDENCE, OF THE IDEA OF PLANNED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, HE INFLUENCED THE THINKING AND ORIENTATION OF THE LEADERS OF MANY OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. AT A CRITICAL STAGE IN WORLD AFFAIRS, HE WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO FORMULATE THE CONCEPT OF NON-ALIGNMENT.

WHAT LENT FORCE AND IRRESISTIBLE APPEAL TO HIS EXPOSITION OF THE IDEA WAS THE DEEP ATTACHMENT TO HUMAN FREEDOM REFLECTED IN IT. HE REMAINS A PRIME EXAMPLE OF THE GREATNESS OF LEADERSHIP THAT COMES FROM A COMBINATION OF VISION AND REALISM, FROM THE DETERMINATION NOT TO BE SWAYED BY THE EXPEDIENCIES OF THE MOMENT AND FROM THE CAPACITY TO LOOK AT SITUATIONS IN THE GLOBAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.

ABOVE ALL, IN UTTERANCE AS WELL AS ATTITUDE AND POLICY, NEHRU GAVE IMPASSIONED EXPRESSION TO THE PRIDE OF THE DOWN-TRODDEN OF THE EARTH. I FEEL THAT, IF THERE WAS ANYTHING HE WOULD HAVE MOST LIKED TO BE REMEMBERED FOR, IT WAS THIS ASSERTION OF THE DIGNITY OF PEOPLES LONG-SUBJECTED TO EXTERNAL DOMINATION AND LONG-SUFFERING FROM STAGNATION AND NEGLECT. THE GLOBAL SITUATION CAN ATTAIN NO EQUILIBRIUM UNLESS THIS DIGNITY IS FULLY RESPECTED AND THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF PEOPLES FULLY SECURED. A GREAT DEAL OF PROGRESS HAS ALREADY TAKEN PLACE IN THIS RESPECT, AND AT LEAST THE DIRECTION TOWARDS GREATER JUSTICE AND EQUALITY IS IRREVERSIBLE. BUT THE STRUGGLE IS NOT YET OVER. THE VISION THAT INSPIRED JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NEEDS TO BE CONTINUALLY SUMMONED FOR EQUITY TO BECOME A RULING PRINCIPLE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING IS THE THEME OF THE AWARD WHICH HAS BEEN SO KINDLY CONFERRED ON ME TODAY.

I BELIEVE THIS PHRASE CONNOTES SOMETHING MORE THAN WHAT IS COMMONLY THOUGHT. THIS BECOMES CLEARER WHEN WE BEAR IN MIND

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN UNDERSTANDING AND KNOWLEDGE

-- A DISTINCTION WELL-PERCEIVED BY CLASSICAL INDIAN THOUGHT.

UNDERSTANDING REQUIRES KNOWLEDGE, NO DOUBT,

BUT IT DOES NOT AUTOMATICALLY COME WITH KNOWLEDGE.

IN FACT, IT IS POSSIBLE TO HAVE GREAT KNOWLEDGE WITH LITTLE UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT IS KNOWN.

THE PROBLEM DOES NOT PRESENT ITSELF SO MUCH IN THE SCIENCES AS IT DOES IN THOSE SPHERES WHERE WE DEAL WITH WHAT IS INDETERMINATE, WHAT CANNOT BE QUANTIFIED OR PREDICTED AND WITH WHAT TOUCHES THE COLLECTIVE HUMAN PSYCHE.

WHEN IT COMES TO INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS,

OBSTACLES TO UNDERSTANDING ARE CREATED BY A VARIETY OF FACTORS:

LINGERING RACIAL OR CULTURAL PREJUDICES,

WRONG PERCEPTIONS OF NATIONAL INTERESTS,

STUBBORN ADHERENCE TO CERTAIN POSITIONS FOR FEAR OF LOSING INFLUENCE OR POPULARITY

AND THE DOMINATION OF VESTED INTERESTS, TO NAME ONLY A FEW.

A PARTY TO AN INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE SOMETIMES HAS FULL COGNISANCE OF ALL THE FACTS OF THE DISPUTE, YET FAILS TO COME TO TERMS WITH IT.

I COME ACROSS THIS PHENOMENON WHENEVER DIFFICULTIES ARISE

-- AS THEY DO TOO OFTEN --

IN ADJUSTING THE POSITION OF ONE GOVERNMENT WITH THAT OF ANOTHER OVER CONTENTIOUS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES.

THE WORLD TODAY DISPOSES OF A GREAT STOCK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SOCIETIES AND NATIONS. SOCIOLOGY, HISTORICAL RESEARCH, THE STUDY OF COMPARATIVE RELIGION AND CULTURE, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND JOURNALISTIC REPORTING -- ALL HAVE COMBINED TO PROVIDE US A DATA BASE INFINITELY LARGER THAN WHAT EXISTED BARELY HALF A CENTURY AGO. BUT THE NAGGING QUESTION REMAINS: HAVE WE ACQUIRED THE KIND AND DEGREE OF UNDERSTANDING NECESSARY FOR HARMONIZING THE ACTIONS AND POLICIES OF NATIONS IN THE ATTAINMENT OF THEIR COMMON ENDS? THE PROBLEM HERE IS NOT MERELY A WANT OF OBJECTIVITY. INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING REQUIRES SOMETHING EVEN MORE THAN OBJECTIVITY, HOWEVER HARD THAT ITSELF MIGHT BE TO ATTAIN. IT REQUIRES A GREAT DEAL OF EMPATHY, AN APPRECIATION OF THE SOURCES OF THE INSECURITY OF NATIONS AS WELL AS OF THEIR LEGITIMATE ASPIRATIONS. IT IS ONLY ON THE BASIS OF SUCH EMPATHY THAT A CONSCIOUS EFFORT CAN BE MADE TO RECONCILE DIFFERENCES, AVOID NEEDLESS COLLISIONS AND RESOLVE CONFLICTS.

WE ARE MOVING IN SEVERAL WAYS TOWARDS A STAGE AT WHICH WE WILL FIND IT EASIER TO DEVELOP THIS KIND OF COMPREHENSION. CERTAINLY, THE UNITED NATIONS PROVIDES THE ENVIRONMENT NECESSARY FOR IT. THAT IS ONE OF ITS MAIN FUNCTIONS. HOWEVER, THE PROCESS HAS TO START FROM WITHIN SOCIETIES.

I WOULD CONSIDER INDIAN SOCIETY AS AMONG THOSE ESPECIALLY QUALIFIED TO EVOLVE THE APPROACH AND OUTLOOK WHICH THE TIMES CALL FOR. INDIA PORTRAYS, IN MANY WAYS, THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY. IT HAS ESTABLISHED AN EXTENSIVE INDUSTRIAL BASE, YET IT IS FAMILIAR WITH ALL THE STRAINS AND PROBLEMS OF UNDER-DEVELOPMENT. IT HAS ACQUIRED AN IMPRESSIVE TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY -- THE FACT THAT IT WAS THE FIRST COUNTRY TO BE REGISTERED AS A PIONEER INVESTOR IN DEEP SEA-BED MINING IS JUST ONE EXAMPLE OF ITS MOVING AHEAD INTO NEW FRONTIERS OF TECHNOLOGY. YET IT HAS ALSO TO GRAPPLE WITH THE PROBLEMS OF WIDESPREAD ILLITERACY. IT HAS PRODUCED SCIENTISTS OF WORLD-WIDE RENOWN AND LEADERS IN THE ARTS WHO HAVE MASTERED THE MODERN IDIOM OF EXPRESSION. AT THE SAME TIME, IT RETAINS, AS I BELIEVE IT SHOULD, A LIVING CONTACT WITH THE CULTURAL TRADITIONS WHICH, AT ONE TIME, GAVE INDIA THE POSITION OF LEADERSHIP IN MATHEMATICS AND METAPHYSICAL THOUGHT. MOREOVER, IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE, INDIA IS A MICROCOSM OF HUMANITY. THE INDIAN UNION CONTAINS A DIVERSITY OF CULTURES, BELIEFS AND TRADITIONS. THIS, I WOULD SAY, ENDOWS IT WITH WEALTH OF A KIND THAT NO AGGREGATION OF ECONOMIC OR FINANCIAL PRODUCTS CAN MATCH. THE TOLERANCE, CATHOLICITY OF APPROACH AND REGARD FOR SENSITIVITIES THAT ARE REQUIRED TO MANAGE THIS DIVERSITY ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL, ARE NOT DISSIMILAR TO QUALITIES NEEDED TO MANAGE THE WORLD'S GREATER DIVERSITY.

