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SECRETARY - GENERAL'S TRIPS  
TRIP TO CAMBRIDGE AND BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

15 DEC 1983 - 9 JUNE 1986

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*Trap Boston follow up*

9 June 1986

Dear Mrs. Branton,

I have been asked by the Secretary-General to thank you for your letter of 5 June 1986 inviting him to address a meeting of the Harvard Law School Forum during the upcoming academic year.

As I mentioned to Mrs. Lean E. Hanlon a few months ago, the Secretary-General has retained the fondest memories of his visit to Harvard at the beginning of 1985 and he would have liked very much to address again such a distinguished audience. Unfortunately, he was not able to contemplate a further visit to Boston during the first part of 1986 and I am afraid that his schedule during the fall, when the annual session of the General Assembly takes place will prevent him from leaving Headquarters. May I also add that the mandate of the Secretary-General comes to an end on 31 December 1986 and he is therefore not in a position to accept any speaking engagements after that date. The Secretary-General has nevertheless asked me to convey to you and the members of the Forum his best wishes for a successful year ahead.

Yours sincerely,

Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant to  
the Secretary-General

Mrs. Fiona J. Branton  
Vice-President  
Harvard Law School Forum  
Cambridge  
Massachusetts 02138

HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
THE HARVARD FOUNDATION

S. ALLEN COUNTER  
Director



17 UNIVERSITY HALL  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138  
TEL. (617) 495-1527

link 1575  
File: Boston trip - follow up  
xref: Misc. Univs

The Honorable Mr. Perez De Cuellar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
United Nations Building  
New York, N.Y. 10017

May 10, 1985

He phoned around this  
time to see if. As  
soon maybe next time  
he's in town.  
(job request, see p.2)

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I postponed my plans to write you for a few of months after your visit to Harvard because I was aware of your busy schedule during this period. You had indicated to me that you would be travelling extensively during the winter on United Nations business.

It was an honor for me to serve as your host during your visit to Harvard and a pleasure to have you as our special guest. Your visit was a major success, and many here at the University hold you in great admiration. Our students especially appreciated your willingness to share your unique insights and knowledge with the University community. Your special assistant Mr. Alvaro de Soto is also to be commended for his helpful efforts in arranging your visit with us. I have enclosed a few photographs which cover several aspects of your visit to Harvard and which I hope will preserve fond memories of the day. (Had I known of your love for Bach and Handel, I would have arranged to include some of their music in performances by our students).

Our busy schedule during your visit precluded any opportunity for me to discuss with you some of the international issues which are important to me and in which we both have a specific interest. First of all, I feel that your appointment to the position of Secretary-General marks a new and special beginning for the U.N. as it seeks to reestablish its traditional reputation for fairness in world affairs. As a University professor, I feel that your scholarly and legal background makes you uniquely qualified to handle the affairs of nations. Your Eastern and Western diplomatic experience as well as Latin American background place you in a distinct position vis-a-vis East West relations and will no doubt contribute further to your present image as a fair and objective leader.

I applaud the United Nations' initiatives already under way to save the millions of drought-stricken victims of Africa, and I hope these efforts will continue under your administration until the suffering has abated. I share the trust of many in your resolve to bring about a speedy resolution to the conflicts in Central America and Lebanon, and to reduce the role of the superpowers in those regions. I share as well some of the concerns you have expressed regarding the incomplete and often unfair treatment given the U.N. by American media.

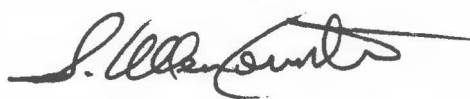
I also appreciate your quiet diplomacy in dealing with the human rights issue. Your policy of strongly protesting human-rights violations in private meetings with representatives of the nations in question will likely engender greater cooperation and respect for the office of the Secretary-General.

I am especially interested in international scientific development and the application of inexpensive high and low technology to the problems of underdeveloped nations. I am also equally interested in developing a set of ethical scientific guidelines and principles by which the advanced nations must operate in the course of interacting with the less-developed nations. My diplomatic background in the international scientific community is extensive and includes experience with both Eastern and Western nations such as the People's Republic of China, Argentina, Brazil, Japan and Sweden (Guest Scientist at the Karolinska-Nobel Prize-Institute). I have represented Harvard as an ombudsman and scientist both in the U.S. and internationally for the past fifteen years. If you find that my skills and expertise might be useful to the United Nations or if I may serve your office in any capacity, I would be honored to have you call upon me.

Again, thank you for sharing your time with us here at Harvard. I appreciate your invitation to visit the United Nations and look forward to doing so in the near future when it is convenient for you.

With kindest regards, I remain

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "S. Allen Counter", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Dr. S. Allen Counter

COPY TAKEN  
BY SG'S OFF.

Boston trip

AP

Center  
for  
International  
Affairs



Harvard  
University

1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge MA 02138  
Cable Address: HUCFIA (617) 495-4420

January 23, 1985

RECEIVED

JAN 30

Secretary General Perez de Cuellar  
United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

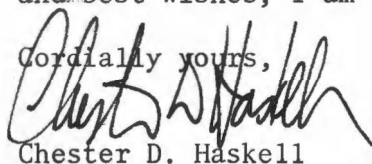
Dear Mr. Secretary General:

On behalf of the Center for International Affairs and the Harvard community, I write to thank you warmly for your recent visit to deliver the Jodidi Lecture. Your address was most helpful in achieving exactly the right mixture of information and analysis. The response of the audience was extremely positive. Given the current interest in the affairs of Afghanistan, Central America and the Middle East, your visit was most timely. Your views of the role of the United Nations in solving these problems were impressive.

It was a great pleasure for me personally to meet and talk with you. Thank you very much for the silver UN medallion. You are very kind. I know I speak for all of us at Harvard when I express the hope there will be another occasion for you to visit the Center in the future.

With many thanks for your contribution to the Center and the University and best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

  
Chester D. Haskell

**The  
Center  
for  
International  
Affairs**

**Harvard  
University**

*Trip Boston*



1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge MA 02138  
Cable Address: HUCFIA (617) 495-4420

January 23, 1985

Mr. Alvaro DeSoto  
Office of the Secretary General  
United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

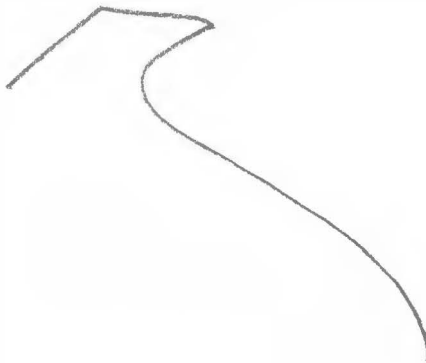
Dear Mr. DeSoto:

May I express my deep thanks for your kind assistance in helping to arrange the Secretary General's recent visit to Harvard. Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit was a memorable occasion for both the Center and the Harvard community, and this was due, in large part, to your accessibility and genuine helpfulness.

For me personally, it was a great pleasure to meet and work with you. I hope we will have an occasion to do so again in the future. I will look you up the next time I am in New York.

