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SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TRIPS - TRIP TO 1 DEC 1983 - 29 OCT 1985
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PM/ss

The Secretary-General
The United Nations
NY 10017
USA

29th October 1985

Dear Secretary-General,

Your letter of 14th October to the President of the British Council of Churches, The Most Reverend Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury, with regard to the possibility of your presence on January the 10th next year in London, was received in the last few days.

The Archbishop has asked me to reply, expressing his gratitude for your good wishes to him and to the Council. He regrets your inability to be present on January 10th, but fully understands the pressures on you, especially at this time, and is most appreciative of your willingness to assist us and at the same time of the limitations official engagements imposed.

The event being planned was to be in association with a national youth celebration, which will go ahead in its own right, but in the circumstances it is not thought we should ask you to send a member of the Secretariat to represent you.

Yours faithfully,



(Rev Dr) Philip Morgan
BCC General Secretary

FP/sm

cc: SG

File: GP "T"
XRef: Trip Scotland
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/CP/JPK/IM

4 April 1985

Dear Dr. Trapp,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to thank you for the letter you had addressed to him at the end of January on the occasion of his visit to Edinburgh and confirm that, as you had surmised, your previous letter dated 21 November 1984 never reached our Office.

The Secretary-General strongly supports all initiatives designed to promote peace, and in particular a greater awareness of the imperative need for disarmament, and he therefore very much appreciated your thoughtfulness in providing him with a copy of your booklet on World Peace.

While he is not in a position to have your publication distributed among the representatives of Member States, the Secretary-General has asked me to convey to you his appreciation of your efforts in the cause of peace and to send you his best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Florence Pomés
First Officer

Dr. George Trapp
11 Moston Terrace
Edinburgh EH9 2DE
Scotland
United Kingdom

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

Tel: 01 630-1981
Cables: Omnipress London

20 Buckingham Gate
London SW1E 6LB

30 January 1985

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Virendra,

I attach a copy of the notes on the Secretary-General's meeting with the Prime Minister. The Secretary-General has the original; Paul and Yanick have their copies.

Paul's notes on the working luncheon with the Foreign Secretary are also enclosed.

With very best wishes,

I think the visit to London and Edinburgh
went alright,

Yours ever


Erik Jensen
Director

Mr. Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet
E.O.S.G.
Room S3800E
United Nations
New York
NY 10017

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Tel: 01 630-1981
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cc Mr. [unclear]
40/AS/CP/EA/56
20 Buckingham Gate
London SW1E 6LB
Tip UK
UK

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTES OF MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER, THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE MRS. MARGARET THATCHER, 23 January 1985

The Prime Minister had with her the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and her Private Secretary. The Secretary-General was accompanied by Mr. Brian Urquhart and Erik Jensen, who took notes.

The Secretary-General spoke briefly about his visit to Scotland before discussing with the Prime Minister the commemoration this year of the end of the war in Europe (V.E. Day) and the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. Mrs. Thatcher stressed the desirability of celebrating peace "with freedom and justice", not only the end of the war.

CYPRUS

The Prime Minister said that, before the New York meeting, she had urged Mr. Kyprianou to concentrate on two points: the "quality" of the territory concerned and, second, the veto. She had suggested that he should not start off by focussing on the withdrawal of Turkish troops. In spite of this, Kyprianou had gone "all over the place", not heeding advice and not concentrating on those two issues.

The Secretary-General mentioned that the documentation had a different meaning for the two sides - one had come to sign, the other for more discussion - but they had come nevertheless. He considered this itself to be of value: having the two meet. Kyprianou had indeed raised everything instead of concentrating his arguments; it was absurd of him to make a dramatic point of the withdrawal of Turkish troops, a matter which Turkey, not the Turkish Cypriots, could only decide. Denktash had, in fact, been prepared to concede a modification of the constitution, but was in no position to make concessions regarding Turkish troop withdrawals. Kyprianou appeared not to have understood that he was not ultimately committed to anything until the whole package had been worked out in the groups. Of course, the troops would have to be withdrawn when the transitional government began functioning, but the New York meeting had not been the moment to address this issue.

The Secretary-General went on to say that Denktash had known very well of his intention to suggest another meeting, "if possible, before the end of February". Having first denied this, it seemed that Denktash was now shifting his position. The Secretary-General stressed that he was not discouraged and would keep trying in the hope of arranging a meeting, if not by the end of February, then the beginning of March.

The Foreign Secretary wondered whether reactions on both sides were not in the process of becoming less

intemperate. Mr. Urquhart thought that world reaction to the result of the talks was having an effect coupled with uncertainty on both sides as to what to do next.

The Secretary-General believed that at this stage the most important thing would be to avoid any movement by Denktash (such as elections or a referendum) which would produce a fait accompli. The Secretary-General suggested that Denktash himself was not really interested in finding a solution. "But the Turks are," said the Prime Minister.

The Secretary-General pointed out that his real negotiations had in large measure been with the Turkish Government, to which the Foreign Secretary added that precisely because so much had evidently been achieved in discussion with Ankara, Kyprianou might have conceived the idea that he could achieve more than the Turkish Cypriots were in fact prepared to concede. The Prime Minister was sure that the Greek Government would have been only too keen to urge Kyprianou to press for the withdrawal of Turkish troops.

Both the Secretary-General and the Prime Minister agreed that it was most important at this stage to stop Denktash doing anything wrong and irrevocable and, at the same time, to show something happening on both sides before the next meeting.

The Secretary-General expressed his concern that certain countries, in particular, Denmark and Canada, might be feeling so frustrated about progress towards agreement that they would have doubts about continuing

their contribution to UNFICYP. That, thought the Prime Minister, might be a card to play with Denktash. Meanwhile, it was worth emphasizing the very considerable costs involved in UNFICYP; it had been costing the British Government some 25 million pounds a year for 20 years.

The Secretary-General repeated his intention to keep trying, emphasizing that he was not easily discouraged and hoping to do something in March. The Prime Minister put the question whether the two sides really wanted a unitary Cyprus, to which the Secretary-General commented that if both leaders were to disappear from the political scene it would be a great help since, if they do not actually hate each other, they certainly distrust one another.

LEBANON

The Secretary-General asked Mr. Urquhart to speak. Mr. Urquhart pointed out that after two months of negotiations the Israelis had decided to withdraw unilaterally - an idea already suggested last September. One definite date, 18 February, had already been set and two less definite dates. Lebanon had either "to get its act together" or look ahead to a period of civil war. He had suggested to the Lebanese that they declare the Israeli withdrawal a "victory" and build on the Naqoura talks. After apparently checking with the Syrians the Lebanese had suggested that the Secretary-General ^{should} present proposals, but this was clearly impossible in the circumstances. He had also suggested to the Lebanese

that they exchange military information ^{with Israel} / about what they planned to do and he confirmed that one meeting had already taken place ^{at Naqoura} / yesterday and that there would be another tomorrow. Mr. Urquhart had also proposed to the Lebanese that, if they were unable to present a full plan for consideration by the Security Council, they should put forward proposals for interim arrangements. He himself would be returning to the area, but dealing with the Lebanese was especially difficult because the Government had no authority ^{in Sidon}. The latest car bomb / had not been helpful. He added that he had never known the Israelis as flexible and sensible as at the present time.

The Prime Minister insisted that the Israelis had made their first major error by going all the way into Lebanon. While this was true, Mr. Urquhart stressed the importance of recognizing that Peres and Rabin had now put their political reputations ~~on~~ the line and were showing both courage and common sense. The Foreign Secretary considered it imperative that there should be a serious move on the other side.

Mr. Urquhart pointed out that UN involvement would require a straight-forward request to the Security Council. "But", said the Prime Minister, "UNIFIL couldn't stop anything". "Nor could anyone else", said Mr. Urquhart, adding that UNIFIL was now desired by all in the area. The Prime Minister agreed that this was the only realistic thing to be done and peacekeeping forces had an important role to play provided you did not expect too much of them.

Mr. Urquhart said that what was now needed was to "hold the hand of Lebanon and show the flag", which such a force could do.

A revised and extended UNIFIL for this purpose would require a new acronym and Mr. Urquhart believed that the Syrians would not be opposed provided no steps were taken which could be seen as leading to partition of Lebanon. The Prime Minister wished to know what Syria would be asked to concede as a quid pro quo, since Syria would enjoy both prestige and power without having to fire a shot.

There followed a discussion of the P.L.O. position, Mr. Urquhart emphasizing the extreme feelings in Syria about Arafat's P.L.O.. There was a curious coincidence of opinion between Israel and Syria ^{on certain matters}/. The Prime Minister insisted that she did not trust Khaddam - he was one of the most difficult men with whom she had ever had to deal - and she was only partly re-assured to hear that his recent experience had mellowed him. She said she expected President Reagan to take an initiative. All realised that King Hussein was very worried.

Mr. Urquhart reverted to the subject of peace-keeping forces. There was of course the question of cost. The Prime Minister asked why the Soviet Union should not be tackled on this. Mr. Urquhart pointed out that the Secretary-General does this regularly. The Prime Minister insisted that the Soviet Union really should pay something, she said they were always talking of peace but

never did anything really about it or paid for it. They had, she said, "masses of gold and masses of oil." The Secretary-General let it be known that the Soviet Union had such outstanding financial commitments to the United Nations that, under Article 19, they could be excluded from voting in the General Assembly as of next year. That, said the Prime Minister, was an international disgrace and "a very powerful weapon". The Chinese, it was mentioned, behaved differently.

FALKLANDS

The Secretary-General touched on the Falklands issue and the Prime Minister immediately insisted that she be regarded as having raised it.

The Secretary-General said that he had been asked by Argentina to make it clear that their Government was not purchasing new arms, it had received some and was acquiring replacements. "That", said the Prime Minister, "was not true"; she **stated** that Argentina was indeed buying arms, largely supplied by Israel and of a very sophisticated kind. The Foreign Secretary added that even if it were only a question of completing old contracts, a very large part of the Government's financial resources were being used for armaments and these were being paid for in cash. This was happening while British banks were actually involved in helping with the recovery of the Argentine economy.

While Britain was anxious to make relations more normal with Argentina, Alfonsin, the Prime Minister said, would do nothing unless sovereignty were discussed. Even two attempts to arrange visits, through the Red Cross, for relatives to the graves of war dead in the Falklands had not been taken up. Britain hoped that the movement towards normalization could perhaps best take place in another forum and possibly with Britain acting as one of a group of countries.

The Secretary-General mentioned Argentina's concern about the new constitution for the island, but the Prime Minister dismissed any suggestion that the principle of self-determination be played down, although that should not preclude progress with other arrangements. Argentina, she said, had "struck at the root of everything and you don't forget that". What was more, democracy in Argentina was "very, very fragile". The Secretary-General expressed his belief that Alfonsin himself was acting in good faith but conceded that his position was not very strong. It would be tragic, the Secretary-General commented, if Argentina were once again to be run by a military junta, as the Prime Minister suggested could be the case.

The Prime Minister was convinced that time would have to elapse after the breakdown of the Berne meeting and that the best hope for progress towards normal relations lay through commercial and other agreements. The Secretary-General agreed that timing was all important and the need for patience.


ERIK JENSEN

CONFIDENTIAL

Trip UK
UK
Cyprus Gushki
UE (Lebanon)
Namibia
Mr. Urquhart
10/15/84
seen
4/2

Notes of a meeting between the Secretary-General and the Rt. Hon. Sr. Geoffrey Howe the United Kingdom Foreign Secretary held over lunch at the Foreign Secretary's residence on 23 January 1985

Present

Secretary-General
Brian Urquhart
Erik Jensen
Francois Giuliani
John Paul Kavanagh

Sir Geoffrey Howe
Mr R. Luce
+ 4

CYPRUS

1. Sr. Geoffrey and the Secretary-General had just come from Downing Street where they had spent 50 minutes with the Prime Minister. Sr Geoffrey asked the Secretary-General to recap on where, in his opinion, the Cyprus situation now rested, what was to happen next and in what time scale. The Secretary-General speaking off the record, said that he hoped the western governments including the United States, would make demarches ^{in person} with the Soviet Union in an effort to ensure that nothing was done to undermine the chances for a new round of talks. He was particularly anxious also that Mr Denktash be persuaded not to take any irreversible decisions that might consolidate UDI and make matters worse. The Secretary General would like the UK Government to exert its influence with the Cyprus Government and with the Turkish Cypriot authorities to prevent Denktash taking advantage of the outcome in New York last Sunday. The Secretary-General hoped to get the two leaders together again, perhaps in March.

The Secretary-General continuing, said that the Greek Cypriots and the Greek Government needed to be persuaded that what was on the table last week, while not representing an ideal solution, was close to it. The document on the table had not been proposals by the Secretary-General, Rather, he had negotiated them with the parties and with Turkey in particular. In fact he felt that Turkey had exerted a positive influence on Denktash. He emphasized that it would be extremely dangerous if all concessions were now withdrawn.

Turkey would have to pressurize Denktash not to withdraw concessions already made. He felt that in such a scenario it would always be possible to find a face-saving formula for Denktash.

The Secretary General was not discouraged. It was his duty to persevere. He recalled that during the recent summit he had stressed many times to Kyprianou that by accepting 29% on territory, he was not locking himself into that figure for good. The document was an integrated whole and nothing could be agreed until everything was agreed.

The Foreign Secretary, referring to the great emphasis placed by the Greek side on the withdrawal of Turkish troops, asked the Secretary-General how soon the UK might make representations to Ankara. He added that it might be best to allow the dust to settle after the summit before doing so.

In reply the Secretary General recalled that during the summit he had stressed to Kyprianou that the bulk of Turkish forces might be withdrawn when the Transitional Government was set up. He recognized merit in Kyprianou's point that Turkish troops could not remain following the establishment of the new government. He felt that the negotiations were confronted with three basic problems relating to

1. Territory
2. Constitution and
3. Security, (including withdrawal of troops)

Kyprianou had placed too much emphasis on point 3 at the summit and in doing so had committed a tactical error. An official present interjected to say that Kyprianou had been under considerable pressure in the Greek Cypriot press on the issue. The Secretary-General replied that Kyprianou had heard with relief Denktash's commitment to a troop withdrawal.

Regarding the timing of any UK demarches with the parties, the Secretary-General felt "the sooner the better". Matters could move quickly in the north. Continuing the Secretary General mentioned that he would also ask the US to use its good offices in Ankara. He paid tribute

to President Reagan's past contact with President Evren which had been very helpful. A further effort was required of US, FRG and UK in particular.

Mr Luce asked the Secretary-General if the Turkish Government was worried by the outcome to the summit. In response, the Secretary-General remarked on Ankara's flexibility. They had agreed, for the first time to a land percentage less than 30%. Moreover they were not opposed to special status areas along the demarcation line which might be inhabited by both communities. These areas might have the effect of reducing the area of the exclusively Turkish Cypriot zone to 25% of the island. They had also conceded on the Presidential rotation.

The same official who had spoken earlier mentioned that Ankara might be feeling the financial and logistical strain of having 34,000 troops permanently deployed on Cyprus. On the other hand there continued to be support in Turkey for an assertive approach.

The Foreign Secretary said that the UK would try to galvanize among the/ P.4

UNFICYP troop-contributing countries, a preparedness to continue participating in the Force. The UK would point to the Secretary-General's continuing interest. A reasonable attitude by Denktas would also be helpful. The UK was particularly concerned about the resolve of Denmark and Canada ~~and others~~. In response Mr Urquhart mentioned the large sums owed to Denmark but felt that, for various reasons, Austria would remain steady.

The Foreign Secretary asked the Secretary-General if he would continue to concern himself directly with the Cyprus issue. The Secretary-General answered affirmatively. Indeed he had refrained from appointing a successor to Mr Gobbi for fear of giving rise to speculation that he was delegating or down-grading the UN responsibilities. In the meantime he had full trust and confidence in his acting Special Representative in Cyprus.

Lebanon

The Foreign Secretary asked the Secretary-General for his views on the situation in Lebanon and the Secretary-General called on Mr Urquhart, who had just come from Beirut, to respond.

Mr Urquhart pointed out that the Naqoura talks had resumed on 22 January with a reasonable meeting at which Lebanon had been quite constructive. A further meeting would take place on 24 January. Mr Urquhart had tried to persuade both sides to address themselves immediately to the reality which was that Phase I of the Israeli withdrawal would take place by 18 February. In these circumstances overall plans and time limits lost much of their urgency. At one point Gemayel and Karami had proposed a sensible plan. Now, given the Israeli desire to leave, Lebanon should tell the Security Council precisely what it wanted from the UN. They had already spoken in general terms of UN forces, separate from UNIFIL, being deployed temporarily before the Israeli withdrawal in order to hand over territory to the Lebanese army, all the way to the border.

Mr Urquhart said that he had also persuaded the Lebanese not to raise the question of the SLA too energetically at present. SLA, in his opinion, was disintegrating and IDF Chief of Staff Levi felt that Lahad would require IDF protection.

The Lebanese Government had put the above points to Damascus but the Syrians, while seeing their merit, had felt that it would be better for the Secretary-General to sponsor such a line.

The Secretary-General had now suggested to the Lebanese that, if they could not devise their own timetable for Phases I-3, then they should concentrate now on Phase I, the area would include Sidon. The Secretary-General wanted the Lebanese to make three things clear:

- 1) to make it clear that the UN deployment would be very temporary and unlike UNIFIL;
- 2) the UN military personnel would not take over civil functions such as law and order, manning fixed check points, all of which should be done by the Lebanese Government;
- 3) the numbers involved would be relatively small, certainly not running into thousands.

Unfortunately the atmosphere was not ideal for progress. The Syrians while not opposed to UN deployment did not wish to fall victim to an Israeli trick. Peres and Rabin had taken a considerable gamble which, if lost, would have predictable consequences. Mr Urquhart paid tribute to HMA in Tel Aviv.

So the situation was as follows. The Lebanese had seen a great success in the IDF leaving voluntarily and without pre-conditions an Arab country. This would probably require a redefinition of UN forces and this the Secretary-General was now pursuing.

Mr Luce mentioned that an adviser to Gemayel had told him that the Lebanese army would be unable to deploy effectively south of the Awali. There would be old scores to be settled in the areas to be vacated by IDF, who would keep the factions apart? If the UN, then who would support this effort. If not the UN, then who?

.... /

Mr Urquhart said that the Secretary-General and he had no illusions on the difficulties involved. But the initiative had to be made by the Lebanese. Gemayel's private opinions on the capacity of the Lebanese army, were quite realistic. He had asked for 10,000 UN troops for not less than 2 years with a mandate to train the Lebanese army.

An official asked if it would be possible to amplify UNTSO, in the event that agreement on a large new force remained elusive. Mr Urquhart recalled that the Secretariat had floated this idea two months ago. However, since then the security situation had deteriorated and two unarmed French observers had been killed. In such circumstances, patrolling had been suspended. The Secretary-General said that it would not be possible to put unarmed observers in Sidon and that a Security Council resolution would be necessary to amplify UN involvement on the ground. A decision taken by the Council through consultations arranged by its President would not suffice. For this reason it was particularly important to hold open channels to Damascus. Mr Urquhart went on to say that potential troop contributors would need a very clear mandate. The Secretariat would like to see UN deployment before the Israeli withdrawal but certain steps were necessary first. Karami, once very enthusiastic for this notion, had cooled somehow of late. UN deployment could act as a catalyst and give the Lebanese army a fair chance of operating successfully south of the Awali. The local population would certainly be receptive.

Mr Luce had heard that Lahad was worried about his new role providing a cordon sanitaire. Mr Urquhart had told the Syrians that there was no need for them to give prominence to Lahad at this time.

An official asked how soon the Security Council would need to act. Mr Urquhart replied that the UN had large numbers of personnel in the UNIFIL area of operations through which ran the line of Phase I of the IDF withdrawal. However, he felt that of the TCCs perhaps only France would be willing to go into Sidon. The Security Council would have until about 10 February to decide. The real task now was to get all concerned, including the Soviet Ambassador in Damascus, to promote the idea. The Secretary-General reiterated the need for a clear mandate and constructive pressure from the outside powers.

Namibia

The Foreign Secretary had returned recently from visits to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Kenya. While he had detected impatience regarding linkage and implementation he also had seen a willingness to allow the US process to continue for the time being. The UK shared this view that "Mr Crocker's show was the best one in town" at present. The UK felt that a Security Council meeting would be unhelpful.

The Foreign Secretary asked if the Contact Group could do anything useful at this stage, or would such action cut across the US efforts. In reply the Secretary-General commented that he had a good working relationship with South Africa's Permanent Representative in New York. Von Schrinding had told him most recently that the SA/Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission continued to function and that South Africa had no specific complaint regarding important military activity by SWAPO. It remained South Africa's policy not to move to implement Security Council resolution 435 while the Cubans remained.

The Secretary-General understood that Mr Wizner, US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, had been on a trip to Mozambique and Angola recently. Mr Crocker kept the Secretary-General informed of developments.

The Secretary-General's impression was that it would be counter-productive for the Contact Group to revive their collective effort in view of the FLS distrust of them as a group. More could be achieved by the members of the group acting individually. He shared the view that a Security Council meeting at the present time would not be helpful. It would serve only to highlight differences among the African countries.



J.P. Kavanagh
24 January 1985

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION

SCOTTISH COUNCIL

RECEIVED

FEB 12

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M.A., LL.B., M.P.

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SCOTTISH OFFICER:
MARSHALL J. HARRIS, D.P.A.
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GLASGOW G1 2DH
TEL. 041-248 3244

25 January 1985

His Excellency Mr J P de Cuellar
Secretary General
United Nations
NEW YORK
NY
USA 10017

Your Excellency

Visit to Edinburgh : Tuesday 22 January 1985

I am writing to you on behalf of the United Nations Association Scottish Council to express our deep appreciation of your courtesy in coming to visit us in Edinburgh last week.

I hope that when you visited the United Nations Association group in the City Chambers you felt the warmth of our reception and the feeling of our respect for you and for United Nations organisation. We exist as an organisation to promote the objectives of the United Nations in a not uncritical but certainly a positive way. We represent people from various walks of life and those who were present last week were very conscious that here was the key world representative of their organisation. We are fully mindful of shortcomings and of administrative problems within the United Nations organisation. Only too well are we aware that Governments very often fail to implement United Nations advice in terms of resolutions and/or sanctions. Our own Government is as guilty as others in this respect. We try hard to maintain an international attitude and to pursue, unremittingly, the search for a fair and just solution to the problems of our planet.

Therefore, we were particularly pleased and encouraged to have a visit from our Secretary General who as we see it does reflect an international view and urges others to respond in a positive way to the policies which are thrashed out so patiently in the United Nations Assembly and within its sub committees.

On behalf of our Scottish Council and on behalf of those who came along on Tuesday to meet with you I should like to express our deep appreciation not only for your visit but of the work to which you have devoted so much of your life.

We were delighted to meet with Mrs de Cuellar and to know of her Scottish background. Even more important than this would be a return visit by both of you within the near future. We can assure you of a warm welcome.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'Alasdair G. Nicolson'.

A G Nicolson
Chairman

b/f: VD/EO/ZHAO/ID/GP

File FRS

Xref: Trip UK

Note for the File

On 25 January Dr. Dieckmann of the FRG Mission informed me that his Government had given up the idea of hosting a meeting of former Presidents of the General Assembly. Ambassador von Wechmar had informed the Secretary-General of this decision when he met him in London on 24 January. Ambassador Lautenschlager has informed Mr. Doo Kingué.

Alvaro de Soto/lc

28 January 1985

JEB

f.i.

✓
Annexes chapter XVIII

Headquarters
parliament

Spain
Trip UK

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SS NYK

LONDON (UNIC) 64 24 1700

UNLON 020. IMMEDIATE FOR DE SOTO FROM KAVANAGH. REOUR TELCON.

PLEASE NOTE THAT SECGEN'S UNDERSTANDING IS AS FOLLOWS. THE STATUS
QUO AS IS WOULD BE FROZEN UNTIL THE SECGEN RETURNED TO NEWYORK,
WHEN THE MATTER COULD BE DISCUSSED FURTHER. THE SECGEN DOES NOT
SHARE THE AMBASSADOR'S IMPRESSION THAT IT WAS AGREED TO RESTORE
THE STATUS QUO ANTE PENDING THE SECGEN'S RETURN. REGARDS.

(KENNEDY LONOMNIPRESS)

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NNNN



Cyprus question
Tnp UK

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY-GENERAL TO QUESTION ON CYPRUS FROM BBC RADIO NEWS
EARLY THURSDAY (ALSO BROADCAST ON WORLD SERVICE AT 0820 EST)

"I told the PM and the Secretary of State that I was prepared to continue my efforts, that I have reasons for thinking that I can have the two men together again and that I have evidence that they are interested in continuing this process.

"Obviously I wouldn't say that the exercise that concluded in NY on Sunday was successful but it was not a complete failure as some papers have suggested because first of all the two men met and secondly the two men are committed to meet again."

24 January 1985

Tip UK

SEB file

T. J. A. Hunter
30 Hermitage Gardens
Edinburgh
EH10 6AY
031-447 1272

8/32

RECEIVED

FEB 4

24 January 85

H.E. Javier Pérez de Cuellar
Secretary-General United Nations
New York.

Sir,

May I say how much I enjoyed your lecture on Tuesday? It was very good of you to make the effort to come & give us this lecture. There had been a crowded hall at the overflow meeting but the broadcast stopped after your lecture & most people had gone when you made your very kind appearance & we can only apologise to you for the apparent rudeness.

I know of your tireless work for international understanding & it must be most discouraging to have so much opposition & apathy. From your 'Development Forum' I know how much is done to raise the standard of the less fortunate people. I pray that you may be given strength to carry through this great work.

Yours faithfully,

T. J. A. Hunter

Tip UK

JEB file

T. J. A. Hunter
30 Hermitage Gardens
Edinburgh
EH10 6AY
031-447 1272

8/5/2

RECEIVED
FEB 4

24 January 85

H.E. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary - General United Nations
New York.

Sir,

May I say how much I enjoyed your lecture on Tuesday? It was very good of you to make the effort to come & give us this honour. There had been a crowded hall at the overflow meeting but the broadcast stopped after your lecture & most people had gone when you made your very kind appearance & we can only apologise to you for the apparent rudeness.

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Yours faithfully,

T J A Hunter

United Nations Press Release

Tip UK
Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1293
24 January 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCLUDES UNITED KINGDOM VISIT

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

LONDON, 24 January -- On the last day of his visit to the United Kingdom, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met in London with the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Kingdom, Rudiger von Wechmar, former President of the United Nations General Assembly, with whom he discussed the current international situation, including the situation in Cyprus.

The Secretary-General also met with Chedli Klibi, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, with whom he discussed the international situation, in particular the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the overall situation in the Middle East.

The Secretary-General left in the early afternoon for Bangkok via Amsterdam, to begin his visit to South-East Asia and the Pacific.

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United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1292
23 January 1985

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SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH UNITED KINGDOM PRIME MINISTER, FOREIGN SECRETARY

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

LONDON, 23 January -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar flew back from Scotland to London today for meetings with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Margaret Thatcher, and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. The Secretary-General went to 10 Downing Street upon arrival from Edinburgh and discussed the international situation with Mrs. Thatcher for approximately 50 minutes.

The meeting concentrated on the Cyprus situation following the high-level meetings in New York last week, and recent developments in southern Lebanon, including the United Nations role in those developments. The Secretary-General was accompanied by Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, who flew in from Jerusalem to report to the Secretary-General on 21 January, and is returning to the area tomorrow. Discussion of the Cyprus and Middle East situations continued over a working luncheon given by Sir Geoffrey at Carlton House in honour of the Secretary-General.

Tomorrow, 24 January, the Secretary-General will receive Rudiger von Wechmar, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Kingdom and former President of the General Assembly, and Chedli Klibi, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States. He will leave London for Bangkok via Amsterdam in the early afternoon.

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United Nations Press Release

Trip UK
Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1291
23 January 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL CONTINUES UNITED KINGDOM VISIT

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

EDINBURGH, 22 January -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Edinburgh, Scotland, shortly after noon today. His first activity was a luncheon hosted by the Principal of Edinburgh University, J.H. Burnett. In the afternoon, he met with the Scottish press, followed by a courtesy call on the Lord Provost, John McKay, at the City Chambers. He then met with the officers and members of the United Nations Association in Scotland, as well as the organizers of the International Youth Year in Scotland.

In the evening, the Secretary-General delivered the Montague Burton lecture at Edinburgh University. His topic was: "Vision and reality: the United Nations at 40 and the making of international law."

Following the lecture, the Secretary-General was guest of honour at a dinner hosted by the Secretary of State for Scotland, George Younger.

On the morning of Wednesday, 23 January, the Secretary-General will leave Edinburgh for London, where he will meet with United Kingdom Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and attend a working luncheon with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

* * * * *

FOR KAVANAGH FROM DAYAL
23 JANUARY 1985

→ Secretary General 24/1.

file

HEREWITH DRAFT TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SEGEN TO THE SIX HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA, GREECE, INDIA MEXICO SWEDEN AND TANZANIA WHO WILL BE MEETING IN NEW DELHI FROM 28 JANUARY, IN DRAFTING MESSAGE WE HAVE HAD IN MIND TONE OF JOINT DECLARATION ADOPTED IN MAY 1984 BY THIS GROUP. DRAFT THEREFORE DOES NOT GO INTO SPECIFICS OF USUAL DISARMAMENT/DEVELOPMENT ISSUES. IF SECGEN APPROVES, I WOULD REQUEST THE INDIAN PERMANENT MISSION TO TRANSMIT THE MESSAGE FOR THE MEETING TO PRIME MINISTER GANDHI WHO WILL BE HOSTING THE SESSION.
QUOTE

EXCELLENCIES,

YOU ARE MEETING TOGETHER IN A CAUSE THAT IS HUMANITY'S CAUSE REGARDLESS OF RACE, RELIGION OR IDEOLOGY. THE OBJECTIVE IS SURVIVAL AND THE REDIRECTION OF RESOURCES FROM THE TOOLS OF DEATH TO THE INSTRUMENTS OF LIFE IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGNITY AND JUSTICE TO WHICH ALL HUMANITY IS ENTITLED. IT IS SURELY A COMMON DUTY TO PURSUE THIS CAUSE TO THE BEST OF HUMAN ABILITY.