THE MODE OF THE APPLICATION OF THESE QUALITIES,
OF COURSE, DIFFERS VERY MUCH BETWEEN THE TWO CONTEXTS
-- THE NATIONAL AND THE INTERNATIONAL --
BUT THE SEARCH FOR HARMONY IN PLACE OF DISCORD IS THE SAME.
"POLITICAL WISDOM CONSISTS IN ANTICIPATING EVENTS AND GUIDING
THEM." THE WORDS ARE JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S
AND THEY ARE MOST PERTINENT AT THE PRECISE STAGE WE HAVE REACHED IN
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.
WE CAN NEITHER ANTICIPATE EVENTS NOR GUIDE THEM IF WE FAIL TO
UNDERSTAND THE HISTORIC CONTEXT IN WHICH THEY FLOW.
INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING REMAINS TENUOUS UNLESS IT IS SUPPORTED
BY AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE CHARACTER OF OUR AGE
AS SHAPED AND MOULDED BY FIVE MAIN DEVELOPMENTS.
EACH OF THEM HAS PROFOUND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS
AND ALL COMBINED HAVE FURNISHED A BASIS FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
QUALITATIVELY DIFFERENT FROM ANY THAT EXISTED IN EARLIER HISTORY.

TWO OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS TOOK PLACE AT THE END OF THE SECOND
WORLD WAR:
THESE WERE THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ADVENT OF THE
NUCLEAR AGE. THE FIRST ENVISIONED A WORLD IN WHICH NATIONS WOULD
UNITE THEIR STRENGTH TO MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
AND EMPLOY INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT OF ALL PEOPLES.

THE SECOND CONFRONTED HUMANITY WITH A PROSPECT IT HAD NEVER CONTEMPLATED IN ALL ITS PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE:

THE PROSPECT OF ITS ANNIHILATION AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE LIFE-SUSTAINING CAPACITY OF THE EARTH.

IT MADE ALL-OUT WAR ON A GLOBAL SCALE SYNONYMOUS WITH THE SUICIDE OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.

FROM OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS,

THE TWO DEVELOPMENTS BROUGHT THE UNITY OF THE WORLD INTO SHARPER RELIEF. THE ONE EMPHASIZED THE COMMON RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL

NATIONS IN THE BUILDING OF PEACE;

THE OTHER DEMONSTRATED THAT THEY WOULD SUFFER A COMMON FATE IN THE EVENT OF GENERAL WAR.

NOT LONG AFTER THESE TWO DEVELOPMENTS,

THE THIRD TOOK PLACE: DECOLONIZATION. THE PROCESS STARTED IN THIS SUB-CONTINENT AND,

AS PROMOTED LATER BY THE UNITED NATIONS,

EMBRACED OTHER REGIONS AND CONTINENTS AND TRANSFORMED THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE GLOBE.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY,

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM BECAME REPRESENTATIVE NOT OF A FEW DOMINANT POWERS OR EMPIRES

BUT OF ALL THE STATES OF THE WORLD, LARGE OR SMALL.

THE JURIDICAL ORDER THUS ESTABLISHED

GAINED A POLITICAL DIMENSION WITH THE ASSERTION BY THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES

OF THEIR RIGHT TO DETERMINE THEIR EXTERNAL RELATIONS

IN UNTRAMMELLED FREEDOM.

THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT WAS THUS THE FOURTH DEVELOPMENT.
THOUGH THE TRUTH MUST BE FACED THAT IT HAS SUFFERED A LOSS OF
INTERNAL COHESION AND DEFINITION
DUE TO MOST REGRETTABLE INTER-STATE CONFLICTS BETWEEN ITS ADHERENTS,
THE MOVEMENT HAS SERVED AS A COUNTERVAILING FORCE
AGAINST THE POLARIZATION OF THE WORLD INTO TWO DOMINANT POWER BLOCS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THESE FOUR DEVELOPMENTS,
THE WORLD HAS UNDERGONE A TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION.
THIS HAS TRANSFORMED COMMUNICATIONS AND INTERCHANGE BETWEEN SOCIETIES
AND TRANSLATED THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF NATIONS FROM A VAGUE,
OCCASIONALLY RECOGNIZED FACT INTO A DAILY OPERATIVE REALITY.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE FIVE DEVELOPMENTS OFFER A VAST FIELD
FOR ANALYSIS AND ELUCIDATION BY SCHOLARS.
BUT AS FAR AS GOVERNMENTS ARE CONCERNED,
SOME OF THESE IMPLICATIONS ARE SO PLAIN THAT NO NATIONAL POLICY
WHICH WOULD FAIL TO TAKE THEM FULLY INTO ACCOUNT
COULD PROVE COMPATIBLE WITH OUR AGE AND HENCE VIABLE.
THE FACT, HOWEVER, THAT SUCH POLICIES HAVE BEEN PURSUED AND HAVE NOT
YET BEEN ABANDONED,
PROVES THAT THE POLITICAL MIND IS STILL STRUGGLING TO ADJUST ITSELF
TO THE REALITIES AND IMPERATIVES OF OUR AGE.

THE PROFLIGACY OF THE ARMS RACE AND ITS EXTENSION TO A POINT
WHERE IT LOSES ALL INTELLIGIBLE RELATION TO GENUINE SECURITY NEEDS,
IS A CARDINAL CASE IN POINT.

SO IS THE DISREGARD OF THE OBLIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY STATES UNDER THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO REFRAIN FROM THE THREAT OR USE OF FORCE IN THEIR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND TO SETTLE THEIR INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES BY PEACEFUL MEANS. ANY ATTEMPT TO BYPASS THE MULTILATERAL MACHINERY PROVIDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN CASES WHERE ONLY THE EMPLOYMENT OF SUCH MACHINERY CAN SOLVE A PROBLEM, BETRAYS A RETROGRADE TENDENCY WHICH IS BOUND TO MAKE THE POLICY BASED ON IT, UNWORKABLE IN THE LONG RUN. THE POLITICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE LAST FOUR DECADES HAS ESTABLISHED THAT THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLES CANNOT BE DISREGARDED, THAT MILITARY POWER DOES NOT RESOLVE SITUATIONS OF CONFLICT, AND THAT THERE IS NO WAY EXCEPT THROUGH POLITICAL ACTION IN FULL OBSERVANCE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER TO SETTLE DISPUTES BETWEEN NATIONS, AND THUS STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

I HAVE MENTIONED FIVE MAIN DEVELOPMENTS WHICH HAVE SHAPED THE CHARACTER OF OUR AGE.

I SHOULD ADD A SIXTH WHICH WE HAVE BEGUN TO WITNESS SINCE LAST YEAR. IT CAN BECOME AN HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT BY ITSELF AS IT AMOUNTS TO RECOGNIZING THE COLLECTIVE IMPLICATIONS OF THE OTHER FIVE DEVELOPMENTS AND FRAMING POLICIES BASED ON THAT RECOGNITION. I AM REFERRING TO THE EMERGENCE OF NEW CONSTRUCTIVE TRENDS AND THE CURRENT VIGOROUS SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS LEFT UNRESOLVED FOR YEARS.

ON THE GLOBAL LEVEL,

THESE ARE APPARENT IN THE CHANGED TEMPER OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO MOST MILITARILY POWERFUL STATES.

ON THE REGIONAL LEVEL,

THEY HAVE BROUGHT PROGRESS IN RESOLVING A NUMBER OF SERIOUS CONFLICTS. THE CHANGE APPEARS STILL TOO FRESH AND FRAGILE TO WARRANT ANY CATEGORICAL PREDICTION OF ITS FUTURE COURSE. THERE IS NO DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT IT IS PROPELLED BY ALL THE IMPERATIVES OF THE PRESENT HUMAN SITUATION.