With my very best wishes,

Chester D. Haskell  
Executive Officer



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Chairman, Board of Governors  
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Past President, League of Women Voters, USA

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Southern New York State Division, UNA

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US Representative, UN Commission  
for Social Development (1969-1977)

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Former Deputy Secretary of State

Chairman, Advisory Group  
Multilateral Issues & Institutions Program  
Matthew Nimetz  
Former Under-Secretary of State

Chairman, WFUNA Committee  
Christopher H. Phillips  
President, The National Council for  
US-China Trade

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John C. Bierwirth  
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The University of Pennsylvania

Arthur Ross  
Vice Chairman & Managing Director  
Central National Corporation

Rabbi Alexander Schindler  
President, Union of American Hebrew  
Congregations

Edith B. Segall  
Chairman, Conference of UN Representatives

Jacob Sheinkman  
Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Clothing  
& Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO

Helmut Sonnenfeldt  
Guest Scholar, The Brookings Institution

Leonard Vernon  
Pacific Chapter, UNA

Franklin H. Williams  
President, Phelps-Stokes Fund

Michael Witunski  
Staff Vice President, McDonnell Douglas Corp.

# United Nations Association of the United States of America



300 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017

212-697-3232

Cable: UNASAMER

*Boston Trip follow up*

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Senior Vice President  
Peggy Sanford Carlin

Founding Chairman  
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1909-1979

Chairman Emeritus  
James S. McDonnell  
1899-1980

Honorary Chairman  
Arthur J. Goldberg

National Chairman, UN Day 1984  
(By appointment of  
the President of the U.S.A.)  
Theodore A. Burtis, Chairman  
Sun Company, Inc.

January 17, 1985

H.E. Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary General of the United Nations  
Room 3800  
United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary General:

Alvaro de Soto was kind enough to send me a copy of your excellent address at Harvard University. I have read it with interest and very much admire the eminently sensible approach you have taken to the immense problems facing the UN and the international community.

I am honored that you made reference to my recent article in Foreign Policy magazine, a reprint of which is enclosed. One of the purposes of the article was to draw public attention to the crucial work that you have been doing in the field of peace and security. These efforts, it seems to me, have not been fully appreciated by the media and many officials in this country.

You may also be interested in the enclosed statement regarding UNA-USA's Message, which was adopted unanimously by our Board of Directors last month. It outlines the Association's role as a constructive critic of the UN system and addresses what part we can best play in the debate in this country about the UN and US relations with it.

Thank you very much for your interest in our activities and please do not hesitate to call on us if we can be of any assistance in your vital work. All best wishes for a productive and peaceful New Year.

Sincerely,

Edward C. Luck  
President

Enc.

Vice President  
Policy Studies  
Toby Trister Gati

Vice President  
Economic Studies  
Sylvia Ann Hewlett

Vice President  
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File: Boston trip file

XRef: Misc.univs.

" ~~W~~ Honours / all

17 January 1985

Dear Dr. Counter,

Upon my return to New York, I wish to express to you once again my gratitude for the gesture of the Harvard Foundation in presenting me with an award for my efforts to further international peace and co-operation. I was deeply touched as well by the warm hospitality of the Harvard community and most especially by your own kindness and generosity. I do hope that it will be possible for us to meet again in the future.

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Dr. S. Allan Counter  
Director  
The Harvard Foundation  
Cambridge

17 University Hall, Ma.02138

AS/jt - cc: SG

✓fr: VD/EO/ZHAO/GP/FF/JPK

File: Boston trip file

XRef: Misc.univs.

17 January 1985

Dear President Bok,

I wish to express to you my gratitude for the honours bestowed upon me during my visit to Harvard last week, as well as for the warm hospitality during my stay.

I was very pleased indeed to have the opportunity to meet you and I do hope that it will be possible to do so again in the future. For my part, I have returned deeply impressed with the high calibre of the academic community over which you preside. The United Nations could no doubt benefit from an enhanced relationship with institutions such as Harvard, and I hope it will be possible to take steps in that direction in the years ahead.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Dr. Derek Bok  
President  
Harvard University  
Cambridge

17 University Hall, Ma.02138

AS/jt - cc: SG

~~bf.~~ VD/EO/ZHAO/GP/FP/JPK

File: Boston trip file

XRef: Misc.univs.

17 January 1985

Dear Professor Huntington,

Upon my return to New York, I should like to convey to you once again my appreciation for the opportunity extended to me to address the students and faculty of the Center for International Affairs. It was indeed an honour to deliver the Joidi Lecture and I was delighted to be able to exchange views with those attending, both in the question period after the lecture and at the most pleasant dinner which you kindly hosted on Wednesday evening last week.

I should like to mention that it was a pleasure to meet Dr. Chester Haskell, Executive Director of the Center, whose organizational skills doubtless match his academic standing. I hope to have the opportunity to meet you once again in the not too distant future.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Professor Samuel Huntington  
Director  
Center for International Affairs  
Harvard University  
Cambridge

1737 Cambridge Street, Ma.02138

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XRef: Misc.orgs.

17 January 1985

Dear Mr. Fontein,

I wish to thank you once again for your kind deference in providing me and the members of my party with a succinct but lovely tour of the Museum of Fine Arts when I visited Boston last week. Please also convey my gratitude to Mr. Theodore Stebbins, Curator of Paintings.

Art plays a major role in my life and a visit to a museum is always a welcome parenthesis in my heavy official schedule; but in the case of your Museum it was a very special occasion indeed. I found the Degas exposition extremely revealing and enlightening and I was also particularly struck by your extraordinary Van Goghs and Gauguins. Last but not least, I was touched by your gesture in singling-out for me your new Korean gallery.

I look forward to the time when I shall be able to allocate to the Museum of Fine Arts the time and tranquility which it deserves, though I fear that this may only be possible after I leave my present position.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Jan Fontein  
Director  
Museum of Fine Arts  
Boston 465 Huntington Avenue, Boston 02115

AS/jt - cc: SG

bf: VD/EO/ZHAO/GP/FP/JPK

File: Boston trip file

XRef: Press gen.

17 January 1985

Dear Mr. Foell,

Upon returning to New York, I should like once again to express to you my gratitude for the opportunity which you afforded me to meet with the Editors of the Christian Science Monitor. It is always a pleasure to meet with distinguished journalists, but on this occasion I felt particularly at home since the Monitor happens to be the paper I read each morning with breakfast.

I must also express my appreciation to you for having arranged a brief but truly enchanting visit to the Museum of Fine Arts. I do hope to take you up in the near future on your kind invitation to travel to Boston once again to hear the Boston Symphony.

Please also convey my best regards and my special thanks to Mrs. Fanning for her cordial hospitality.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Earl W. Foell  
Editor in Chief  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Boston

1 Norway Street, Ma.02115

# United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York

SG Statement  
Trip Boston Cambridge  
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Misc Univs

CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT  
Not for use before 4 p.m.  
(2100 GMT) Wednesday, 9 January



SG/SM/3648  
9 January 1985

## SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS IN DELIVERING JODIDI LECTURE AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Following is the text of the Jodidi lecture to be delivered at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, ~~tomorrow evening~~ <sup>at 4 pm today</sup> by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The lecture is entitled "The United Nations" potential is shaping tomorrow's world".