TO ELIMINATE THE TERRIBLE THREAT OF NUCLEAR ANNIHILATION IS DEMANDED BOTH BY CONSCIEN AND BY REASON. IN THEM LIES THE BEST HOPE OF HUMAN SURVIVAL. THE LEADRES OF THE WORLD HAVE INCREASINGLY ARTICULATED WHAT HUMAN REASON HAS DICTATED: IN A NUCLEAR WAR THERE CAN BE NO VICTORS, OUR CONSCIENCE TELLS US THAT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ALL HUMAN ACCOMPLISHMENT THERE CAN BE NO REDRESS.

A SPECIAL RESPONSABILITY RESTS WITH THE NUCLEAR POWERS TO ELIMINATE THE THREAT TO ALL COUNTRIES WHICH THE EXISTENCE OF NUCLEART WEAPONS POSES. THERE IS, IN ADDITION, A RESPONSIBILITY SHARED BY NUCLEAR AND NON-NUCLEAR NATIONS ALIKE, BY THEIR POLICIES AND ACTIONS, TO LESSEN THE TENSIONS WHICH MAKE THE REDUCTION OF ARMS MORE DIFFICULT AND RESORT TO THEIR USE MORE LIKELY. IF THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER ARE HONOURED IN DEED AS WELL AS WORD IN THIS 40TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR OF THE ORGANIZATION, THIS RESPONSABILITY TO REDUCE TENSIONS WILL BE MET.

SINCE YOU LAST CAME TOGETHER, THE WORLD HAS BEEN TRAGICALLY BEREAVED BY THE PASSING AWAY OF PRIME MINISTER INDIRA GANDHI. HER VOICE WILL STILL BE HEARD AS, IN RENEWED RECOGNITION OF THE VITAL NATURE OF YOUR EFFORT, YOU NOW MEET IN NEW DELHI, I WISH YOU THE MOST FRUITFUL DELIBERATIONS.

ACCEPT, EXCELLENCIES, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNQUOTE

Disarmament gen
Tip UK

Iran/Iraq
Tip UK

for Klibi meeting

TO KAVANAGH FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL ONLY

DATE : 23 JANUARY 1985

FROM : DIEGO CORDOVEZ

file.

YESTERDAY IRAQI MISSION FORWARDED LETTER FROM IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER CONCERNING YOUR COMMENTS ON IRAN/IRAQ AT SECURITY COUNCIL CONSULTATIONS ON 15 JANUARY. REFERRING TO "INFORMAL MEETING" OF SECURITY COUNCIL, LETTER EXPRESSES "SURPRISE" AT YOUR TREATING IRAN AND IRAQ "ON SAME SCALE" AND STRESSES THAT IRAQ, HAVING ACCEPTED ALL SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS HAS ALWAYS BEEN READY FOR UNCONDITIONAL NEGOTIATIONS, WHILE IRAN IRAN HAS SET PRECONDITIONS. IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER REQUESTS YOU TO CIRCULATE LETTER TO SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS TO MAKE THEM "COGNIZANT OF THIS CLEAR FACT". IRAQIS HAVE SPECIFICALLY CITED THE SENTENCE IN YOUR STATEMENT WHICH READS "THE READINESS ON BOTH SIDES TO COME TO THE NEGOTIATING TABLE WITHOUT PRECONDITIONS IS LACKING" IN FACT THE PHRASE SIMPLY SAYS THAT, FOR NEGOTIATIONS TO BE POSSIBLE, BOTH SIDES MUST BE READY, A CONDITION THAT DOES NOT EXIST. IRRESPECTIVE OF SUBSTANCE AND IN CONSULTATION WITH DAYAL AND ORTNER, AND IN ANTICIPATION OF YOUR APPROVAL IRAQI CHARGE D'AFFAIRES WILL BE INFORMED TOMORROW THAT ALL DISCUSSIONS DURING SECURITY COUNCIL BEING CONFIDENTIAL, UNRECORDED AND FOR COUNCIL MEMBERS ONLY, IRAQI LETTER APPEARS TO BE BASED ON MISUNDERSTANDING THAT SECRETARY-GENERAL DOES NOT CONSIDER IT PROPER OR DESIRABLE TO TRANSMIT TO MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL A NON-MEMBER'S COMMENTS ON CONFIDENTIAL DISCUSSIONS, FURTHER, COUNCIL MEMBERS THEMSELVES WOULD RESENT SUCH AN ATTEMPT TO VIOLATE THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THEIR CONSULTATIVE DISCUSSIONS. WE ALL ARE IN AGREEMENT THAT THIS STANCE IS ESSENTIAL TO FORESTALL ANY FUTURE EFFORTS OF THIS NATURE BY NON-MEMBERS TO INTERFERE IN SECURITY COUNCIL CONSULTATIONS; THIS MATTER BEING BROUGHT TO YOUR ATTENTION IN CASE IT IS RAISED BY KLBI, WHO WILL HAVE BEEN IN BAGHDAD BEFORE MEETING YOU.

Note

Having spoken to SG and BEU together on this matter this evening, I called Jenny, AS's secretary + asked her to tell D that SG felt the approach was correct. However he felt it could be put into a letter. He could perhaps have a quiet word with members of Seco but he could not write a letter, thus formalizing the informal.

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

Tip UK
UNA/UK
SG Remarks



SG/SM/3654
22 January 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REMARKS AT RECEPTION BY UN ASSOCIATION OF UNITED KINGDOM

Following is the text of remarks by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at a reception given in his honour by the United Nations Association of the United Kingdom yesterday, 21 January.

It is a great pleasure for me to meet the members of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. I deeply appreciate the earnest efforts of your Association to promote a larger public awareness of the work and purposes of the United Nations. This is important in all countries, but in a country like the United Kingdom, which, as a permanent member of the Security Council, has a position of special responsibility in the world Organization and where, for historical and other reasons, public opinion is remarkably alert to international issues, it has a value all its own.

I am impressed particularly by your Association's campaign for reform in international organizations from within. This is most timely. Frankly, the criticism of the United Nations and its various agencies needs to be analysed with care and impartiality. I do not dislike the pointing out of the shortcomings of the United Nations; I myself have used every appropriate occasion to draw the attention of Member States to them. But I would be more worried by complaints about the United Nations, if these arose from a misuse of its strengths. This is not the case. Rather, people complain of the weaknesses of the Organization. If they are sincere, they should strive to remove these weaknesses and this cannot be done through public apathy or an unduly censorious attitude. Turn your back on the United Nations and it will begin to lapse into marginality and irrelevance. Give it the priority it deserves and it will yet fulfil its vast potential.

Apart from what the Charter envisaged, the United Nations has a still untapped potential as a forum of negotiations on the principal issues of the globe and for the preventive diplomacy and the monitoring activity that would avert tensions and conflict. As we observe the fortieth anniversary of the Organization, I would like all supporters of the United Nations to focus attention on these aspects.

I do not defend the overgrowth of verbiage, the excess of rhetoric which is an occasional feature of debates at the United Nations. But it would be

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For information media — not an official record

altogether wrong to take this as a sign of some kind of perversity on the part of any group of States. What it reflects is a state of unfulfilled aspirations. It is no service to the cause of better international understanding to ignore the roots of the fears and insecurities, the anxieties and frustrations of a large number of the world's peoples.

This is not to say that a much greater order and coherence is not needed in the business of the United Nations, particularly the General Assembly. It is becoming plain that a proliferation of resolutions and a blurring of the specific functions of the main organs and agencies causes a devaluation of the decisions or pronouncements of the United Nations. Unnecessary repetition impairs the sense of purpose and clarity which the United Nations needs to convey. But here again, the answer lies in more active and persuasive rather than half-hearted participation. It is not by distancing itself from the United Nations that a Member State can help convert it from a theatre of confrontations into an instrument of purposeful action to solve the world's great problems.

Your concern with development in the third world in general and with the disastrous situation in Africa, of which the United Nations had given early and pointed warnings, is most encouraging. I would like to add how impressed I was by the compassionate coverage given to the devastating effects of drought and famine in Ethiopia by television in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. If I may speak in a personal vein, the scene of vast tragedy which I witnessed on my recent visit to Ethiopia has left an indelible impression on me. To my mind, there could be no greater irony than that massive situations of appalling distress are permitted to occur in an age when the human community, on the whole, disposes of enough resources to avert them altogether.

I commend your efforts in the cause of the promotion of human rights. While the problems of war and peace, of the arms race and the economic development of the third world naturally crowd our attention, I consider the issue of human rights to be second to none in establishing a better world order. The upholding of human dignity is the primary yardstick by which to measure all progress. In a world where tyranny, torture and persecution are still commonplace, we cannot let other issues, no matter how important, eclipse the imperative of encouraging greater respect for human rights in both the individual and the collective domains. You are fortunate to be operating in a country where sensitivity to human rights is a conspicuous feature of the political ethos. Your role in this cause can, therefore, be an inspiration for your counterparts in many other countries.

May I conclude by thanking you once again for this reception and saying how deeply I appreciate the presence here of some Members of Parliament and leaders from the ranks of British business and industry. To them, I say, the United Nations needs your support and the need was never greater than at this time when the Organization is observing its fortieth anniversary. I wish you success in all your efforts.

* * * * *

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Extract from the Secretary-General's press conference in Edinburgh, Scotland, on Tuesday 22 January at 3.25 p.m. local time (10.25 a.m. New York time)

Q. Do you blame the Greeks?

A. No. I think it would be unfair to blame the Greeks, as it would be from my side inappropriate to apportion responsibility. I think that what we have obtained is something which has not been emphasized by the press. Obviously I had put on the table some documentation which I thought would be a good basis for agreement. But of course, I am not a mediator; I am a good officer. I cannot impose any formula on the parties, because I am not a mediator. And then I have to sound out the parties on the papers constantly. The documentation on the table was the result of over five months' exchanges with the two sides. But as you know, the Greek Cypriot side thought this documentation needed to be negotiated further. The Turkish Cypriot position was that everything was there, and it was just a matter of signing. The two sides knew very well the position of the other side before they accepted my invitation to come to New York in order to be together. The positive aspects of the meetings I had in New York are two: first, that they met for the first time (since 1979); and second, they are both committed to meet again. I have proposed a date, I mean not exactly a date, I said by the end of February. Mr. Denktash said that he is not quite prepared to accept that specific date, but I will keep trying. But I think that what is important, what has to be further emphasized, is the positive aspect that the two men are committed to meet again, and I can assure you that I will try to have them together once again, because I think it is my duty.

22 January 1985

Final form

DES

Cyprus Question
Top UK
JH

21 JANUARY 1985

asked

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approved

sent in to SG for approval 16/1

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE FOR ME TO MEET THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. I DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE EARNEST EFFORTS OF YOUR ASSOCIATION TO PROMOTE A LARGER PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE WORK AND PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THIS IS IMPORTANT IN ALL COUNTRIES BUT IN A COUNTRY LIKE THE UNITED KINGDOM, WHICH AS A PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS A POSITION OF SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION AND WHERE, FOR HISTORICAL AND OTHER REASONS, PUBLIC OPINION IS REMARKABLY ALERT TO INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, IT HAS A VALUE ALL ITS OWN.

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I AM IMPRESSED PARTICULARLY BY YOUR ASSOCIATION'S CAMPAIGN FOR REFORM IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FROM WITHIN. THIS IS MOST TIMELY. FRANKLY, THE CRITICISM OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS VARIOUS AGENCIES NEEDS TO BE ANALYSED WITH CARE AND IMPARTIALITY. I DO NOT DISLIKE THE POINTING OUT OF THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS; I MYSELF HAVE USED EVERY APPROPRIATE OCCASION TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF MEMBER STATES TO THEM. BUT I WOULD BE MORE WORRIED BY COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS, IF THESE AROSE FROM A MISUSE OF ITS STRENGTHS. THIS IS NOT THE CASE. RATHER, PEOPLE COMPLAIN OF THE WEAKNESSES OF THE ORGANIZATION. IF THEY ARE SINCERE, THEY SHOULD STRIVE TO REMOVE THESE WEAKNESSES AND THIS CANNOT BE DONE THROUGH PUBLIC APATHY OR AN UNDULY CENSORIOUS ATTITUDE. TURN YOUR BACK ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND IT WILL BEGIN TO LAPSE INTO MARGINALITY AND IRRELEVANCE. GIVE IT THE PRIORITY IT DESERVES AND IT WILL YET FULFIL ITS VAST POTENTIAL.

APART FROM WHAT THE CHARTER ENVISAGED, THE UNITED NATIONS HAS A STILL UNTAPPED POTENTIAL AS A FORUM OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE PRINCIPAL ISSUES OF THE GLOBE AND FOR THE PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY AND THE MONITORING ACTIVITY THAT WOULD AVERT TENSIONS AND CONFLICT. AS WE OBSERVE THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION, I WOULD LIKE ALL SUPPORTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON THESE ASPECTS.

I DO NOT DEFEND THE OVERGROWTH OF VERBIAGE, THE EXCESS OF RHETORIC WHICH IS AN OCCASIONAL FEATURE OF DEBATES AT THE UNITED NATIONS. BUT IT WOULD BE ALTOGETHER WRONG TO TAKE THIS AS A SIGN OF SOME KIND OF PERVERSITY ON THE PART OF ANY GROUP OF STATES. WHAT IT REFLECTS IS A STATE OF UNFULFILLED ASPIRATIONS. IT IS NO SERVICE TO THE CAUSE OF BETTER INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING TO IGNORE THE ROOTS OF THE FEARS AND INSECURITIES, THE ANXIETIES AND FRUSTRATIONS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLES.

THIS IS NOT TO SAY THAT A MUCH GREATER ORDER AND COHERENCE IS NOT NEEDED IN THE BUSINESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, PARTICULARLY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. IT IS BECOMING PLAIN THAT A PROLIFERATION OF RESOLUTIONS AND A BLURRING OF THE SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS OF THE MAIN ORGANS AND AGENCIES CAUSES A DEVALUATION OF THE DECISIONS OR PRONOUNCEMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. UNNECESSARY REPETITION IMPAIRS THE SENSE OF PURPOSE AND CLARITY WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO CONVEY. BUT HERE AGAIN THE ANSWER LIES IN MORE ACTIVE AND PERSUASIVE RATHER THAN HALF-HEARTED PARTICIPATION. IT IS NOT BY DISTANCING ITSELF FROM THE UNITED NATIONS THAT A MEMBER STATE CAN HELP CONVERT IT FROM A THEATRE OF CONFRONTATIONS INTO AN INSTRUMENT OF PURPOSEFUL ACTION TO SOLVE THE WORLD'S GREAT PROBLEMS.

YOUR CONCERN WITH DEVELOPMENT IN THE THIRD WORLD IN GENERAL AND WITH THE DISASTROUS SITUATION IN AFRICA, OF WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS HAD GIVEN EARLY AND POINTED WARNINGS, IS MOST ENCOURAGING.

I WOULD LIKE TO ADD HOW IMPRESSED I WAS BY THE COMPASSIONATE COVERAGE GIVEN TO THE DEVASTATING EFFECTS OF DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN ETHIOPIA BY TELEVISION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ELSEWHERE.

IF I MAY SPEAK IN A PERSONAL VEIN, THE SCENE OF VAST TRAGEDY WHICH I WITNESSED ON MY RECENT VISIT TO ETHIOPIA HAS LEFT AN INDELIBLE IMPRESSION ON ME. TO MY MIND, THERE COULD BE NO GREATER IRONY THAN THAT MASSIVE SITUATIONS OF APPALLING DISTRESS ARE PERMITTED TO OCCUR IN AN AGE WHEN THE HUMAN COMMUNITY, ON THE WHOLE, DISPOSES OF ENOUGH RESOURCES TO AVERT THEM ALTOGETHER.

I COMMEND YOUR EFFORTS IN THE CAUSE OF THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. WHILE THE PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE, OF THE ARMS RACE AND THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE THIRD WORLD NATURALLY CROWD OUR ATTENTION, I CONSIDER THE ISSUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO BE SECOND TO NONE IN ESTABLISHING A BETTER WORLD ORDER.

THE UPHOLDING OF HUMAN DIGNITY IS THE PRIMARY YARDSTICK BY WHICH TO MEASURE ALL PROGRESS. IN A WORLD WHERE TYRANNY, TORTURE AND PERSECUTION ARE STILL COMMONPLACE, WE CANNOT LET OTHER ISSUES, NO MATTER HOW IMPORTANT, ECLIPSE THE IMPERATIVE OF ENCOURAGING GREATER RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN BOTH THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE COLLECTIVE DOMAINS. YOU ARE FORTUNATE TO BE OPERATING IN A COUNTRY WHERE SENSITIVITY TO HUMAN RIGHTS IS A CONSPICUOUS FEATURE OF THE POLITICAL ETHOS. YOUR ROLE IN THIS CAUSE CAN, THEREFORE, BE AN INSPIRATION FOR YOUR COUNTERPARTS IN MANY OTHER COUNTRIES.

MAY I CONCLUDE BY THANKING YOU ONCE AGAIN FOR THIS RECEPTION AND SAYING HOW DEEPLY I APPRECIATE THE PRESENCE HERE OF SOME MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND LEADERS FROM THE RANKS OF BRITISH BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY. TO THEM I SAY, THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT AND THE NEED WAS NEVER GREATER THAN AT THIS TIME WHEN THE ORGANIZATION IS OBSERVING ITS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY. I WISH YOU SUCCESS IN ALL YOUR EFFORTS.

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United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not for use before 12:15 p.m. EST
(1715 GMT) Tuesday, 22 January



SC/SM/3653

22 January 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S LECTURE AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY

Following is the text of a lecture to be delivered today at Edinburgh University by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, entitled "Vision and reality: The United Nations at forty and the making of international law".

It is an honour for me to speak to you at this old and famous University, set in a city justly known as the "Athens of the North" because of its role as a major European seat of learning. I come from the New World and from a new Organization, but the one derives its civilization and the other its formative concepts from what was built over centuries here in the Old World. The idea of a legal order, which is the basis of the United Nations, has been a principal motif of Europe's political evolution and it has been given shape and been amplified by universities, such as this. It is within the walls of institutions like yours that mature judgements must be made on what we, who are active in the field of day-to-day international law and relations, have accomplished and what we have yet to achieve.

On the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, which will be observed this year, the international community will, quite naturally, seek to evaluate the past record, the continued raison d'être and future prospects of the Organization.

The United Nations is one of the great repositories of the visions and hopes of mankind. Amidst the ruins of the Second World War and having witnessed the failure of the international system which existed till then to prevent devastating conflicts, the peoples of the world articulated the urge to make a new beginning towards world order and peace and build a new structure of international co-operation in the shape of the United Nations. Set against the perfect world of harmony and concord which was envisioned by its founders, the Organization has perhaps fallen short of expectations. However, in the real world in which it has functioned — the world of great-Power tensions, the arms race, collisions of national interests, economic disparities, poverty and drought and famine — it has endeavoured strenuously, as much as its Member States permitted, to reduce the causes of tension and conflict, promote international equity, protect human rights and advance social and economic progress.

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A fact of paramount historical importance needs to be kept in mind in this context. The Charter of the United Nations based the system of collective security on the assumption of unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council and concerted action by them in the maintenance of international peace and security. However, soon after the Charter came into force, relations between the great Powers took such a course as to make the assumption wholly unrealistic. In view of this, what is surprising is not that the United Nations has not been as effective as the Charter envisaged in preventing and resolving conflict; what is noteworthy is that, despite the handicap of disagreement among the great Powers, despite the political gulf between the East and the West and the economic division between the North and the South, the United Nations has persevered in maintaining a focus on the prime requisites of international peace, justice and progress and has made important contributions to the improvement of the human condition in diverse fields. A recognition of its achievements is not merely a matter of fairness; it is also a question of viewing the human situation in perspective.

Some of these achievements could not even have been anticipated in conditions which prevailed at the time the Charter was framed. The United Nations played a central role in the decolonization process which, more than anything else, brought about the establishment of an international system representative of all States in place of one governed by only a few. That this greatest of all political transitions in human history was by and large peaceful is not a fact of negligible importance. Today, thanks to the existence of the world Organization, peace-keeping operations continue to help contain conflict in a number of regions. Again, thanks to the United Nations, economic and technical assistance programmes are helping to stimulate the economic development of more than one hundred countries. Millions of refugees have over the years owed their very existence and chances for a better life to the United Nations. This and much more is being done at an annual cost which is less than the budgets of some of the major cities of the world and a tiny fraction of what is being relentlessly spent on the piling up of armaments.

Further, and by no means least, the United Nations has laboured painstakingly, and successfully, to build a generally acceptable international legal order. In a highly complex world of sovereign States and conflicting interests, only such an order can provide the basis for international confidence and the necessary framework for multilateral co-operation. Despite its basic importance, this is an area little known to the public at large. Many real achievements in this field have passed almost unnoticed. I will try to sketch some of them very briefly today.

It was William Pitt the Elder who said that where laws end, tyranny begins. This is as true of international society as it is of national communities. People of wisdom and good will have long had a vision of a world where nations, like individuals, would operate within a complete, coherent and viable system of law, impartially administered and enforced. This vision was one of the principal motivating forces behind the establishment of a large structure of international organizations, at the apex of which stands the United Nations. These organizations, including the United Nations, are based on legal instruments -- international treaties. The United Nations is not a

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super State, with full executive, legislative and judicial powers. It would be a gross misreading of the Organization's potential and achievements to think of it as a sovereign entity, with the powers of such an entity. The Organization is an international institution of a permanent character, deriving its functions and responsibilities from an international treaty which spells out and limits those functions.

Each of the organizations was meant, in its own way and by its own particular means, to contribute to the establishment, in the words of the Preamble to the United Nations Charter, of "conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained". The establishment of such conditions is a task which, by its very nature, can never be completed at any given point in history. What is important is steady movement towards the goal. Therefore, we must take stock of the direction of our effort and of what has been accomplished and what more needs to be done.

International law, of course, has been in existence for a long time. A famous international jurist from Scotland, Lord McNair, once remarked that it was a delusion that Governments in the conduct of foreign affairs acted independently and capriciously and without reference to legal principle. He added that even the routine business of diplomacy was conducted against a background of law. My own experience in a lifetime of diplomacy, inside and outside the United Nations, confirms this observation. To my knowledge, no nation has ever argued in United Nations debates that it was above the law. In fact, a very large part of the discussion at the United Nations, even on the most explosive political issues, is devoted to a kind of legal argumentation and to the invocation of legal principles in defence of certain positions in specific situations. Nations may argue about what the law is and how it should be construed in a given case, but they do not argue about its very existence. However, the law referred to by Lord McNair was developed, largely on a customary basis, first in Europe and then, as they became independent, in the countries of the Americas. It possessed no institutionalized framework of a permanent character for development and adaptation on a multilateral basis or for adjudication by a standing court system. To the extent that the law had been codified and systematized at all, it was on an occasional and ad hoc basis at conferences convened by individual States. Likewise, to the extent that it existed, international adjudication had proceeded largely by way of ad hoc arbitrations. This was the rudimentary world of international law in which the United Nations was born. Compare it with the world of today, and the role of the United Nations in this important field stands in sharp relief.

It is quite clear from the Preamble and Article 1 of the United Nations Charter that its framers fully recognized the importance of international law in attaining the purposes and principles of the Organization. To this end, an International Court of Justice was established as a principal organ of the United Nations, and the General Assembly was mandated to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification. Building on concepts partially perceived and realized by the League of Nations, the United Nations Charter thus made provision in broad outline for an

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institutionalized framework for making international law and for international adjudication. How this framework has functioned and developed in practice should be a matter of the greatest interest to all who are concerned with the establishment and development of an international legal order.

International law, like the United Nations, has had to face a period of political, economic and technological change unparalleled in history. The development of the international legal order has taken place against the backdrop of a three-fold increase in the size of the community of nations. Newly independent States today account for more than two thirds of the membership of the Organization.

As these States have taken their place in an established pre-existing order, it is only natural that they should bring new considerations into the development of that order and call for a review of what had been created without their participation. At the same time, the areas of inter-State activity to be regulated by law have expanded beyond the purely formal aspects of international relations into numerous spheres of human concern. Outer space, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the sea-bed, Antarctica, disarmament, the promotion of human rights and modern communications are some of the new frontiers of international law. There is an unmistakable urge on the part of the international community to establish rules governing the conduct of States in all these areas. There is also a growing recognition that, to be effective, such rules must be accompanied by appropriate implementation mechanisms and dispute-settlement procedures.

Soon after the Second World War, some outstanding and prescient jurists predicted a quantitative and qualitative renovation of international law. The panorama offered today by the breadth and scope of international legislative activity through the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and separate regional bodies, such as the European Economic Community and the Council of Europe, amply bear out their view. While quantitative amplification is the most visible change that has been brought about in international law, there have also been important qualitative developments which point towards an increasing acceptance of the rule of law in international relations.

From its inception, the United Nations has viewed the codification and progressive development of international law as a programmatic imperative. Of course, the idea of developing international law through the restatement of existing rules or through the formulation of new rules is not new. The work of codification was proposed as far back as the eighteenth century by enlightened thinkers and philosophers, such as Jeremy Bentham, and it began to take hold as a movement at the end of the nineteenth century. However, it was with the establishment by the General Assembly of the International Law Commission in 1947 that a systematic programme was launched towards this end. The programme was subsequently developed through the establishment by the General Assembly of other permanent or ad hoc bodies tailored to meet the needs of the particular areas of international concern with which they were entrusted.

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In the United Nations system, the International Law Commission has been, and continues to be, the centre of codification activity for public international law in its traditional sense. Consisting of 34 experts, elected in an individual capacity and not as representative of Governments, the Commission has been able, over the years, to develop a collegiate sense of solidarity which lends great authority to its work. It is large enough to encompass all the current ideas and concerns on the traditional subjects of international law. By submitting its drafts at various stages of preparation to the scrutiny of the General Assembly, it is able to produce final texts which are usually acceptable to nearly all the various segments of international society. These drafts often take many years to prepare, but this is surely compensated for by their virtually unanimous acceptance. It is perhaps a mark of the recognition of the effectiveness of the International Law Commission and a sign of the maturing of the international legal order that the Commission's work often tends to be taken for granted.

The Commission's endeavours have led to the successful construction of the foundations of many of the basic parts of public international law. Let me cite a few examples. Day-to-day relations between States are conducted by diplomatic and consular agents. The Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, concluded by the United Nations on the basis of drafts prepared by the International Law Commission, are now the cornerstones on which such day-to-day relations subsist. As the law of contract is fundamental to private law, so the law of treaties is fundamental to international law. This, again, has been successfully codified by the International Law Commission in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

The grounds for the invalidity or nullity of treaties were previously among the most controversial parts of international law. They are determined by the Vienna Convention, which also sets up mechanisms for deciding any dispute which might arise out of the application of the principles of the Convention in these matters in particular cases. The Commission was also the author of the 1958 Geneva Conventions on the law of the sea, which codified the law then applicable to much of the globe until the changing constituency of the community of nations and political, economic and technological developments required the elaboration of a new Convention covering all aspects of the law of the sea.

Fundamental as it may be in the field of public international law, the work of the International Law Commission does not, by any means, exhaust the whole picture. In the field of private international law, the counterpart of the International Law Commission, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, has made striking contributions to the elimination of legal obstacles to the flow of international trade through its attempt to unify and harmonize various aspects of the law of trade.

The Commission, now well-known as UNCITRAL, has an established reputation as the core international legal body in this field. This is partly because of its several promising achievements, such as the preparation of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules which are now extensively used throughout the world in a

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variety of contexts: for example, the current Iranian-United States Arbitration which is one of the largest ever undertaken, and the Commission's success in preparing the valuable United Nations Convention for Contracts in the International Sale of Goods of 1980, which is expected to enter into force in the near future.

The Commission's co-ordinating role has also been much emphasized in recent years. Many international bodies concerned with trade are responding favourably to its mandate in order to enhance efficiency in the attainment of their mutual goals through concerted efforts. I have every reason to believe that this Commission, which consists of 36 member States elected by the General Assembly on the basis of geographical distribution, will help in a pragmatic manner to create a better legal environment in which international trade can develop for the economic well-being of all the people of the world.

Quite apart from the work of these two permanent Commissions, one of the most significant developments is the extent to which law-making activities have been carried out by the General Assembly itself or its ad hoc committees and conferences. This process of law-making, as distinct from purely codifying, has resulted in several notable achievements in such diverse fields as outer space, human rights, narcotics and the law of the sea.

The whole of space law has been made under the aegis of the United Nations and it represents a very solid achievement in what will be a new frontier for generations to come. Five conventions have already been concluded by the United Nations. Two of basic importance are the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Uses of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies and the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. These instruments provide a rational and agreed basis for the development of activities in space and thus limit the potentiality for conflict in this area.

The principles contained in them seek progressively to limit the potential military uses of outer space by prohibiting the orbiting of nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction or their stationing on celestial bodies. They also provide that the moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The recently adopted United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea represents a notable milestone in the construction of the international legal order not only because of its substantive content but also because of the procedures of negotiation which were utilized for its formulation. It is not generally realized that this Convention is in very large part the product of a consensus procedure rather than majority voting.

Achieving consensus in a broad multilateral framework such as the United Nations is infinitely more difficult and requires more patience and an accommodating attitude than obtaining a majority vote. By that very token, its results are likely to be much more satisfactory. Indeed, the effectiveness of this method of negotiation on issues of a global character is supported by the record number of 159 signatures from all regions and from all

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political and economic groupings which the Law of the Sea Convention has obtained.