IT MAY BE THAT WE HAVE AT LAST BEGUN TO RECOGNIZE THE KIND OF A WORLD WE ARE LIVING IN AND TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE TRADITIONAL RESPONSES TO SITUATIONS OR FRICTION OF CONFLICT ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND POSSIBLY SUICIDAL.

IF SUSTAINED, THE CHANGE HERALDS A NEW ERA IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

IN PLACE OF HOSTILITY,

IT PROMISES CONSTRUCTIVE COMPETITION AND CO-OPERATION.

IN PLACE OF CONFLICT, IT PROVIDES OPPORTUNITIES FOR PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

IN PLACE OF IRRATIONAL SUSPICION AND FEAR, IT CALLS FOR OPEN-MINDEDNESS LEADING TO DIALOGUE.

AND IN PLACE OF THE ARMS RACE,

IT OPENS THE PROSPECT OF DEVOTING THE WORLD'S MATERIAL AND SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES TO THE CONQUEST OF POVERTY, IGNORANCE AND DISEASE, AND TO ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF HUMAN LIFE.

IT IS ONLY BY CONSCIOUSLY SUSTAINING THE MOMENTUM FOR PEACE AND EXTENDING IT TO OTHER AREAS, THAT WE CAN CLAIM TO HAVE ATTAINED THE LEVEL OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING DEMANDED BY OUR AGE.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU HAD A FAVOURITE PHRASE WHICH HE USED ON MANY OCCASIONS AND IN DIFFERENT FORUMS, INCLUDING THAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THE PHRASE WAS -- I QUOTE - "PASSION FOR PEACE". WE HAVE TO BE SEIZED BY THIS PASSION IF WE MEAN TO TAKE THE WORLD OUT OF THAT MORASS OF WASTE AND VIOLENCE IN WHICH IT HAS REMAINED MIRED TOO LONG.

* * *

2049S

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
(China)

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Itinerary</u> | <u>Time</u> | <u>Hours from GMT</u> | <u>Airline & Flt. Number</u> | <u>Equipmt</u> | <u>Stops</u> |
|--------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|
| Wed. 6 May | LV: New York (JFK) | 1200 | -4 | AA 17 | 767 | 0 |
| Wed. 6 May | ARR: San Francisco (Fairmont Hotel) | 1453 | -7 | | | |
| Thur. 7 May | LV: San Francisco | 1455 | -7 | CA 982 | 747 | Shanghai 1 |
| Fri. 8 May | ARR: Beijing (Government House) | 2240 | +9 | | | |
| Sat. 9 May | Beijing | | | | | |
| Sun. 10 May | Beijing | | | | | |
| Mon. 11 May | LV: Beijing ARR: Xian (Overnight) | 1230 1400 | | Special Govt. Aircraft | | |
| Tues. 12 May | LV: Xian ARR: Guilin (Overnight) | 1500 1700 | | Special Govt. Aircraft | | |
| Wed. 13 May | Guilin | | | | | |
| Thur. 14 May | LV: Guilin ARR: Beijing LV: Beijing ARR: Ulan Bator (Overnight) | 1100 1330 1500 1730 | +9 +9 | Special Govt. Aircraft Mongolian Govt. Aircraft | | |
| Fri. 15 May | Ulan Bator | | | | | |
| Sat. 16 May | Ulan Bator | | | | | |
| Sun. 17 May | LV: Ulan Bator ARR: Beijing | 1000 1230 | +9 +9 | Mongolian Govt. Aircraft | | |
| Sun. 17 May | LV: Beijing ARR: Tokyo (overnight) | 1440 1830 | +9 +9 | JL 784 | DC-10 | 0 |
| Mon. 18 May | LV: Tokyo ARR: Honolulu (Royal Hawaiian Hotel) | 2200 1005 | +9 -10 | JL 72 | 747 | 0 |
| Tues. 19 May | LV: Honolulu | 2220 | -10 | AA 2 | 747 | Los Angeles 1 |
| Wed. 20 May | ARR: New York (JFK) | 1630 | -4 | | | |
| | | | <u>OR</u> | | | |
| Tues. 19 May | Honolulu | | | | | |
| Wed. 20 May | LV: Honolulu | 2000 | -10 | TW 2 | 747 | St. Louis 1 |
| Thur. 21 May | ARR: New York (JFK) | 1331 | -4 | | | |

Time Differences

| | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|
| Beijing is | 12 hours | ahead of New York |
| Xian is | 12 hours | ahead of New York |
| Guilin is | 12 hours | ahead of New York |
| Ulan Bator is | 13 hours | ahead of New York |
| Tokyo is | 14 hours | ahead of New York |
| Hawaii is | 6 hours | behind New York |

Official visit to China and Mongolia and a stop-over in Japan
May 1987.

The Secretary-General's Party

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

- * Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Under-Secretary-General
in the Department of International Economic
and Social Affairs
Special Representative of the Secretary-General
for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia
- ** Mr. Xie Qimei, Under-Secretary-General in the
Department of Technical Co-operation for Development
- Mr. Alvaro de Soto, Executive Assistant to
the Secretary-General
- Mr. Joe Sills, Spokesman of the Secretary-General
- Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief of Operations,
Executive Office of the Secretary-General
- Mr. John Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer
Executive Office of the Secretary-General
- Ms. Angeles Vidal, Secretary of the Secretary-General
- Mr. Harold Stuart, Operations Officer

N.B.

The UN Resident Co-ordinator in Beijing,
Mr. Manfred Kulesa, will accompany the party in
China, and his counterpart, Mr. Jury Litoukhin,
will do so in Mongolia.

- * Will take leave of the Secretary-General in Tokyo.
- ** Will be with the Secretary-General until
conclusion of the visit to China.

CONTACT NUMBERS
(China/Mongolia/Tokyo - 6 May - 21 May 1987)

SAN FRANCISCO (6-7 May)

Fairmont Hotel

Tel: (415) 772-5000

CHINA

Beijing (8-11 May)

State Guest House:
(Building No.12)
Secretary-General's room

Tel: 86 88 31
ext. 1221

Beijing Airport

Tel: 5006633 or 558341

UNDP:
M. Kulesa
Resident Representative

tel: 523316
523245 (home)

R. Upadhyay
Deputy Res. Rep.

tel: 523358
523612 (home)

X'ian (11-12 May)

Tang Chun Hotel

Tel:

Guilin (12-14 May)

Yong Lu Hotel

Tel:

MONGOLIA

Ulan Bator (14-17 May)

Guest House:
Mongolian Liaison Officer at
Guest House

Tel: 78327

Tel: 26267

Foreign Ministry

Tel: 23616 or 20202

UNDP:
A. Litoukhin
Resident Representative

tel: 21539 (direct line)
26221
50-083 (home)

TOKYO, JAPAN (17-18 May)

Hotel:

Tel:

UNIC:
Mr. Nakamura
Director

tel: (03) 475-1611/14
(044) 854-6894 Home

UNDP:
T. Yoshikawa
Liaison Officer

tel: (03) 475-1619/20
0473-37-9418

HONOLULU (18-20 May)

Royal Hawaiian Hotel

tel: (808) 923 7311

GP.

6 May 1987

Secretary-General's Visit
to the Far East, May 1987

Programme

(upon departure from Headquarters)

N.B.:

1. There are no black tie engagements on this trip.
2. In this paper, * designates a speaking engagement and t.b.c. means "to be confirmed".
3. Further details of the Secretary-General's programme are yet to be received from the Mongolian and Japanese Missions.

Wednesday, 6 May

| | |
|-------|--|
| A.M. | At the Residence |
| 12.00 | Depart New York (JFK), AA 17 |
| 14.53 | Arrive San Francisco Transfer to Fairmont hotel |
| P.M. | Free |

N.B.:

Mr. Sills will join the party in San Francisco.

Thursday, 7 May

A.M.