I am especially pleased that it is at Harvard that I am making my first public address in this fortieth anniversary year of the United Nations. The study and analysis done, here and in the extraordinary Cambridge-Boston intellectual community, of which this University is part, have had a seminal influence on political, strategic and economic thinking, that has helped to shape our present world. Multilateralism, in its regional and global forms, has been the subject of profound examination by scholars associated with the Centre for International Affairs, which is our host this afternoon. Their work has brought much enlightenment on the nature and requirements of an increasingly interdependent world community.

I believe that the United Nations should be seen as central to these requirements.

It is my strong hope that this fortieth anniversary year will be marked by increased attention, in academic, governmental and other circles, to what the role of the United Nations can and should be in assuring a safer, more just and hospitable world for tomorrow. This, in quite a broad sense, will be the subject of my remarks this afternoon.

In looking ahead to the future it is, I think, necessary to take account of those accomplishments of the United Nations over the past 40 years, which will clearly affect the conditions in which the next generations will live. I would emphasize this, particularly to the younger generation represented here today. In important respects, these conditions can be expected to represent a substantial improvement.

Think, for example, of what is being done through UNICEF, in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization, to reduce infant mortality and the debilitating effect that

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malnutrition and disease have on growing children. In many developing countries we can look forward to a quiet revolution in child care and a strong new generation more capable of participating in the tasks of nationhood.

Think of the foundations for development which have been laid with the help of United Nations agencies. If firmly supported and extended, the national economic structures of developing countries will be considerably strengthened, and many millions will gain a higher living standard.

Think of the difference which the eradication of one disease, smallpox, through the efforts of the World Health Organization, has made in our own time, and the significance for the future of the possible elimination of additional diseases. This requires only the necessary resources to become a reality.

And think, too, of the future implications of the fourfold reduction in illiteracy, which is already a reality.

In other fields, the United Nations has already performed a unique service in bringing Member States together to deal with future problems. Ten years ago, the United Nations held the first International Conference on Population in Budapest. In this forum, it was possible to draft and adopt the World Population Plan of Action. The future population problem remains formidable, but it is now clear that with foresight and planning, a potentially catastrophic situation for the future can be prevented. The United Nations, through the World Plan of Action, and the complementary efforts of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, has already helped significantly to realize this possibility.

Other United Nations programmes of a comparable nature exist now, which could assume a more preventive character in the future. We are seeking to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system to anticipate major problems of a humanitarian nature. A world-wide alert system on possible refugee flows has been organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The intention of the programme is, whenever possible, to be prepared in advance to handle the humanitarian requirements. In some circumstances the United Nations Organization, if early warning is given, might seek, within the provisions of the Charter, to bring improvement in a situation which threatened to lead to a mass exodus.

The Food and Agriculture Organization continuously predicts crop expectations from which future food shortages and surpluses can be foreseen. Similar information -- some of a more long-range nature -- is available from other United Nations agencies. Both the strengths and the weaknesses of this system have been apparent in the current severe famine in Africa. Well over a year ago, United Nations agencies warned of an impending crisis. After visiting the area in early 1984, I personally appealed to the world community to recognize and assist urgently in overcoming the critical economic situation affecting broad areas of the continent. But it has taken a year, and a dramatic increase in public awareness to prompt the action necessary to stem

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the present tragedy. We are now engaged in a major redoubling of our efforts which, by the way, is being co-ordinated by a distinguished son of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Mr. Bradford Morse.

Recent events have brought home to all of us the disaster which man can wreak on his environment through industrial accident and other sudden calamities. There is a danger, however, that we could fail to notice the gradual and long-term damage which our economic and other activity can have on our common resources. In this field too, I am glad to say, the United Nations, through its Environment Programme, is uniquely well equipped to monitor environmental and ecological movements, identify emerging problems at an early stage and formulate, through international dialogue, the right solutions to problems which tend not to respect national boundaries. Similarly, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, or Habitat as it is commonly known, can help member countries benefit from a common pool of experience in the area of residential planning. Repetition of errors can be avoided with the vast reservoir of knowledge and expertise which is available to all.

These and other far-reaching practical accomplishments, materially furthered by the United Nations system, are universally recognized, although their importance for the future may not have been fully perceived. They constitute a very real, pragmatic contribution to a more stable and equitable global society. Certainly, we should foresee the continuation, expansion and improvement of such programmes of the United Nations system, as we consider how economic and social problems that are still so evident today can be better managed in the future. Past and present accomplishments offer testimony that the United Nations can do much to improve our existence. Indeed, "The United Nations for a Better World" has been adopted as the theme of the fortieth anniversary.

At the United Nations, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is a basic principle for the making of a better world. The main forum where Governments consider the practical application of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the instruments codified through the Organization, is the Human Rights Commission. The Centre for Human Rights is the principal Secretariat organ in charge of following these matters. I personally, albeit quietly, spend a considerable amount of time and effort on human rights which I consider to be of primordial importance.

Yet the progress which has been made, and the promise of the future, both stand prey to nuclear weapons and to the dangers of a deeply divided and ever more heavily armed international community, subject to pernicious distrust. Even today persistent regional conflicts are circumscribing economic and social progress. In looking forward, it is surely desirable to seek means through which the United Nations can be more effective than in the past, in lessening the danger and the wide suffering inherent in the present international situation.

In an article in the current issue of Foreign Policy magazine, the President of the United Nations Association of the United States, Edward Luck, suggests that nothing would do more to restore the spirit and credibility of

(more)

the United Nations than narrowing the gap between its ambitions and its abilities. This amounts to a call for realism with which I entirely agree. Yet I do not believe that we should limit the ambition of the United Nations to reducing the danger of war. That must remain its principal purpose or the Organization will lose its relevance, precisely at the time when the need for an international organization, capable of reducing the causes of tension and conflict, is most apparent. What we must do, and encourage Governments to do, is to assess with utmost realism how, in the future, the ability of the United Nations to meet this need can be best applied and enhanced, and how this can serve the national interests of Member States, including the most powerful.

One way, I have concluded, is to stimulate more energetic and far-sighted preventive action in the case of nascent political crisis. Within my rather restricted responsibilities under the Charter, I have already sought to do this through quiet diplomacy, which is the Secretary-General's principal means. My principal assets, in availing myself of these means, are the impartiality and objectivity, which must characterize the Secretary-General's office. A vital function is to serve as a channel of communication between conflicting parties and to prevent the development of major crisis by use of an "early warning machinery". The elements included in this machinery are: rapid contacts with Governments and their representatives; personal trips to conflict areas; and the sending of fact-finding missions. In order to enhance the functioning of this machinery, steps have been taken to assure that the fullest possible information reaches me on world developments and I will continue, whenever this appears useful, to bring to the immediate attention of the Security Council possible threats to peace and security, and ways of resolving them. But I must emphasize that neither the Secretary-General nor the Security Council have the capacity, ultimately, to impose solutions on parties to conflicts.