The United Kingdom was a major contributor to the process of consensus-building at the Conference. Through the provisions of the Convention regarding navigation, marine pollution, the exclusive economic zone and the extended jurisdiction over the resources of the continental shelf, the United Kingdom could certainly be among those States which stand to gain the most from the Convention.

The satisfactory resolution of these issues through conventional law now provides for greater certainty than might have been the case under customary international law. Indeed, issues resulting from overlapping or conflicting claims for deep sea-bed mining sites reinforce the need for the rule of law in the uses of the oceans which the Convention on the Law of the Sea provides.

The International Covenants on Human Rights also represent a significant achievement in the international protection of the rights of man, not only because of their substantive content but also because of the innovative implementation mechanisms which are provided in them. The work of the Human Rights Committee established under the Covenants increasingly attests to the effectiveness of international monitoring even in such a sensitive area.

The endeavours of the United Nations have not ended with the conclusion of the Covenants. This is clear from the adoption by the General Assembly by a consensus vote only a few weeks ago of an international convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Here again, this Convention not only seeks to prevent actions of torture and to secure the punishment of those guilty of such acts, it also establishes an international mechanism similar to that found in respect to the Covenants on Human Rights to monitor the application of the Convention in practice.

The endeavours to control narcotic drugs and to end the illicit drug traffic are also centred in the United Nations. There are no less than 18 international conventions in this field, principal among them the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances which set up the international machinery for the control of all potentially addictive drugs, whether of natural or synthetic origin. In the war against the insidious evil of illicit drugs, the latest endeavour is a Latin American initiative at the recent session of the General Assembly for the conclusion of an international treaty which would in effect equate drug trafficking with international crimes, such as slave trading.

In the past 40 years, more has been done by the United Nations in codifying international law than in all the previous years of history together. In 1873, when the International Law Association was founded, there were no more than 133 multilateral treaties in the whole world. As against this, the United Nations has secured the conclusion of as many as 350 multilateral agreements, including some of fundamental importance. Moreover,

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in the past, multilateral treaties rarely had more than 10 parties. Nowadays, a typical United Nations convention has at least 50 parties; some major ones have over 100. The diversity of subjects covered is indeed phenomenal, some of them touching on most aspects of daily life and all testifying to the variety of concerns of the international community in a world of growing interdependence.

Even the principal classifications of these subjects make a lengthy list. To cite some examples, in addition to those I have already mentioned, they cover the pacific settlement of international disputes, refugees and stateless persons, traffic in persons, obscene publications, health, international trade and development, transport and communications, navigation, economic statistics, educational and cultural matters, the status of women, freedom of information, penal matters, commodities, maintenance obligations, telecommunications, fiscal matters, disarmament and the environment. This mere enumeration serves to show the essentiality of international organizations such as the United Nations which provide permanent machinery for law-making for maintaining order in the international affairs of the modern world.

It is not possible, in the light of our current interdependence, to return to the days when diplomacy was almost exclusively bilateral and law-making -- if undertaken at all -- was carried out on a purely ad hoc basis and then by a limited number of States. To revert to such a situation would be a gigantic step backwards into the Middle Ages, which I think none of us would really want to take. The modern world may be large, confusing and changing too fast for our comfort but we have to learn to live with it, and international organizations are an essential means for doing so.

The United Nations is not, therefore, the remote place of theoretical and acrimonious debate with an overblown bureaucracy often portrayed by its critics. On the contrary, it is the principal instrument for the community of nations to guide international life according to standards which all have accepted in agreeing to the Charter, and to undertake the law-making activities which are essential to the orderly growth and development.

I have spoken in a general way about the United Nations as a mechanism for the making of international law. I must, however, add that attention needs to be focused on two other vital parts of the international legal order. The first of these is the necessity for a truly universal respect for the rule of law in all its aspects and the second is the acceptance by States of third party adjudication.

As an essential means of settling legal disputes, these are primarily the responsibility of States rather than of international organizations. States could give substance to that responsibility, in this fortieth anniversary year of the world Organization, by rededicating themselves to the Charter of the United Nations, which includes the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The rededication which the present situation calls for should not consist of mere symbolic affirmation; it should mean acknowledging the legal

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fact that the Charter is as binding upon States as their own Constitutions. This would give real meaning to the theme of the anniversary which is "United Nations for a better world".

The realities of today are still far removed from what the Charter envisioned. The ideal we seek to attain is that of a world where -- as I said earlier -- nations, like individuals, will operate within a complete, coherent and viable system of law, impartially administered and enforced. Considering the most disquieting features of the present international situation -- the eruptions of violence and conflict, the disarray in international relations, the recurrence of threats of force and unilateral decisions affecting other States, the persistence of a senseless arms race in both nuclear and conventional weapons -- our progress towards that ideal may be judged to be small.

Nevertheless, it is progress towards the ideal, not away from it. If the prevalence of crime in national societies does not argue for a repeal of their laws and abolition of their law-making bodies, the persistence of international conflicts is not a justification for turning away from the United Nations. Rather, it makes it all the more incumbent to support the United Nations and strengthen its ability to fulfil its mandate.

The older generation of people who created and moulded the United Nations will soon yield the reins to the young. It is in the world's great institutions of learning such as this University that the young can prepare themselves for the awesome responsibility they are going to undertake. So, I would like to conclude by addressing a few words to you, the students of this University. In extending my best wishes for your future pursuits, I wish to express my fervent hope that your horizons are unclouded by the fears and prejudices and ingrained attitudes which are a legacy of the troubled past and which have so often thwarted our quest for a more peaceful and saner world. Yours will be an exciting adventure and you cannot afford to fail.

* * * * *



Alvaro de Soto

8/1

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Alvaro de Soto'.

For your
perusal.

I am taking
to Boston,
& have sent
YB a copy
in case work
needs to be done

X C. Mc. m. 200
Edinburgh University

VISION AND REALITY: THE UNITED NATIONS AT FORTY
AND THE MAKING OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour for me to speak to you today in this old and famous University set in a city justly known as the Athens of the North because of its role as a major European seat of learning and of the arts and sciences. I come from the New World and from a new Organization, but it is a New World and a new Organization based on the foundations laid in this old World. The foundations of the United Nations are squarely based on concepts of law and of legal order which have formed so integral a part of the history of Europe and its institutions, including particularly its universities. It is within the walls of institutions such as this that mature judgements must be made on what we, who are active in the field of day-to-day international law and relations, have, or have not achieved.

As we approach the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, the international community will, quite naturally, seek to evaluate the past record and future prospects of the Organization.

While it is fitting that this year we celebrate the continued existence of the United Nations, some might say its mere survival, more importantly it is necessary that all those who are concerned with the

future of humanity should devote their attention at this juncture in international relations to the effectiveness and capacity of our international institutions. As I stated in my most recent Report on the Work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations last September, I am more convinced than ever, after three years as Secretary-General, of the need to preserve and strengthen the United Nations and to fulfill the purposes and principles enunciated in the Charter.

Institutions such as the United Nations are the repositories of the visions and hopes of mankind. Amidst the ruins of the Second World War, the peoples of the world vested their desire for world order and peace in the United Nations and if the Organization has not fulfilled their expectations, indeed if at times it has seemed to fail completely, it has done so only in relation to the perfect world of harmony and peace which may have been the vision of its founders and not in relation to the real world of great-Power tensions, nuclear armaments, economic disparities, drought and famine.

While acknowledging the shortcomings of the Organization which are nowadays much highlighted in the press, it is incumbent upon us not only to criticize but also to constantly search for solutions to even the most intractable problems of peace and security, economic advancement and human rights. In this search, we should never underestimate the potential for good of the Organization or its achievements in many fields: the United Nations has played a decisive role in the

decolonization process which inevitably followed on two World Wars, peace-keeping operations have and continue to control violence in a number of regions, economic and technical assistance programmes are providing personnel and resources to more than one hundred countries, millions of refugees have over the years owed their very existence and chances for a better life to the United Nations. This and much more is done for an annual cost which is less than the budgets of certain of the major cities of the world, and certainly less than some of the armaments which we seem so relentlessly to collect. Last but by no means least, the United Nations has sought to function on the basis of international law and as I will endeavour to sketch very briefly today, has painstakingly, but successfully set about building a more complete, coherent and generally acceptable international legal order which provides the necessary framework for multilateral cooperation in a highly complex world of sovereign States and conflicting interests. Despite its basic importance, this is an area little known to the public at large and where many real achievements have passed almost unnoticed.

It was William Pitt the elder who said that where laws end tyranny begins. This is as true of international society as it is of national society. People of wisdom and good will have long had a vision of a world where nations, like individuals, would operate within a complete, coherent and viable system of law, impartially administered and enforced. This vision was one of the principal forces which has motivated the establishment in the last hundred years of a large structure of international organization, at the apex of which stands the United Nations. These organizations, including the United Nations, are based on legal instruments - international treaties - and have to function within the legal restraints and possibilities provided by those

treaties. Each of the organizations was meant, in its own way and by its own particular means, to contribute to the establishment, in the words of the Preamble to the United Nations Charter, of "conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained". The establishment of such conditions is a task which will, by its very nature, never be completed as long as humanity survives. Nevertheless, from time to time we must take stock on how we are doing and where we seem to be going.

No matter what one hears so often to the contrary, international law has been around for a long time. As a famous Scots international lawyer, Lord McNair*, once remarked "It is a delusion affecting the minds of many laymen and not a few lawyers that governments in the conduct of foreign affairs act independently and capriciously and without reference to legal principle". He added that "the ordinary, routine, non-political business of the world is carried on by Ministers of Foreign Affairs and their diplomatic agents against a background of law". My own experience in a lifetime of diplomacy, inside and outside the United Nations, confirms the correctness of Lord McNair's comments. To my knowledge, no nation has ever argued in United Nations debates that it is above the law. In fact a very large part of United Nations discussion, even on the most burning political issues, is devoted to legal argumentation and to the application of legal principles to specific situations. Nations may argue about what the law is in a given case but not about its very existence. However, the law to which Lord McNair was referring was developed, largely on a customary basis, first in Europe and then, as they became

*Preface to International Law Opinions, Volume I, Cambridge University Press 1956.

independent, in the countries of the Americas. It possessed no institutionalized framework of a permanent character for developing and adapting the law on a multilateral basis or for its adjudication by a standing court system. To the extent that the law had been codified and systematized at all, this had been on an occasional and ad hoc basis at conferences convened by individual states. Likewise, international adjudication had, to the extent it existed, proceeded largely by way of ad hoc arbitrations. This was the rudimentary world of international law into which the United Nations was born.

As appears from the Preamble and Article 1 of the United Nations Charter, the founding fathers fully recognized the importance of international law and its role in attaining the purposes and principles of the Organization. In furtherance of the law and its adjudication these founding fathers established an International Court of Justice as a principal organ of the Organization and the General Assembly was mandated to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification. Building on concepts partially perceived and realized by the League of Nations, the United Nations Charter thus made provision in broad outline for an institutionalized framework for making international law and for its adjudication. This institutionalized framework, particularly as it has developed in practice, is the major contribution of the United Nations to the international legal order.

In drawing attention to the achievements of the United Nations in constructing a more comprehensive and coherent international legal order,

and in considering the problems and perspectives of international law today, we should not forget that international law, like the United Nations, has had to confront a period of political, economic and technological change unparalleled in history. The development of the international legal order has taken place against a backdrop of a three-fold increase in the size of the community of nations. Newly independent states today account for more than two-thirds of the membership of the Organization. These States have taken their place within an established pre-existing order and it is only natural that they should bring new considerations into the development of that order and call for a review of that which was created without their participation. At the same time, the areas of inter-State activity to be regulated by law have expanded beyond the purely formal aspects of international relations into virtually all areas of human activity. Outer space, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the sea-bed, human rights, Antarctica, disarmament, and modern communications are the new frontiers of international law. There is a genuine desire on the part of the international community not only to establish rules governing the conduct of States in all these areas but also a growing recognition that to be effective such rules must be accompanied by appropriate implementation mechanisms and dispute settlement procedures.

In a 1947 lecture at the Hague Academy of International Law, the Belgian jurist Maurice Bourquin predicted a quantitative and qualitative renovation of international law, a thesis subsequently developed by such outstanding academicians and practitioners as Philip Jessup, Wolfgang

Friedmann and Wilfred Jenks. The panorama offered today by the breadth and scope of international legislative activity through the United Nations, its specialized agencies and through separate regional bodies such as the European Economic Community and the Council of Europe amply bear out the prescience of Bourquin and others. While the quantitative renovation is the most visible manifestation of the change that has been brought about in international law, there have been important qualitative developments too which point towards an increasing acceptance of the rule of law in international relations.

From its inception, the United Nations has viewed the codification and progressive development of international law not merely as a desirable objective but as a programmatic imperative. The idea of developing international law through the restatement of existing rules or through the formulation of new rules is not new. In the eighteenth century, enlightened thinkers and philosophers such as Jeremy Bentham had proposed the codification of international law, but it was only at the very end of the nineteenth century that the codification movement began to take hold. It was not until the establishment by the new General Assembly of the International Law Commission in 1947, however, that a systematic institutionalized and permanent programme of codification was seriously commenced. It was subsequently developed through the establishment by the General Assembly of other permanent or ad hoc bodies tailored to meet the needs of the particular areas of international concern with which they were entrusted.

The International Law Commission has been and continues to be the centre of codification activity in the United Nations system of public international law in its traditional sense and its expert work has led to the successful construction of the foundations of many of the basic parts of contemporary public international law. Let me cite a few examples. Day-to-day relations between States are conducted by diplomatic and consular agents. The Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, concluded by the United Nations on the basis of drafts prepared by the International Law Commission, are now the cornerstones on which such day-to-day relations rest. As the law of contract is fundamental to private law, the law of treaties is fundamental to international law. This, again, has been successfully codified by the International Law Commission and a United Nations Conference in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. The Commission was also the author of the 1958 Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea which codified the law applicable to much of this globe until modern technological developments required the recasting of those Conventions into the recent single United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

*By now
for 80*

The Commission, consisting of thirty-four experts elected in an individual capacity and not as representatives of Governments, has been able over the years to develop a collegiate sense of solidarity which gives its work great authority. It is large enough to encompass all the current ideas and concerns on the traditional subjects of international law. By submitting its drafts at various stages of preparation to General Assembly scrutiny it is able to produce final texts which are

usually acceptable to nearly all the various segments of current international society. These drafts often take many years to prepare, but this is surely compensated for by the large measure of success the Commission has achieved in the progressive development and codification of public international law.

It is perhaps the ultimate accolade of the effectiveness of the work of the International Law Commission and a sign of the maturing of the international legal order that there is a tendency on the part of the international community to take that work very much for granted.

The work of the International Law Commission, fundamental as it may be in the field of public international law, does not, by any means, provide us with the whole picture. In the field of private international law, the counterpart of the International Law Commission, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law has made striking contributions to the law relating to the Sale of Goods and to commercial arbitration and conciliation. Quite apart from the work of these two permanent Commissions, one of the most significant developments to have taken place in the United Nations is the extent to which law-making activities have been carried out by the General Assembly itself or its ad hoc committees and conferences. This highly decentralized process of law-making as distinct from codification has resulted in several notable achievements in such diverse fields as human rights, outer space, narcotics and the law of the sea. The International Covenants on Human Rights and the recently-adopted Convention on the Law of the Sea

represent notable milestones in the construction of the international legal order not only because of their substantive content but also because of the innovative implementation mechanisms of the former and the procedures of negotiation of the latter. The Human Rights Committee established under the Covenants has given a remarkable demonstration of the effectiveness of international monitoring even in such a sensitive area as human rights, while it is not generally appreciated that the 320-article 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea was in very large part the product of a consensus procedure rather than majority voting. Consensus implies a need for great diplomatic as well as technical skills. Achieving consensus in a broad multilateral framework such as the United Nations is infinitely more difficult than obtaining a majority against a minority. The results, however, are likely to be much more satisfactory.

As I said in my most recent Annual Report on the work of the Organization "In the past 40 years more has been done by the United Nations in codifying international law than in all the previous years of history altogether". In a speech to the International Law Association in Montreal in 1982, I mentioned that, according to an authentic source, in 1873 when the Association was founded there were no more than 133 multilateral treaties in the whole world. However, in what was then 37 years of its existence, the United Nations alone, excluding the specialized and related agencies, had already secured the conclusion of about 319 multilateral agreements, including some of fundamental importance. Since that speech was made in 1982, the number of the

multilateral agreements concerned has risen to about 350. Moreover, in the nineteenth century, multilateral treaties rarely had more than 10 parties. Nowadays, a typical United Nations convention has at least 50 parties, some major ones have over 100. The diversity of subjects covered is little short of amazing. It includes, to mention some of the principal classifications, the pacific settlement of international disputes, privileges and immunities and diplomatic and consular relations, human rights, refugees and stateless persons, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, traffic in persons, obscene publications, health, international trade and development, transport and communications, navigation, economic statistics, educational and cultural matters, the status of women, freedom of information, penal matters, commodities, maintenance obligations, the law of the sea, commercial arbitration, the law of treaties, outer space, telecommunications, disarmament, the environment and fiscal matters. If my enumeration seems to have been excessively lengthy it was done to make the point that without international organizations such as the United Nations which provide permanent machinery for law-making our complex and highly-interdependent modern world could hardly exist. Some of the subjects I have mentioned touch on most aspects of our daily lives: how and what we eat, how we travel, how good our health is, what we read, how we are treated as human beings and how, if we are lucky, we may survive as a species. The United Nations is not, therefore, the remote place of theoretical and acrimonious debate with an overblown bureaucracy as it is often portrayed, but rather the source of matters of immediate and practical interest to each and every one of us, and it is made up of

diplomats and international civil servants who are, by and large, sincerely motivated by the desire to make the world a better place and in a practical way.

Will the United Nations continue to be an effective instrument in the construction of the international legal order? The task undoubtedly becomes more and more difficult as the various organs concerned work their way through the unfinished agenda. For the International Law Commission, despite the complex and controversial nature of subjects such as State Responsibility and the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses, the record would seem to indicate that the Commission has the demonstrated capacity to undertake such a task. The same is true of other areas in which the Organization is working to develop the law through the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and a legion of ad hoc committees dealing with specific subjects.

In the time allotted for today I have only been able to speak in the most general way about the United Nations as a mechanism for the making of international law. It has not been possible for me to dwell on two other vital parts of the same equation of the international legal order. The first of these is the necessity for a truly universal respect for the rule of law in all its aspects, and the second is the acceptance by

States of third party adjudication, in particular through the International Court of Justice, as an essential way of settling legal disputes. These two aspects of the equation of the international legal order are primarily the responsibility of States, rather than international organizations, but States could give substance to that responsibility, in this fortieth anniversary year of the world Organization, by rededicating themselves to the Charter of the United Nations, which includes the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by giving true substance to the legal fact that the Charter is as binding upon them as their own Constitutions. This would give real meaning to the theme of the anniversary which is the "United Nations for a better world".

The realities of today are still far removed from the Charter vision of a world where nations, like individuals, will operate within a complete, coherent and viable system of law, impartially administered and enforced. But I believe that, in no small measure because of the United Nations, we are started on that road to a new Utopia. As the older generation of people who created and moulded the United Nations yield up the reins they will pass to the young people of the world who are preparing themselves for this awesome responsibility in the world's great institutions of learning such as this University. It is to those young people who take up that responsibility that I want to extend my very best wishes. It will be an exciting adventure and you cannot afford to fail.

Final

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S LECTURE AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY

'VISION AND REALITY: THE UNITED NATIONS AT FORTY
AND THE MAKING OF INTERNATIONAL LAW'

22 JANUARY 1985

PRINCIPAL

MR. ~~VICE-CHANCELLOR~~, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

IT IS AN HONOUR FOR ME TO SPEAK TO YOU AT THIS OLD AND FAMOUS UNIVERSITY SET IN A CITY JUSTLY KNOWN AS THE "ATHENS OF THE NORTH" BECAUSE OF ITS ROLE AS A MAJOR EUROPEAN SEAT OF LEARNING. I COME FROM THE NEW WORLD AND FROM A NEW ORGANIZATION BUT THE ONE DERIVES ITS CIVILIZATION AND THE OTHER ITS FORMATIVE CONCEPTS FROM WHAT WAS BUILT OVER CENTURIES HERE IN THE OLD WORLD. THE IDEA OF A LEGAL ORDER, WHICH IS THE BASIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, HAS BEEN A PRINCIPAL MOTIF OF EUROPE'S POLITICAL EVOLUTION AND IT HAS BEEN GIVEN SHAPE AND BEEN AMPLIFIED BY UNIVERSITIES SUCH AS THIS. IT IS WITHIN THE WALLS OF INSTITUTIONS LIKE YOURS THAT MATURE JUDGEMENTS MUST BE MADE ON WHAT WE, WHO ARE ACTIVE IN THE FIELD OF DAY-TO-DAY INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS, HAVE ACCOMPLISHED AND WHAT WE HAVE YET TO ACHIEVE.

ON THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
WHICH WILL BE OBSERVED THIS YEAR, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WILL,
QUITE NATURALLY, SEEK TO EVALUATE THE PAST RECORD,
THE CONTINUED RAISON D'ETRE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

THE UNITED NATIONS IS ONE OF THE GREAT REPOSITORIES OF THE
VISIONS AND HOPES OF MANKIND. AMIDST THE RUINS OF THE
SECOND WORLD WAR AND HAVING WITNESSED THE FAILURE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM WHICH EXISTED TILL THEN TO PREVENT
DEVASTATING CONFLICTS, THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD ARTICULATED THE
URGE TO MAKE A NEW BEGINNING TOWARDS WORLD ORDER AND PEACE AND
BUILD A NEW STRUCTURE OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE
SHAPE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. SET AGAINST THE PERFECT WORLD OF
HARMONY AND CONCORD WHICH WAS ENVISIONED BY ITS FOUNDERS,
THE ORGANIZATION HAS PERHAPS FALLEN SHORT OF EXPECTATIONS.
HOWEVER, IN THE REAL WORLD IN WHICH IT HAS FUNCTIONED
- THE WORLD OF GREAT-POWER TENSIONS, THE ARMS RACE, COLLISIONS OF
NATIONAL INTERESTS, ECONOMIC DISPARITIES, POVERTY AND DROUGHT AND
FAMINE - IT HAS ENDEAVOURED STRENUOUSLY, AS MUCH AS ITS
MEMBER STATES PERMITTED, TO REDUCE THE CAUSES OF TENSION AND
CONFLICT, PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL EQUITY, PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS AND
ADVANCE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

A FACT OF PARAMOUNT HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE NEEDS TO BE KEPT IN MIND IN THIS CONTEXT. THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS BASED THE SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY ON THE ASSUMPTION OF UNANIMITY AMONG THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND CONCERTED ACTION BY THEM IN THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY. HOWEVER, SOON AFTER THE CHARTER CAME INTO FORCE, RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GREAT POWERS TOOK SUCH A COURSE AS TO MAKE THE ASSUMPTION WHOLLY UNREALISTIC. IN VIEW OF THIS, WHAT IS SURPRISING IS NOT THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HAS NOT BEEN AS EFFECTIVE AS THE CHARTER ENVISAGED IN PREVENTING AND RESOLVING CONFLICT; WHAT IS NOTEWORTHY IS THAT, DESPITE THE HANDICAP OF DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE GREAT POWERS, DESPITE THE POLITICAL GULF BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST AND THE ECONOMIC DIVISION BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH, THE UNITED NATIONS HAS PERSEVERED IN MAINTAINING A FOCUS ON THE PRIME REQUISITES OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS AND HAS MADE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUMAN CONDITION IN DIVERSE FIELDS. A RECOGNITION OF ITS ACHIEVEMENTS IS NOT MERELY A MATTER OF FAIRNESS; IT IS ALSO A QUESTION OF VIEWING THE HUMAN SITUATION IN PERSPECTIVE.

SOME OF THESE ACHIEVEMENTS COULD NOT EVEN HAVE BEEN ANTICIPATED IN CONDITIONS WHICH PREVAILED AT THE TIME THE CHARTER WAS FRAMED. THE UNITED NATIONS PLAYED A CENTRAL ROLE IN THE DECOLONIZATION PROCESS WHICH, MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE, BROUGHT ABOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL STATES IN PLACE OF ONE GOVERNED BY ONLY A FEW. THAT THIS GREATEST OF ALL POLITICAL TRANSITIONS IN HUMAN HISTORY WAS BY AND LARGE PEACEFUL IS NOT A FACT OF NEGLIGIBLE IMPORTANCE. TODAY, THANKS TO THE EXISTENCE OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION, PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS CONTINUE TO HELP CONTAIN CONFLICT IN A NUMBER OF REGIONS. AGAIN, THANKS TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES ARE HELPING TO STIMULATE THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED COUNTRIES. MILLIONS OF REFUGEES HAVE OVER THE YEARS OWED THEIR VERY EXISTENCE AND CHANCES FOR A BETTER LIFE TO THE UNITED NATIONS. THIS AND MUCH MORE IS BEING DONE AT AN ANNUAL COST WHICH IS LESS THAN THE BUDGETS OF SOME OF THE MAJOR CITIES OF THE WORLD AND A TINY FRACTION OF WHAT IS BEING RELENTLESSLY SPENT ON THE PILING UP OF ARMAMENTS.

FURTHER, AND BY NO MEANS LEAST, THE UNITED NATIONS HAS LABOURED PAINSTAKINGLY, AND SUCCESSFULLY, TO BUILD A GENERALLY ACCEPTABLE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER. IN A HIGHLY COMPLEX WORLD OF SOVEREIGN STATES AND CONFLICTING INTERESTS, ONLY SUCH AN ORDER CAN PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE AND THE NECESSARY FRAMEWORK FOR MULTILATERAL CO-OPERATION. DESPITE ITS BASIC IMPORTANCE, THIS IS AN AREA LITTLE KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE. MANY REAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN THIS FIELD HAVE PASSED ALMOST UNNOTICED. I WILL TRY TO SKETCH SOME OF THEM VERY BRIEFLY TODAY.

IT WAS WILLIAM PITT THE ELDER WHO SAID THAT WHERE LAWS END, TYRANNY BEGINS. THIS IS AS TRUE OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY AS IT IS OF NATIONAL COMMUNITIES. PEOPLE OF WISDOM AND GOOD WILL HAVE LONG HAD A VISION OF A WORLD WHERE NATIONS, LIKE INDIVIDUALS, WOULD OPERATE WITHIN A COMPLETE, COHERENT AND VIABLE SYSTEM OF LAW, IMPARTIALLY ADMINISTERED AND ENFORCED. THIS VISION WAS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL MOTIVATING FORCES BEHIND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LARGE STRUCTURE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AT THE APEX OF WHICH STANDS THE UNITED NATIONS. THESE ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED NATIONS, ARE BASED ON LEGAL INSTRUMENTS - INTERNATIONAL TREATIES. THE UNITED NATIONS IS NOT A SUPER STATE, WITH FULL EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL POWERS. IT WOULD BE A GROSS MISREADING OF THE ORGANIZATION'S POTENTIAL AND ACHIEVEMENTS TO THINK OF IT AS A SOVEREIGN ENTITY, WITH THE POWERS OF SUCH AN ENTITY. THE ORGANIZATION IS AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER, DERIVING ITS FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES FROM AN INTERNATIONAL TREATY WHICH SPELS OUT AND LIMITS THOSE FUNCTIONS.

EACH OF THE ORGANIZATIONS WAS MEANT, IN ITS OWN WAY AND BY ITS OWN PARTICULAR MEANS, TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT, IN THE WORDS OF THE PREAMBLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, OF "CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH JUSTICE AND RESPECT FOR OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM TREATIES AND OTHER SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CAN BE MAINTAINED". THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH CONDITIONS IS A TASK WHICH, BY ITS VERY NATURE, CAN NEVER BE COMPLETED AT ANY GIVEN POINT IN HISTORY. WHAT IS IMPORTANT IS STEADY MOVEMENT TOWARDS THE GOAL. THEREFORE, WE MUST TAKE STOCK OF THE DIRECTION OF OUR EFFORT AND OF WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AND WHAT MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE.

INTERNATIONAL LAW, OF COURSE, HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE FOR A LONG TIME. A FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL JURIST FROM SCOTLAND, LORD McNAIR, ONCE REMARKED THAT IT WAS A DELUSION THAT GOVERNMENTS IN THE CONDUCT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ACTED INDEPENDENTLY AND CAPRICIOUSLY AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO LEGAL PRINCIPLE. HE ADDED THAT EVEN THE ROUTINE BUSINESS OF DIPLOMACY WAS CONDUCTED AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF LAW. MY OWN EXPERIENCE IN A LIFETIME OF DIPLOMACY, INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS, CONFIRMS THIS OBSERVATION. TO MY KNOWLEDGE, NO NATION HAS EVER ARGUED IN UNITED NATIONS DEBATES THAT IT WAS ABOVE THE LAW. IN FACT, A VERY LARGE PART OF THE DISCUSSION AT THE UNITED NATIONS, EVEN ON THE MOST EXPLOSIVE POLITICAL ISSUES, IS DEVOTED TO A KIND OF LEGAL ARGUMENTATION AND TO THE INVOCATION OF LEGAL PRINCIPLES IN DEFENCE OF CERTAIN POSITIONS IN SPECIFIC SITUATIONS. NATIONS MAY ARGUE ABOUT WHAT THE LAW IS AND HOW IT SHOULD BE CONSTRUED IN A GIVEN CASE BUT THEY DO NOT ARGUE ABOUT ITS VERY EXISTENCE. HOWEVER, THE LAW REFERRED TO BY LORD McNAIR WAS DEVELOPED, LARGELY ON A CUSTOMARY BASIS, FIRST IN EUROPE AND THEN, AS THEY BECAME INDEPENDENT, IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS. IT POSSESSED NO INSTITUTIONALIZED FRAMEWORK OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ADAPTATION ON A MULTILATERAL BASIS OR FOR ADJUDICATION BY A STANDING COURT SYSTEM. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE LAW HAD BEEN CODIFIED AND SYSTEMATIZED AT ALL, IT WAS ON AN OCCASIONAL AND AD HOC BASIS AT CONFERENCES CONVENED BY INDIVIDUAL STATES. LIKEWISE, TO THE EXTENT THAT IT EXISTED, INTERNATIONAL ADJUDICATION HAD PROCEEDED LARGELY BY WAY OF AD HOC ARBITRATIONS. THIS WAS THE RUDIMENTARY WORLD OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS WAS BORN. COMPARE IT WITH THE WORLD OF TODAY, AND THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THIS IMPORTANT FIELD STANDS IN SHARP RELIEF.