Free

14.55

Depart San Francisco,
CA 982

Friday, 8 May

22.40

Arrive Beijing.
Met by Vice-Foreign
Minister Qian Qichen

Immediate transfer to
State Guest House

N.B.:

1. Vice-Foreign Minister Qian is the No. 2 in the Foreign Ministry. He is responsible for international organizations and relations with the Soviet Union. He and his wife will accompany the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar throughout the visit to China.
2. The Resident Co-ordinator, Mr. Manfred Kulesa (FRG) and Mrs. Kulesa will also accompany the party throughout the visit to China.
3. Regarding gifts, Chinese leaders apparently do not offer mementos. However, they would reciprocate if visitors initiated an exchange.
4. The Ambassador of Peru and Sra. Villaran have requested a brief, private meeting with the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar in Beijing. A suitable time will need to be given to the Ambassador (in situ) if a meeting is to be arranged.

Saturday, 9 May

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 10.30 | | Official talks with State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian at the State Guest House (RA, XIE, AS, MK, JS, JPK, t.b.c.) |
| | | Private luncheon at the Guest House |
| P.M. | | Continuation of official talks, if necessary |
| | | <u>or</u> |
| | | some sightseeing |
| | | <u>or</u> |
| | | free |
| 19.00 | * | Welcoming banquet at the Great Hall of the People, hosted by Foreign Minister Wu. <u>Toast</u> (entire party t.b.c.) T.V. |
| 22.00 | | (approx.) Return to Guest House |

Ladies' Programme:

A.M. Visit to Da Guan Yuan Garden. This recently-created garden is a faithful representation of the one described in the famous Chinese novel, "Dream of the Red Chamber". This novel focuses on the mores and social practices of the early Qing or Manchu Dynasty (1644-1911). (Dress casual; low, comfortable heels advised.)

Light luncheon.

P.M. Visit to the Chinese National Children's Centre.

Sunday, 10 May

- 10.00 Possible visit by Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar to Beijing jade art workshop
- 11.30 Meeting with Premier Zhao Ziyang (those attending t.b.c.) T.V.
- 12.00 Followed by luncheon hosted by the Prime Minister at the State Guest House. No toast (Those attending t.b.c., probably entire party)
- 15.30 Visit to UN Offices/garden. Mix with staff
- 16.00 Afternoon tea at Resident Co-ordinator's home. Small number of prominent Ambassadors and officials
- 17.30 * Brief ceremony for presentation of Peace Medal to IYP National Commission at the Guest House. Brief remarks
- Evening free

N.B.:

Ladies' Programme may be elaborated in situ. Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar may wish to be present for photo opportunity as the Prime Minister greets the Secretary-General for their morning meeting.

Monday, 11 May

| | |
|---------|---|
| 10.00 | Meeting with "important leader", almost certainly Deng Xiaoping (those attending t.b.c.) |
| 11.00 | Press Conference at the Great Hall of the People |
| 12.00 | Depart Great Hall directly for airport |
| 12.30 | Depart Beijing by government aircraft |
| 14.00 | Arrive Xian. Refreshment on arrival |
| P.M. | Visit site of terra-cotta legions of Emperor Qin Shi Huang Di (c. 200 BC) |
| | Proceed to Tang Chun Hotel |
| evening | * Dinner hosted by government of Shaanxi Province. <u>Brief toast</u> (entire party t.b.c.) |
| 22.00 | (approx.) Retire for the evening |

N.B.: In the morning,

1. Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar may wish to see sights or do shopping, or undertake other activities or indeed keep morning free. Any of these may be arranged in situ. In addition, she may wish to be present as Deng greets the Secretary-General.
2. Please note that following the 12.30 departure today from Beijing, both subsequent stops in the national capital will be confined to the airport.

Tuesday, 12 May

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 10.00 | | Sightseeing/shopping |
| | | Light luncheon |
| 15.00 | | Depart Xian by government aircraft |
| 17.00 | | Arrive Guilin |
| | | Proceed to Yong Lu Hotel |
| evening | * | Dinner hosted by government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. <u>Brief toast</u> (entire party t.b.c.) |

Wednesday, 13 May

The day is spent cruising
and sightseeing on the
Lijiang River

Evening free

Thursday, 14 May

| | |
|-------|---|
| 11.00 | Depart Guilin by government aircraft |
| 13.30 | Arrive Beijing. Light refreshment at airport |
| 15.00 | Depart Beijing |
| 17.30 | (approx.) Arrive Ulan Bator |
| | Met by dignitaries |
| | Transfer to state residence |
| | Evening free |

N.B.:

1. The Programme for Mongolia is at present very tentative. We await confirmation and further details from the Mongolian Mission.
2. No indication yet from Mongolian side regarding exchanges of gifts.

Friday, 15 May

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 10.00 | | Courtesy call followed by talks with Foreign Minister Dugersuren |
| 12.00 | | Courtesy Call on Prime Minister Sodnom |
| 13.00 | * | Luncheon hosted by H.E. the Prime Minister. <u>Toast</u> |
| 15.00 | | Rest period |
| 17.00 | | Visit to National Museum |
| 18.00 | | Visit to Meteorological Institute (UNDP) |
| 19.00 | | Musical concert |
| 20.30 | | (approx.) Private supper at Residence. |

N.B.:

1. A Ladies' Programme will be arranged for the period of the Secretary-General's talks with the Foreign Minister. Otherwise, Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar will accompany the Secretary-General throughout.

Saturday, 16 May

| | |
|-------|--|
| 10.00 | (approx.) wreath laying ceremony at monument to past national leaders |
| 10.30 | (approx.) Visit to the National University and conferring of honorary doctorate of Science Degree. <u>Remarks</u> t.b.c. |
| 12.30 | Courtesy call on President Private lunch at Guest House |
| 15.30 | Secretary-General visits flour mill |
| 18.30 | (approx.) Return to Residence |
| 19.30 | Foreign Minister hosts reception in honour of Secretary-General. (no remarks) |
| | Evening free |

N.B.:

The proposal to confer an honorary degree was received from the Permanent Mission on the eve of the Secretary-General's departure from New York. The EOSG demurred at suggestion of major speech at short notice, but was prepared to consider 5 minute remarks. The Mongolian side will revert. Pending this, the programme today remains unconfirmed.

Sunday, 17 May

| | |
|-------|---|
| A.M. | Depart residence |
| | Twenty minute Press Conference |
| 10.00 | Depart Ulan Bator on Mongolian special aircraft |
| 12.30 | (approx.) Arrive Beijing. Light luncheon with Vice Foreign Minister Qian at Airport Hotel |
| 14.40 | Depart Beijing (JL 784) |
| 18.30 | Arrive Tokyo |
| | Transfer to hotel |
| | Evening free |

N.B.:

1. Precise arrangements for the stop-over in Japan remain in a state of flux, due to the uncertain parliamentary timetable for the day in question. We await clarification from the Japanese Government.
2. While the stay in Japan, as currently scheduled, is at the invitation of the Japanese Government, it is not an official visit proper. The Japanese authorities will arrange for hotel accommodation. In this connection, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar will be guests of the government; not, however, the members of their party.

Monday, 18 May

A.M.

Meetings with government leaders (Nakasone and/or Kuranari)

Working luncheon in honour of the Secretary-General, hosted by Foreign Minister Kuranari

P.M.

Same as A.M. Perhaps also a meeting with the all-party Parliamentary League for the Promotion of United Nations activities

22.00

Depart Tokyo (JL 72) bound non-stop for Honolulu

10.05

Morning arrival Honolulu, having crossed date-line

Transfer to Royal Hawaiian Hotel

Rest of day and evening free

N.B.:

1. Programme in Tokyo under discussion.
2. Japanese authorities will make arrangements should Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar wish to see anything or go anywhere in particular.

Tuesday, 19 May

A.M.

Free

15.00 *

(approx.) Meeting at
East-West Centre.
Secretary-General to
speak, followed by a
brief reception with UNA,
photos

Evening free

Wednesday, 20 May

20.00

Daytime and early evening
free

Depart Honolulu (TW 2).
Overnight flight

N.B.:

Alternative departure Honolulu on Tuesday,
19 May at 22.00 on AA 2, arriving New York
(JFK) via Los Angeles on Wednesday, 20 May at
16.30.