For its part, the Security Council in the future can do much more to deal with potentially dangerous situations through measures that can have a restraining influence, such as the dispatch of fact-finding missions and, as needed, direct and confidential consultations with the parties concerned in a dispute. United Nations peace-keeping forces have proven a most useful innovation for the prevention of the recurrence of conflict after some form of cease-fire has been achieved. A broader use of peace-keeping forces might be contemplated in the future by the Council, where their early presence, with the consent of the parties, might help to prevent the initial outbreak of hostilities. This could afford the necessary time for the peaceful resolution of the dispute, before there is resort to arms.

Early warning is an essential element for preventive action. But there must also be the readiness to act, and the resources to undertake preventive measures in time. This principle is also applicable in the political field. Early notification by the Secretary-General or Member States of impending danger will do no good unless members of the Security Council are prepared to join forces in a decisive effort to prevent conflict. I must state in this connection that in the case of the Security Council, it is the readiness to take and persevere in preventive measures, rather than the availability of resources, that needs particularly to be enhanced.

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As early as 1949, the General Assembly established a Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation, which would be available to the Security Council to contribute to the pacific settlement of disputes. Subsequently, a Panel of Field Observers, a Peace Observation Commission and a Register of Experts for Fact Finding were created. No effective use was made of any of these resources and they have, as a result, become gradually inoperative.

In thinking of preventive measures, which should be taken in the interest of the future, none can have greater importance than the reduction and limitation of arms. It is essential to prevent the ever-continuing drain, imposed by massive expenditures for both nuclear and conventional weapons, on resources badly needed for productive purposes. It is essential to prevent the further growth of distrust which a continuation of the arms race is bound to engender. Most of all it is necessary to prevent nuclear war which, it must be recognized, will remain a possibility, by accident or intent, as long as nations possess nuclear weapons. If the United Nations is in the future to make a significant contribution to the attainment of peace and security, then it must be able to contribute to the process of real disarmament.

There are four broad facilities which the United Nations has afforded in the past, and which will remain available in the future to promote disarmament. First, it provides a unique public forum, in which proposals can be articulated and debated, in which the members of the world community can press their views and concerns, and in which the need for disarmament measures can be brought clearly before the world community.

The United Nations also provides a practical negotiating forum in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, which permits broadly representative participation in a negotiating process which touches on the interests of all nations and all peoples.

The United Nations can serve as a major source of information and ideas in support of disarmament activities.

And, finally, the United Nations has the capacity to monitor or manage arms limitation agreements.

Through one or more of these facilities, the United Nations has done a great deal to bring to fruition most of the arms limitation agreements that have been reached since the Second World War. By limiting nuclear testing, assuring that nuclear weapons will not be deployed in the deep sea-bed and outer space, and prohibiting the modification of the environment for military purposes, these agreements have contributed to the security and well-being of the world.

The requirements of the future, however, are of a different order. In the face of ever advancing technology and the failure, until now, to reduce the destructive force of nuclear weapons, the threat of annihilation through nuclear weapons remains the gravest problem facing humanity and must be addressed with the utmost seriousness. The irresponsible sale and transfer of

(more)

arms also badly needs to be brought under control. Regional arms limitation agreements must be pursued. And we should seek to restrict the areas available for military deployment, rather than allow their expansion.

In view of the enormity of these tasks, it will be necessary for Member States to exercise great wisdom in taking best advantage of the United Nations' capacity to assist in the disarmament process. It will, for one thing, be helpful if the public forum afforded by the United Nations is not wasted on the exchange of useless accusations that offer no hope of bridging differences. The proliferation of resolutions in this field, as in others, does not provide the answer.

The expert studies in the field of disarmament which have been prepared by the United Nations have been highly useful in bringing together a great many relevant facts and the views of Member States. They have, however, tended to be too broad in scope to contribute to specific negotiating objectives. I would suggest that the United Nations, by bringing together knowledgeable and imaginative advisers, not tied to negotiating positions, could, in the future, provide ideas and plans which, even if controversial, might provide stimulation for the negotiating process. Regional arms limitation is almost certain to involve highly complex formulas to bring reductions, since they must be carried out without impairing the security of any one country. The United Nations might usefully study such specific issues which would not, necessarily, require access to classified military information.

The achievement of future disarmament agreements might also be made easier if cognizance is taken of the largely unexploited capacity of the United Nations to serve as an objective monitor of compliance. Implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency's inspection responsibilities under the Non-Proliferation Treaty has been effective in maintaining international confidence that nuclear material, present in peaceful installations covered by the Treaty or other safeguard agreements, is not being diverted for military use. The objectivity of the inspections has never been seriously challenged. While it is not to be expected that the United States and the Soviet Union would rely on UN monitoring in any agreements they reach on nuclear weapons, I believe the United Nations could devise ways to perform this service as part of regional disarmament plans. Suggestions have been made for a United Nations Satellite Agency, for seismic stations and for a system of air observations to verify compliance with disarmament undertakings. Given the vital importance of verification to disarmament, the capacity of the United Nations to provide this service, if only in limited circumstances, could constitute a most valuable asset in future disarmament negotiations.

I must add that even with the fullest and wisest utilization of the United Nations' capacities, the achievement of a reduction in nuclear weapons, and of their ultimate elimination, will depend primarily on the nuclear Powers themselves. What can be done within the United Nations, and what I have sought to do as Secretary-General, is to point out that the possession of nuclear weapons carries with it a grave responsibility towards all that might be destroyed by their use, and that means a responsibility to all humanity. Fear of a first-strike capability and the need to counter such a theoretical

(more)

eventuality seems likely to be a dominant factor in any renewed nuclear negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and in the strategic planning of the two nations. I would suggest that this particular question is of great relevance to all nations. For, to be effective, any first strike would have to be of such magnitude that it would have grave consequences far beyond the borders of the country under attack. In this sense any first strike would be a first strike against an entire region and, quite possibly, the world. I find such a intentional move, on the part of either of the Powers with the capacity to make it, difficult to conceive. It seems to me none the less justified for the world community to call on the Soviet Union and the United States, as a first and urgent step, to reduce together their nuclear arsenals to a level at which their use would not threaten the existence of other nations where no nuclear weapons are deployed.

I have sought in these remarks, to suggest that, in the period ahead, there are ways in which the capacities of the United Nations can be better and more fully used for the avoidance of conflicts and the reduction of the threat inherent in the present levels of nuclear and conventional arms. But in looking to the future, it is unrealistic to ignore the problems of the present. The fact is that the credibility of the United Nations has been called into question. Its financial viability is threatened by selective withholdings of assessed contributions. There is a disturbing tendency to ignore its resolutions and, on occasion, to view its role as marginal to the major political and economic preoccupation of Governments. This trend must be reversed. There is, in brief, the need for immediate action as well as longer-range conceptualization.

For the restoration of credibility, there needs, I think, to be a redefinition of reasonable expectations in the light of 40 years' experience. There was an initial belief that the United Nations should and could solve all the world's problems. This could never have been the intention. There was, however, on the other hand, a presumption that the permanent members of the Security Council would co-operate over and above bilateral differences in defusing and controlling threats to peace. Without such co-operation there is little political power available to the United Nations for the enforcement of its decisions.