IT IS QUITE CLEAR FROM THE PREAMBLE AND ARTICLE 1 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER THAT ITS FRAMERS FULLY RECOGNIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN ATTAINING THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION. TO THIS END, AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE WAS ESTABLISHED AS A PRINCIPAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WAS MANDATED TO ENCOURAGE THE PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ITS CODIFICATION. BUILDING ON CONCEPTS PARTIALLY PERCEIVED AND REALIZED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER THUS MADE PROVISION IN BROAD OUTLINE FOR AN INSTITUTIONALIZED FRAMEWORK FOR MAKING INTERNATIONAL LAW AND FOR INTERNATIONAL ADJUDICATION. HOW THIS FRAMEWORK HAS FUNCTIONED AND DEVELOPED IN PRACTICE SHOULD BE A MATTER OF THE GREATEST INTEREST TO ALL WHO ARE CONCERNED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER.

INTERNATIONAL LAW, LIKE THE UNITED NATIONS, HAS HAD TO FACE A PERIOD OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER HAS TAKEN PLACE AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF A THREE-FOLD INCREASE IN THE SIZE OF THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS. NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES TODAY ACCOUNT FOR MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ORGANIZATION.

AS THESE STATES HAVE TAKEN THEIR PLACE IN AN ESTABLISHED PRE-EXISTING ORDER, IT IS ONLY NATURAL THAT THEY SHOULD BRING NEW CONSIDERATIONS INTO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THAT ORDER AND CALL FOR A REVIEW OF WHAT HAD BEEN CREATED WITHOUT THEIR PARTICIPATION. AT THE SAME TIME, THE AREAS OF INTER-STATE ACTIVITY TO BE REGULATED BY LAW HAVE EXPANDED BEYOND THE PURELY FORMAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INTO NUMEROUS SPHERES OF HUMAN CONCERN. OUTER SPACE, THE PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY, THE SEA-BED, ANTARCTICA, DISARMAMENT, THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND MODERN COMMUNICATIONS ARE SOME OF THE NEW FRONTIERS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. THERE IS AN UNMISTAKABLE URGE ON THE PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO ESTABLISH RULES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF STATES IN ALL THESE AREAS. THERE IS ALSO A GROWING RECOGNITION THAT, TO BE EFFECTIVE, SUCH RULES MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY APPROPRIATE IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS AND DISPUTE-SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES.

SOON AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR, SOME OUTSTANDING AND PRESCIENT JURISTS PREDICTED A QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE RENOVATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. THE PANORAMA OFFERED TODAY BY THE BREADTH AND SCOPE OF INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS, ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, AND SEPARATE REGIONAL BODIES SUCH AS THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, AMPLY BEAR OUT THEIR VIEW. WHILE QUANTITATIVE AMPLIFICATION IS THE MOST VISIBLE CHANGE THAT HAS BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT IN INTERNATIONAL LAW, THERE HAVE ALSO BEEN IMPORTANT QUALITATIVE DEVELOPMENTS WHICH POINT TOWARDS AN INCREASING ACCEPTANCE OF THE RULE OF LAW IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

FROM ITS INCEPTION, THE UNITED NATIONS HAS VIEWED THE CODIFICATION AND PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AS A PROGRAMMATIC IMPERATIVE. OF COURSE, THE IDEA OF DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL LAW THROUGH THE RESTATEMENT OF EXISTING RULES OR THROUGH THE FORMULATION OF NEW RULES IS NOT NEW. THE WORK OF CODIFICATION WAS PROPOSED AS FAR BACK AS THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BY ENLIGHTENED THINKERS AND PHILOSOPHERS SUCH AS JEREMY BENTHAM AND IT BEGAN TO TAKE HOLD AS A MOVEMENT AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. HOWEVER, IT WAS WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION IN 1947 THAT A SYSTEMATIC PROGRAMME WAS LAUNCHED TOWARDS THIS END. THE PROGRAMME WAS SUBSEQUENTLY DEVELOPED THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OTHER PERMANENT OR AD HOC BODIES TAILORED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE PARTICULAR AREAS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN WITH WHICH THEY WERE ENTRUSTED.

IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION HAS BEEN, AND CONTINUES TO BE, THE CENTRE OF CODIFICATION ACTIVITY FOR PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW IN ITS TRADITIONAL SENSE. CONSISTING OF THIRTY-FOUR EXPERTS, ELECTED IN AN INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY AND NOT AS REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENTS, THE COMMISSION HAS BEEN ABLE, OVER THE YEARS, TO DEVELOP A COLLEGIATE SENSE OF SOLIDARITY WHICH LENDS GREAT AUTHORITY TO ITS WORK. IT IS LARGE ENOUGH TO ENCOMPASS ALL THE CURRENT IDEAS AND CONCERNS ON THE TRADITIONAL SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

BY SUBMITTING ITS DRAFTS AT VARIOUS STAGES OF PREPARATION TO THE SCRUTINY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IT IS ABLE TO PRODUCE FINAL TEXTS WHICH ARE USUALLY ACCEPTABLE TO NEARLY ALL THE VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY. THESE DRAFTS OFTEN TAKE MANY YEARS TO PREPARE, BUT THIS IS SURELY COMPENSATED FOR BY THEIR VIRTUALLY UNANIMOUS ACCEPTANCE. IT IS PERHAPS A MARK OF THE RECOGNITION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION AND A SIGN OF THE MATURING OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER THAT THE COMMISSION'S WORK OFTEN TENDS TO BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED.

THE COMMISSION'S ENDEAVOURS HAVE LED TO THE SUCCESSFUL CONSTRUCTION OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF MANY OF THE BASIC PARTS OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW. LET ME CITE A FEW EXAMPLES. DAY-TO-DAY RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES ARE CONDUCTED BY DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS. THE VIENNA CONVENTIONS ON DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS, CONCLUDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE BASIS OF DRAFTS PREPARED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION, ARE NOW THE CORNERSTONES ON WHICH SUCH DAY-TO-DAY RELATIONS SUBSIST. AS THE LAW OF CONTRACT IS FUNDAMENTAL TO PRIVATE LAW, SO THE LAW OF TREATIES IS FUNDAMENTAL TO INTERNATIONAL LAW. THIS, AGAIN, HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY CODIFIED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION IN THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES.

THE GROUNDS FOR THE INVALIDITY OR NULLITY OF TREATIES WERE PREVIOUSLY AMONG THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL PARTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. THEY ARE DETERMINED BY THE VIENNA CONVENTION, WHICH ALSO SETS UP MECHANISMS FOR DECIDING ANY DISPUTE WHICH MIGHT ARISE OUT OF THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONVENTION IN THESE MATTERS IN PARTICULAR CASES. THE COMMISSION WAS ALSO THE AUTHOR OF THE 1958 GENEVA CONVENTIONS ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, WHICH CODIFIED THE LAW THEN APPLICABLE TO MUCH OF THE GLOBE UNTIL THE CHANGING CONSTITUENCY OF THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS AND POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS REQUIRED THE ELABORATION OF A NEW CONVENTION COVERING ALL ASPECTS OF THE LAW OF THE SEA.

FUNDAMENTAL AS IT MAY BE IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW, THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION DOES NOT, BY ANY MEANS, EXHAUST THE WHOLE PICTURE. IN THE FIELD OF PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW, THE COUNTERPART OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION, THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW, HAS MADE STRIKING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ELIMINATION OF LEGAL OBSTACLES TO THE FLOW OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE THROUGH ITS ATTEMPT TO UNIFY AND HARMONIZE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE LAW OF TRADE. THE COMMISSION, NOW WELL-KNOWN AS UNCITRAL, HAS AN ESTABLISHED REPUTATION AS THE CORE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL BODY IN THIS FIELD.

THIS IS PARTLY BECAUSE OF ITS SEVERAL PROMISING ACHIEVEMENTS, SUCH AS THE PREPARATION OF THE UNCITRAL ARBITRATION RULES WHICH ARE NOW EXTENSIVELY USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IN A VARIETY OF CONTEXTS: FOR EXAMPLE, THE CURRENT IRANIAN-UNITED STATES ARBITRATION WHICH IS ONE OF THE LARGEST EVER UNDERTAKEN, AND THE COMMISSION'S SUCCESS IN PREPARING THE VALUABLE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION FOR CONTRACTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS OF 1980, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO ENTER INTO FORCE IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

THE COMMISSION'S CO-ORDINATING ROLE HAS ALSO BEEN MUCH EMPHASIZED IN RECENT YEARS. MANY INTERNATIONAL BODIES CONCERNED WITH TRADE ARE RESPONDING FAVOURABLY TO ITS MANDATE IN ORDER TO ENHANCE EFFICIENCY IN THE ATTAINMENT OF THEIR MUTUAL GOALS THROUGH CONCERTED EFFORTS. I HAVE EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THIS COMMISSION, WHICH CONSISTS OF 36 MEMBER STATES ELECTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE BASIS OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, WILL HELP IN A PRAGMATIC MANNER TO CREATE A BETTER LEGAL ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH INTERNATIONAL TRADE CAN DEVELOP FOR THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.

QUITE APART FROM THE WORK OF THESE TWO PERMANENT COMMISSIONS, ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IS THE EXTENT TO WHICH LAW-MAKING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ITSELF OR ITS AD HOC COMMITTEES AND CONFERENCES. THIS PROCESS OF LAW-MAKING, AS DISTINCT FROM PURELY CODIFYING, HAS RESULTED IN SEVERAL NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SUCH DIVERSE FIELDS AS OUTER SPACE, HUMAN RIGHTS, NARCOTICS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA.

THE WHOLE OF SPACE LAW HAS BEEN MADE UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND IT REPRESENTS A VERY SOLID ACHIEVEMENT IN WHAT WILL BE A NEW FRONTIER FOR GENERATIONS TO COME. FIVE CONVENTIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN CONCLUDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS. TWO OF BASIC IMPORTANCE ARE THE TREATY ON PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES IN THE EXPLORATION AND USES OF OUTER SPACE, INCLUDING THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES AND THE AGREEMENT GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES ON THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES. THESE INSTRUMENTS PROVIDE A RATIONAL AND AGREED BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVITIES IN SPACE AND THUS LIMIT THE POTENTIALITY FOR CONFLICT IN THIS AREA.

THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THEM SEEK PROGRESSIVELY TO LIMIT THE POTENTIAL MILITARY USES OF OUTER SPACE BY PROHIBITING THE ORBITING OF NUCLEAR OR OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OR THEIR STATIONING ON CELESTIAL BODIES. THEY ALSO PROVIDE THAT THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES SHALL BE USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

THE RECENTLY ADOPTED UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA REPRESENTS A NOTABLE MILESTONE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF ITS SUBSTANTIVE CONTENT BUT ALSO BECAUSE OF THE PROCEDURES OF NEGOTIATION WHICH WERE UTILISED FOR ITS FORMULATION. IT IS NOT GENERALLY REALIZED THAT THIS CONVENTION IS IN VERY LARGE PART THE PRODUCT OF A CONSENSUS PROCEDURE RATHER THAN MAJORITY VOTING.

ACHIEVING CONSENSUS IN A BROAD MULTILATERAL FRAMEWORK SUCH AS THE UNITED NATIONS IS INFINITELY MORE DIFFICULT AND REQUIRES MORE PATIENCE AND AN ACCOMMODATING ATTITUDE THAN OBTAINING A MAJORITY VOTE. BY THAT VERY TOKEN, ITS RESULTS ARE LIKELY TO BE MUCH MORE SATISFACTORY. INDEED, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS METHOD OF NEGOTIATION ON ISSUES OF A GLOBAL CHARACTER IS SUPPORTED BY THE RECORD NUMBER OF 159 SIGNATURES FROM ALL REGIONS AND FROM ALL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC GROUPINGS WHICH THE LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION HAS OBTAINED.

THE UNITED KINGDOM WAS A MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR TO THE PROCESS OF CONSENSUS-BUILDING AT THE CONFERENCE. THROUGH THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION REGARDING NAVIGATION, MARINE POLLUTION, THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE AND THE EXTENDED JURISDICTION OVER THE RESOURCES OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF, THE UNITED KINGDOM COULD CERTAINLY BE AMONG THOSE STATES WHICH STAND TO GAIN THE MOST FROM THE CONVENTION. THE SATISFACTORY RESOLUTION OF THESE ISSUES THROUGH CONVENTIONAL LAW NOW PROVIDES FOR GREATER CERTAINTY THAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE CASE UNDER CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW. INDEED, ISSUES RESULTING FROM OVERLAPPING OR CONFLICTING CLAIMS FOR DEEP SEA-BED MINING SITES REINFORCE THE NEED FOR THE RULE OF LAW IN THE USES OF THE OCEANS WHICH THE CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA PROVIDES.

THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS ALSO REPRESENT A SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENT IN THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN, NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF THEIR SUBSTANTIVE CONTENT BUT ALSO BECAUSE OF THE INNOVATIVE IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS WHICH ARE PROVIDED IN THEM. THE WORK OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE COVENANTS INCREASING^{ly} ATTESTS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNATIONAL MONITORING EVEN IN SUCH A SENSITIVE AREA. THE ENDEAVOURS OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE NOT ENDED WITH THE CONCLUSION OF THE COVENANTS. THIS IS CLEAR FROM THE ADOPTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY A CONSENSUS VOTE ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT. HERE AGAIN THIS CONVENTION NOT ONLY SEEKS TO PREVENT ACTIONS OF TORTURE AND TO SECURE THE PUNISHMENT OF THOSE GUILTY OF SUCH ACTS; IT ALSO ESTABLISHES AN INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM SIMILAR TO THAT FOUND IN RESPECT OF THE COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS TO MONITOR THE APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION IN PRACTICE.

THE ENDEAVOURS TO CONTROL NARCOTIC DRUGS AND TO END THE ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC ARE ALSO CENTERED IN THE UNITED NATIONS. THERE ARE NO LESS THAN EIGHTEEN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS IN THIS FIELD, PRINCIPAL AMONG THEM THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND THE CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES WHICH SET UP THE INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY FOR THE CONTROL OF ALL POTENTIALLY ADDICTIVE DRUGS, WHETHER OF NATURAL OR SYNTHETIC ORIGIN. IN THE WAR AGAINST THE INSIDIOUS EVIL OF ILLICIT DRUGS, THE LATEST ENDEAVOUR IS A LATIN AMERICAN INITIATIVE AT THE RECENT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL TREATY WHICH WOULD IN EFFECT EQUATE DRUG TRAFFICKING WITH INTERNATIONAL CRIMES SUCH AS SLAVE TRADING.

IN THE PAST 40 YEARS MORE HAS BEEN DONE BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN CODIFYING INTERNATIONAL LAW THAN IN ALL THE PREVIOUS YEARS OF HISTORY TOGETHER. IN 1873, WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION WAS FOUNDED, THERE WERE NO MORE THAN 133 MULTILATERAL TREATIES IN THE WHOLE WORLD. AS AGAINST THIS, THE UNITED NATIONS HAS SECURED THE CONCLUSION OF AS MANY AS 350 MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS, INCLUDING SOME OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE. MOREOVER, IN THE PAST, MULTILATERAL TREATIES RARELY HAD MORE THAN 10 PARTIES. NOWADAYS, A TYPICAL UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION HAS AT LEAST 50 PARTIES; SOME MAJOR ONES HAVE OVER 100. THE DIVERSITY OF SUBJECTS COVERED IS INDEED PHENOMENAL, SOME OF THEM TOUCHING ON MOST ASPECTS OF DAILY LIFE AND ALL TESTIFYING TO THE VARIETY OF CONCERNS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN A WORLD OF GROWING INTERDEPENDENCE.

EVEN THE PRINCIPAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF THESE SUBJECTS MAKE A LENGTHY LIST. TO CITE SOME EXAMPLES, IN ADDITION TO THOSE I HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED, THEY COVER THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES; REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS; TRAFFIC IN PERSONS; OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS; HEALTH; INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT; TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS; NAVIGATION; ECONOMIC STATISTICS; EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS; THE STATUS OF WOMEN; FREEDOM OF INFORMATION; PENAL MATTERS; COMMODITIES; MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS; TELECOMMUNICATIONS; FISCAL MATTERS; DISARMAMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT. THIS MERE ENUMERATION SERVES TO SHOW THE ESSENTIALITY OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH PROVIDE PERMANENT MACHINERY FOR LAW-MAKING FOR MAINTAINING ORDER IN THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE MODERN WORLD.

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE, IN THE LIGHT OF OUR CURRENT INTERDEPENDENCE, TO RETURN TO THE DAYS WHEN DIPLOMACY WAS ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY BILATERAL AND LAW-MAKING - IF UNDERTAKEN AT ALL - WAS CARRIED OUT ON A PURELY AD HOC BASIS AND THEN BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF STATES. TO REVERT TO SUCH A SITUATION WOULD BE A GIGANTIC STEP BACKWARDS INTO THE MIDDLE AGES, WHICH I THINK NONE OF US WOULD REALLY WANT TO TAKE. THE MODERN WORLD MAY BE LARGE, CONFUSING AND CHANGING TOO FAST FOR OUR COMFORT BUT WE HAVE TO LEARN TO LIVE WITH IT, AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE AN ESSENTIAL MEANS FOR DOING SO. THE UNITED NATIONS IS NOT, THEREFORE, THE REMOTE PLACE OF THEORETICAL AND ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE WITH AN OVERBLOWN BUREAUCRACY OFTEN PORTRAYED BY ITS CRITICS. ON THE CONTRARY, IT IS THE PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENT FOR THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS TO GUIDE INTERNATIONAL LIFE ACCORDING TO STANDARDS WHICH ALL HAVE ACCEPTED IN AGREEING TO THE CHARTER, AND TO UNDERTAKE THE LAW-MAKING ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE ORDERLY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I HAVE SPOKEN IN A GENERAL WAY ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS AS A MECHANISM FOR THE MAKING OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. I MUST, HOWEVER, ADD THAT ATTENTION NEEDS TO BE FOCUSSED ON TWO OTHER VITAL PARTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER. THE FIRST OF THESE IS THE NECESSITY FOR A TRULY UNIVERSAL RESPECT FOR THE RULE OF LAW IN ALL ITS ASPECTS AND THE SECOND IS THE ACCEPTANCE BY STATES OF THIRD PARTY ADJUDICATION AS AN ESSENTIAL MEANS OF SETTling LEGAL DISPUTES.

THESE ARE PRIMARILY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES RATHER THAN OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. STATES COULD GIVE SUBSTANCE TO THAT RESPONSIBILITY, IN THIS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY YEAR OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION, BY REDEDICATING THEMSELVES TO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WHICH INCLUDES THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE. THE REDEDICATION WHICH THE PRESENT SITUATION CALLS FOR SHOULD NOT CONSIST OF MERE SYMBOLIC AFFIRMATION; IT SHOULD MEAN ACKNOWLEDGING THE LEGAL FACT THAT THE CHARTER IS AS BINDING UPON STATES AS THEIR OWN CONSTITUTIONS. THIS WOULD GIVE REAL MEANING TO THE THEME OF THE ANNIVERSARY WHICH IS "UNITED NATIONS FOR A BETTER WORLD".

THE REALITIES OF TODAY ARE STILL FAR REMOVED FROM WHAT THE CHARTER ENVISIONED. THE IDEAL WE SEEK TO ATTAIN IS THAT OF A WORLD WHERE - AS I SAID EARLIER - NATIONS, LIKE INDIVIDUALS, WILL OPERATE WITHIN A COMPLETE, COHERENT AND VIABLE SYSTEM OF LAW, IMPARTIALLY ADMINISTERED AND ENFORCED. CONSIDERING THE MOST DISQUIETING FEATURES OF THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION - THE ERUPTIONS OF VIOLENCE AND CONFLICT, THE DISARRAY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, THE RECURRENCE OF THREATS OF FORCE AND UNILATERAL DECISIONS AFFECTING OTHER STATES, THE PERSISTENCE OF A SENSELESS ARMS RACE IN BOTH NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS - OUR PROGRESS TOWARDS THAT IDEAL MAY BE JUDGED TO BE SMALL. NEVERTHELESS, IT IS PROGRESS TOWARDS THE IDEAL, NOT AWAY FROM IT.

IF THE PREVALENCE OF CRIME IN NATIONAL SOCIETIES DOES NOT ARGUE FOR A REPEAL OF THEIR LAWS AND ABOLITION OF THEIR LAW-MAKING BODIES, THE PERSISTENCE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS IS NOT A JUSTIFICATION FOR TURNING AWAY FROM THE UNITED NATIONS. RATHER, IT MAKES IT ALL THE MORE INCUMBENT TO SUPPORT THE UNITED NATIONS AND STRENGTHEN ITS ABILITY TO FULFIL ITS MANDATE.

THE OLDER GENERATION OF PEOPLE WHO CREATED AND MOULDED THE UNITED NATIONS WILL SOON YIELD THE REINS TO THE YOUNG. IT IS IN THE WORLD'S GREAT INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING SUCH AS THIS UNIVERSITY THAT THE YOUNG CAN PREPARE THEMSELVES FOR THE AWESOME RESPONSIBILITY THEY ARE GOING TO UNDERTAKE. SO I WOULD LIKE TO CONCLUDE BY ADDRESSING A FEW WORDS TO YOU, THE STUDENTS OF THIS UNIVERSITY. IN EXTENDING MY BEST WISHES FOR YOUR FUTURE PURSUITS, I WISH TO EXPRESS MY FERVENT HOPE THAT YOUR HORIZONS ARE UNCLOUDED BY THE FEARS AND PREJUDICES AND INGRAINED ATTITUDES WHICH ARE A LEGACY OF THE TROUBLED PAST AND WHICH HAVE SO OFTEN THWARTED OUR QUEST FOR A MORE PEACEFUL AND SANER WORLD. YOURS WILL BE AN EXCITING ADVENTURE AND YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO FAIL.

* * * * *

(6) spoke off
SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REMARKS AT DINNER TO BE HOSTED BY
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND
22 JANUARY 1985

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND REMARKS AND I GREATLY APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY PROVIDED TO ME BY THE KIND INVITATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH TO VISIT SCOTLAND. MY VISIT IS UNAVOIDABLY BRIEF BUT IT HAS REMINDED ME OF THE GREAT CONTRIBUTION THAT SCOTLAND HAS MADE, AND CONTINUES TO MAKE, TO BRITAIN'S WORLD-RENOWNED CULTURAL HERITAGE.

- 2 -

THERE IS HARDLY ANY FIELD OF ENDEAVOUR, FROM THE ARTS AND SCIENCES AND CRAFTSMANSHIP TO THE BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT, IN WHICH SCOTLAND HAS NOT MADE A MARK. THE SCENIC BEAUTY OF EDINBURGH IS MATCHED ONLY BY ITS IMPORTANCE AS A CENTRE OF ACADEMIC LEARNING AND A LITERARY AND CULTURAL CENTRE. I WOULD LIKE TO PAY TRIBUTE TO THE GENIUS OF SCOTLAND WHICH IS SO WELL REFLECTED IN THE INSTITUTIONS THAT THRIVE IN THIS FAMOUS CITY.

I HAVE HAD A MOST ENJOYABLE DAY AND I WOULD LIKE ONCE AGAIN TO EXPRESS MY GRATITUDE FOR YOUR HOSPITALITY. MAY I INVITE YOU, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, TO JOIN ME IN A TOAST TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND.

* * * *

(5) SPEAKING POINTS AT A LUNCHEON TO BE HOSTED
BY THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH ON 22 JANUARY 1985

sent in SS
on 16/1
for approval

MR. VICE CHANCELLOR,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

*check
for
read*
I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU AND ALL YOUR COLLEAGUES
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH FOR THE MOST FRIENDLY WELCOME
WHICH YOU HAVE JUST EXTENDED TO MY WIFE AND ME.

* I AM ALSO GRATEFUL TO THE GUNNERS AT HALF MOON BATTERY
FOR THEIR WARM AND, THANK GOODNESS, THEIR ACCURATE WELCOME.

* It is a famous pleasantry in Edinburgh to refer to the accuracy
of these gunners. Each day at 1 o'clock they fire off a blank
round from a cannon. Simultaneously, at the Nelson monument
three quarters of a mile away, a white ball drops from the top
of a memorial column.

- 2 -

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE FOR US TO BE HERE WITH YOU
IN THE HISTORIC CAPITAL OF SCOTLAND, A RENOWNED SEAT
OF LEARNING AND CULTURE.

THE WEALTH OF EDINBURGH'S SCHOLARLY TRADITION EMBRACES
ALMOST ALL THE MAJOR DISCIPLINES. FROM THIS CITY, YOUR MEN
OF LETTERS, YOUR SCIENTISTS, YOUR PHILOSOPHERS HAVE GONE OUT
ONTO THE WORLD STAGE AND WON LAURELS APLENTY. ITS ACADEMIC
INSTITUTIONS HAVE RIGHTLY EARNED FOR EDINBURGH THE REPUTATION
AS THE ATHENS OF THE NORTH. IT IS WITH THIS MAGNIFICENT HERITAGE
IN MIND THAT I SO EAGERLY ACCEPTED YOUR INVITATION TO ADDRESS
THE COLLEGE AS MONTAGUE BURTON PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

I APPRECIATE VERY DEEPLY THE HONOUR WHICH YOU HAVE BESTOWED ON ME AND I AM GREATLY LOOKING FORWARD TO DELIVERING MY LECTURE, LATER THIS AFTERNOON.

I AM TOLD THAT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS HERE THERE ARE FIVE EXTINCT VOLCANOES. I MYSELF AM VERY FAMILIAR WITH VOLCANOES. I SEE THEM EACH DAY ARRIVING IN MY IN-TRAY. WOULD THAT MINE WERE AS WELL-BEHAVED AS YOURS. PERHAPS, WHILE I AM HERE I MAY LEARN HOW I MIGHT HANDLE THEM.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THE FUNCTIONS OF MY PRESENT OFFICE REQUIRE ME TO VISIT A GREAT VARIETY OF INSTITUTIONS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES BUT THERE IS HARDLY ANYTHING I LIKE MORE THAN THE TIME I SPEND AT THE WORLD'S GREAT UNIVERSITIES. A TEMPERAMENTAL PREFERENCE, OF COURSE, IS PART OF THE REASON -- I DO ENJOY THE FRESHNESS OF THOUGHT THAT UNIVERSITIES GENERATE. BUT IT DOES NOT FULLY EXPLAIN THE PLEASURE.

- 5 -

IT IS AT UNIVERSITIES SUCH AS YOURS THAT ISSUES OF HUMAN DESTINY ARE BEING REFLECTED UPON AND ANALYSED WITH THE OBJECTIVITY AND THE DETACHMENT THAT THEY REQUIRE. WE LIVE IN A MOST CRITICAL AGE WHICH MAKES A SPECIAL CALL ON ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS. AT NO TIME WAS THE NEED GREATER TO FOSTER A BROAD UNDERSTANDING OF THE HUMAN SITUATION THROUGH RIGOROUS LOGIC COMBINED WITH A COMPASSIONATE REGARD FOR THE FRAILTIES OF OUR SPECIES. IT IS ALSO UNIVERSITIES THAT CAN BEST HELP TO OVERCOME THE PREJUDICES AND PAROCHIALISM WHICH ARE A BARRIER TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE GLOBAL ISSUES CONFRONTING US ALL.

- 6 -

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

MAY I REITERATE MY DEEP APPRECIATION FOR THE WARMTH OF YOUR WELCOME AND ASK YOU TO JOIN ME IN A TOAST TO THE HEALTH OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, DR. BURNETT, TO THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF THIS GREAT INSTITUTION.

THANK YOU.

* * *

③
check 49
not read

REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT DINNER IN LONDON
HOSTED BY THE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
21 JANUARY 1985

Auth in SG
for Approval 16/1

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

1985 WILL MARK THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED NATIONS. AS IT COMES AT A TIME WHEN THE CREDIBILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IS UNDER GREATER QUESTIONING - AND PERHAPS GREATER THREAT - THAN EVER BEFORE, IT WILL BE AN OCCASION FOR FRANK APPRAISAL.

- 2 -

IN UNDERTAKING THIS TASK IT WILL BE IMPERATIVE NOT TO LOSE PERSPECTIVE, TO MAINTAIN A VISION AND FORWARD LOOKING CONCERN WHICH MATCHES THE PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES THAT THE WORLD WILL FACE IN THE COMING DECADES.

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY WILL ALSO BE A TIME FOR LOOKING BACK - TO GAIN INSPIRATION FROM THE PAST AND THE MANY POSITIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS MEMBER STATES. THIS COUNTRY, AND INDEED THIS CITY, PLAYED AN INSPIRING AND FORMATIVE ROLE IN THOSE EARLY DAYS. AS SEVERAL IN THIS ROOM WILL WELL REMEMBER, THE VERY FIRST MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND OF ECOSOC IN 1946 WERE BOTH HELD IN LONDON.

EVEN MORE SIGNIFICANT WAS THE LEADERSHIP PROVIDED TO THE UNITED NATIONS AS A WHOLE AND TO SEVERAL OF ITS SPECIALISED AGENCIES BY SUCH OUTSTANDING FIGURES AS SIR GLADWYN JEBB, JULIAN HUXLEY, LORD BOYD ORR, AND LATER, MAY I MENTION BARBARA WARD AND DAVID OWEN - AND IN DESIGNING THE POST-WAR ARCHITECTURE OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES.