Thursday, 21 May

13.31

Arrive New York (JFK)

Transfer to Residence



TO: Mr. Alvaro de Soto
A: Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General

DATE: 27 April 1987

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE:

FROM: Joe Sills
DE: Associate Spokesman for the Secretary-General

SUBJECT: Press arrangements for Secretary-General's trip to Asia
OBJET: Press arrangements for Secretary-General's trip to Asia

1. China

I have discussed press arrangements with Mr. Wang of the Chinese Mission, informing him of our desire to have the Secretary-General meet the press in Beijing following the substantive talks. He told me they would make the necessary arrangements. I have informed Kulesa (UNDP).

2. Mongolia

I have discussed the matter of a meeting with the press with Ambassador Nyamdoo, suggesting to him that it could be held at the airport immediately prior to the Secretary-General's departure. He is checking with Ulan Bator on this. I have informed Litoukhin (UNDP).

3. Japan

Due to the nature and brevity of this visit, a formal meeting with the press would not seem to be called for. I propose that we play this by ear; if, following the talks, the Secretary-General felt it were desirable to answer a few questions informally, it could be done at the airport, though not as a formal press conference.

4. Hawaii

I will be working closely with the staff of the East-West Center to arrange for press coverage of the Secretary-General's speech. At this time, no further press activities are contemplated.

cc. J.P. Kavanagh

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

Trip Far East



SG/T/1428
16 April 1987

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PAY OFFICIAL VISITS TO CHINA
AND MONGOLIA, AND MAKE BRIEF VISIT TO JAPAN

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will pay official visits to China and Mongolia during the month of May.

He will depart New York on Wednesday, 6 May, and arrive in China on Friday, 8 May. He will have talks with Chinese leaders and undertake some travel within the country. On 14 May, he will proceed to Ulan Bator, where he will meet with Mongolian leaders. He will depart Mongolia on Sunday, 17 May.

En route to Headquarters, the Secretary-General will make a brief visit to Tokyo, at the invitation of the Japanese Government. He will arrive back at Headquarters on Thursday, 21 May.

* * * * *

JPK/jfh

CC: SG

File: *Trip Far East*
Xref: *Spokegun*
b/f : VD/AS/ID/GP/FP/IM

15-4

Secretary-General's trip to the Far East

Mr. Giuliani,

On 9 and 10 April respectively, I informed the Chinese and Mongolian Missions that the Secretary-General's spokesman would announce the forthcoming trip to the Far East on Thursday, 16 April. The Japanese Mission has also been informed. This was in line with arrangements agreed with Mr. Sills prior to his departure for Washington, D.C.

As you will be aware, the Chinese authorities jumped the gun and made their own announcement to-day.

In any event, I attach the text of a United Nations announcement, approved by Mr. de Soto, which you might wish to make to-morrow at noon.

J.P. Kavanagh
15 April 1987

PRESS RELEASE

Secretary-General to pay official visits to China and Mongolia as well as a brief visit to Japan.

The Secretary-General will pay official visits to the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic during the month of May.

He will depart New York on Wednesday, 6 May and arrive in China on Friday, 8 May. He will have talks with Chinese leaders and undertake some travel within the country. On 14 May he will proceed to Ulan Bator, where he will meet with Mongolian leaders. He will depart Mongolia on Sunday, 17 May.

En route to Headquarters, the Secretary-General will make a brief visit to Tokyo, at the invitation of the Japanese Government. He will arrive back at Headquarters on Thursday, 21 May.

16 April 1987

*Chinese Mission informed on 9/4
Mongolians informed 12/4.*

POLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN
News Agencies on Current Political Issues
15 April 1987, 9.30 a.m.

* UN: A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced today that at the invitation of the Chinese Government, Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar will officially visit China from 8 to 14 May. (XINHUA, AFP - Beijing)

Twenty-five UN permanent representatives from North and Latin American countries asked that the UN be involved in the observance of the 500th anniversary of the "discovery of America." (TANJUG - United Nations)

SOUTHERN AFRICA: The death toll rose to five today in South Africa's latest mining accident at Vaal Reefs gold mine, when two injured workers died overnight and rescuers found the body of a missing miner, owners Anglo American Corp. said. (REUTER - Johannesburg)

Rail services to Soweto, South Africa's biggest black township, resumed today after a spate of arson attacks on trains. (REUTER - Johannesburg)

Angola is willing to negotiate a settlement of the problems in southern Africa if Angola's sovereignty is respected and there is no outside interference in its internal affairs, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said yesterday.

A communiqué issued by the Angolan Foreign Ministry, announced that Angola and the US decided last 6 April to resume their official talks. Angolan sources affirmed that the US could play the role of "mediator" between Angola and South Africa but this role should be first viewed in the light of US aid to UNITA forces and must not amount to US interference in Angolan affairs. (XINHUA - AFP - Luanda)

The Philippine Government imposed a ban on Filipinos travelling to South Africa. (TANJUG - Manila)

MIDDLE EAST: Israeli warplanes today flew reconnaissance flights over Sidon, a day after Syrian troops stretched their positions into the south. (UPI, AFP - Beirut)

Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Mequid, commenting on the abrogation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, said that close relations and understanding between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides constituted a major factor in political moves towards peace in the region. (TANJUG - Cairo)

(OVER)

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

Trip Far East



SG/T/1428
16 April 1987

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PAY OFFICIAL VISITS TO CHINA AND MONGOLIA, AND MAKE BRIEF VISIT TO JAPAN

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will pay official visits to China and Mongolia during the month of May.

He will depart New York on Wednesday, 6 May, and arrive in China on Friday, 8 May. He will have talks with Chinese leaders and undertake some travel within the country. On 14 May, he will proceed to Ulan Bator, where he will meet with Mongolian leaders. He will depart Mongolia on Sunday, 17 May.

En route to Headquarters, the Secretary-General will make a brief visit to Tokyo, at the invitation of the Japanese Government. He will arrive back at Headquarters on Thursday, 21 May.

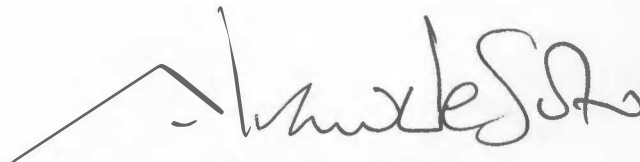
* * * * *

Note to file

bf ID/CP/FP/IM

Tnp
China - Mongolia

The Secretary-General has reviewed his travel itinerary for the trip to China and Mongolia and has decided on the attached definitive version, subject, as ever, to unforeseen developments.



Alvaro de Soto
23 March 1987

cc: Mr. Ahmed
Mr. Dayal
Mr. Xie

Mr. Sutterlin
Mr. Buch
Mr. Sills
Ms. Spurlock
Mr. Hrusovsky
Mr. Kavanagh
Ms. Letellier
Ms. St-Victor
Ms. Vidal
Ms. Bonfanti

JH/acb
20 March 1987

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
(China)

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Itinerary</u> | <u>Time</u> | <u>Hours from GMT</u> | <u>Airline & Flt. Number</u> | <u>Equipmt</u> | <u>Stops</u> |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| Wed. 6 May | LV: New York (JFK) | 1100 | -5 | UA 25 | 767 | 0 |
| Wed. 6 May | ARR: San Francisco (Overnight) | 1404 | -8 | | | |
| Thur. 7 May | LV: San Francisco | 1405 | -8 | CA 982 | 747 | 0 |
| Fri. 8 May | ARR: Shanghai | 1900 | +8 | | | |
| Sat. 9 May |) | | | | | |
| |) | | | | | |
| Sun. 10 May |) | | | | | |
| |) Shanghai/Guilin/Xi'an/Beijing | | | | | |
| Mon. 11 May |) | | | | | |
| |) (Chinese Government Aircraft) | | | | | |
| Tues. 12 May |) | | | | | |
| |) | | | | | |
| Wed. 13 May |) | | | | | |
| Thur. 14 May | LV: Beijing | PM | +8 | Mongolian Government Aircraft | | |
| | ARR: Ulan Bator (Overnight) | | +8 | | | |
| Fri. 15 May | Ulan Bator | | | | | |
| Sat. 16 May | Ulan Bator | | | | | |
| Sun. 17 May | LV: Ulan Bator | AM | +8 | Mongolian Govt. Aircraft (?) | | |
| | ARR: Beijing | | +8 | | | |
| Sun. 17 May | LV: Beijing | 1440 | +8 | JL 784 | DC10 | 0 |
| | ARR: Tokyo | 1830 | +9 | | | |
| Sun. 17 May | LV: Tokyo | 2100 | +9 | UA 830 | 747 | 0 |
| | ARR: Honolulu | 0900 | -10 | | | |
| Mon. 18 May | Honolulu | | | | | |
| Tues. 19 May | Honolulu | | | | | |
| Wed. 20 May | LV: Honolulu | 2100 | -10 | Tw 2 | 747 | St. Louis 1 |
| Thur. 21 May | ARR: New York (JFK) | 1331 | -5 | | | |

Note to file

~~bf AS/JH~~

Secretary-General's visits to China and Mongolia

8-17 May 1987

Mr. Wang Xuexian of the Chinese mission to-day confirmed that his authorities would have no objection to Messrs. Hrusovsky and Stuart each carrying one revolver for purposes related to the Secretary-General's personal security.