Nevertheless, the United Nations is deeply and usefully engaged in seeking to resolve present conflicts and to mitigate the suffering which they cause. I think, for example, of the problems of Cyprus, Afghanistan and South-East Asia, with which I personally am constantly involved. I have convoked a conference of military representatives of Israel and Lebanon to discuss military aspects relating to the withdrawal of Israeli forces and security arrangements in southern Lebanon. It was in response to my appeals that a commitment was obtained from the Iranian and Iraqi Governments, which, by and large, has been honoured, to refrain from deliberate military attacks on civilian areas. And United Nations teams are in both capitals ready to inspect any reported infringements, should there be a request.

Member States should encourage a balanced perspective on the United Nations, as well as a greater awareness of those accomplishments which gain

(more)

few headlines, but make a difference in the lives of many people and offer some hope for the settlement of conflicts.

Active and constructive participation is the best guarantee against perceptions of irrelevancy. I would urge that Member States reassess their policies towards the United Nations with this in mind. The national interest which all share in having an effective United Nations, capable of dealing with the global problems of interdependence, as well as regional political, economic and humanitarian crisis, seems to be self-evident. Such a United Nations requires the support of Member States. Support can take such varied forms as restraint in rhetoric, the application of national influence on behalf of its resolutions, and particularly those of the Security Council, utilization of the peace-keeping and peace-making capacities of the Organization, and reliance on the United Nations for the co-ordination of emergency aid and the formulation of far-sighted developmental policies of a global nature.

Let me emphasize that in calling on Member States actively to utilize and support the United Nations now, and to look ahead to ways in which its capacities can be put to effective use in the future, I feel it is incumbent on me, as Secretary-General, to assure that the United Nations is an efficient, well-managed Organization, capable of performing the tasks which are given to it with maximum economy. I devote a great deal of attention to this objective.

It is sometimes suggested that the political organs of the United Nations are simply the reflection of the world, mirroring, and even magnifying, its rivalries, its ideological differences and its self-interested coalitions. Nations do, indeed, utilize the United Nations as a forum in which to pursue their national interests to seek support for their special preoccupations and all too often, to attack, rhetorically, those of differing view. While this is unavoidable, sight should not be lost of a superior interest, which is that of securing peace for future generations. The United Nations, as I have tried to show, was intended to be, and certainly has been, more than a mirror of the world's imperfections.

The United Nations has, during the 40 years of its existence, helped to keep peace in troubled regions. It has been able in important instances to resolve disputes. In others, the Secretaries-General have established and maintained channels of contact and negotiation, which offer the only opportunity for eventual political settlements at a given time. The social, humanitarian and development programmes of the United Nations system have improved present and future conditions of existence. There have been failures and evident inadequacies. Many proclaimed ambitions have remained unattained, leaving an impression in certain quarters of ineffectiveness and misdirected energies. The lack of consensus on major issues has greatly inhibited co-operative action. These strengths and weaknesses, apparent in the first 40 years of the United Nations' existence, need to be subjected to careful examination as we study how the United Nations can be better utilized in the future. This is most certainly of high importance, for, in my mind, two things are entirely clear: the need for an effective United Nations will remain as great or greater in the coming years as it was on the date of its founding, and the prevention of war must remain the central purpose of the United Nations, since peace will continue to be the most vital need of present and future generations.

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# United Nations

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## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York

CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT  
Not for use before 4 p.m.  
(2100 GMT) Wednesday, 9 January



SG/SM/3648/Corr.1  
9 January 1985

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### SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS IN DELIVERING JODIDI LECTURE AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

#### CORRECTION

On page 1 of Press Release SG/SM/3648, issued earlier today, the preceed to the text of the Secretary-General's lecture to be delivered at Harvard University should read as follows:

"Following is the text of the Jodidi lecture to be delivered at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, at 4 p.m. today, by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The lecture is entitled 'The United Nations' potential is shaping tomorrow's world'."

\* \*\*\* \*

7 January 1985

Programme for Secretary-General's visit to Cambridge and Boston  
January 1985

Wed.09 Jan	10.30hrs	Lv.New York (LAG - NY 108)
	11.30hrs	Arr.Boston - to be met by Dr. Alan Counter, President of the Harvard Foundation
	12.00hrs	(upon arrival from airport) reception in honour of the Secretary-General
	13.00hrs	Luncheon with Harvard Foundation (Harvard undergraduates)
		Secretary-General will be presented with the Harvard Foundation award for <u>Outstanding Contributions to International Cooperation and World Peace</u>
	14.30hrs	Meeting with Derek Bok, President of Harvard University
	15.00hrs	Rest-stop at Dana Palmer House
	15.45hrs	(official guest house for distinguished guests)
	16.00hrs	Secretary-General will present Jodidi Lecture at Ien Ching Auditorium, followed by questions
	18.00hrs	Return to guest house
	18.15hrs	Reception with dinner guests and students of Centre for International Affairs
	19.00hrs	Jodidi Dinner (CFIA) in the Secretary-General's honour (with ladies) at <u>Faculty Club</u> main dining room

Thur.10 Jan	09.45hrs	Depart Dana Palmer House for the Museum of Fine Arts for private tour, escorted by the President of the Museum.
	11.00hrs	Depart Museum of Fine Arts (Mr. Earl Foell, Editor-in-Chief of the Christian Science Monitor, will accompany the Secretary-General)
	11.15hrs	Visit to Christian Science Monitor newsroom
	12.30hrs	Luncheon with Monitor editors, St. Botolph Club, 199 Commonwealth Avenue
	14.00hrs	Depart for airport
	15.00hrs	Depart Boston (NY 117)
	15.50	Arrive New York (LAG)

A JH/jt - cc: SG

*file: Boston trip*  
*xref E089*

Miss Mary Bess Spurlock  
Executive Officer  
Offices of the Secretary-General

26 December 1984

Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant to  
the Secretary-General

Official Travel of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General was invited to visit Harvard University to deliver a lecture and to receive an honorary degree and also to meet officials of the Christian Science Monitor newspaper in Boston.

Attached you will find a list of the persons who will accompany the Secretary-General to Boston, as well as a copy of the itinerary.

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PARTY

Harvard University, Wednesday 9 and Thursday 10 January 1985

The Secretary-General

Mr. Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant to the Secretary-General

Mr. François Guilliani  
Secretary-General's Spokesman

Mr. John Hrusovsky  
Chief Operations Officer

Mr. G. Levtchenko  
Operations Officer

JH/lc  
21 December 1984

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours From GMT</u>	<u>Airline +Flgt Number</u>	<u>Equipmt.</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Wed 9 Jan	LV: New York (LAG) ARR: Boston Dana Palmer House Official Guest House, Harvard University	1030 1130		NY 108	DC-9	0
Thur 10 Jan	LV: Boston ARR: New York (LAG)	1500 1550		NY 117	DC-9	0

AS/jt - cc: SG

~~bf: VO/FO/ID~~

File: Boston trip - Jan.85  
XRef: Misc.universities

21 December 1984

Dear Dr. Counter,

Pursuant to your request, please find enclosed a photograph of the Secretary-General as well as a copy of his most recent biography.

I look forward to seeing you in January.