BUT I WISH TODAY MORE TO UNDERLINE THE VITAL ROLE OF THOSE WHO ENSURE THE GROUNDSWELL OF STEADY SUPPORT AND SUSTAINED FOLLOW-THROUGH ACTION, WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO EVERY INITIATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND, INDEED, TO ANY CO-OPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL VENTURE.

AT THE BEGINNING, SOON AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR, SUCH SUPPORT FROM THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WAS QUITE WIDESPREAD, INSPIRED BY THE POPULAR MANDATE FOR BUILDING A STRUCTURE WHICH WOULD PREVENT WARS IN FUTURE. OVER THE YEARS, HOWEVER, SUCH POPULAR BACKING HAS OFTEN FLUCTUATED. BUT IT HAS NEVER DISAPPEARED. IT HAS BEEN MAINTAINED BY A GROWING NUMBER OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH DEVELOPMENT IN THE THIRD WORLD. THESE GROUPS HAVE KEPT ALIVE AND CARRIED FORWARD THE DREAMS AND COMMITMENTS SO STRONGLY ARTICULATED BY THE EARLY ARCHITECTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RECIPROCATED SO WARMLY BY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WHOSE NEEDS AND HOPES ARE EMBODIED IN THE U.N. SYSTEM.

TODAY, THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM DEPENDS ON SEVERAL FORCES OF LEADERSHIP IN IDEAS AND ACTION WITHIN ITS CONSTITUENT MEMBER STATES. AMONG THEM, BESIDES GOVERNMENTS, ARE PARLIAMENTARIANS, VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL GROUPS, THE UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH COMMUNITY AND THE MEDIA AND THOSE DIRECTLY INFLUENCING PUBLIC OPINION. IN THESE GROUPS, THOSE WHO ARE CONCERNED WITH INTERNATIONAL ACTION AND WITH THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE RARELY BEEN MORE THAN A MINORITY IN THEIR COUNTRIES. YET THEY HAVE BEEN THE VITAL FORCE SUSTAINING GOVERNMENT COMMITMENTS AND OFTEN, I WOULD ADD, PROVOKING THE NEW INITIATIVES AND VENTURES WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS FIND IT POSSIBLE TO ADOPT AND CARRY THROUGH.

FOR THIS REASON, I PARTICULARLY WELCOME THE PRESENCE HERE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. THE SUPPORT AND PERCEPTIONS OF PARLIAMENTARIANS ARE VITAL TO ALL OUR UNDERTAKINGS. I REALIZE, OF COURSE, THAT INTERNATIONAL ACTION AND DEVELOPMENT ARE NOT OFTEN THE TOPICS WHICH WIN MANY VOTES. YET THEY ARE THE TOPICS ON WHICH NATIONAL PROGRESS AND SECURITY DEPEND TO A MUCH GREATER EXTENT THAN MOST OF THE ELECTORATE REALISES. I COMMEND THE BACKING YOU GIVE TO ENLIGHTENED GOVERNMENT ACTION AND THE INFLUENCE YOU EXERT ON PUBLIC OPINION IN ITS SUPPORT.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTION BY SUCH AGENCIES AS OXFAM, SAVE THE CHILDREN, WAR ON WANT AND AID AGENCIES OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IS PERHAPS MORE WIDELY RECOGNISED TODAY THAN AT ANY POINT IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS. WE HAVE SEEN THIS MOST RECENTLY IN THEIR ROLE IN MOBILIZING A POPULAR RESPONSE TO THE URGENT AND DESPERATE NEEDS OF AFRICA. AS A RESULT, THE UNITED NATIONS ITSELF AND A NUMBER OF ITS AGENCIES LIKE UNDP AND UNICEF ARE EXPLORING NEW WAYS TO WORK MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH SUCH VOLUNTARY GROUPS.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SAY A SPECIAL WORD ABOUT THE CRUCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY. AS THIS DINNER IS HOSTED BY THE INTERNATIONALLY WELL-KNOWN INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AT SUSSEX, MAY I CONCENTRATE MY REMARKS ON THEM. OVER ITS LIFE, THE INSTITUTE HAS MADE SOME OUTSTANDING AND PIONEERING CONTRIBUTIONS TO IDEAS, RESEARCH AND TRAINING ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND APPROACHES. THESE HAVE BENEFITTED GOVERNMENTS AS WELL AS MANY INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES. SUCH CONTRIBUTIONS ARE THE MORE USEFUL WHEN THEY COMBINE THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND FRESH THINKING WITH THE EXPERIENCED JUDGEMENT OF THOSE LIKE HANS SINGER AND THE LATE DUDLEY SEERS WHO HAD FIRST-HAND EXPERIENCE IN GOVERNMENT OR IN THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES.

I BELIEVE THAT GOVERNMENTS CAN SIGNIFICANTLY ADVANCE INTERNATIONAL THINKING AND ACTION BY SUPPORTING SUCH INSTITUTIONS IN WAYS WHICH PRESERVE STRONG LINKS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND WITH SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

LET ME MENTION FINALLY THE NEWS MEDIA. THE VERY POSITIVE RESPONSE TO AFRICA WHICH WE HAVE WITNESSED OVER THE LAST THREE MONTHS -- IN CONTRAST TO THE MUCH WEAKER RESPONSE OF A YEAR EARLIER, DESPITE OUR CLEAR AND REPEATED WARNINGS -- IS DUE IN LARGE PART TO THE COMPASSIONATE AND PROFESSIONAL REPORTING ON TELEVISION LED BY THE BBC.

NOTHING COULD BETTER ILLUSTRATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH POPULAR CONCERN FOR SITUATIONS OF HUMAN DISTRESS AND FOR THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT DEPENDS ON WHAT IS DONE - OR IS NOT DONE - BY THE MEDIA.

NOWHERE IS THE SUPPORT OF THESE FOUR GROUPS MORE IMPORTANT TODAY THAN IN AFRICA. THE NEEDS OF AFRICA NEED NO UNDERLINING. AFRICA NEEDS BOTH IMMEDIATE SUPPORT TO RESPOND TO THE CURRENT EMERGENCY AND INCREASED SUPPORT FOR LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF A SORT WHICH WILL PREVENT THE RECURRENCE OF DROUGHT AND DISASTER. THIS WILL BE A MAJOR PRIORITY FOR THE REST OF THIS DECADE - AND PROBABLY TO THE END OF THE CENTURY. IT WILL IN TURN REQUIRE SUSTAINED INTEREST AND EFFORT BY ALL FIVE GROUPS I HAVE MENTIONED EARLIER.

I WOULD BE ESPECIALLY PLEASED TO HEAR YOUR COMMENTS AND
SUGGESTIONS ON THESE IMPORTANT THEMES. IT IS FOR THIS
REASON THAT I PARTICULARLY WELCOME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BE WITH
YOU TODAY.

NOTES FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REMARKS AT THE RECEPTION

OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

21 JANUARY 1985

2
did not read
spoke of cuff

sent in to SG
for appraisal
16/1

MR. SPEAKER, DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I AM GRATEFUL TO YOU, MR. SPEAKER, FOR YOUR KIND RECEPTION. AS I STAND HERE BEFORE A GATHERING OF BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS, MY FIRST IMPULSE IS TO SALUTE THE MEMORY OF ALL THOSE ILLUSTRIOUS LEADERS WHO BUILT THE NOBLE EDIFICE OF DEMOCRACY WHICH IS RIGHTLY CALLED THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS. EVEN IN THE PRESENT TIME OF RAPID CHANGE, IT CONTINUES TO BE AN INSPIRING MODEL FOR A GREAT MANY SOCIETIES AROUND THE GLOBE.

-2-

THE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT IS A HISTORY OF AN OUTSTANDING AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN THE ARTS OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT AND IN WEDDING PRAGMATISM TO PRINCIPLE IN THE ORDERING OF HUMAN AFFAIRS. IT IS A HISTORY SPREAD OVER CENTURIES. THE INSTITUTION I REPRESENT - THE UNITED NATIONS - IS MUCH YOUNGER, BUT IT IS SEEKING TO TRANSPLANT TO THE INTERNATIONAL PLANE THE SAME PURPOSE OF HARMONIZING DIVERSE INTERESTS WHICH THIS PARLIAMENT HAS ACCOMPLISHED SO WELL ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL.

THERE ARE BASIC DIFFERENCES, OF COURSE, BETWEEN THE TWO INSTITUTIONS. THE UNITED NATIONS IS NOT A WORLD GOVERNMENT; BEING AN ASSEMBLAGE OF SOVEREIGN STATES, IT DOES NOT FUNCTION ON THE PARTY PRINCIPLE. HOWEVER, THOUGH THERE ARE NO POLITICAL PARTIES AND NO MAJORITY VESTED WITH EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY, THERE ARE GROUPS OF STATES, EACH WITH ITS OWN WORLD-VIEW AND ITS OWN SENSE OF PRIORITIES.

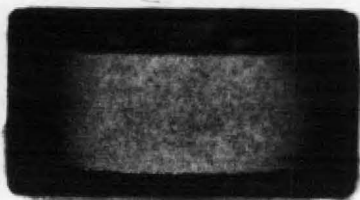
IT WOULD BE UNNATURAL TO EXPECT THEM TO SPEAK IN THE SAME IDIOM OR TONE. I PERSONALLY SHARE THE ANXIETY THAT DEBATES AT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BE MORE PURPOSEFUL AND LESS RITUALISTIC AND VERBOSE. HOWEVER, WHEN DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS ARE ADVANCED WITH TENACITY, AS MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT KNOW FROM THEIR OWN EXPERIENCE, A LARGE MEASURE OF RHETORIC AND EVEN ACRIMONY AT TIMES ARE INEVITABLE. IF THIS HAPPENS AT THE UNITED NATIONS AS IT DOES, I DO NOT SEE HOW AND WHY IT SHOULD BE TAKEN AS A POINT AGAINST THE WORLD ORGANIZATION. THERE ARE SOME WHO CRITICIZE THE UNITED NATIONS AS A TALK-SHOP. THE ANSWER IS, DOES NOT THE WORLD NEED A GLOBAL FORUM? HOW ELSE WILL WE KNOW THE FEARS AND ANXIETIES AND ASPIRATIONS OF ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD INCLUDING THOSE -- AND THEY ARE THE MAJORITY -- WHO ATTAINED INDEPENDENCE ONLY IN THE CONTEMPORARY AGE?

THERE ARE OTHERS WHO DISDAIN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR THE GAP BETWEEN ITS LOFTY IDEALS AND THE REALTY OF THE WORLD -- THE IDEALS OF PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES, DISARMAMENT, UNIVERSAL RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE OPENING OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY TO THE WORLD'S DISADVANTAGED PEOPLES. A RESOUNDING ANSWER WAS GIVEN TO THIS KIND OF CRITICISM BY THE MATCHLESS WORDS OF WINSTON CHURCHILL SPEAKING IN THE CHAMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. REFERRING TO THE FEEBLE AND ILL-FATED PREDECESSOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS -- THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS -- CHURCHILL PLEADED THAT TRUST BE PLACED IN THOSE MORAL FORCES WHICH WERE ENSHRINED IN ITS COVENANT. "DO NOT MOCK AT THEM", HE SAID, "FOR THIS MAY WELL BE THE TIME WHEN THE HIGHEST IDEALISM IS NOT DIVORCED FROM STRATEGIC PRUDENCE".

IF THIS WAS TRUE AS FAR BACK AS 1938, WHEN HUMANITY WAS YET INNOCENT
OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE NUCLEAR AGE, HOW MUCH TRUER IT IS TODAY
WHEN ERROR AND MISCALCULATION CAN SEAL THE FATE OF OUR PLANET!

I THANK YOU.

* * * * *



United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1290
21 January 1985

Trip UK

SECRETARY-GENERAL ARRIVES IN LONDON FOR THREE-DAY VISIT

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

LONDON, 21 January -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in London today, at the start of a three-day visit to the United Kingdom. He was welcomed upon arrival at the airport by Sir David Muirhead on behalf of the British Government.

In the afternoon, the Secretary-General met with Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, who reported to him on his visit to the Middle East. The Secretary-General then went to Mansion House, where he was received formally by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Alan Traill.

Later in the afternoon, the Secretary-General will proceed to the Merchant Taylors Hall, where he will meet officers and members of the United Nations Association of the United Kingdom before addressing them. The Secretary-General will then drive to Westminster where he will be received by the speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Bernard Weatherill. The Secretary-General will meet a group of 100 members of the British Parliament representing both the House of Commons and the House of Lords and all three parties.

In the evening, the Secretary-General is scheduled to address the Institute of Development Studies, which is giving a dinner in his honour. Tomorrow, the Secretary-General will fly to Scotland where he will address the University of Edinburgh on the topic "Vision and reality: the United Nations at 40 and the making of international law".

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

For Information media — not an official record

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

FRG
Trip UK

TO: KAVANAGH FOR SECGEN ONLY (c/o UNIC London)

FROM: DE SOTO

DATE: 21 January 1985

1. With respect to your conversation with Ambassador von Wechmar you should be aware that while Doo Kingue has asked you to open such a meeting, he is not sure that such an invitation would be welcomed by former Presidents from Poland and Czechoslovakia.
2. I have been contacted by FRG Mission in order to pin down dates at which meeting could take place which dates would be tailored to your calendar. I have indicated that due to UNIFIL renewal on 19 April and Third World Prize on 25 April that month appears to be ruled out. March depends on as yet unreceived programme for Paris visit in the week of the 18th including possible trip to Geneva to address TDB. In view commitment to attend Charter Signature Anniversary on 26 June and possible speaking engagement in Chicago on return a better possibility would be the second week of July.

Regards

NNNN

CC ✓ Mr Bayal
16/11 Mr de Oliveira
Mr Pico

ZCZC DAL2781 NCL5373 LON029

SS NYK

LONDON (UNIC) 323 16 1400

INCOMING

ACTION

TO

FILE NO.

☐ ACTION COMPLETED

INITIALS

IMMEDIATE

16/11
CONFIDENTIAL UNLON 016 KAVANAGH EOSG FROM JENSEN. HAD VERY
CONSTRUCTIVE MEETING AT FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE WITH
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE TIMOTHY RENTON, M.P., RESPONSIBLE FOR
NATIONS AFFAIRS. RENTON CONFIRMED ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE
BY UNIKINGDOM GOVERNMENT FOR SECGEN'S VISIT, INCLUDING MEETING
WITH PRIME MINISTER AND WORKING LUNCHEON WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY.
PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AT BOTH MEETING AND LUNCHEON
ARE EXPECTED TO BE CYPRUS, LEBANON AND MIDDLE EAST BRACKET
INCLUDING IRAN/IRAQ UNBRACKET, EAST/WEST RELATIONS BRACKET
INCLUDING ARMS CONTROL UNBRACKET AND POSSIBLY AFRICAN ECONOMIC
SITUATION AND SITUATION IN S.E. ASIA. AFGHANISTAN MIGHT CON-
CEIVABLY CROP UP ALSO AND CENTRAL AMERICA. UNIKINGDOM GOVERNMENT
ARE NOT REPEAT NOT EXPECTED TO RAISE FALKLANDS AND UNESCO BUT
WOULD NOT REPEAT NOT BE SURPRISED WERE SECGEN TO DO SO. PARA.
DISCUSSION IN BOTH PARLIAMENT AND NATIONAL PRESS HAS RECENTLY
FOCUSSED ON COMMEMORATION OF FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF END OF

NNNN

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COPY → Mr. Dayal
Mr. de Oliveira
Mr. Pico

Trip UK
UNIC London

ZCZC DAL2781 NCL5373 LON029

SS NYK

LONDON (UNIC) 323 16 1400

IMMEDIATE

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WAR IN EUROPE BRACKET V.E. DAY UNBRACKET NEXT MAY. GOVERNMENT
HAD EARLIER RULED OUT OFFICIAL, GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED CELEBRATION
DUE TO QUOTE DIFFICULTY UNQUOTE IN MOUNTING INTERNATIONAL EVENTS
WHICH QUOTE BOTH HONOUR SACRIFICE MADE IN THE PAST AND ACKNOWLEDGE
THE PEACEFUL EVOLUTION OF GERMANY BRACKET AND ITALY AND JAPAN
UNBRACKET SINCE THE END OF THE WAR UNQUOTE. BUT YESTERDAY
PRIME MINISTER TOLD COMMONS THAT SHE RECOGNIZED WISH FOR NATIONAL
CELEBRATION AND ADDED QUOTE WE FEEL THAT WE SHOULD CELEBRATE
NOT ONLY VICTORY OF PEACE WITH FREEDOM, BUT THE FACT THAT WE HAVE
HAD PEACE WITH FREEDOM FOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS UNQUOTE.
EVENT WOULD BOTH HONOUR DEAD AND POINT TO RECONCILIATION AND
RECONSTRUCTION ACHIEVED SINCE END OF WAR. DRAW THIS TO YOUR
ATTENTION SINCE SECGEN MIGHT WISH TO BE AWARE OF THESE IDEAS
AND THEIR OBVIOUS RELEVANCE TO UNATIONS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY.
PARA. UNDERSTAND THAT MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER EXPECTED TO
LAST UP TO FORTY MINUTES. CAN CONFIRM THAT GOVERNMENT
ASSISTING WITH ARRIVAL AT HEATHROW AIRPORT TO ENSURE PROMPTNESS
AT DOWNING STREET: POLICE ESCORT CONSIDERED INAPPROPRIATE.

REGARDS (JENSEN LONOMNIPRESS)

COL. 016

=01161456

=01161516

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

Tel: 01 630-1981
Cables: Omnipress London

20 Buckingham Gate
London SW1E 6LB

Trip OK Jan 85

file

12 January 1985

Dear Paul,

Enclosed herewith are materials on the recent activities of the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex and biographical information on the Speaker of the House of Commons, as you requested.

Zina Michailidis, a DCS staff member currently on leave in London, kindly offered to carry these materials to headquarters.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Kevin

Kevin S. Kennedy

Information Officer

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

ZCZC DAL2067 CCY1043

SS LON NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 12 2130 GMT

CCY1043-01 JENSEN. AAA THIS IS TO CONFIRM THAT SEC GEN WILL BE
GLAD IF YOU JOIN HIS PARTY. FOR THE DURATION OF HIS STAY IN
THE U.K. BBB FYI MR. HEDI ANNABI, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, WILL JOIN
THE PARTY, TOGETHER WITH MR. AHMED AS THE SEC GEN DEPARTS
LONDON ON 24 JANUARY. IN THIS CONNECTION, I EXPECT MESSRS
AHMED AND ANNABI WILL NEED DIRECTIONS FOR RENDEZVOUS WITH
SEC GEN AT LHR. GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD PROVIDE APPROPRIATE
INFO FOR THEM. REGARDS (KAVANAGH EOSG)

COL CCY1043-01 24

KAVANAGH 3802 A

=01130456

NNNN

JPK/bn cc: SG
Mr. Ahmed

File: SG trip UK, ~~SECRET~~
xref: UK-UNIC
✓ b/f: . VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

12/01/85 J.P. Kavanagh 3802A 5031

EOSG

JENSEN
UNIC
LONDON (U.K.)

AAA THIS IS TO CONFIRM THAT SECGEN WILL BE GLAD IF YOU
JOIN HIS PARTY FOR THE DURATION OF HIS STAY IN THE U.K.
BBB FYI MR. HEDI ANNABI, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, WILL JOIN
THE PARTY, TOGETHER WITH MR. AHMED AS THE SECGEN
DEPARTS LONDON ON 24 JANUARY. IN THIS CONNECTION, I
EXPECT MESSRS AHMED AND ANNABI WILL NEED DIRECTIONS
FOR RENDEZVOUS WITH SECGEN AT LHR. GRATEFUL IF YOU
COULD PROVIDE APPROPRIATE INFO FOR THEM.

REGARDS KAVANAGH EOSG

J.P. Kavanagh, EOSG

Gianni,

As discussed, the Secretary-General is scheduled to meet with Mr. Chedli Klibi, Secretary-General of the Arab League, in London on Thursday, 24th January, immediately prior to his departure for Bangkok.


Apparently, Mr. Klibi, who will have just returned from a meeting of seven Arab Foreign Ministers in Baghdad, will wish to raise four points, viz.

(a) Iran-Iraq: perhaps you could ask Iqbal to ensure that the Secretary-General's trip briefing on this subject caters for this discussion with Klibi as well.

(b) Lebanon: You may wish to liaise with F.T. to ensure that likewise the Secretary-General's brief will equip him for this exchange.

(c) Klibi will brief the Secretary-General on his recent contacts with European Foreign Ministers, including Andreotti, current President of the EEC Council of Ministers and

(d) crisis in Africa: Klibi will brief the Secretary-General on what the Arab countries can do to help.



J. Paul Kavanagh
11 January 1985

Note for the Secretary-General

Your visit to the UK

1. Herewith the programme which is now firm.

2. I would appreciate your guidance on a number of questions:

(a) The concert on the evening of Thursday, 23 January is private. Do you wish to be accompanied by any members of the party or by Mr. and Mrs. Jensen?

(b) Do you wish restaurant reservations to be made for dinner after the concert?



J.P. Kavanagh
11 January 1984

cc: SG

File: trip UK
~~xRef: UNIC London~~

bf: ~~VD/AS/ZHAO/SP/FP/IM~~

11.1.88

JPK/atk

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EOSG

JENSEN
UNIC
LONDON (U.K.)

FYI MR. C. KLIBI, SEC GEN OF THE ARAB LEAGUE, DUE TO MEET
SEC GEN ON 24 JANUARY AT 11.30 HRS. AT HOTEL. EARLIER IN THAT
WEEK, ARAB LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON WILL CONTACT YOUR
OFFICE TO CONFIRM.

REGARDS
KAVANAGH
UNATIONS NEW YORK

J.P.Kavanagh, Second Officer/EO

3802

Copy → YBB
10/1

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UNLON 007. CONFIDENTIAL FOR KAVANAGH/EOSG FROM KENNEDY OIC UNIC
LONDON. REOUR TELCON 8 JANUARY. FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS SUPPLIED BY
UNATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON ISSUES
GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION BY UNA IN 1984. (AAA) UNESCO - UNA STRONGLY
ADVOCATES REFORM OF UNESCO FROM WITHIN AND HAS CAMPAIGNED ACTIVELY
TO PERSUADE UNIKINGDOM GOVT TO REMAIN IN ORGANIZATION. UNA HELD
PUBLIC MEETINGS AT WHICH ACADEMICS, SCIENTISTS SPOKE IN FAVOUR OF
CONTINUED UNIKINGDOM MEMBERSHIP. LOCAL UNA BRANCHES THROUGHOUT
COUNTRY ORGANIZED CONTACTS WITH MMM PPPS. CAMPAIGN FOCUSED INTER
ALIA ON NEED FOR UNIKINGDOM TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY IN ITS OWN INTERESTS
AND

IN INTEREST OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. OFFSHOOT OF UNESCO MEMBER-
SHIP ISSUE HAS BEEN UNA INTEREST IN NEW WORLD COMMUNICATION ORDER AND
PROMOTION OF UNDERSTANDING BY JOURNALISTS OF UNATIONS INSTITUTIONS
AND OBJECTIVES. (BBB) LAW OF SEA CONVENTION - UNA CAMPAIGNED FOR
SIGNATURE OF CONVENTION BY DECEMBER DEADLINE. LOBBIED PARLIAMENT IN
JULY AND PRESENTED TO 10 DOWNING STREET PETITION SIGNED BY QUOTE
THOUSANDS UNQUOTE. (CCC) STRENGTHENING UNATIONS ACTIVITIES FOR
DEVELOPMENT - UNA PRESENTED TO GOVT WORKING PAPER ADVOCATING THAT
UNDP QUOTE RETURN TO ITS CENTRAL ROLE OF PROMOTING INTERAGENCY CO-
OPERATION IN THE FIELD UNQUOTE AND CALLING FOR INCREASED UNIKINGDOM
SUPPORT. (DDD) HUMAN RIGHTS

- UNA WELCOMED GGG AAA'S ADOPTION OF CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND

- UNA WELCOMED GGG AAA'S ADOPTION OF CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND HAS WORKED WITH AMNESTY INTERNATL TO PROMOTE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF NEED FOR CONVENTION. UNA HAS LONG SUPPORTED APPOINTMENT OF UNATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. (EEE) UNA APPEALED IN NOVEMBER FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT OF UNATIONS ACTIVITIES TO ASSIST ETHIOPIA. SERIOUS CONCERN OVER AFRICAN SITUATION CONTINUES. (FFF) OTHER PROMINENT ISSUES- SUPPORT FOR COLON UNATIONS INVOLVEMENT IN SETTLEMENT OF ARGENTINA-UNIKINGDOM DISPUTE SEMICOLON NUCLEAR FREEZE AND NNN PPP ITT SEMICOLON UNATIONS EFFORTS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA SEMI- COLON CODE OF CONDUCT FOR TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS. PARA EYE HOPE TO RECIEVE FURTHER INFO TOMORROW

FROM SCOTTISH UNA AND INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES. WILL CABLE SOONEST. ALSO POUCHING TODAY BIOS AND OTHER INFO YOU MAY FIND USEFUL. JENSEN DUE LONDON 10 JANUARY REGARDS (LONOMNIPRESS)

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AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
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8 January, 1985

Paul *8/1/84* *→ YBB 8/1*
Dear Mr. Kavanagh,

Herewith a draft of a 10-minute speech for the Secretary-General in London, as requested. I have stressed the role of N.G.O.'s and the media as well as the Parliamentarians and the I.D.S. itself, since representatives of all these groups will be present.

I hope you find the draft satisfactory. Naturally I will be glad to make any refinements if you wish.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Richard Jolly".

Richard Jolly
Deputy Executive Director

cc: Mr. Iqbal Haji.

Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh,
Room S-380 2A
U.N. Secretariat.

Draft
8/1/85

Address by the Secretary-General at the luncheon in London
hosted by the Institute of Development Studies.

1985 will mark the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. It will be an occasion to take stock, to redirect and regalanize efforts, for frank appraisal at a time when the credibility and effectiveness of the United Nations system is under greater questioning - and perhaps greater threat - than at any previous period in its 40 years. In undertaking this task it will be imperative not to lose perspective, to maintain a vision and forward looking concern which matches the problems and opportunities that the world will face in the 1990s and beyond.

The 40th anniversary will also be a time for looking back - to gain inspiration from the past and from the realization of the many positive accomplishments of the United Nations and its member governments over these four decades. This country, and indeed this city, played an inspiring and formative role in those early days. As several in this room will well remember, the very first meeting of the General Assembly and of ECOSOC were both held in London, early in 1946. Even more significant was the leadership provided to the United Nations as a whole and to several of its specialised agencies by a number of outstanding figures as Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Julian Huxley, Lord Boyd Orr, and later, may I mention Barbara Ward and David Owen - and in designing the post-war architecture of international economic and financial institutions, John Maynard Keynes.

But I wish today to underline the vital role, not of the founders and the leaders at the head - but of those who ensure the groundswell of steady support and of sustained follow-through action, which has underlain and still underlies every successful initiative of the United Nations system. Such support is a necessary requirement of any cooperative international venture. At the beginning, such support from the developed countries was almost naturally widespread, inspired by the reaction to the Second World War and by the popular mandate for building a structure which would prevent the war's repetition. Over the years, such popular backing has often fluctuated. But it has never disappeared and has increasingly been maintained by a growing number of non-government organizations and voluntary bodies concerned with development in the Third World. These groups have kept alive and carried forward the dreams and commitments so strongly articulated by the early architects of the United Nations and reciprocated so warmly by millions of people whose needs and hopes are embodied in the U.N. system.

Today, the United Nations system depends on five forces of leadership in ideas and action within its constituent member countries: first, government leaders, second, parliamentarians, third, voluntary agencies and non-government groups concerned with international action and international development, fourth the university and research community, and finally, the media and those directly influencing public opinion..

Those in these five groups concerned with international action and the United Nations have rarely been more than a minority in their countries. Yet they have been the vital force sustaining government commitments and often, I would add, provoking the new initiatives and ventures which subsequently the international agencies and institutions find it possible to adopt and carry through.

For this reason, I particularly welcome the members of parliament present today, since I realise how critical is their support. Our dilemma is this. International action and development may not be the topics which win many votes - yet they are the topics on which national progress and security depends, to a much greater extent than most of the electorate realises. For this most basic reason, the perceptions and enlightened leadership of parliamentarians committed to world action is vital to all of us. I encourage you all in your important tasks, both in your direct support for enlightened government action and in your indirect support through your leadership of public opinion.

The importance of non-government action by such agencies as OXFAM, Save the Children, War on Want and the aid agencies of the Christian churches is perhaps more widely recognised today than at any point in the history of the United Nations. We have seen this most recently because of their role in responding to the urgent and desperate needs of Africa.

This recognition is leading to some interesting approaches within the U.N. itself and within a number of its agencies like UNDP and UNICEF, as they seek new ways to work more effectively with such voluntary groups. I myself have directed the Emergency Operations Coordinator I have appointed to Ethiopia, to give special attention to coordinating with the non-government as well as the government groups operating in the emergency situation there.

I would also like to say a special word about the crucial contributions of the research and university community. As this luncheon is hosted by I.D.S. - the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex - may I concentrate my remarks on them. The I.D.S. is well-known internationally. Over its life it has made some outstanding and pioneering contributions to ideas, research and training on international development policy and approaches. Its work has benefitted not only national governments but many international agencies as well - the ILO, FAO, UNICEF, ECA, CEPAL as well as the World Bank. Such contributions are the more useful, when they combine the results of research and fresh thinking with the experienced judgement of those

who have had first-hand experience in government or in the international agencies - the sort of experience which colleagues like Hans Singer and the late Dudley Seers have brought to the Institute of Development Studies. One of the important contributions which government can make to international thinking and action is support for such institutions, especially if such support is given in ways which enable strong links to be maintained with the international community, and with similar institutions in developing countries.