The Mongolian Permanent Representative has already indicated his view that Ulan Bator would similarly have no objection.

Both missions require the weapons' serial numbers in advance.

~~J. Paul Kavanagh
11 March 1987~~

(See Distribution List below)

10 March 1987

Trip FE

Alvaro de Soto
Executive Assistant to
the Secretary-General

Official visit of the Secretary-General to
the People's Republics of China and Mongolia

1. This is to let you know that the Secretary-General will pay an official visit to the People's Republic of China from 8-14 May and subsequently (14-17 May) to the People's Republic of Mongolia.
2. The Secretary-General would be grateful if, in the run up to these visits, you could review in your area of responsibility any matters which the Secretary-General's respective hosts are likely to raise during the visits or, alternatively which, in your opinion, should be raised by him.
3. Detailed briefing, with any separate background material you consider necessary, might reach this Office by 24 April.

Distribution:

J.L. Ripert

R. Ahmed
M. Antisaari
Y. Akashi
W. Buffum
D. Cordovez
A. Farah
C.-A. Fleischhauer
M.I. Goulding
S.N. Handan
T. Paquet-Sevigny
V. Safronchuk
E. Wyzner
Q. Xie

W.H. Draper
J.P. Grant
H. Wittrin

JPK/bn

CC: SG

File:

Xref:

D/f :

VB/ID/GP/EP/IM

23-2
Trip China & Mongolia
SEASIA (Ahmed)

Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Under-Secretary-General
and Special Representative of the Secretary-General
for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia

20 February 1987

Alvaro de Soto
Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General's official visit to
the People's Republics of China and Mongolia

The Secretary-General would be pleased if you could make appropriate arrangements to join him during his official visit to the People's Republic of China which will take place from 5-14 May and on his subsequent visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia in the period 14-17 idem. Full details of the programme and itinerary will be sent to you as soon as these are elaborated.

MESSAGE

FOR: **MR. KAVANAGH**
POUR :

FROM: **F. SACCHI**
DE :

TELEPHONE NO.:
NO DE TELEPHONE:

EXTENSION:
POSTE :

ROOM NO.:
NO DE BUREAU:

5289

3555 A

RETURNED YOUR CALL

VOUS A RAPPELÉ(E)

WILL CALL YOU AGAIN

VOUS RAPPELLERA

WOULD LIKE YOU TO CALL

VOUDRAIT QUE VOUS L'APPELIEZ

CAME TO SEE YOU

EST VENU(E) VOUS VOIR

WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU

VOUDRAIT VOUS VOIR

AS REQUESTED

6/1 AS

RECEIVED BY - REÇU PAR :

DATE:

TIME - HEURE :

27/3/87

11.15 am.

Trip China

File

.AA

XNA3642A EN109

CHINA-MONGOLIA BOUNDARY TREATY TALKS HELD IN BEIJING

BEIJING, MARCH 27 (XINHUA) -- THE FIRST ROUND OF TALKS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHINA AND MONGOLIA ON THE TREATY CONCERNING BOUNDARY RULES AND REGULATIONS AND THE HANDLING BORDER QUESTIONS *ended today.* WAS HELD HERE BETWEEN MARCH 19 AND 21.

THE TALKS PROCEEDED IN A FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE. THE TWO SIDES EXCHANGED VIEWS ON THE DRAFT TREATY AND DECIDED THAT THE NEXT ROUND OF TALKS WILL BE HELD IN ULAANBAATAR.

DURING THE TALKS CHINESE VICE-MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ZHU QIZHEN MET WITH THE MONGOLIAN NEGOTIATORS ON MARCH 24. DURING THEIR STAY IN CHINA THEY VISITED BEIJING AND SHANGHAI. ENBITEM
27/03/87 0841GMT

NNNN

ZCZC

did not
arise during
Jb's visit 87.

GLGL

00096 AMW/AFP-UR66-----

A 1 CHINE-MONGOLIE 03-27 0216

PREMIERES DISCUSSIONS SINO-MONGOLES SUR LES FRONTIERES

PEKIN: 27 MARS (AFP) - LA CHINE ET LA MONGOLIE, PROCHE ALLIEE DE L'URSS,

ONT ACHEVE VENDREDI A PEKIN UNE PREMIERE SERIE DE DISCUSSIONS SUR LEUR FRONTIERE ET ENVISAGENT DE SIGNER UN TRAITE FRONTALIER: A ANNONCE L'AGENCE CHINE NOUVELLE.

"LES ENTRETIENS SE SONT DEROULES DANS UNE ATMOSPHERE AMICALE. LES DEUX PARTIES ONT ECHANGE DES VUES SUR UN PROJET DE TRAITE ET ONT DECIDE QUE LA PROCHAINE SERIE DE DISCUSSIONS AURAIT LIEU A OULAN BATOR", A PRECISE L'AGENCE OFFICIELLE: SELON LAQUELLE CES DISCUSSIONS QUI ONT DURE NEUF JOURS PORTENT SUR LES REGLES REGISSANT LEUR FRONTIERE COMMUNE.

NI LA CHINE NI LA MONGOLIE N'AVAIENT ANNONCE L'OUVERTURE DE CES DISCUSSIONS QUI, SELON DES SOURCES INFORMEES, PORTENT SUR LA DEFINITION DES MOYENS A METTRE EN OEUVRE POUR PREVENIR TOUT INCIDENT LE LONG DE LEUR FRONTIERE.

LA DÉLÉGATION MONGOLE A ÉTÉ REÇUE PAR LE VICE-MINISTRE CHINOIS DE
S-
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES LE 24 MARS ET A VISITÉ PÉKIN ET SHANGHAI, SELON L'
AGENCE
CHINOISE.

BROUILLÉES PENDANT UN QUART DE SIÈCLE, APRÈS LA RUPTURE SINO-SOVI
ÉTIQUE AU
DÉBUT DES ANNÉES SOIXANTE, LA CHINE ET LA MONGOLIE ONT AMÉLIORÉ LEURS
RELATIONS CES DERNIÈRES ANNÉES, DANS LE CADRE DU CLIMAT DE DÉTENTE AC
TUEL
ENTRE MOSCOU ET PÉKIN.

PAD/PMR T/

AFP 271008 UTC MAR 87

*China
Trip background
papers*

OUSG SPA

*China
D25*

Note for the Secretary-General

Working lunch with the Foreign Minister of China
18 September 1986

file

Minister Wu may well mention his Government's recommendation of a Chinese national for a D-2 post in the Special Political Affairs office.

Background

There are four D-2 posts in OUSG/SPA. In the course of 1984 a Mr. Chen, of Chinese nationality, vacated one of these. In October of that year the Chinese Mission indicated that they had no candidate to replace him. The Mission moreover would be happy not to see a Chinese occupy the post for up to 18 months or so (i.e. mid 1986) in order that the Secretary-General might be in a position to promote Mr. Iqbal Riza into the post. This was done.