Yours sincerely,

Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

Dr. S. Allen Counter  
Director  
The Harvard Foundation  
Harvard University  
17 University Hall  
Cambridge, Mass.02138

NOTE FOR MR. DE SOTO

I have talked with Mr. Haskell at the Center for International Affairs at Harvard to obtain further details concerning the Secretary-General's proposed schedule at Harvard. The Jodidi Lecture is funded through a bequest of a woman interested in international cooperation and this in some form is the usual subject. The President of the World Bank spoke last year and before that Brzezinski and Naipal, among others. It will be held in a lecture hall which accommodates some 250 people. Students are expected to be a major element in the audience. Normally the Lecture is published and should last about 30 minutes with a question period afterwards. The Jodidi Dinner will be held at President Bok's residence.

A letter is supposedly en route with further details concerning the proposed lunch arranged by the Harvard Foundation. The Foundation is an undergraduate organization. What is expected, apparently, is a luncheon at one of the residence houses where there would be a discussion with students, perhaps after very brief initial remarks by the Secretary-General.

It seems to me that the programme for Boston as it is developing is a good one and manageable. I would think that either a breakfast or a lunch meeting with the Boston World Affairs Council would be acceptable, depending on the Boston Symphony concert on the afternoon of the 11th. If that is scheduled, a lunch might pose problems and the breakfast be preferable. It is my understanding that the Boston World Affairs Council has not been in very good shape lately so we will need to be rather careful in determining exactly what can be produced for a breakfast or a lunch.

It is evident that the main speech will be the Jodidi Lecture. Haskell said that the expectation is that the Secretary-General will deal with the United Nations and its role in promoting international cooperation. Beyond that, we have an open field. The speech will have to be written in December. I would suggest that some of us get together before that time to consider what themes should be stressed. I would not, by the way, expect that the Lecture would receive much publicity unless we ourselves manage to generate it.

J.S.S.  
James S. Sutterlin  
9 November 1984

Mr. Smith -

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

Alvaro de Soto

8/11

Hi -

Since you said  
you were preparing  
a note on Haskell's  
letter regarding the  
Harvard programme,  
you might con-  
template this one as  
well. In addition,  
General Bob Nichols  
of the World Affairs  
Council offers us  
his breakfast table

1 inch or 1 1/2 inch  
or 2 inch

# The Christian Science Monitor

Earl W. Foell, Editor in Chief

November 5, 1984

Mr. Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General  
United Nations, NY 10017

Dear Mr. de Soto:

I'm delighted to report that plans for a visit by the Secretary-General to Boston on January 10 and 11 appear to be shaping up well.

After receiving your letter (and that of Francois Giuliani), I talked to both Chester Haskell and Sam Huntington at the Center for International Affairs at Harvard and to General Robert Nichols of the World Affairs Council of Boston. As you will already have gathered from Mr. Haskell's letter of October 26, we are trying to coordinate our various plans in order to give the Secretary-General and his party a smooth -- and also relaxing -- visit.

Tomorrow I am lunching with the Chairman of the Trustees of the Boston Symphony to try to make arrangements for the Secretary-General to attend a 2 p.m. concert of the Symphony. Afterwards I hope we will be able to have a chance for the S-G to meet informally with the conductor on that occasion, Kurt Masur, and some members of the orchestra. I have also called Jan Fontein, Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, to see if he would be willing to give a personal tour to the Secretary-General of notable parts of the Museum's collection. He tells me he will be delighted to do so. As you may know, he is Dutch by origin but is an expert on Asian -- specifically Chinese -- art.

It is my hope that as the cultural part of the visit shapes up, I will be able to give you a more specific schedule. At the moment my feeling is that the following is a likely program:

Thursday, January 10, 1985

All day at Harvard events as outlined in  
Chester Haskell's letter

Friday, January 11, 1985

Mid-morning: Visit to the Museum of Fine Arts

12:00 noon: Luncheon with Christian Science Monitor  
editors and brief visit to Monitor  
newsroom

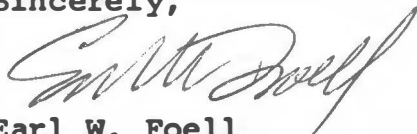
2:00 p.m.: Boston Symphony concert

This leaves open the question of whether the Secretary-General is willing to sit down with executives and other leaders of Boston at either a breakfast or dinner of the World Affairs Council on Friday. The usual format for such an occasion is a brief speech by the guest of honor after the meal, followed by questions for perhaps 15 minutes or so. Would you please let me know if either a breakfast or dinner session of that type would fit into your plans?

I understand, of course, that all of this planning is subject to the Secretary-General's schedule and is at risk from the intervention of world crises.

I shall give you further information as soon as plans become more firm on this end. And I would appreciate hearing from you in response to the tentative plans put forward above.

Sincerely,



Earl W. Foell  
Editor in Chief

er

cc: Francois Giuliani

*Gene & Bob Nichols*

*(617) 482-1740*

*What?*

*Lunch instead of CSM?*

Recd 16/11

HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
THE HARVARD FOUNDATION

W

S. ALLEN COUNTER  
Director



17 UNIVERSITY HALL  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138  
TEL. (617) 495-1527

November 5, 1984

Mr. Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant to the  
Secretary-General  
Executive Office of the  
Secretary-General  
United Nations, New York 10017

Dear Mr. de Soto:

I am gratefully in receipt of your letter of October 26, 1984 confirming the acceptance of our invitation to visit Harvard as special guest by the United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar. I am also in receipt of a copy of the letter sent to you on October 26th by Mr. Chester D. Haskell Executive Officer of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard.

The students and faculty of Harvard University are most excited about the visit of the Secretary-General to our campus on January 10, 1985.

In accordance with the schedule outlined by Mr. Haskell, the Harvard Foundation has planned the following arrangements:

- 1) The Secretary-General will be met at the airport with a small entourage of Harvard students and staff at around 10:00 a.m.
- 2) The Secretary-General and his guests will be escorted by limousine to the Harvard University campus (security and police escorts will be provided by Harvard University).
- 3) The Secretary-General will meet with the University's Chief Protocol Officer and sign the official guest register at 10:30.
- 4) The Secretary will be escorted to the office of the President of Harvard University for an introduction (10:45).
- 5) A special reception will be held in honor of the Secretary-General by the students of Harvard University (11:30).
- 6) Following the above, a select group of faculty and students, and the President and Deans of the University will host a luncheon in honor of the Secretary-General, at which he will be presented with the Harvard Foundation award for Outstanding Contributions to International Cooperation and World Peace.

Mr. Alvaro de Soto  
November 5, 1984  
Page Two

7. If it is acceptable to the Secretary-General, the National Press will be allowed to cover the presentation of the award.

Again, thank you for your efforts in arranging this visit. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. S. Allen Counter

SAC/pgj

cc: President Derek C. Bok  
Mr. Chester D. Haskell

The  
Center  
for  
International  
Affairs

Harvard  
University



1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge MA 02138  
Cable Address: HUCFIA (617) 495-4420

October 26, 1984

Mr. Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant to the  
Secretary-General  
Executive Officer of the  
Secretary-General  
United Nations, New York 10017

Dear Mr. de Soto;

It was a pleasure to talk with you again this week and especially to learn of the Secretary-General's plans to come to Boston in January. As you know, we at the Center for International Affairs and Harvard are quite excited at the prospect of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit.