Let me mention finally the news media. The very positive response to Africa which we have witnessed over the last three months - and in contrast to the much weaker response of a year earlier - is in large part because of the compassionate and professional reporting on television lead by the BBC. Nothing could better illustrate the way the international community and international action depends for support on what is done - or is not done - by such groups. The role of all the media - the press, the radio as well as television - is of critical importance for ensuring popular understanding and support for international action and sustaining concern for Third World development.

Nowhere is the support of these four groups more important today than in Africa. The needs of Africa today need no underlining. Africa needs both immediate support to respond to the current emergency and drought and increased support for long term development. ~~of a sort which will prevent the re-occurrence of drought and disaster.~~ Increased development support will be a major priority for the rest of this decade - and probably to the end of the century. This in turn will require sustained effort by all five groups I have earlier mentioned - government leaders, Parliamentarians, the voluntary agencies, the university and research groups and the media.

I would be especially pleased to hear your comments and suggestions on these important themes. It is for this reason that I particularly welcome this opportunity to be with you today.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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Cables: Omnipress London

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UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE
SHIP HOUSE
20 BUCKINGHAM GATE
LONDON SW1E 6LB

8 January 1985

14/1
Dear Paul,

✓ Attached, as we discussed, are some background materials relevant to the Secretary-General's forthcoming visits to Edinburgh and London.

With best regards,

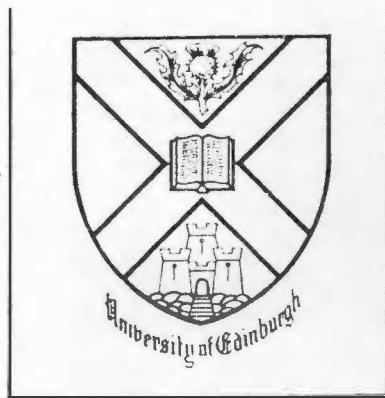
Kevin

Kevin S. Kennedy
Officer in Charge

Mr J. Paul Kavanagh
Second Officer
Executive Office of the
Secretary-General
Room S-3802-A
United Nations Headquarters
New York

BN,

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University Biography Service

Dr John Harrison Burnett

Dr John Harrison Burnett was, until his appointment to the post of Principal of the University of Edinburgh which he took up on 1 September 1979, Sibthorpian Professor of Rural Economy at the University of Oxford.

Dr. Burnett, who was born in 1922, was educated at Kingswood School, Bath and Merton College Oxford, where he obtained the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

After lectureships in the Universities of Oxford and Liverpool he was appointed at the age of 33, Professor of Botany in the University of St Andrews. During his time there he served as Dean of the Faculty of Sciences, and was also responsible for initiating development of the new Botanic Garden. In 1957 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

In 1961 he was appointed Professor at King's College, Newcastle, then part of the University of Durham, which became an independent University two years later. He again became Dean of the Faculty of Science and was also Public Orator. In 1968 he returned to Scotland to take up appointment as Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow which post he held until his appointment in 1970 as Sibthorpian Professor of Rural Economy and Fellow of St John's College in the University of Oxford. At Oxford he was head of the Department of Agricultural Science and in charge of the University Field Station and the Wytham estate. He served as an elected member of the General Board of the Faculties (Oxford's Senatus) for five years, two of them as Chairman, as well as on the Hebdomadal Council for the last four years.

Dr Burnett was for fifteen years Chairman of the Scottish Horticultural Research Institute, a member of the Nature Conservancy (Scottish Committee) and from 1964-66 served as a member of the Academic Advisory Council of the Universities of St Andrews and Dundee. He was appointed to the Regional Hospital Board in Newcastle where he was also a Governor of the Royal Victoria Infirmary. At present he is a member of the executive of the Universities Committee for Non-teaching staff.

He edited and contributed to "The Vegetation of Scotland", published on the occasion of the International Botanical Congress held in Edinburgh in 1964. His major text "Fundamentals of Mycology" was published in 1968 with a second edition in 1976. "Mycogenetics" came out in 1975 and he is now engaged on another book.

Dr Burnett served during the Second World War as a Lieutenant, RNVR, seeing action with the Channel Raiding Force, in the Mediterranean and in Yugoslavia; he was mentioned in despatches. He is married with two sons who are in their twenties.

October 1979

152/79

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Montague Burton Chair of International Relations Visiting Professors

5/6 Year Appointments

1952-1957 Professor C.A. Macartney
Lecture Series "The Problems of International Relations"

1957-1961 Professor Elizabeth Wiekamann, M.A., M.Litt.
Lecture Series "The United Nations and Africa"

1961-1967 The Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie-Calder, C.B.E.
Lecture Series "The Price of Survival"

* * * * *

Lecture and Associated Seminar

May 1970 Professor Harry Johnson, London School of Economics
"The Pearson Report"

October 1970 Sir Roy Marrow, F.B.A., LL.D., D.Litt.
"Social Studies, Morals and Mystery"

May 1972 Professor Basil Davidson, M.C.
"The Third World in Africa - The Problems of Independent States in Africa Today"

January 1973 Professor Morris Strong
"The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, at Stockholm"

March 1973 Sir Bernard Lovell, O.B.E., F.R.S.
"The International Economics of Space Exploration"

February 1974 Sir Harold Beeley, KCMG, C.B.E., H.M. Ambassador Cairo
"Great Power Policy in the Middle East Since 1945"

March 1974 Sir Duncan Wilson, GCMG, Ambassador to Yugoslavia 1964-66
"Anglo-Soviet Relations: The Effect of Kadar on Reality"

October/November 1974 Professor Gerald S. Graham, Emeritus Rhodes Professor of Imperial History, University of London
Lecture Series:-
1. Canada and the External World from 1914
2. Naval Aspects of the American Revolution
3. The First Anglo-Chinese War: The Triumph of Steph

January 1975 Professor Archibald Cox, Professor of Law, Harvard University
"Watergate and the U.S. Constitution"

May 1975 Professor Rolf Dahrendorf, (Commission of the European Communities), London School of Economics
"The Future of the European Community"

October 1975 Professor Joseph Rotblat, C.B.E., Department of Physics, The Medical College of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, University of London.
"The Role and Achievements of the Pugwash Movement"

January/

January 1977	Dr. M.C. Candean, past Director-General of the World Health Organisation "The World Health Organisation - The Working Priorities of the Organisation in Response to the New Discoveries and Advances in the Field of Health"
October 1977	Dr. E.B. Skolnikoff, Department of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology "Crisis of Complexity: Technology and Governance of the International System"
January 1978	Dr. Roger Manvell, Biographer, Writer on Film and Television, Screenwriter, Broadcaster and University Professor "The Propaganda and Film"
March 1978	The Rt. Hon. Roy Jenkins, then President of the European Commission "The European Communities"
October 1978	Lord Home "The Problems of British Foreign Policy"
April 1979	Dr. R.P. Dore, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex "Socio-Economic Background of Japan"
April 1980	Sir John Russell, ex-Ambassador to Spain "Spain Today"
October 1980	Sir David Hunt, KCMG, C.B.L. "Cyprus: A Study in International Relations"
March 1981	Professor C.V. Vaitzos "The Economic Implication of the EC's Second Enlargement: Special Reference to Greece and Other New Applicant Countries"
November 1981	Professor P.J. Vatikiotis "Present Day Greece"
February 1983	Professor J.L.S. Fawcett, King's College, London "Human Rights in Europe"

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The Rt. Hon. John McKay, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh

Born

12th May 1929 Oakbank Rows,
Mid Calder,
Midlothian.

Education

Pumpherstoun Public School
East Calder Junior Secondary
West Calder High

Open University 1972 - 1976 (BA Honours)

Married

Two children Charis - 19
Ewen - 14

Career

Customs and Excise Official.

Officer 1952 - 1982	Edinburgh
	Dundee
	Aberdeen
	Dundee
	Edinburgh
	Leith
	South Queensferry
Surveyor 1982 - date	Hamilton

Local Authority - Councillor

Councillor Hailes Ward	1974 - 1977
Sighthill Ward	1978 - date

Served on Finance, Housing, Environmental Health, Recreation,
General Purposes, Manpower Committees.

Other Community Appointments

Society of Civil and Public Servants (Trade Union)

Recreations

None at present. Formerly Gardening, Historical Research.

June
1984



BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON 1984/85

SIR ALAN TRAILL, G.B.E. M.A.

NAME : Alan Towers TRAILL

BORN : May 7, 1935
London

MARRIED : 1964
Sarah Jane (Hutt)

FAMILY : 1 son Philip George (19)

EDUCATED : St. Andrews School, Eastbourne
Charterhouse School
Cambridge University

BUSINESS : Chairman, Langbourn Holdings Limited
1978-79 Member of the Council of British Insurance
Brokers Association
1978 Chairman of the Reinsurance Brokers Committee
of the Association
Honorary Member of the London Metal Exchange
Member of Lloyd's

MILITARY SERVICE : 2nd Lieutenant Royal Artillery
Territorial Army Commission
291 Field Regiment
Surrey Yeomanry

PUBLIC SERVICE : 1956 - Elected Livery of the Worshipful Company
of Cutlers
1970 - Elected Court of Common Council
City of London Corporation
1975 - Elected Alderman for the Ward of Langbourn
1979 - Master of the Worshipful Company of Cutlers
1982 - Sheriff of the City of London

ACTIVITIES: Governor of the Royal Shakespeare Company
Director of the City Arts Trust
Governor of Christ's Hospital
Governor of King Edward's School, Witley
Governor of the City of London School

LIVERY COMPANY: The Worshipful Company of Cutlers

CLUBS: The City Livery Club
The Langbourn Ward Club
RAC

WARD: Langbourn

INTERESTS: Shooting
Skiing
D.I.Y.
Travel
Opera
Assisting Education

ADDRESS: (Home) Jordans Farm House
Forest Green
Dorking, Surrey

*(Business) Lyon House
160 - 166 Borough High Street
LONDON SE1 1JR

* All correspondence to this address

For further information: Public Relations Office
Guildhall
LONDON
EC2P 2EJ

Telephone: 01 606 3030

THE LORD MAYOR-ELECT, SIR ALAN TRAILL

The tradition of civic duty goes back several centuries in the family of Alderman Sir Alan Traill. Shipwrights, they came from the Orkney Islands and their duties go back to 1888, when they had the responsibility of lighting the warning beacons to mark the progress of the Spanish Armada. Sir Alan's own career has been similarly connected with public service. This, however, was far from his mind during his schooldays.

It was at Charterhouse School that he first developed a love of music that has been a constant source of pleasure throughout his life. Not only was he encouraged by an enlightened school master who would, on occasions, suggest that he listen to music at the expense of his prep, but he also had the great good fortune to be at school at the same time that Ralph Vaughan Williams, an old boy, was composing the music for the Coronation and for the school choir of which Sir Alan was a member for all of his time there.

It was here also that, as Head of Green Room and thus in charge of all stage work for the Drama Society, Sir Alan first learnt and enjoyed the pleasures of practical work. Indeed he still does many do-it-yourself jobs around the house - "unless my wife insists I bring someone in", he adds reluctantly.

While at Charterhouse he became head of the school Combined Cadet Force and seriously considered making a career in the Royal Artillery. Instead, in 1953 he went up to Cambridge to read law.

Shortly after coming down from Cambridge, he was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery TA.

.... /

In 1956 he began his career as a Lloyds broker by joining his father's firm. In the same year he also joined the Worshipful Company of Cutlers as a liveryman.

True to family traditions, the firm was concerned largely with marine insurance. Alan was given the job of building up the non-marine side of the business. This he did, quite literally. In 1960 he was sent to Italy to attend to the firm's interests in the construction industry. This enabled him to combine the challenge of business with the pleasures of Italy's cultural treasures.

Things were rather different on his return. After the splendours of Italy he found himself with one secretary and one filing cabinet. But by the time he and a colleague left to start a Lloyds broking firm of their own in 1973, the one secretary had grown to a staff of 110 and the filing cabinets had become too numerous to mention. (Now the business is completely computerised.)

It was on his return from Italy, too, that he took up his association with civic life again. As a liveryman of the Cutlers he enjoyed the Company, and in 1964 he joined the Langbourn Ward Club. The value of his legal training was immediately recognised and he was soon made a member of the Rules Committee.

At 35 Sir Alan was the youngest member of the Court of Common Council. In 1975 he was elected as the Alderman for the Ward of Langbourn.

Despite his formidable work load - he sits on the boards of governors for several schools and is a director of the City Arts Trust and governor of the Royal Shakespeare Company, as well as attending to his business and civic interests - he still finds time to pursue his musical and outdoor interests.



Scottish Information Office
New St. Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TD
Telephone: 031-557 0557

SCOTTISH OFFICE

NEWS RELEASE

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

THE RT. HON. GEORGE YOUNGER TD MP

The Hon. George Kenneth Hotson Younger was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland in May 1979. He has been Conservative Member of Parliament for Ayr since 1964.

The eldest son of Viscount Younger of Leckie, he was born on September 22, 1931 and educated at Cargilfield School, Edinburgh; Winchester; and at New College, Oxford, where he graduated with Honours in Modern History. He served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders for 15 years to 1965.

He contested North Lanarkshire in 1959 and was Unionist candidate for Kinross and West Perthshire in 1963, standing down in favour of Sir Alex Douglas-Home, but was elected at Ayr the following year. He was Scottish Conservative Whip in Parliament from 1965-67. Following the election in 1970 he was appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Scottish Office, with responsibility for Development, later serving as Minister of State for Defence.

Following the election in February 1974, Mr Younger was an Opposition spokesman on Defence and Chairman of the Conservative Party in Scotland from 1974-75. From January 1975 to January 1976 he was Chief Opposition spokesman on defence. He was appointed spokesman on Scottish affairs in January 1977.

He is a member of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's bodyguard for Scotland.

Mr Younger is married with three sons and one daughter.

He became a member of the Privy Council on taking up the office of Secretary of State.

Scottish Office

New St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh EH1 3SK

Telephone: 031-556 8400
GTN 2034

Telex: 727301

Dover House, Whitehall, London
SW1A 2AU

Telephone: 01-233 3000
GTN 233 3000*

Telex: 22890

The Secretary of State for Scotland is responsible in Scotland for a wide range of statutory functions which in England and Wales are the responsibility of a number of departmental ministers. He also works closely with ministers in charge of Great Britain departments on topics of special significance to Scotland within their fields of responsibility. His statutory functions are administered by five main departments: Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Scottish Development Department, Scottish Education Department and Scottish Home and Health Department, Industry Department for Scotland. These Departments (plus Central Services embracing the Solicitor's Office, the Scottish Information Office, Personnel, Management Services, Liaison and Finance Divisions) are collectively known as the Scottish Office. In addition there are a number of other Scottish Departments for which the Secretary of State has some degree of responsibility: these include the Scottish Courts Administration, the Department of the Registrar General for Scotland (the General Register Office), the Scottish Record Office and the Department of the Registers of Scotland. The Secretary of State also bears Ministerial responsibility for the activities in Scotland of several statutory bodies whose functions extend throughout Great Britain, such as the Manpower Services Commission and the Forestry Commission.

Secretary of State

The Rt Hon George Younger MP

Private Secretary (Assistant Secretary)

J S Graham
031-556 8400 ext 4001
GTN 2034

Parliamentary Private Secretary

Alex Pollock MP

Minister of State for Agriculture and Fisheries

Lord Gray of Contin

Private Secretary (Higher Executive Officer (D))

D F Middleton
031-556 8400 ext 4041
GTN 2034

Minister for Industry and Education

J Allan Stewart MP

Private Secretary (Higher Executive Officer (D))

A M Chisholm
031-556 8400 ext 4011
GTN 2034

Minister for Health and Social Work

John J MacKay MP

Private Secretary (Higher Executive Officer)

Miss T S Teale
031-556 8400 ext 4024
GTN 2034

Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment

Michael Ancram MP

Private Secretary (Higher Executive Officer (D))

Ms J E Morgan
031-556 8400 ext 4005
GTN 2034

Permanent Under-Secretary of State

Sir William Fraser KCB

Private Secretary (Higher Executive Officer (D))

Mrs E Lewis
031-556 8400 ext 4023
GTN 2034

Deputy Secretary (Central Services)

W K Reid CB

Private Secretary (Higher Executive Officer)

T R Macdonald
031-556 8400 ext 5896
GTN 2034

Parliamentary Clerk

Ms M P Morrow
01-233 8799
GTN 233 8799

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4886 GTN 2034

Principal

E C Davison

LIAISON DIVISION

Dover House, Whitehall, London
SW1A 2AU

New St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh EH1 3SK

(a) Liaison between Scottish and
London Departments; (b) future
government of Scotland-policy
and general questions.

Enquiries: 01-233 8920
GTN 233 8920

Assistant Under-Secretary of State

A H Bishop ((a) and (b))

Assistant Secretary

G Murray (a)

Principals

A C King (a)

G A D Philip (a)

E C Davison (b)

031-556 8400 ext 4886

GTN 2034

ESTABLISHMENT DIVISIONS

James Craig Walk, Edinburgh
EH1 3BA

Telephone: 031-556 8400

GTN 2034

Under Secretary (Personnel)

L P Hamilton (Principal
Establishment Officer)

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT (ADMINISTRATION GROUP) PERSONNEL (GENERAL)

16 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh
EH1 3DN

Management of (a) Senior
Administration Group; HEO(D)s
and ATs; (b) Junior
Administration Group and
support staff; personnel security;
(c) industrial relations; Whitley
Council Official Side Secretariat;
(d) conduct; manpower planning;
PRISM; computerisation of PM
records; (e) welfare

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 5277 GTN 2034

Assistant Secretary

Miss M Maclean

Principals

Mrs J Niven (a)

H J Graham (b)

D J Chalmers (c)

Miss M A Wood (d)

Senior Executive Officer

T A S Wicks (e)

**PUBLIC EXPENDITURE
SHHD SERVICES**

New St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh EH1 3TB
(a) Law, order and protective
services programme.

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 5178 GTN 2034

St Andrew's House, Edinburgh
EH1 3DJ

(b) Health programme; teachers
and NHS superannuation
(financial aspects).

Enquiries: 031-556 8501 ext
2821 GTN 2034

Assistant Secretary

H Robertson MBE

(at New St Andrew's House)

**SCOTTISH OFFICE AUDIT
UNIT**

Statutory audit of NHS
authorities; internal audit of
Scottish Office Departments.

St Margaret's House, Edinburgh
EH8 7AX

Enquiries: 031-661 6181 ext 558
GTN 2034

Senior Principal
W T Tait

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
FINANCE 1**

Policy; valuation and rating;
control of capital expenditure;
general services allocations.

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 5282 GTN 2034

Assistant Secretary
G B Baird

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
FINANCE 2**

Rate Support Grant; local
authority current expenditure and
accounts.

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 5282 GTN 2034

Assistant Secretary
N G Campbell

**SCOTTISH INFORMATION
OFFICE**

New St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh EH1 3TD
(Headquarters)

Dover House, Whitehall, London
SW1A 2AU (London Office)

Information to the press, radio
and television on the work of the
Scottish Office departments;
advice to ministers on information
and publicity matters; advice to

departments on all media liaison
matters; publicity campaigns for
Scottish Office departments; press
arrangements for Royal and State
visits to Scotland; agent in
Scotland of the Central Office of
Information; advice to UK
Departments on
information/publicity matters
affecting Scotland.

Enquiries: (Edinburgh) Deputy
Director 031-556 8400 ext 5652,
GTN 2034 Chief Publicity
Officer: 031-556 8400 ext 4550
GTN 2034

(London) Principal Information
Officer 01-233 8520
GTN 233 8520

*Director (Chief Information
Officer (A))*
C F Corbett

STATISTICAL SERVICES

New St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh EH1 3SK

Development of social and
financial statistics, statistical
matters over the Scottish Office;
liaison with Central Statistical
Office.

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 5978 GTN 2034

*Director of Statistics
(Chief Statistician)*
D Wishart

INQUIRY REPORTERS

16 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh
EH1 3DN

Conduct of public local inquiries
under the Planning Acts and
certain other statutes.

Enquiries: 031-556 9191
ext 5215 GTN 2034

Chief Reporter (Under Secretary)
A G Bell

*Deputy Chief Reporter
(Assistant Secretary)*
W D Campbell

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

New St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh EH1 3TE

The Solicitor's Office provides
legal services for the Scottish
Office departments, the Treasury
and other GB and UK

departments in Scotland and
certain organisations. *Enquiries:*

031-556 8400
ext 4740 GTN 2034

Solicitor (Deputy Secretary)
A A McMillan

Co-ordination of work of

Divisions A (except SHHD
work), E, F and G (co-ordination
of work in respect of Divisions A,
B, C and D undertaken by the
Solicitor). Personnel and
Industrial Relations matters, Law
Reform matters, advice to the
Parliamentary Commissioner,
Commission for Local Authority
Accounts in Scotland and the
Scottish Law Commission.

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 5285 GTN 2034

*Deputy Solicitor
(Under Secretary)*
R Brodie

DIVISION A

Advice to the Scottish Home and
Health Department, Scottish
Courts Administration, Registrar
General for Scotland, Keeper of
the Records of Scotland; the
Home Office; Mental Welfare
Commission and State Hospital
Management Committee,
superannuation and Private
International Law for all
departments.

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 4244 GTN 2034

Divisional Solicitor
J L Jamieson

DIVISION B

Advice to the Scottish Education
Department, Trustees of National
Galleries of Scotland, Royal
Scottish Museum, Trustees of
National Library of Scotland,
Trustees of National Museum of
Antiquities of Scotland, Council
for Museums and Galleries in
Scotland, Department for
National Savings, the Criminal
Injuries Compensation Board, the
Department of Education and
Science and DHSS (Social
Security interest); reparation,
debt recovery, arrestments,
copyright, Court of Session
procedure and Fatal Accident
Inquiries for all departments.

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 5715

GTN 2034

Divisional Solicitor
K F Barclay

DIVISION C

Advice to the Department of
Agriculture and Fisheries for
Scotland; Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food; Intervention
Board for Agricultural Produce
and other bodies concerned with
agriculture.

Staff Welfare Unit

James Craig Walk, Edinburgh
EH1 3BA

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 5904 GTN 2034

Chief Welfare Officer
T A S Wicks

**PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
(PROFESSIONAL AND
TECHNOLOGY, SCIENCE
AND OTHER GROUPS
INCLUDING INDUSTRIALS)**

Management of (a) agricultural staff and Professional and Technology group; (b) other professional staff not included in (a) and (c); (c) Science Group, fishery and marine staff and industrial staff.

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 4266 GTN 2034

Senior Principal
J N Davison

Principals
W E Bennet (a)
J Blaikie (b)
J Flucker (c)

**MANPOWER AND
ORGANISATION**

16 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh
EH1 3DN

Manpower control; staff inspection and organisational review.

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 5021 GTN 2034

Assistant Secretary
G R Wilson

PERSONNEL SERVICES

James Craig Walk, Edinburgh
EH1 3BA

Pay and allowances; leave; superannuation; travelling and subsistence.

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 4940 GTN 2034

Principal
B V Surridge

OFFICE SERVICES

James Craig Walk, Edinburgh
EH1 3BA

Accommodation and office-keeping services; other office services including library and transport; physical security.

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 5223 GTN 2034

Senior Principal (Controller of Office Services)
A B Fairweather TD

**SCOTTISH OFFICE
TRAINING UNIT**

20 and 20A Inverleith Row,
Edinburgh EH3 5LS

Enquiries: 031-552 7171 ext 340

Senior Principal (Departmental Training Officer)
W A Smith

**DIRECTORATE OF
COMPUTERS AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh
EH11 3XD

Telephone: 031-443 4040
ext 3497 GTN 2681*

Director
F Ibbotson

**SCOTTISH OFFICE
COMPUTER SERVICE**

Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh
EH11 3XD

Computer service for the Departments of the Secretary of State for Scotland, certain allied bodies and some other Departments.

Enquiries: Pay: 031-443 4040
ext 3172

GTN 2681*

Enquiries: Other matters:
031-443 4040
ext 3601 GTN 2681*

Assistant Secretary
F Ibbotson

**DIRECTORATE OF
TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

St Andrew's House, Edinburgh
EH1 3DE

(a) Police; prisons; home defence;
(b) fire; health authorities;
ambulance; frequency allocation.

Enquiries: 031-556 8501
ext 2847 GTN 2034

Director

A F Harrison

Deputy Director
C Bromage

FINANCE

New St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh EH1 3TB

Telephone: 031-556 8400
GTN 2034

(Principal Finance Officer)

Under Secretary
R R Hillhouse

**PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND
GENERAL**

(a) Public expenditure co-ordination; other public services and common services programmes

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 4520 GTN 2034

(b) vote accounting
Chesser House, 500 Gorgie
Road, Edinburgh EH11 3XL
Enquiries: 031-443 4020
ext 2348 GTN 2691

Assistant Secretary
K J MacKenzie
(at New St Andrew's House)

ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES

James Craig Walk, Edinburgh
EH1 3BA

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 4445 GTN 2034

Senior Principal
I Nicholson

**PUBLIC EXPENDITURE SDD
AND IDS SERVICES**

New St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh EH1 3TB

(a) Industry, energy, trade and employment and nationalised industry programmes (b) roads and transport programme
(c) other environmental services programme

Enquiries: 031-556 8400 ext
(a) 4825 (b) 5549 (c) 5752
GTN 2034

St Andrew's House, Edinburgh
EH1 3BX

(d) Housing programme.

Enquiries: 031-556 8501
ext 2345 GTN 2034

Assistant Secretary
T M Band

(at New St Andrew's House)

**PUBLIC EXPENDITURE
DAFS AND SED SERVICES**

Chesser House, 500 Gorgie
Road, Edinburgh EH11 3XL

(a) Agriculture, fisheries, food and forestry programme.

Enquiries: 031-443 4020
ext 2338 GTN 2691

New St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh EH1 3TB

(b) Education, science, leisure, recreation, arts, libraries and personal social services.

Enquiries: 031-556 8400
ext 4180 GTN 2034

Assistant Secretary
K W Moore
(at New St Andrew's House)

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * *

b/f: UK Trip
XRef: UK

cc: SG

b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

7 January 1985

Dear David,

I should like to confirm that the Secretary-General will visit the United Kingdom later in the month, en route to South East Asia.

As envisaged at present, the Secretary-General's itinerary will bring him to London (LHR) on Sunday, 20th January at 21.40 hours on flight PA 100 originating in New York. While in London, he will stay at Brown's Hotel, Dover St. W1. On the morning of Tuesday, 22nd, he will travel on flight BA 4752 to Edinburgh. Later that day, as Montague Burton Professor of International Relations, he will deliver a lecture on International Law to Edinburgh University. He will dine with the Secretary of State for Scotland that evening.

On Wednesday, 23rd, the Secretary-General will return to London on flight BA 4732, arriving (LHR) at 10.20 hours. He will proceed immediately to 10 Downing Street, for a meeting with Her Excellency the Prime Minister. He will lunch with the Foreign Secretary.

The Secretary-General will depart London (LHR) on Thursday, 24 January at 14.15 hours on flight KL 122 bound for Amsterdam.

I should be very grateful if your national authorities could arrange for the clearance of customs and other formalities by the Secretary-General and his party. In this connection, I enclose a list of those officials who will be with the Secretary-General throughout his stay in your country.

Yours sincerely,

Alvaro de Soto
Special Assistant
to the Secretary-General

The Hon. David A. Gore-Booth
Counsellor and Head of Chancery
Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom

7 January 1985

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PARTY
FOR HIS VISIT TO THE UK, 20-24 JANUARY, 1985

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Brian E. Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special
Political Affairs

Mr. Emilio de Olivares, Executive Assistant to the
Secretary-General

Mr. Francois Giuliani, Spokesman for the Secretary-General

Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, EOSG

Ms. Yanick Saint Victor, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

es'

- Cyprus question
UK
Trip UK

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. Mr. Roderic Lyne, who was holding charge of the UK Permanent Mission today, came to see me on the following matters:

(i) President Kyprianou would be meeting Prime Minister Thatcher in London on 14 January on his way to New York. Mrs. Thatcher would be grateful if she could be advised of any points which she should keep in mind for that meeting. Mr. Lyne mentioned that, in the absence of Sir John Thomson, the British Mission would be grateful if Mr. Maxey, Deputy Permanent Representative, could call on the Secretary-General next week in order to get a message back to London in good time.

(ii) On a strictly confidential basis, Mr. Lyne gave to me a copy of a communication that Prime Minister Thatcher had received on 26 December 1984 from the Prime Minister of Turkey, together with a copy of the reply that Mrs. Thatcher intended to send to Ankara early next week (kindly see the attached paper).

2. The conversation turned to the Secretary-General's forthcoming visit to London. Mr. Lyne indicated that the Prime Minister would, no doubt, wish to discuss the following matters with the Secretary-General: Lebanon; Cyprus; the situation in Africa; and East/West relations - in light of her meeting with Mr. Gorbachev and the Shultz-Gromyko talks in Geneva.



Virendra Dayal
4 January 1985

Sir,

Amb. Maxey will come see you on Tues. 5 Jan. at 3³⁰.

N.E.H.

SG saw.