It was the intention of this office at the end of 1984 to propose in the draft budget for 1986/87 an upgrading of a post in OUSG/SPA from D-1 to D-2, so that the Chinese might be accommodated when they were ready to put forward a name. In fact, in the general atmosphere pervading, the administration did not propose the reclassification as planned and OUSG/SPA continues to have only four D-2 posts, one of which is firmly occupied by Mr. Riza. There is no vacancy.

It is in these circumstances that the Chinese Mission has recently recommended a Mr. Jin Yongjian for a D-2 post in OUSG/SPA. The Mission is aware of the difficulties, but appeared anxious nonetheless to put down a marker. China does not regard F.T. Liu as having anything to do with the issue and therefore China feels that OUSG/SPA is without a senior Chinese national.

Proposed line

Should the Minister raise the matter, you may wish to draw on the following points in reply:

- There is a freeze on recruitment in force at the present time
- There are no D-2 vacancies in OUSG/SPA since the old Mr. Chen post was given to Mr. Riza

- 2 -

- The atmosphere is not at present propitious to any proposal for reclassifying a D-1 post. Such a proposal would leave OUSG/SPA vulnerable to accusations of being too top-heavy. There are already four D-2s in a small establishment.

- Nonetheless, the Secretary-General is sympathetic to the Chinese case and will do what he can. (when F.T. vacates his ASG (UMNOGIP) post, the situation may become somewhat more fluid).

The Secretary-General may wish to bear in mind that China alone among the Big Five is over-represented in the Secretariat, and significantly so. See figures attached.

Alvaro de Soto
17 September 1986

| Member State | desirable range | staff level |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| China | 15 - 25 | 50 |
| France | 97 - 131 | 119 |
| USSR | 152 - 205 | 161 |
| UK | 75 - 102 | 100 |
| US | 363 - 491 | 432 |

NB situation as of 30 June, 1986

geographic inst

Message
 Ground
 Xref D/E/C
 China
 China Trip
 background
 papers

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Mr. Bouille | | | |
| FROM: | | Giandomenico Picco | |
| DE: | | | |
| Room No. - No. bureau | Extension - Poste | Date | |
| 3802E | 5037 | 9.v.83 | |
| FOR ACTION | POUR SUITE A DONNER | | |
| FOR APPROVAL | POUR APPROBATION | | |
| FOR SIGNATURE | POUR SIGNATURE | | |
| FOR COMMENTS | POUR OBSERVATIONS | | |
| MAY WE DISCUSS? | POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ? | | |
| YOUR ATTENTION | VOTRE ATTENTION | | |
| AS DISCUSSED | COMME CONVENU | | |
| AS REQUESTED | SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE | | |
| NOTE AND RETURN | NOTER ET RETOURNER | | |
| FOR INFORMATION | POUR INFORMATION | | |

The attached text has been approved by the Secretary-General.

file

MESSAGE

China contains nearly a quarter of the human race. It also embodies the oldest continuous civilization in the world. Over a century of the colonial era, it was ravaged by anarchy and war. It pulled itself out of extreme destitution and despair through one of the great, authentic revolutions of our age. All these facts make China's social and economic progress a matter of great interest and importance for humanity as a whole.

China has essentially relied on its own efforts and resources to meet the basic needs of its economic development. However, in view of the diverse challenges of today's economic, scientific and technological environment, China has chosen to share with other developing countries the knowledge, experience and resources available to them through the United Nations. After a process extending over eleven years, it has become a full participant as both donor and recipient in the economic cooperation activities of the United Nations system.

All who welcome this recent development will, I am sure, be keenly interested in a description of the process and methods of economic cooperation between the United Nations and the People's Republic of China.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

MYB/lb
 28/4/83

China Trip

background papers

JPK

file

1353 (XIV). Question of Tibet

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principles regarding fundamental human rights and freedoms set out in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948,

Considering that the fundamental human rights and freedoms to which the Tibetan people, like all others, are entitled include the right to civil and religious liberty for all without distinction,

Mindful also of the distinctive cultural and religious heritage of the people of Tibet and of the autonomy which they have traditionally enjoyed,

Gravely concerned at reports, including the official statements of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, to the effect that the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet have been forcibly denied them,

Deploring the effect of these events in increasing international tension and in embittering the relations between peoples at a time when earnest and positive efforts are being made by responsible leaders to reduce tension and improve international relations,

1. *Affirms its belief* that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law;

2. *Calls for respect* for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life.

834th plenary meeting,
21 October 1959.

1723 (XVI). Question of Tibet

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1353 (XIV) of 21 October 1959 on the question of Tibet,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of events in Tibet, including the violation of the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and the suppression of their distinctive cultural and religious life which they have traditionally enjoyed,

Noting with deep anxiety the severe hardships which these events have inflicted on the Tibetan people, as evidenced by the large-scale exodus of Tibetan refugees to the neighbouring countries,

Considering that these events violate fundamental human rights and freedoms set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the principle of self-determination of peoples and nations, and have the deplorable effect of increasing international tension and embittering relations between peoples,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law;

2. *Solemnly renews* its call for the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination;

3. *Expresses the hope* that Member States will make all possible efforts, as appropriate, towards achieving the purposes of the present resolution.

*1085th plenary meeting,
20 December 1961.*

2079 (XX). Question of Tibet

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principles relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1353 (XIV) of 21 October 1959 and 1723 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 on the question of Tibet,

Gravely concerned at the continued violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet and the continued suppression of their distinctive cultural and religious life, as evidenced by the exodus of refugees to the neighbouring countries,

1. *Deplores* the continued violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet;

2. *Reaffirms* that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law;

3. *Declares its conviction* that the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Tibet and the suppression of the distinctive cultural and religious life of its people increase international tension and embitter relations between peoples;

4. *Solemnly renews* its call for the cessation of all practices which deprive the Tibetan people of the human rights and fundamental freedoms which they have always enjoyed;

5. *Appeals* to all States to use their best endeavours to achieve the purposes of the present resolution.

*1403rd plenary meeting,
18 December 1965.*

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HIS EXCELLENCY

JULIAVIER PEREZ DE CUEEELLIER

SECRETARY GENERAL

THE UNITEDDD NATIONS ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK

U. S. A.

YOUR EXCELLENCY-

ON BEHALF OF THE SIX MILLION TIBETAN IN AND OUTSIDE TIBET,
WE THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEEEEEEEEMPLY OF THE TIBETAN PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES
WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND OUR WARM WISHES FOR THE SUCCESS OF YOUR
FORTHCOMING VISIT TO CHINA AND ALSO TO PUT BEFORE YOU A FEW
POINTS CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF TIBET FOR YOUR SYMPATHETIC
CONSIDERATION.

MOST OF YOUR PREDECESSORS HAVE BEEN FROM THE WEST. YOUR
EXCELLENCY IS FROM THE THIRD WORLD AND CONSEQUENTLY YOUR
EXCELLENCY IS IN A BETTER POSITION TO APPRECIATE AND UNDERSTAND
THE PROBLEMS OF THE THHHIRD WORLD AND THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE WEAK AND
SMALL NATIONS.

IT IS FOR THESE REASONS THAT WE TAKE THIS LLLLLLIBERTY OF INFORMINNG
YOUR EXCELLENCYYY ABOUT THE REAL NAAATURE OF THE QUESTION OF TIBET

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INCOMING

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INITIALS

ON WHICH THE AUGUST BODDY OF THE UNITED NAATIONS PASSED THREE SEPARATE

RESOLUTIONS IN 1959, 1961 AND 1965, WHICH CONDEMNED THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TIBET AND DEMANDED THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION OF THE TIBETAN PEOPLE.

SPECIFICALLY, THESE DAYS, LEAVE ALONE THE CONSTANT AND PERSISTENT VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TIBET, THERE IS THE VERY GREAT DANNNGER OF THE EVENTUAALE EXTINCTION OF THE TIBETAN PEOPLE'S RACE. THIS IS BECAUSE TIBET TODAY HAS MORE CHINESE THAN TIBETANS AND THIS TREND OF THE SWAMPING OF THE TIBETANS BY THE CHINESE IS INCREASING. THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT IS ACTIVELY ENCOURAGING THE WAVES OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO TIBET AND THESE IMMIGRANTS ARE TAKING AWAY TIBETAN FARMLANDS AND JOBS. THIS DEMOGRAPHIC AGGRESSION IS REDUCING THE TIBETANS TO A TRUE MINORITY IN THEIR OWN HOMELAND.