Since I understand the Secretary-General wishes to meet with many different people while here, I propose the tentative schedule that follows below. I have discussed this schedule in broad terms with other Harvard officials, especially Professor Alan Counter of the Harvard Foundation. I have also discussed the Secretary-General's visit with Mr. Earl Foell of the Christian Science Monitor and Mr. Robert Nichols of the World Affairs Council of Boston. Given the high degree of interest in the visit, I suggest the following:

Thursday, January 10, 1985

Mid-morning:	Arrival from New York
12:00 noon	Luncheon with Harvard Foundation (Harvard undergraduates)
4:00 pm	Presentation of Jodidi Lecture (CFIA)
7:00 pm	Jodidi Dinner (CFIA)

I understand the Harvard Foundation would like to honor the Secretary-General at a luncheon at one of the undergraduate houses, where he would have the opportunity to talk with a range of Harvard students. The Jodidi Lecture would be presented to the entire Harvard community and could receive considerable press coverage. The Lecture would be followed by the Jodidi Dinner dinner, given in the Secretary-General's honor. This dinner would be

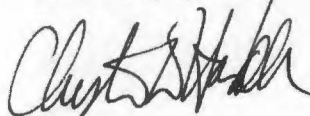
attended by University affiliates from all parts of Harvard, as well as certain distinguished guests.

By completing all his Harvard activities on the 10th, Friday, the 11th could then be devoted to whatever schedule Mr. Perez de Cuellar might wish to arrange through Mr. Foell and the World Affairs Council. For its part, the University would be pleased to have the Secretary-General as its guest for the duration of his stay in the Boston area.

Please let me know if this approach is in accordance with the Secretary-General's desires and schedule. I will endeavor to facilitate communication with both the Harvard Foundation and the World Affairs Council. If the above schedule is satisfactory, I will work to solidify plans at Harvard.

Looking forward to hearing from you shortly, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Chester D. Haskell", written in a cursive style.

Chester D. Haskell  
Executive Officer

cc President Derek Bok  
Professor Alan Counter  
Mr. Earl Foell  
Mr. Robert Nichols

25-10  
AS/jt - cc: SG

bf: VD/EO/CHAO/ID/GP/FP/JFK/IM

File: Boston trip - Jan.85

XRef: Misc.univs.

24 October 1984

Dear Dr. Counter,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to reply to your kind letter of 28 September by which you conveyed the invitation of the President and Fellows of Harvard University through the Harvard Foundation to visit the University in order to be honoured for his contribution to international co-operation and world peace. The Secretary-General was indeed pleased to receive your invitation and has asked me to inform you of his acceptance. He would appreciate your transmitting to the President and Fellows of Harvard University his sincere gratitude.

As we discussed on the telephone earlier this month, the latter part of the week ending Friday 11 January would seem to be appropriate as of now. We are, accordingly, setting aside those dates subject to a confirmation as soon as possible. I am sure you will appreciate that, in view of the nature of the Secretary-General's functions as well as the unusually heavy pressure for speaking engagements and official travel in conjunction with the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, these dates must remain, for the present, somewhat tentative.

Dr. S. Allen Counter  
Director  
The Harvard Foundation  
Harvard University  
17 University Hall  
Cambridge, Mass.02138

As we also discussed earlier, the Secretary-General had already accepted an invitation to deliver the Jodidi Lecture at the Center for International Affairs. He has also, more recently, agreed to visit Boston at the suggestion and invitation of Mr. E. W. Foell, Editor-in-Chief of the Christian Science Monitor. I hope that you will bear this in mind in the next few weeks as we draw up a programme for the visit.

Yours sincerely,

Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

AP  
1007 4 1984

HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
THE HARVARD FOUNDATION

S. ALLEN COUNTER  
Director



17 UNIVERSITY HALL  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138  
TEL. (617) 495-1527

28 September 1984

The Honorable Mr. Perez De Cuellar  
Secretary General of the United Nations  
United Nations Building  
New York, NY 10017

Dear Secretary De Cuellar:

The President and Fellows of Harvard University, through the Harvard Foundation, invite you to visit the University to be honored for your outstanding contributions to International Cooperation and World Peace. During your visit you will be presented with the official award of the Harvard Foundation, authorized by the President of Harvard, the Secretary of the Harvard Corporation, and the Director of the Foundation.

Harvard University honors distinguished guests from throughout the world each year. These individuals range from Heads of State to outstanding scholars, religious leaders, and others whose works and deeds have served to enhance the quality of our common life. We feel that your notable achievements and exceptional leadership in the United Nations deserve special recognition.

The Harvard Foundation would like to have you visit the University for one full day at some mutually agreeable and convenient time (selected by yourself) this year. It is our hope that such a visit could take place this Fall (between October - December 1984). During this visit you will meet with the President and Deans of the University, and a special dinner and award ceremony will be held in your honor. Also, a large student and faculty reception will be held for you upon your arrival at Harvard. These events may be covered by local and national press (if you have no objection). If you so choose, you may serve as a Visiting Lecturer on the topic of World Affairs or any subject of your interest. We only request that at some point during your presentation you say a few words to our students about the importance of harmony and understanding among people of all cultural and geographical backgrounds.

Our president, Derek C. Bok, our students, and I would be honored if you accept this Award and the invitation to visit Harvard as our special guest. All travel arrangements and expenses associated with your visit will be covered by Harvard University. Please inform us of your decision at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your time and interest.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. S. Allen Counter

SAC:td  
cc:- President Derek C. Bok

AS/jt - cc: SG

25-10  
Lf: VD/BO/CHAO/ID/GP/FP/JPK/IM

File: Boston visit - Jan 85

XRef: Universities

23 October 1984

Dear Mr. Haskell

Further to my letter to President Bok of 24 April and with reference to our more recent telephone conversations, I should like to indicate that the Secretary-General's office is going ahead with plans for a trip to the Boston/Cambridge area in the week ending 11 January 1985. This trip would include delivery of the Jodidi Lecture, an invitation issued by the President and Fellows of Harvard University in order to receive an award and a visit with the Editorial Board of the Christian Science Monitor, as well as some cultural stops in Boston.

I am sure you will understand that for the present the dates are somewhat tentative but every effort will be made to ensure confirmation closer to the end of the year.

Yours sincerely,

Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

Mr. Chet Haskell  
Harvard University  
Office of the President  
Massachusetts Hall  
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

# MESSAGE

FOR: POUR :		
AS		
FROM: DE :		
Chet Haskell (Harvard)		
TELEPHONE NO.: NO DE TELEPHONE:	EXTENSION: POSTE :	ROOM NO.: NO DE BUREAU:
(617) 495-2965		
RETURNED YOUR CALL	VOUS A RAPPELÉ(E)	
WILL CALL YOU AGAIN	VOUS RAPPELLERA	
WOULD LIKE YOU TO CALL	VOUDRAIT QUE VOUS L'APPELIEZ	
CAME TO SEE YOU	EST VENU(E) VOUS VOIR	
WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU	VOUDRAIT VOUS VOIR	

re: S's mail.