United Kingdom - Speaking Engagements

1. UNA Reception on Monday, 21 January. brief (YBB)
2. Speaker of Common's Reception on Monday, 21 January.
brief (YBB) *off cuff*
3. Dinner by Institute of Development Studies on Monday,
21 January (J. Baker - YBB) *informal.*
Filly
4. Lunch by Vice-Chairman Edinburgh University, Tuesday,
22 January. Response to toast (EJ-JPK) *YBB*
5. Lecture at Edinburgh University, Tuesday 22 January
(J.Scott-AS)
6. Dinner by Secretary of State for Scotland. Tuesday, 22
January. Response to toast (EJ-JPK) *YBB*

M3855

TX-LN1 1116 EST 12/26/84

ZCZC MAP871

SS CABUK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 261610Z

ETATPRIORITE

MR. J. H. BURNETT

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

OLD COLLEGE

SOUTH BRIDGE

EDINBURGH EH8 9YL (SCOTLAND)

T3634-12 PLEASED TO LEARN FROM JENSEN IN LONDON THAT TUESDAY 22
JANUARY SUITABLE TO UNIVERSITY. TITLE OF SECOEN'S ADDRESS WILL BE
'VISION AND REALITY: THE UN AT FORTY AND THE MAKING OF INTERNATIONAL
LAW'. LETTER TO FOLLOW. REGARDS (KAVANAUGH UNATIONS NEWYORK)
COL CKD

JPK/ATK S-3802 NNNN

NNNN

ELAPSED TIME 00:00:17

PRINTED AT 1116 EST 12/26/84

28.12.84 JPK/atk 3802 5031

EOSG

MR. J.H. BURNETT
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
OLD COLLEGE
SOUTH BRIDGE
EDINBURGH EH8 9YL (SCOTLAND)

PLEASED TO LEARN FROM JENSEN IN LONDON THAT TUESDAY 22 JANUARY
SUITABLE TO UNIVERSITY. TITLE OF SECGEN'S ADDRESS WILL BE "VISION
AND REALITY: THE UN AT FORTY AND THE MAKING OF INTERNATIONAL LAW".
LETTER TO FOLLOW. REGARDS

KAVANAGH
UNATIONS

A.de Soto, Spec.Asst.to the SG

cc: Mr. J.Scott (OLA)
Mr. E. Jensen (London)

JPK/atk

File: trip: ^{UK}Edinburgh
xRef: ~~Thinks/acc~~ "U"
bf:

" Miss Units

26 December 1984

Dear Mr. Burnett,

Thank you for your letter of 30 October regarding the statutory lecture which the Secretary-General, as Montague Burton Professor of International Relations, will deliver to the University early in 1985.

The Secretary-General was pleased to learn, through the office of Mr. Jensen in London, that Tuesday, 22 January, will be a convenient date for the University and he has asked me to say how very much he is looking forward to meeting you and your colleagues in so renowned a seat of learning.

The title of his lecture shall be "Vision and Reality: The UN at forty and the making of International Law".

I should like to suggest that the details of the Secretary-General's programme in Edinburgh continue to be elaborated through Mr. Jensen in London and trust that this arrangement is suitable to you.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Alvaro de Soto
Special Assistant to
the Secretary-General

Mr. J.H. Burnett
Principal and Vice-Chancellor
Old College
South Bridge
Edinburgh EH8 9YL (Scotland)

Edinburgh University



Alvaro de Soto

JPK

Vision and Reality:
the UN at 40
and the making
of international law.

Ok'ed.

Alvaro

OK?

K

Dear Mr. Burnett,

Thank you for your letter of 30 October regarding the statutory lecture which the Secretary-General, as Montague Burton Professor of International Relations, will deliver to the University early in 1985.

The Secretary-General was pleased to learn, through the office of Mr. Jensen in London, that Tuesday, 22 January, will be a convenient date for the University ^{and} ~~and~~ he has asked me to say how very much he is looking forward to meeting you and your colleagues in so renowned a seat of learning.

The title of his lecture shall be

I should like to suggest that the details of the Secretary-General's programme in Edinburgh continue to be elaborated through Mr. Jensen in London and trust that this arrangement is suitable to you.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

AS

62

↗

silent
cc

John Scott

Legal Dept

Mr Jensen

Eric Lowdon.

to bf all.

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:

A: Mr. V. Dayal

FROM:

DE: J. Paul Kavanagh

Room No. - No de bureau

3802A

Extension - Poste

5031

Date

20 Dec. 1984

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

Herewith an updated version of the Secretary-General's programme for London and Edinburgh in January, together with a list of those who will accompany the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar.

Seen by the Secretary-General on 20 December 1984

Secretary-General's programme in London and Edinburgh
20-24 January 1985*

Sunday, 20 January

10.00 hrs.

Depart New York PA100

21.40

Arrive London (LHR)

Transfer to Hotel (Brown's)

*While in London, the Secretary-General is likely to receive requests for press interviews. He may decide to meet with a small number of senior journalists at his hotel, as he did on his last visit to the city.

Monday, 21 January

am

Free at the moment. Possible
visit to new Offices of
UNIC London

Lunch

Free

16.30 hrs.

Call on the Lord Mayor at the
Mansion House (No speech)

17.00 hrs.

Reception by UNA/UK in the
City. (SG to speak briefly)

18.30 hrs.

Reception by Speaker of House
of Commons in his Chambers
(SG to speak briefly)

20.00 hrs.

Dinner by Institute for
Development Studies.
(SG to speak)

Tuesday, 22 January

09.45 hrs.

Depart hotel

11.10 hrs.

BA flight from London (LHR)
to Edinburgh

12.10 hrs.

Arrive Edinburgh. Immediate
transfer to luncheon appointment.

13.00 hrs.

Lunch hosted by Vice-Chancellor
of Edinburgh University

14.45 hrs.

Lunch concludes

15.00 hrs.

Courtesy call on the Lord Provost
at City Chambers nearby

15.30 hrs.

Transfer to hotel (The Caledonian)

16.30 hrs.

Possible meeting with a number of
Scottish journalists.

16.55 hrs.

Depart hotel for University.

17.15 hrs.

SG delivers lecture.

18.45 hrs.

Return to hotel

19.30 hrs.
or 20.00 hrs.

Dinner to be hosted by
Secretary of State for Scotland
at his residence. (Black tie,
now unlikely)

Wednesday, 23 January

08.30 hrs.

Depart hotel for airport.

09.10 hrs.

BA flight to London.

10.10 hrs.*

Arrive London (LHR)

11.30 hrs.

Meeting with Prime Minister.

12.15 hrs.

Working luncheon with the Foreign
Secretary Howe.

14.30 hrs.

Lunch concludes.

afternoon

free

evening*

Private. Reservations have been
made for a concert at Wigmore
Hall. The Randall Ensemble will
perform works by Schubert and
Mozart

* The SG would proceed to Downing St.
Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar would proceed to Hotel.

Thursday, 24 January

a.m.

Free.

12.45 hrs.

Depart hotel for airport.

14.15 hrs.

Flight KL122 for Amsterdam.

16.10 hrs.

Arrive Amsterdam.

17.30 hrs.

Depart Amsterdam for Bangkok
on flight SQ23.

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
PARTY FOR HIS TRIP TO THE UK, SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
January/February 1985

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

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

**Mr. Brian E. Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special
Political Affairs

***Mr. S.A.M. Kibria, Executive Director, ESCAP

Mr. Emilio de Olivares, Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General

Mr. Francois Giuliani, Spokesman for the Secretary-General

Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, EOSG

Ms. Yanick Saint Victor, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer

* will join the party at the conclusion of the Secretary-General's
stay in the UK

** only in the UK

*** only in SE Asia and the Pacific

JPK/sm

File:
XRef:

Trip UK (Jan.)
UNIC London

7 December 1984

Dear Erik,

I thought that the University of Edinburgh might find it useful to have the enclosed data on the Secretary-General.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagh
Second Officer

Mr. Erik Jensen
Director
United Nations Information Centre
14/15 Stratford Place
London, W1N 9AF

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEASUREMENTS FOR ACADEMIC DRESS

Head Size 58.5 cm

Shoulder Width 47 cm

Shoulder to ankle 161 cm

Sleeve Length 61 cm

Note for Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

The Secretary-General's visit to the
United Kingdom, 20-24 January 1985

1. Please find herewith a copy of the Secretary-General's programme for London and Edinburgh.
2. I have highlighted in red the engagements which you may wish to attend.
3. On Wednesday, 23 January, the day before your departure for Thailand, you would have no official engagements. However, Mrs. Pamela Jensen, wife of Erik Jensen the Director of UNIC in London, wishes to invite you to a small luncheon on that day. She would also invite a small number of the wives of U.K. Ministers and Ambassadors.



J. Paul Kavanagh
20 December 1984

cc: YSV

Seen by the Secretary-General on 20 December 1984

Secretary-General's programme in London and Edinburgh

20-24 January 1985*

Sunday, 20 January

10.00 hrs.

Depart New York PA100

21.40

Arrive London (LHR)

Transfer to Hotel (Brown's)

*While in London, the Secretary-General is likely to receive requests for press interviews. He may decide to meet with a small number of senior journalists at his hotel, as he did on his last visit to the city.

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am

Free at the moment. Possible
visit to new Offices of
UNIC London

Lunch

Free

16.30 hrs. ✓

Call on the Lord Mayor at the
Mansion House (No speech)

17.00 hrs. ✓

Reception by UNA/UK in the
City. (SG to speak briefly)

18.30 hrs. ✓

Reception by Speaker of House
of Commons in his Chambers
(SG to speak briefly)

20.00 hrs.

Dinner by Institute for
Development Studies.
(SG to speak)

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09.45 hrs.

Depart hotel

11.10 hrs.

BA flight from London (LHR)
to Edinburgh

12.10 hrs.

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transfer to luncheon appointment.

13.00 hrs. ✓

Lunch hosted by Vice-Chancellor
of Edinburgh University (off cuff?)

14.45 hrs.

Lunch concludes

15.00 hrs. ✓

Courtesy call on the Lord Provost
at City Chambers nearby

15.30 hrs.

Transfer to hotel (The Caledonian)

16.30 hrs.

Possible meeting with a number of
Scottish journalists.

16.55 hrs.

Depart hotel for University.

17.15 hrs. ✓

SG delivers lecture.

18.45 hrs.

Return to hotel

19.30 hrs.
or 20.00 hrs. ✓

Dinner to be hosted by
Secretary of State for Scotland
at his residence. (Black tie,
now unlikely)

Wednesday, 23 January

08.30 hrs.

Depart hotel for airport.

09.10 hrs.

BA flight to London.

10.10 hrs. (*)

Arrive London (LHR)

11.30 hrs.

Meeting with Prime Minister.

12.15 hrs.

Working luncheon with the Foreign
Secretary Howe.

14.30 hrs.

Lunch concludes.

afternoon

free

evening*

Private. Reservations have been
made for a concert at Wigmore
Hall. The Randall Ensemble will
perform works by Schubert and
Mozart

✓
(*) The SG would proceed to Downing St.
Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar would proceed to Hotel.

Thursday, 24 January

a.m.

Free.

12.45 hrs.

Depart hotel for airport.

14.15 hrs.

Flight KL122 for Amsterdam.

16.10 hrs.

Arrive Amsterdam.

17.30 hrs.

Depart Amsterdam for Bangkok
on flight SQ23.

✓ bf: VB/EO/AS

The Secretary-General's visit to the UK

20-24 January, 1985

Yusuf,

As discussed, I should be very grateful if you could provide, by 4 January, draft speaking texts which the Secretary-General could use at the following two functions in London:

(a) A reception to be hosted by Lord (David) Ennals, President of UNA/UK in the City, at the Master Tailors' Hall. The event will form part of the UNA's celebration of our 40th anniversary and I dare say UNA will also see it as a useful fillip to their fund-raising efforts. It will be attended by a number of prominent business men who are sympathetic to the Organization. (10 minutes approx.).

(b) A reception to be hosted by the Speaker of the House of Commons in his Chambers at Westminster Palace. Apparently the company, numbering about 125 Parliamentarians, will not be seated. The Speaker will welcome the Secretary-General in a formal traditional manner and the Secretary-General will be expected to reply with remarks lasting 5 minutes or so.

In addition we are asking the Director-General's Office to prepare a draft toast for the Secretary-General's use at the dinner to be hosted by the Institute of Developmental Studies. I expect that we shall be referring their draft to you in due course.

I attach for your information the Secretary-General's tentative programme in London for Monday, 21 January. I shall provide you with any further details on these speaking engagements which come to hand.

J. Paul Kavanagh
18 December 1984

Note for Mr. de Olivares

Subject: Secretary-General's visit to London

There are proposals for two additional appointments which you may wish to raise with the Secretary-General:

YES
(1) The Lord Mayor of London would be pleased to receive the Secretary-General briefly at the Mansion House at 14.30 on Monday, 21 January. If the Secretary-General were agreeable, this appointment would pose no problem either with regard to time or location. No speech would be required.

NO.
RWSG
20/12
(2) Mr. Jensen has pointed out that there are a number of Ambassadors at the Court of St. James's who have served as Permanent Representatives to the UN. These include Amb. von Wechmar (FRG), Pastinen (Finland) and Dorr (Ireland) among others. Jensen has been trying to mobilize them to assist in promoting the UN's image in the UK. He has suggested that the Secretary-General might wish to meet them briefly, either at a meeting in UNIC or at a small reception on Wednesday, 23 January.



J. Paul Kavanagh
18 December 1984

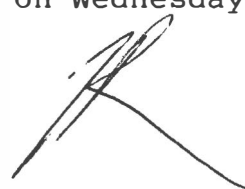
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J. Paul Kavanagh
18 December 1984

Secretary-General's visit to UK

20-24 January 1984

Francois,

I attach a draft programme which went to the Secretary-General on Friday^{14/12}. While he has agreed to the shape of the programme he has yet to come back to me on the fine detail.

I wonder if you would wish to liaise with Erik Jensen regarding possible appointments with the press. I would be grateful if you kept me informed as things develop on that front.

Many thanks.



J. Paul Kavanagh

17 December 1984

Mr. J.L. Ripert
Director-General for Development
and International Economic Co-operation

17 Dec. 1984

Emilio de Olivares
Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Secretary-General's visit to the UK, South-East Asia and
the Pacific - January-February 1985

1. The Secretary-General will depart New York on 20 January on the above trip. He will spend 3 days in the UK before embarking on visits to Thailand, Laos (stopover), Viet Nam, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.*

2. While in the UK he will have a working lunch with the Foreign Secretary and, it is expected, a meeting with the Prime Minister. Also in London he will address a dinner hosted by the Institute of Development Studies. In this latter connection, it would be appreciated if you could arrange for the preparation by 4 January of a 10 minute speech which the Secretary-General might deliver.**

3. Moreover, if you feel that there are any major issues, within your area of responsibility, that he should be aware of, or raise in any country, the Secretary-General would be grateful if you could let us know of them in a brief note. We would like to consolidate the Secretary-General's briefs by 4 January 1985. Many thanks.

* Questions remain over the visits to Australia and Fiji.

** The host will be Mr. Bowen Wells M.P., Chairman of the UN Parliamentary Group and the company will include a number of Parliamentarians as well as members of the Institute. Further information on the Institute will be provided shortly.

*fold
Maur's
office
- 1 letter
re: 1985*

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL:

Yesterday when we spoke of the hotel arrangements for London, you mentioned Powers Hotel. We are unable to identify this one.

Would you have been thinking of Brown's Hotel near Picadilly in West 1? It has been used by the Norwegian Royal Family, among others. It is close to your tailor.

JPK/13.xii.84

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Secretary-General's visit to London and Edinburgh,

20 to 24 January 1984

Cleared, in principle, by the S.G. on 12 Dec '84

A draft programme together with a list of those who would join your party is attached for your consideration.

In London, would you prefer to stay at the Savoy, the ~~Hyde Park~~ or the ~~Sheraton Park Tower~~? ~~Claridges~~ is also a possibility, but its location is marginally less convenient. In Edinburgh the Caledonian Hotel is recommended.

Pow-25?

A meeting with the Press in London will also have to be envisaged. They'll probably wish to see you after your meetings with the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. You will no doubt recall that last time you were in London, for the ACC meeting in April, you met with a small number of senior journalists at your hotel.



J. Paul Kavanagh
12 December 1984

11 December 1984

Cleared in principle by the S.G. on 12 Dec '84

Proposed programme for the Secretary-General's visit
to London and Edinburgh, 20-24 January 1985

Leave NY Sunday 20 January 10.00

Sunday, 20 January

21.40

Arrive London(LHR)

Transfer to hotel

Monday, 21 January

a.m. *

possible visit to
new offices of
UNIC London, *(to be
decided upon by the SG
nearer the date)*.

Lunch

free at present

17.00 **

Reception by UNA/UK
in the City
(SG to speak)

18.30 ***

Reception by Speaker
of the House of
Commons in his
Chamber (confirmed)
(SG to speak)

20.00 ****

Dinner by
Institute for
Development Studies
(SG to speak)

- Notes: * Subject to the Secretary-General's approval which is recommended
- ** Subject to the Secretary-General's acceptance which is recommended. This reception, as part of the UNA's celebration of the 40th anniversary would be attended by a number of prominent businessmen from the City of London who are sympathetic to the United Nations. The new Chairman of UNA/UK, Lord (David) Ennals - unlike his predecessor - enjoys good relations with the UK Government.
- *** Approximately 130 parliamentarians will attend. Guests will not be seated. The Speaker will welcome the Secretary-General formally and the latter will be expected to reply with remarks lasting approximately 5 minutes.
- **** Subject to the Secretary-General's acceptance which has been recommended by the FCO. The host would be Mr. Bowen Wells, M.P., Chairman of the United Nations Parliamentary Group. The small dinner company (approx. 15 persons) would expect the Secretary-General to speak for 10 minutes or so on matters developmental. The Dinner could take place in Westminster Palace or in a Restaurant nearby.

Tuesday, 22 January

a.m.

Air travel to Edinburgh

1 hr 15 mins.

Lunch

Hosted by Edinburgh
University

afternoon

Possible meeting with UNA
in Scotland and/or
Meeting with local Press.
Subject to Secretary-
General's approval.

17.15

Secretary-General
delivers lecture at
University

Dinner

Hosted by
Secretary of State for
Scotland, probably
in Edinburgh Castle, *Sec of State
Residence*
preceded by a *Ebc.*
courtesy call on the
Lord Provost of
Edinburgh City

overnight

In Edinburgh

Wednesday, 23 January

a.m.

Air travel to London

Lunch

Working luncheon with
Foreign Secretary Howe

afternoon

Possible meeting with
Prime Minister Thatcher

evening

Free
Possible theatre, concert
Subject to Secretary-
General's approval
(*Unic to explore possibilities*)

Thursday, 24 January

a.m.

Possible meeting with
Prime Minister Thatcher -
if not possible on
preceding day

14.15

Depart LHR for Bangkok

PK

7-12

Note for Mr. Dayal

I called Mr. Jensen in London yesterday to touch base regarding the Secretary-General's visit to Great Britain in January.

I confirmed to him that the Secretary-General was in general agreement with the outlined programme set out in your note of yesterday's date. Mr. Jensen expects to receive next Monday confirmation of the appointment with the Speaker of the House.

Edinburgh University has confirmed that it would welcome a lecture in the general area of international law. The University would like to be advised as soon as possible of the title of the Secretary-General's address.

The FCO has hinted that the Foreign Secretary might extend a luncheon invitation for Wednesday, 23rd. As the programme takes definite shape, Mr. Jensen expects to receive a proposal for a meeting in Downing Street.

He would like to know if the Secretary-General would wish to have an evening engagement on Wednesday, 23rd.

As of now the tentative programme for UK looks like this:

Tentative programme for the Secretary-General's
visit to the U.K., 20-24 January 1985

Sunday, 20 January	travel	New York - London overnight in London
Monday, 21 January	a.m. p.m.	o p e n Reception at House of Commons overnight in London
Tuesday, 22 January	5.15 a.m. p.m. evening	travel to Edinburgh Lecture to Edinburgh University Dinner hosted by City of Edinburgh overnight in Edinburgh
Wednesday, 23 January	a.m. p.m.? p.m.? evening	travel to London Lunch with Foreign Secretary Howe meeting with PM Thatcher open
Thursday, 24 January	a.m.?	depart London for Bangkok

RA is consulting Amb. Birchenhead regarding the best time for arrival in Bk on 25/1. The Thai will be told that the 25th should remain free of official engagements from their side.

J. Paul Kavanagh
7 December 1984

cc AS.

JPK/sm

cc: SG

File: *Tip UK (Jan 85)* 7-12
XRef: *OLA*
✓ b/f: *VD/EO/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM*

Mr. Carl-August Fleischhauer
Under-Secretary-General
The Legal Counsel
Office of Legal Affairs

7 Dec. 1984

Alvaro de Soto
Special Assistant to the Secretary-General
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Secretary-General's speaking engagement in Edinburgh, Jan. 1985

1. I should like to advise you that the Secretary-General has accepted an invitation from the University of Edinburgh to occupy the Montague Burton Chair of International Relations for the Spring term of 1985 and to discharge his sole responsibility as incumbent by giving a statutory public lecture during term. It has been agreed very recently with the University that the Secretary-General will deliver this lecture, in the general area of International Law, on Tuesday 22 January 1985.

2. It would be greatly appreciated if you could have some thought given to the themes which you feel the Secretary-General might treat in this lecture, with a view to discussing the matter in the course of the next few days.

Alvaro,
copy for info. 7/12.

Trip UK

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Wednesday, 23 January	a.m. p.m.? p.m.? evening	travel to London Lunch with Foreign Secretary Howe meeting with PM Thatcher open
Thursday, 24 January	a.m.?	depart London for Bangkok

J. Paul Kavanagh
6 December 1984

Tip UK
UNIC London

SEB: file
VD discussed w SG

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

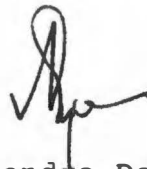
Eric Jensen called me from London today to say the following:

(i) He had received indications that the Speaker of the House of Commons would welcome holding a reception in your honour on Monday, 21 January 1985.

(ii) The Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University would be happy to re-schedule your speech to Tuesday 22 January 1985. It would be fixed for 5 p.m. The City of Edinburgh would like to arrange a dinner for that evening.

(iii) Mr. Hrusovksy indicates that the best direct flight from London to Bangkok would leave on Thursday, 24 January at 1000 hours, reaching Bangkok on Friday, 25 January at 0635 hours (TG 915, with one stop-over in Delhi). The Thai Foreign Minister had expressed the hope that you might reach Bangkok on 25 January rather than on 26 January.

(v) In the circumstances, and if the above programme meets your approval, Wednesday, 23 January could be spent in London. Mr. Jensen states that the Foreign Office is already making enquiries concerning your visit and they are suggesting a meeting with the Prime Minister.



Virendra Dayal
5 December 1984



SCOTTISH INFORMATION OFFICE

Factsheet 20

THE SCOTTISH OFFICE

**A GUIDE TO THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF
THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR SCOTLAND**

The Treaty of Union in 1707, when Scotland ceased to have its own Parliament, was very precise on a great many points—preservation of the Scottish legal system, church, universities, heraldry and rights of the Royal burghs were all dealt with at some length—but it contained no reference to the machinery of Central Government.



④ Under the terms of the Act of Union of 1707, the ancient monarchies of Scotland and England were united, under one Parliament, to form Great Britain. Scotland's separate legal system and her national church were safeguarded under the settlement, which also made provision for the office, within government, of a Secretary of State for Scotland, and for continuation of the historic Scottish Privy Council, which had seen to the preservation of law and order.

However, with the political rancour in Scotland immediately following the Union, and after party manoeuvring both in Scotland and at Westminster, the Scottish Privy Council ceased to exist. The post of Secretary of State, powerless because it now lacked the co-operation of a Scottish Privy Council, also vanished. Until the middle of the century, power resided with the Dukes of Argyll, working with the heads of the Scottish legal establishment in Edinburgh. This combination did much to suppress the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745.

From 1782 the Home Secretary was officially the minister responsible for domestic affairs in Scotland, as for England. However the Lord Advocate, Henry Dundas, who was the chief law officer in Scotland, became the channel of government power and influence. Dundas retained his position as 'Scottish Manager' as he progressed to higher office at Westminster to become Pitt the Younger's right-hand man during the Napoleonic Wars. After Dundas's death in 1811 his son, the second Viscount Melville, took over his father's role in Scottish affairs until 1827, when the Home Secretary and the Lord Advocate once again resumed their shared responsibilities for domestic and legal affairs.

As the 19th century advanced, Boards loosely under the control of the Home Secretary as advised by the Lord Advocate, were set up for prisons, poor law, public health, lunacy and the Scottish fisheries. A major extension of government activity took place in 1872 with the setting up of a 'Scotch' Education Department, which took over from the Church its historic role in organising education. This department came under a Whitehall minister.

③ To meet the growing complexity of government in Scotland, a ministerial post of Secretary for Scotland was created in 1885. Under this minister the Scottish Office was set up in Dover House, Whitehall, where it is today. The Scottish Office took over from the Home Office responsibility for the various Scottish Boards and for law and order in Scotland. The Secretary for Scotland also assumed responsibility for the Scotch Education Department.

In the decades that followed, the Secretary for Scotland, and under him the Scottish Office, extended and improved the structure and functions of local government. He extended his concern for the removal of agrarian distress in the Highlands and Islands to set up a Board of Agriculture for Scotland dealing with land settlement, agricultural education and agricultural research. With the Scotch Education Department he built up an educational system which was highly regarded south as well as north of the border. A domestic repercussion of the First World War was government commitment to improvement in housing of the industrial and rural population. This was achieved by enlarging the previous Local Government Board for Scotland into a Scottish Board of Health under a Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Scottish Office.

The expansion of business which had taken place in the areas of his responsibility since 1885 led in 1926 to the upgrading of the post of Secretary for Scotland to that of a Secretary of State, as recognition within government of its enhanced importance. In 1928 the Scottish Boards became departments under the Secretary of State. But this was a half-way house, and in 1939 administration under the Secretary of State was recast in a more uniform way into four departments: home affairs, including prisons and fisheries; education; agriculture; and health, including housing. Each department retained separate access to the Secretary of State but all came under the broad, co-ordinating influence of the Permanent Under Secretary of State. In the same year St Andrew's House in Edinburgh, accommodating these four departments and Scottish ministers, opened its doors as the Scottish headquarters of the Scottish Office. Increasing workload, notably the creation of a National Health Service for Scotland, the development of town and country planning, a closer concern with the Scottish industrial economy, and government support for the agricultural and fishing industries, necessitated a second Parliamentary Under Secretary in 1940 and a third in 1952; and a Minister of State for Scotland was also created in 1952 as deputy to the Secretary of State. Responsibility for roads came to the Scottish Home Department in the 1950s, but in a major reorganisation of 1962 that Department and the Department of Health were superseded by the Scottish Development Department and the Scottish Home and Health Department. The Department of Agriculture became the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. In a further reorganisation in the 1960s, social work (ie care of children, the elderly and the disabled) was grouped with the Scottish Education Department.

(D) In the early 1970s, new work largely arising out of the exploitation of North Sea oil necessitated the creation of a new department, the Scottish Economic Planning Department. In 1975 the new headquarters of the Scottish Office (as the departments are now collectively known) opened at New St Andrew's House, Edinburgh (pictured on the front cover).

In 1965 a Highlands and Islands Development Board was established in Inverness. In 1975, the Secretary of State for Scotland took over from the Secretary of State for Industry responsibility for selective financial assistance to industry in Scotland, and for the closely related functions of industrial steering and promotion. In the same year, the Scottish Development Agency was established with the twin tasks of stimulating and developing Scotland's economy and improving the environment. In 1977, the Secretary of State assumed responsibility for the activities in Scotland of the Manpower Services Commission and for the local authority careers service. These new industrial and manpower responsibilities significantly strengthened the role of the Secretary of State in dealing with a wide range of economic matters affecting Scotland. In 1978, the Secretary of State took over responsibility from the Secretary of State for the Environment for the care and custody of ancient monuments in Scotland.

(E) The Secretary of State is a member of the Cabinet and is directly responsible to Parliament for the operation of all the Departments making up the Scottish Office. The number and composition of his Ministerial team varies according to the needs of the current administration and the distribution of duties. A Minister of State post has normally been filled by a member of the House of Lords who is able to spend more time in Scotland than the other Scottish Ministers, because of their heavier Parliamentary responsibilities, and who is therefore able to represent the Secretary of State both at New St Andrew's House and in some engagements throughout Scotland, as well as to act as the Scottish spokesman in the House of Lords.

The Secretary of State delegates direct day-to-day responsibility for departments within the Scottish Office to his junior Ministers. On legal matters, he turns for advice and assistance at Ministerial level to the two Scottish Law Officers—the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor General—who are members of the Government in their own right. The Secretary of State must also ensure that the Government as a whole, and other Ministers with responsibilities in Scotland, are fully alive to Scottish needs and circumstances. He does this partly through his

membership of the Cabinet and partly by direct consultation with the individual Ministers concerned.

The Secretary of State is also much involved in a wide range of public bodies which are answerable to him, through the Scottish Office. He is Chairman of the Scottish Economic Council which comprises people drawn from many walks of life including both sides of industry. He appoints the members of the two Scottish Electricity Boards, the Scottish Transport Group, the Scottish Development Agency, the Highlands and Islands Development Board, Health Boards, New Town Development Corporations, the Scottish Special Housing Association, the Crofters' Commission and a number of other organisations with responsibilities in fields such as health, agriculture, education and recreation.

The essence of the system is that the Secretary of State takes responsibility, through the Scottish Office and related bodies, for those functions of Government which are separately administered in Scotland.

The Scottish Departments

The Scottish Office consists of five departments and a group of central services divisions. The departments are:

- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland
- Industry Department for Scotland
- Scottish Development Department
- Scottish Education Department
- Scottish Home and Health Department

Each department is under the charge of a Secretary who is responsible to the Secretary of State for the work of his department. As stated earlier the Permanent Under Secretary of State is general adviser to the Secretary of State and directly supervises the work of the central services divisions assisted by a Deputy Secretary (Central Services) ranking equally with the Secretaries of the other five departments.

Under the chairmanship of the Permanent Under Secretary of State, the heads of departments and Deputy Secretary (Central Services) constitute a Management Group to ensure co-ordination of work, to consider common problems across the whole field of Scottish Office responsibilities, and to advise the Secretary of State and his ministerial team.

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland

The Department is responsible for the promotion of the agriculture and fishing industries in Scotland.

Some 6.4m of the country's 7.7m hectares are in agricultural use, accounting for about one-eighth of the total agricultural output of the United Kingdom.