BESIDES, HUMAN RIGHTS HAVE BEEN PERSISTENTLY DENIED TO THE TIBETAN PEOPLE. DESPITE CHINESE OFFICIAL CLAIMS TO THE CONTRARY, THERE IS NO FREEDOM OF SPEECH, MOVEMENT, ASSEMBLY AND WORSHIP, RIGHTS WHICH ARE TAKEN FOR GRANEDEEE GRANTED IN ANY PLURAL, DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. IN FACT THE EXPERIENCE OF THE TIBETANS DURING THE MANY YEARS OF CHINESE COMMUNIST OCCUPATION CAN ONLY BE DESCRIBED AS A LIVING HELL.

IT IS FOR THESE REASONS THAT THE SIX MILLION TIBETANS ARE TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE CHINESE COMMUNIST OCCUPATION OF TIBET. ALL OF THEM WITHOUT EXCEPTION, REGARD HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA AS THEIR SOLE AND LEGITIMATE LEADER AND ARE DETERMINED TO FIGHT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

THEREFORE, WE APPEAL TO YOUR EXCELLENCY TO NOT ONLY RAISE THE QUESTION OF TIBET DURING YOUR EXCELLENCY'S DISCUSSIONS WITH THE CHINESE LEADERSHIP BUT ALSO TO POSITIVELY RESPOND TO THE

FOLLOWING POINTS:

- 1) HELP INITIATE A DISCUSSION ON THE ISSUE OF TIBET IN THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS
- 2) SEND A UNO TEAM TO INVESTIGATE THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS PREVAILING
IN TIBET,
- 3) OPEN A U. N. OFFICE IN TIBET.

WE TIBETANS ARE FULLY CONVINCED OF THE NECESSITY OF PEACE IN
THIS ONE WORLD OF OURS. BUT PEACE IS NOT PASSIVE. PEACE IMPLIES
THE RESTORATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE WEAK AND SMALL NATIONS
WHO ARE THE VICTIMS OF THE INJUSTICES AND AGGRESSION
ONCE AGAIN WE EXTEND OUR GOOD WISHES FOR THE SUCCESS OF
YOUR EXCELLENCY'S VISIT TO CHINA.

WITH ASSURANCES OF OUR HIGHEST ESTEEM

LOBSANG CHODEN

VICE-CHAIRMAN

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE TIBETAN PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

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Tibetan Youth Congress

RECEIVED
APR 30 1987

Regional Working Committee
Quarter No.....
Seogi Colony, Pandoh - 175124
Distt. Mandi (H.P.)

Ref. No.....

Dated... 10th March, 1987.

To

His Excellency,
Mr. Perez De Cuellar,
Secretary General,
U.N.O.

Your Excellency,

Today, we the Tibetan Youth Congress', regional working committee Pandoh while observing the 28th National Uprising Day against the Chinese occupation of Tibet would like to lay the purpose of uprising as under :-

- (i) Tibet has been an independent country for centuries and it is only China which has violated our political Sovereignty and our territorial integrity by its military aggression and occupation of our country.
- (ii) Administration of Tibet is in hands of an alien people.
- (iii) Our fellow countrymen inside Tibet have been denied even the most basic fundamental human rights. They lived under a situation where children are imprisoned and tortured for no reason.
- (iv) Tibetan place immense hope and faith in the United Nations as the champion of weak and the upholder of truth, justice and the Rule of Law. Ignoring Cause of Tibet sheer out of Chinese presence in Tibet would but reduce the upheld strong principal of U.N.Charter. Therefore without any delay take up the issue of Tibet's independence in all forums of the organisation and with all its member countries.
- (v) We would highly appreciate your's Excellencys prompt action in response on these issue.


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- (vi) Call upon Beijing Government to respect the resolution passed on Tibet by your organisation earlier when Chinese illegally occupied Tibet.
- (vii) Your's Excellency can very well imagine how , worse situation will be in Tibet when with students demonstration for more democratic were being suppressed with most unprincipial and repressive measures.
- (viii) We therefore, look forward for your Excellency to make Tibet free and independent buffer state by withdrawing Chinese military force from Tibet and restoring it to its rightful owner.
- (ix) Scientists have determined that Tibet could be a source of the life-giving monsoon winds, But if China is permitted to continue with its nuclear experiment in Tibet then, very soon, the monsoon could become a death wind blowing nuclear radiation across Asia.

Wishing you all success in these most important issues.

With highest respect.

Yours sincerely,



(TENPA GYALTSEN)
PRESIDENT,

RTYC PANDOH, Distt. Mandi-(HP).

China : A Threat to India and World Peace

The recent student demonstrations in China and the measure taken by the government to suppress the just demands of the Chinese people for more democratic reforms confirms our past statements that the Beijing regime is one of the most principal and repressive in the world. The sudden removal of Hu Yaobang, the head of the Chinese Communist Party and chosen successor of Deng Xiaoping, also reveals the underlying power struggle and the instability of the situation in China.

When the people in China are denied the right to fundamental freedoms it is not difficult to imagine how much worse the situation will be in countries like Tibet, Eastern Turkistan and Inner Mongolia, which are under China's colonial rule. In recent years member nations of the non-Aligned Movement, with India at the lead, have taken strong measures against the Pretoria regime to protest against its policy of Apartheid. If the sanctions against South Africa were taken in the true spirit of opposing Apartheid, and not for political reasons, then similar, if not stronger, measures must be taken against China, which is practicing even worse forms of racism and colonialism.

It must also not be forgotten that India's security has been threatened ever since the invasion of Tibet by China. The people of India must voice their concern to the government. China's aggression against India's territorial integrity is not something of the past. It is not something that happened in 1962 and can now be forgotten. The intrusion of Chinese troops into the Sumbatoag Chu valley and China's unwarranted protest against the announcement of full statehood for Ru Arunochal Pradesh and their continued occupation of large tracts of Indian territory are ample proof that China's threat is a reality of the present which will remain a source of concern for the future. No self-respecting government should discuss cultural, economic or any other ties before these issues are resolved. The first and foremost duty of any government is to defend the territorial integrity of the country. All else must follow this.

Moreover, the people of India are not sufficiently informed about the massive military build-up of the Chinese in Tibet. They are also not informed about the Chinese nuclear experiments in Tibet. Because Tibet is the source of many great rivers of Asia—the Brahmaputra, Indus, Mekong, Yangtze, Irrawaddy to name but a few—this represents a special threat. If these rivers are polluted by nuclear wastage and the possibility for this is very high then the lives of millions of people, who depend on these rivers for their sustenance, will be threatened. Scientists have also determined that Tibet could be the source of the life-giving monsoon winds. But if China is permitted to continue with its nuclear experiments in Tibet then, very soon, the monsoon could become a 'death-wind'—blowing nuclear radiation across Asia.

How long can we let China have its own way at the expense of the rest of humanity? How long will it be before the rest of the world can muster the courage to question China's crimes in Tibet? Unless prompt action can be taken now, soon it may be too late. And much will depend on the position taken by the government of India. The people of India must call on its leaders to stand up for truth and justice.

There is a way of eliminating China's threat to India and to world peace. The status of Tibet as free and independent buffer between the two Asian giants must be restored. Towards this end Tibet must be declared as a Zone of Peace—totally demilitarised and free from nuclear weapons. India must champion this cause in SAARC, in the non-Aligned Movement and above all, in the United Nations.

With Tibet as a buffer between India and China the possibility for any conflict will be removed. This will enable India to divert the huge financial, material and human resources now being used to defend its northern border, for social, educational and other developmental stability in the region and hence promote world peace.

A free and independent Tibet is in the long-term interest of India and the rest of the world—Stop China now while it is possible.

'JAI TIBET'

'JAI HIND'

March 10, 1987.

Issued by

The Regional Tibetan Youth Congress Pandoh (H. P.)
TENPA GYACTSEN, PRESIDENT.