Along with the agricultural departments for England and Wales and Northern Ireland, the Department advises ministers on the formulation of United Kingdom and EEC agricultural and fisheries policy.

The Department implements Government policy for Scottish agriculture by a variety of measures, including schemes for capital assistance to agriculture and horticulture, the improvement of livestock and crops and provision of finance for educational, advisory and research services.

The Department also liaises with the Crofters' Commission in the development of crofting in the Highlands and examines proposals for the use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes including housing, industrial developments and forestry. The Department manages on behalf of the nation more than 140,000 hectares of land which is owned by the Secretary of State—about 1.85 per cent of Scotland's total land area.

About 530 of the Department's 1,840 staff are concerned with fisheries. They are responsible, along with their counterparts in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland, for advising ministers on all aspects of international and domestic policy, including EEC questions, relating to the fishing industry. This involves international negotiations including those within the EEC, liaison with the organisations representing the industry and with the Sea Fish Industry Authority (who are responsible, among other things, for administering schemes for grants and loans for the building and improvement of fishing vessels). Their work also involves the collection and the distribution of statistics and other information, assistance for fishery harbours, the consideration of the implications for fisheries of offshore oil and gas operations, scientific research into fisheries questions and the protection of Scottish fisheries which is undertaken at sea by the Department's six fishery protection vessels and by the Royal Navy.

Industry Department for Scotland

Set up in June 1973 as The Scottish Economic Planning Department, this is the newest of the Departments of the Secretary of State. On 1 November 1983 it was renamed the Industry Department for Scotland. It advises the Secretary of State on matters relating to industrial and economic development in Scotland, including Scottish aspects of regional policies both in a UK and EEC context, the promotion of new industrial development and the restructuring associated with older industries in decline. It has responsibility for direct support to industry through the administration of selective financial assistance under the Industrial Development Act 1982. In this task the Department is assisted by the Scottish Industrial Development Advisory Board (SIDAB).

It is through the Department that the Secretary of State discharges his responsibilities in relation to the Scottish Development Agency, the Highlands and Islands Development Board, the activities in Scotland of the Manpower Services Commission and its operating divisions, the generation and distribution of power by the two Scottish electricity boards, the work of the development corporations responsible for the new towns and the Scottish Tourist Board.

The Department has a staff of approximately 200 divided between Edinburgh and Glasgow (located at Alhambra House, 45 Waterloo Street) and is responsible for a total expenditure of approximately £350 million.

Scottish Development Department

The Department administers Government policy and subsidies in regard to town and country planning, housing, roads and environmental services generally.

This involves, inter alia, close co-operation with regional, island and district councils, who carry out these functions locally; consideration of structure plans and development proposals of national importance; and the granting of capital expenditure allocations for house construction and improvement, road construction, and water and sewerage schemes. The Department is directly responsible for all trunk roads—new construction, improvement and maintenance.

Further functions include general policy on local government administration, passenger transport policy (including shipping services to the islands), urban renewal, conservation, historic buildings and

ancient monuments, the rent registration service and the furnished houses rent tribunals service, building control and building standard regulations, public water supplies and sewerage, prevention of air and river pollution, coast protection and flood prevention, and nuclear waste management policy.

The Department is responsible for policy in respect of the Scottish Transport Group (STG), which is a nationalised industry providing bus services and the main west coast shipping services. It is also similarly responsible for the Scottish Special Housing Association (SSHA), the operating of the Housing Corporation in Scotland, and the Countryside Commission for Scotland (CCS). The SSHA is a Government-sponsored and financed body which provides houses to let throughout Scotland, principally in areas where the local housing authority requires assistance, for example, in providing houses for incoming workers and to meet other special needs including those of the elderly and disabled. The Housing Corporation promotes, funds and supervises housing associations in their task of providing new or modernised housing. The CCS is also a Government-financed and appointed body which provides advice and grants to the public and private sectors to protect and enhance the countryside and to improve the facilities for its enjoyment.

The Department has a staff of approximately 1,300, of whom 500 are involved in work of a professional nature (architects, surveyors, engineers, planners, and research staff) and provide services for all departments of the Scottish Office. A number of the professional staff are involved in the maintenance of Scotland's ancient monuments which are staffed and administered by the Department.

Scottish Education Department

The public education system is supervised by the Scottish Education Department. It acts in co-operation with the regional and islands area education authorities which are directly responsible for the service within their areas, and for educating around 910,000 pupils in about 3,900 schools.

The Department maintains much of its contact with education authorities and bodies through more than a hundred Inspectors of schools, almost all of whom have had teaching experience. The staff, including the Inspectorate, totals about 550.

In general, the Department seeks to ensure that the education service is adequate to meet changing needs and priorities in schools and also in further education. It determines the amount of money to be spent on educational buildings, prescribes standards and advises on designs for these buildings, gives guidance on the content of education and, with the co-operation of the General Teaching Council, seeks to match the supply of teachers to the demand. The Department directly finances the central institutions and colleges of education, each of which has its own board of governors, and it directly administers students' allowances.

The Department also exercises a general supervision of the provision for community education including youth and community and adult education and it gives grants to a number of voluntary organisations. It looks after the Secretary of State's responsibilities for the arts and for sport and physical recreation, including his relations with the Scottish Sports Council. It is directly responsible for the Royal Scottish Museum and it is closely associated with the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, the National Galleries of Scotland and the National Library of Scotland.

In the financial year 1982-83 the Department spent nearly £200m on education, most of it on student allowances and grants to colleges of education and central institutions. Local authority expenditure in the same year amounted to nearly £1,350m including loan charges, this expenditure being assisted by rate support grant. SED also pays grants to residential special schools and to many bodies operating in informal education, recreational and other fields of education.

The Department exercises certain responsibilities for Scottish universities, although these, like other universities in Britain, are primarily the concern of the Department of Education and Science.

Social Work Services Group

The Social Work Services Group, which has 118 staff and is part of the Scottish Education Department, has responsibility for the discharge of the Secretary of State's functions under the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968. These include the administration of grants to the List D (formerly 'Approved') Schools, the discharge of the Secretary of State's responsibilities in relation to the children's hearing system and the giving of advice and guidance to social work authorities (the regional and islands councils) and voluntary organisations on the implementation of the 1968 Act.

The group is also responsible for the Secretary of State's functions under other statutory provisions, eg child care, including adoption and fostering. The primary duty placed on social work authorities by the 1968 Act is the promotion of social welfare, the main components of which at present are the care and support in the community of children, the physically handicapped, the mentally disordered, the elderly and other categories of persons in need, together with probation and the after-care of offenders.

The group consists of four administrative divisions with a professional (social work) Central Advisory Service.

In 1982-83, £11m was spent by central government, and about £277m by social work authorities on social work in Scotland. The expenditure of local authorities was assisted by rate support grant.

Scottish Home and Health Department

On the Home side the Secretary of State's central responsibilities, in partnership with local police authorities, for the administration of an efficient police service, including the provision of training at the Scottish Police College, are discharged by the Department. It deals also with fire service matters, promotes the development of civil defence preparedness both by the Government and by local authorities and, where necessary, co-ordinates action by the Scottish departments on civil emergencies. It has responsibilities for electoral procedures, including registration of electors, and also for a wide range of ceremonial and formal matters.

The Department is responsible for the legal aid system in Scotland, and for all questions of Scots civil law which are not the specific responsibility of another department, including matrimonial and family law, charity law, land and tenure, and general questions relating to the Department of the Registers of Scotland and the Scottish Record Office. The Department is also responsible for criminal justice policy and procedure in Scotland, including advice on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, criminological research, and criminal injuries compensation. The Department is also responsible for the Scottish licensing law, betting and gaming legislation, and related matters.

The Department is also directly responsible for the management of the Scottish Prison Service, including 23 penal establishments in various parts of Scotland with an average daily population of around 5,000 and staff numbering about 2,700.

Within the Department, the Scottish Office Superannuation Division deals with policy issues relating to the pensions of teachers, health service employees, police, fire service and local government staffs: it directly manages the teachers' and NHS schemes.

On the Health side the Department's functions cover all aspects of health care for the people of Scotland including food standards and food hygiene. In particular, it is responsible for the administration of the National Health Service in Scotland, which employs more than 122,000 staff of all categories. The Service embraces hospitals, the general practitioner services (doctors, dentists, chemists and opticians) and the provision of community health services. Management and local planning responsibility rests with fifteen health boards, financed by the Exchequer through the Department and working under its general oversight. Certain services, such as supplies, ambulance and blood transfusion, are administered on a national basis by a Common Services Agency. Broad policy advice is provided by the Scottish Health Service Planning Council and advice on research and development relevant to the health service by the Chief Scientist Organisation.

The Department also has links with the main public record offices in Scotland—those of the Registrar General, the Scottish Record Office and the Department of the Registers—and the Court of the Lord Lyon.

The Department employs a staff of about 800. In 1982-83 the Department spent £1,710m, of which £1,614m went to the health services. In addition, local authorities spent nearly £300m on law and order and protective services.

Central Services Divisions

Central Services provide common services to the five departments. The finance divisions are responsible for the development and administration of policy on local government finance as well as for providing a common finance service to the individual departments. The Solicitor to the Secretary of State undertakes advisory and other legal work and also provides a service for a large number of other departments and public bodies having functions in Scotland. The Scottish Information Office is responsible for press and publicity services for the Scottish Office and carries out certain tasks for the Central Office of Information and other departments. The Central Statistical Unit prepares statistical publications including the Scottish Abstract of Statistics and co-ordinates the activities of the statistical branches in the Scottish Office departments. The Inquiry Reporters are

responsible for conducting public inquiries and for taking certain planning decisions delegated to them by the Secretary of State. The remainder of Central Services provides computer, library, typing, messengerial, office-keeping and other services as well as looking after staffing and manpower matters throughout all the Scottish Office departments.

Some 2,100 staff are employed in Central Services, of whom around 1,200 are in typing, office-keeping and messengerial grades and in the computer service. The cost of running the Scottish Office, including the salaries of Ministers and the staffs of the five functional departments and Central Services, amounted to £77.9m in 1982-83. The amount of rate support grant paid to local authorities in Scotland in 1982-83 was £1,634.4m.

Other Scottish Departments

The Secretary of State for Scotland is responsible for the efficient organisation and administration of the Scottish courts. This work, which includes the provision of accommodation and the supply and management of staff, is carried out on his behalf by the Scottish Courts Administration. The SCA is also responsible to the Lord Advocate for the law relating to the jurisdiction of the courts and evidence and procedure in civil cases, the administration of the Scottish Law Commission, and the making of procedural rules for certain tribunals such as the Lands Tribunal for Scotland.

The General Register Office for Scotland is under the charge of the Registrar General for Scotland, who is appointed by the Secretary of State and is responsible for registration of births, deaths and marriages, administration of marriage law, population, estimates and statistics and the census of population. With the consent of the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Secretary of State also appoints the Keeper of the Registers and the Keeper of Records of Scotland. The former has charge of the Department of the Registers of Scotland, and deals with registration of a wide range of legal documents including, in particular, papers about land transactions. The latter has charge of the Scottish Record Office and cares for many classes of public records from the 13th century to the present time.

The Secretary of State for Scotland is one of the three forestry ministers who direct the activities of the Forestry Commission, the forest authority for Great Britain, and he has particular responsibility for forestry

matters which are exclusively Scottish. The Crown Estates Commissioners, who manage the hereditary possessions of the Crown, act in compliance with directions by the Secretary of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Scotland in Parliament

The Secretary of State is responsible to Parliament for the work of the Scottish Departments and their executive actions are thus ultimately subject to Parliamentary control. Scottish business is debated regularly on the floor of the House of Commons and by the House of Lords, and the Secretary of State and his colleagues must answer questions on all aspects of their responsibilities. But more detailed work in the House of Commons is done in committee. Four committees are concerned purely with Scottish affairs. The Scottish Grand Committee, first set up in 1907, consists of all the Scottish members of Parliament. It considers in principle Scottish Public Bills referred to it by the House of Commons; it considers annually selected financial estimates of the Scottish Departments; and it has more general debates from time to time on various aspects of Scottish affairs. Some of its meetings are held in Edinburgh. The two Scottish Standing Committees, each of at least sixteen Scottish MPs, are responsible for detailed examination of Scottish Bills or Scottish provisions of a Great Britain Bill. The second Standing Committee takes the Committee stage of Private Members Bills relating exclusively to Scotland; the only limitation imposed by Standing Orders is that Government Bills shall be given priority in the first Committee. The Select Committee on Scottish Affairs, established in 1979, is empowered to examine the expenditure, administration and policy of the Scottish Office and associated public bodies; it is able to conduct sittings either in Scotland or at Westminster.

This page only ✓

building which was opened in 1938 on the site of the teaching hospitals at Foresterhill, are the main teaching centres of the University. A programme of vigorous development, innovation, and expansion has taken effect in the last 25 years, providing well-equipped and extensive teaching, research, recreational and residential facilities. The University is particularly active in oil- and marine-related technology, benefiting from close liaison with several important neighbouring research institutes in animal nutrition, soil research, fish technology, marine biochemistry and terrestrial ecology. In other fields, there is a thriving Department of Forestry, there are such diverse research programmes as cancer research and Scottish Studies. The University has five faculties: Arts and Social Sciences, Science, Law, Divinity and Medicine.

Edinburgh

The University of Edinburgh owes its origin to James VI's charter of 1582 and the initiative of the Town Council which, from 1583 to 1858, largely controlled its fortunes. Naturally, Divinity, based on an Arts curriculum, took precedence; the nucleus of a law school only emerged in the early 18th century, and of a medical school at a slightly later date. It was, however, the Arts component that was destined to expand and dictate the future form of the university, playing as it did such a prominent role in the Scottish Enlightenment. Edinburgh is today one of the largest non-collegiate universities in Britain, with eight faculties, and specialist units as diverse as Scottish Studies and Human Ecology. The variety of its disciplines is reflected in its geographical location - a large central area, and a science complex at King's Buildings; nevertheless it is a social and academic unity at all levels. In microelectronics, the University of Edinburgh has been designated as one of the two major UK centres for teaching and research; Edinburgh is also the home of the Wolfson Institute which provides microelectronics services to industry, government and commerce.

Strathclyde

The University of Strathclyde was formed in 1964 from the Royal College of Science and Technology, which had its origins in Anderson's Institution (later Anderson's University) founded under the will, dated 7 May 1795, of Professor John Anderson MA FRS. The Royal College, prior to the conferment of university status, had merged with the Scottish College of Commerce. Strathclyde was the first university in Britain to have in its charter the object of teaching and research particularly into basic and applied science, and thus claims to be the country's first technological university. There are ten Schools of Study covering all branches of science and engineering,

Principal and Vice-Chancellor
J H BURNETT
MA DPhil LLD DSc FRSE
Telephone 031-667 1011



*Trip UK
Honours/acc
Misc. Univ's*

OLD COLLEGE
SOUTH BRIDGE
EDINBURGH
EH8 9YL

Recd 6/11

Alvaro de Soto Esq
Special Assistant to the
Secretary General
United Nations
New York 10017
U S A

30 October 1984

Dear Mr de Soto

Thank you for your letter of 23 October intimating acceptance in principle by the Secretary-General of the University's invitation to accept the appointment as Montague Burton Professor of International Relations, and give a statutory public lecture during the Spring term of 1985. I appreciate that it is not yet possible for the Secretary-General to give precise dates but I think I have to observe that 15th March is the last day of the Spring term so that I hope it will be possible for him to come earlier than that, or, if that is not possible, appreciably later, so that his visit would coincide with the Summer term which starts on April 16th. In addition, it would be helpful if the Secretary-General could indicate the title of his lecture so that we can prepare the appropriate advance publicity.

Yours sincerely

Joh. Burnett

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11 Jan. 85
qu'on discute
cette.*

AS/jt cc: SG

25-10
Cbf: VD/EO/CHAO/ID/GR/EP/JPK/IM

File: ~~Trip UK~~ Universities

XRef: ~~Honours Jacc~~

cc: Mr. Jensen

11 Misc. Univ's

23 October 1984

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I wish to reply to your letter of 15 May last regarding the possibility of his accepting an invitation to become Montague Burton Professor of International Relations and to give a statutory public lecture during the Spring term of 1985. The Secretary-General was very pleased at this invitation and has asked me to convey to you his gratitude as well as his acceptance in principle.

While it is not possible at this stage to set a firm date at which the Secretary-General would be able to travel to Edinburgh, I should like to inform you that the Secretary-General's office is tentatively making plans for a trip which would take place on or about 15 March 1985 and that we will be in touch with you either directly or through Mr. Erik Jensen as soon as possible in order to provide you with a more firm date.

Yours faithfully,

Alvaro de Soto
Special Assistant
to the Secretary-General

Mr. John H. Burnett
Principal and Vice-Chancellor
University of Edinburgh
Old College
South Bridge
Edinburgh EH8 9YL

Jan 14. Conférence Univ.
d'Édimbourg

Jan. 15. Inv. "Speaker of the
House of Commons"
+ Réception

Dates prepared to the SG
without confirmation yet. ^{Hi}



Alvaro de Soto

13/9

/ssa

vend. 15 mars
1985

Y-a-t-il une
possibilité que
le SC puisse
s'y rendre ?
Je ne peux plus
reporter la
réponse.

Ade O

mes. J
It is mentioned in the 1985 Agenda.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INFORMATION CENTRE

Tel: 01-629-6411
Cables: Omnipress London

Alvaro a return
14-15 Stratford Place,
London W1N 9AF

24 July 1984

Dear Alvaro,

I realise many considerations have to be taken into account when establishing the Secretary-General's programme for next year. And I know very well that there must be many conflicting commitments. It remains my hope, however, that it will prove possible for the Secretary-General to accept the invitation of the University of Edinburgh to become Montague Burton Visiting Professor during the Spring Term. As I have said before the honour is appropriate and the forum ideal.

But the purpose of this letter is really another. It is to convey to the Secretary-General an invitation from the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Speaker would like to give a reception for the Secretary-General to which would be invited distinguished and influential members from all parties in both Houses of Parliament. (I am told that the setting would be equally distinguished).

If the Secretary-General were to accept the invitation to go to Edinburgh, it would obviously be sensible to combine this with the Speaker's reception in Westminster. Parliament would normally be in session from early in the year until just before Easter - hence no problems about timing.

With best wishes,

Yours ever

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Erik Jensen'.

Erik Jensen
Director.

Mr. Alvaro de Soto
Special Assistant to the Secretary-General
United Nations
New York.

REC. 18 JUNE 84

Mr Urquhart

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

Alvaro de Soto

15/6

Brian,

Your views
would be appreciated.

Alvaro

I think not -
once we start this
there's no end to it

BTSU

J
7/2/7

University of Edinburgh
"Montague Burton Professor of Intl Relations"
Spring Term 1985

NOTE FOR MR ALVARO DE SOTO

This obviously is an excellent opportunity for the Secretary-General to speak in the United Kingdom. It would lend prestige to the United Nations as well as to the Secretary-General. It strikes me as comparable to the Autonomous University in Mexico City. Nonetheless I think one must consider how heavily the Secretary-General should be burdened with university speeches especially if a special trip to another continent is involved. This is one for which a last-minute substitute would clearly not be possible. Harvard is already scheduled for February and we have to begin thinking of Chicago and San Francisco in the late spring or summer.

In sum, this is an invitation that merits acceptance but the decision should be made taking into account other demands to be expected during the same time-frame.

James S. Sutterlin
14 June 1984



INFORMATION CENTRE

Tel: 01-629-6411
Cables: Omnipress London

14-15 Stratford Place,
London W1N 9AF

EJ/PK

6th June, 1984.

Dear Alvaro,

Enclosed is the official invitation which the University of Edinburgh has addressed to the Secretary-General. He is being asked formally to accept appointment as Montague Burton Professor of International Relations in the Spring Term of 1985. 11

As the letter of the Principal and Vice-Chancellor makes clear, the only obligation of the appointment is to deliver a lecture on a topic of the Secretary-General's own choice. This may be associated with a seminar, I understand, but that is something we can look into in due course. The Chair is a visiting professorship and involves no administrative, examining or other such duties whatsoever.

The appointment is very prestigious; it has been held in the past by various eminent people, including the Rt. Hon. Roy Jenkins, as President of the European Commission, and Lord Home, the former Prime Minister. Only on rare occasions have individuals from outside the British establishment been invited.

Neither Oxford nor Cambridge provide an opportunity for recipients of honorary degrees to deliver an address in that connection. Edinburgh University, therefore, appears to me the perfect choice in the United Kingdom. It is an ancient, distinguished academic institution with a worldwide reputation and provides the ideal setting for an important statement by the Secretary-General. The University has furthermore a recognised tradition of interest in and concern for international issues.

continued

- 2 -

These advantages will be re-inforced in 1985 by the major efforts which the City of Edinburgh is making to mark International Youth Year.

I have already discussed the proposal with the Secretary-General personally during his visit to London in April. He seemed positively inclined; the question was to find a suitable date. As you will see from Dr. Burnett's letter, the lecture could be given at any time convenient to the Secretary-General between 7 January and 15 March 1985. I should personally have thought that a date towards the end of that period would be more appropriate.

I hope very much that it will prove possible for the Secretary-General to accept. I think a speech given in Edinburgh in these particular circumstances would provide a major boost to our efforts to promote a better understanding of the United Nations in the United Kingdom.

Do let me know if you require any further information.

With best wishes,

Yours ever


Erik Jensen
Director

Mr. Alvaro de Soto,
Special Assistant to Secretary-General,
United Nations,
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017,
U. S. A.

Enclosure : 1

Principal and Vice-Chancellor
J H BURNETT
MA DPhil LLD DSc FRSE
Telephone 031-667 1011



SKM

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OLD COLLEGE
SOUTH BRIDGE
EDINBURGH
EH8 9YL

AS

Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

17 May 1984

Dear Secretary General

I understand that Mr Jensen has spoken to you about the possibility of accepting an invitation to become Montague Burton Professor of International Relations and give a statutory public lecture and seminar on a topic of your own choice but clearly related to the title of the Chair during the Spring term 1985. The dates of the term are January 7 to March 15 and, all things being equal, the best period would be February 20 to March 9 but you should not feel constrained to this period.

May I now formally invite you on behalf of the University of Edinburgh to accept this appointment? The University would be greatly honoured if you were so to do.

I think that you are already aware that the cost of accommodation and travel is funded by the University who also give a reception and dinner after the lecture for the Professor. There is a modest honorarium of £250.

I await your reply and do hope that it will be an acceptance; if there is any other information you require please let me know.

Yours sincerely

Joh H. Burnett

JPK/ET cc: SG
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ID/CHAO/GP/FP/IM
File: ~~London~~ Uk
Xref: Future Trip

17 April 1984

Dear Mr. Wells,

On behalf and in the absence of the Secretary-General who, as you are aware, is currently away from New York on an official mission, I should like to thank you for your letter of 28 March by which you invite him to meet with the members of the United Nations Parliamentary Group at Westminster.

I know that the Secretary-General would wish me to express his appreciation of this kind invitation and also to extend his kind regards to you and to the members of the Group.

I shall bring your letter to his attention on his return to United Nations Headquarters and we will certainly bear in mind the dates of future Parliamentary sessions when next we come to plan a visit of the Secretary-General to London.

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagh
Second Officer

Mr. Bowen Wells M.P.
Chairman of the United Nations
Parliamentary Group
House of Commons
London SW1
England

2-11-77 Future (see p. 2)
Tnp

C O N F I D E N T I A L

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH A GROUP OF BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS, 28 NOVEMBER 1983 AT 2.45 P.M.

Present:

The Secretary-General

Mr. Urquhart

Mr. Kavanagh

Group of 8 British Parliamentarians
led by Sir Hugh Rossi

The Secretary-General welcomed the group and invited questions.

Cyprus: In reply to a question on Cyprus, the Secretary-General said that the recent declaration of UDI on the part of the Turkish Cypriot community, however unacceptable legally and in every other way, was probably irreversible. It was nonetheless vital not to be discouraged and to maintain pressure on the parties to re-open negotiations. He, for his part, was pleased with the support of the Governments of the UK, US, FRG, France and others.

Asked about the prospects for renewed intercommunal talks, in view of the GkCyp fear of de facto recognition of the TRNC, the Secretary-General stressed the intercommunal nature of the current framework. Adherence to this formula could bypass the question of statehood. While the GkCyps were at present in an angry mood, he hoped that with patience and the help of the UK and others they could be persuaded to return to the intercommunal table. Asked whether he intended to name a replacement for Ambassador Gobbi, he said that he had persuaded his SRSG, with the concurrence of the new Argentine Government, to remain on call. It would have been unwise to propose a successor in the present atmosphere, as the nomination would have required consultation with the UK, Greek, Turkish and Cypriot Governments, as well as the TkCyp community. Perhaps it would be possible to revive the negotiating process in 2 or 3 months. Asked if the Guarantor powers could play a role, the Secretary-General replied that the UK had already helped a great deal and even now he expected that Prime Minister Thatcher at the Commonwealth Conference in New Delhi was trying to ease the way towards a reactivation of the intercommunal talks.

Falklands/Malvinas: In reply to a question on the impact of the recent Argentine elections, the Secretary-General said that it was a little early to judge. Nonetheless, it seemed clear that

the new Argentine government would be a better interlocutor for the UK. Notwithstanding the continued state of hostilities, London was in a position to show flexibility and to allow an opening that would enable the Argentine side to enter into a process of negotiation without loss of face. Such flexibility need not entail a concession on the main substance of the dispute. Negotiations could be initiated by proxy. In reply to a statement of the UK position regarding the primacy of the Islanders' wishes, the Secretary-General spoke of London's latitude to induce movement which derived from its status as a world power and its strong democratic system. What was needed was a combination of political will and imagination.

Invitation: One of the group invited the Secretary-General on behalf of the United Nations Association of Scotland to visit that country during the International Year for Youth, 1985. The Secretary-General gave a non-committal reply.

Namibia: The Secretary-General described the situation in regard to the choice of electoral system and linkage. He had asked Pretoria to announce its choice of electoral system but discerned a South African fear that such an announcement would bring events too close to implementation of resolution 435. While rejecting linkage in the context of 435 he nonetheless had to deal with reality. A beginning to South African withdrawal from Angola could facilitate progress on simultaneous South African and Cuban military disengagement. This he had repeated to Assistant Secretary of State Crocker earlier today. It was important that his next report to the Security Council register progress.

Grenada: One of the group spoke of the UN's inability to anticipate and avert even relatively small crises such as the invasion of Grenada and how this failure was undermining the Organization's credibility. He asked how the UN's role could be strengthened with the concurrence of the major powers. In reply the Secretary-General described the US action in regard to Grenada as juridically wrong and unacceptable. The Secretariat's efforts to anticipate crises were hampered by its lack of any information-gathering facility such as a network of embassies. Despite this, the Secretary-General could act to defuse potential threats to the peace, e.g. in Korea of late. To engage in effective preventive diplomacy, however, he would need full cooperation from the Permanent Members of the Security Council, who when confronted with threats to the peace, were at present unable to lay aside their ideological differences.

Asked about the decline in multilateralism, the Secretary-General outlined how the Security Council could play an effective part in developing a comprehensive settlement to the Middle East problem by, for example, appointing working groups to explore the individual aspects and then using its special position to knit the various elements together. Economic assistance, he said, was being increasingly used to tie developing countries politically

to donors. Mr. Urquhart described how in 1982 the UN was prevented by the US and Israel from playing what would have been its natural role in Lebanon while in 1983 those countries in urging a UN presence had failed to overcome Syrian and Soviet opposition to the same proposition. So long as the major powers failed to act in some kind of concert as envisaged in the Charter, their bilateral disagreements would exercise a stifling influence. Brief reference was made to the opposition of some Member States to an expansion of the Secretary-General's powers.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. Paul Kavanagh', written in a cursive style.

J. Paul Kavanagh
1 December 1983

JPK/ET cc: SG
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ID/CHAO/GP/FP/IM
File: MY
Xref: UNALUK

11 Future Trips

13 January 1983

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to thank you for your letter of 30 August 1983 which, inexplicably, has only now reached this office. The Secretary-General very much appreciated your kindness in inviting him to participate in events marking International Youth Year in the fair city of Edinburgh in June 1985. While he recognizes very well the significance of your worthy endeavours, I am afraid that the Secretary-General does not normally enter into commitments so far in advance. Could I suggest, however, that you might like to contact us again perhaps early in 1985 when we shall have a clearer picture of the Secretary-General's schedule for the month in question.

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagh
Second Officer

Mr. Marshall J. Harris
Honorary Secretary
United Nations Year of Youth
Edinburgh Gathering
United Nations Association
Educational Trust for Scotland
5 St. Vincent Place
Glasgow G1 2DH

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(A/mok)

Headquarters
paulkysd

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Trip UK

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SS NYK

LONDON (UNIC) 64 24 1700

UNLON 020. IMMEDIATE FOR DE SOTO FROM KAVANAGH. REOUR TELCON.
PLEASE NOTE THAT SECGEN'S UNDERSTANDING IS AS FOLLOWS. THE STATUS
QUO AS IS WOULD BE FROZEN UNTIL THE SECGEN RETURNED TO NEWYORK,
WHEN THE MATTER COULD BE DISCUSSED FURTHER. THE SECGEN DOES NOT
SHARE THE AMBASSADOR'S IMPRESSION THAT IT WAS AGREED TO RESTORE
THE STATUS QUO ANTE PENDING THE SECGEN'S RETURN. REGARDS.

(KENNEDY LONOMNIPRESS)

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SS LON NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 11 1630 GMT

T615-01 JENSEN. FYI MR C KLIBI, SEC GEN OF THE ARAB LEAGUE,
DUE TO MEET SEC GEN ON 24 JANUARY AT 11.30 HRS. AT HOTEL. EARLIER
IN THAT WEEK, ARAB LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON WILL CONTACT
YOUR OFFICE TO CONFIRM . REGARDS (KAVANAGH)

COL CKD

JPK/ATK 3302

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