RECEIVED BY - REÇU PAR :	DATE:	TIME - HEURE :
	22	15.55

COM.1 (12-77)

~~SECRET~~  
cc: VD/EO/JSS/FG/JPK/MEM  
file: future trips  
bf: CHAO/GP/IM

Note for Mr. Diallo

The Secretary-General has agreed to a series of engagements in Cambridge and Boston on and around Friday 11 January 1985. These engagements include:

- (a) the Jodidi lecture at the Centre for International Affairs, Harvard University;
- (b) an award from Harvard University which will be surrounded by a fairly substantial programme of ceremonies; and
- (c) a meeting with the Editorial Board of the Christian Science Monitor as well as sightseeing and concert-going in the Boston area.

Letters of acceptance-in-principle are about to go out to the three parties. Obviously the commitment incurred will not be iron-clad. All details are yet to be worked out.

Alvaro de Soto/jt  
17.10.84

25-11  
AS/jt - cc: SG

~~bf: VD/EO/CHAO/ID/CP/FP/JPK/IM~~

~~File: Boston trip - Jan. 85~~

~~Xref: CSM (Press gen)~~

23 October 1984

Dear Mr. Foell,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to reply to your letter of 2 October regarding his tentative plans to visit Harvard University early next year and your invitation to make a brief round of cultural visits in Boston and to visit the Christian Science Monitor. I should like to convey to you the Secretary-General's gratitude for your kind invitation and to confirm that he does indeed intend to go to Harvard in the latter part of the week ending 11 January and that he would be pleased to include a visit to the Editorial Board of the Christian Science Monitor as well as other cultural stops in the city of Boston, which we can discuss in the weeks to come.

The Secretary-General has accepted not only the invitation of the Center for International Affairs to deliver the Jodidi Lecture but also an invitation from the President and the Fellows of Harvard University to honour him for his contribution to international co-operation and world peace. The programme for the visit will therefore require somewhat complex co-ordination, which I am sure we can deal with in the weeks ahead.

I am sure you will understand that it is not possible for the Secretary-General at this early stage to be firm in his commitment as to the dates for this visit but you can be certain that every attempt will be made to confirm them as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

Mr. Earl W. Foell  
Editor in Chief  
The Christian Science Monitor

# The Christian Science Monitor

Office of the Editor in Chief

RECEIVED

OCT 13 1984

October 2, 1984

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
The Secretary-General of the United Nations  
United Nations, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

I understand that your office has made some tentative plans for you to visit the Center for International Affairs at Harvard next February. I'm also aware from my many years at the UN that your schedule has to be tentative in nature.

If your projected trip to Boston moves into the serious planning stage, I would like to add a warm invitation to it: namely, at least a brief round of cultural visits in the city. When I interviewed you about the world outlook last year, we spent the first 10 minutes or so talking about our mutual interest in music and the arts. I can't guarantee Bach, but if you could persuade Harvard that the time for you to come to Boston should be either a Tuesday or a Friday, I would be happy to try to arrange a visit to the Boston Symphony for a performance and perhaps some back stage chatting. My friend, Jan Fontein, Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, would also be happy to give you any informal personal tour of some of the most noted treasures at that museum. When Kurt Waldheim visited here several years ago, Mr. Fontein gave him a very learned but engaging private tour of some of the great Asian art works gathered there.

Other possibilities would be a visit to The Christian Science Monitor office, which would be very informative for our editorial board, and possibly a lunch, breakfast or dinner at the World Affairs Council of Boston.

I hope you know that many of us here at the Monitor admire the devotion you give to your difficult job. In suggesting the above activities in Boston, I would not like to add to your burdens. The idea would be to provide you with some choices which might be a pleasant respite from the demands

of diplomacy. With that in mind, I would promise to make any visit to Symphony or Art Museum as free of protocol as possible.

Please let me know if any of this proposal interests you and seems possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Earl W. Foell", written in a cursive style.

Earl W. Foell  
Editor in Chief

er

cc: VD/EO/JSS/FG/JPk/MEM  
file: future trips  
bf: CHAO/GP/IM

Note for Mr. Diallo

The Secretary-General has agreed to a series of engagements in Cambridge and Boston on and around Friday 11 January 1985. These engagements include:

- (a) the Jodidi lecture at the Centre for International Affairs, Harvard University;
- (b) an award from Harvard University which will be surrounded by a fairly substantial programme of ceremonies; and
- (c) a meeting with the Editorial Board of the Christian Science Monitor as well as sightseeing and concert-going in the Boston area.

Letters of acceptance-in-principle are about to go out to the three parties. Obviously the commitment incurred will not be iron-clad. All details are yet to be worked out.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Alvaro de Soto'. The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping 'A' and a cursive 'de Soto'.

Alvaro de Soto/jt  
17.10.84

12 October 1984

Note to Mr. Alvaro de Soto

I assume that this invitation will be sent to you directly, but anyway, just in case ....

Earl Foell called me to enlist my support for this project. For the record, I accompanied Dr. Waldheim to Boston in 1980, and it was quite a success, in particular the visit to the Museum and the luncheon with the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

François Giuliani

FG

# The Christian Science Monitor

Office of the Editor in Chief

*François  
Over to you  
- Earl*

October 2, 1984

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
The Secretary-General of the United Nations  
United Nations, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

I understand that your office has made some tentative plans for you to visit the Center for International Affairs at Harvard next February. I'm also aware from my many years at the UN that your schedule has to be tentative in nature.

If your projected trip to Boston moves into the serious planning stage, I would like to add a warm invitation to it: namely, at least a brief round of cultural visits in the city. When I interviewed you about the world outlook last year, we spent the first 10 minutes or so talking about our mutual interest in music and the arts. I can't guarantee Bach, but if you could persuade Harvard that the time for you to come to Boston should be either a Tuesday or a Friday, I would be happy to try to arrange a visit to the Boston Symphony for a performance and perhaps some back stage chatting. My friend, Jan Fontein, Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, would also be happy to give you any informal personal tour of some of the most noted treasures at that museum. When Kurt Waldheim visited here several years ago, Mr. Fontein gave him a very learned but engaging private tour of some of the great Asian art works gathered there.

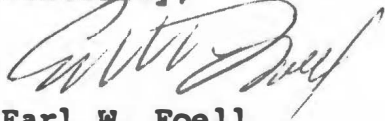
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I hope you know that many of us here at the Monitor admire the devotion you give to your difficult job. In suggesting the above activities in Boston, I would not like to add to your burdens. The idea would be to provide you with some choices which might be a pleasant respite from the demands

of diplomacy. With that in mind, I would promise to make any visit to Symphony or Art Museum as free of protocol as possible.

Please let me know if any of this proposal interests you and seems possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Earl W. Foell", written in a cursive style.

Earl W. Foell  
Editor in Chief

er

AS/lc

cc: SG

b/f: ~~VD/EO/CHAO/ID/GP/FP/JPK/EN~~  
File: Invites accepted "H" "B"  
Xref: Misc. UNiv.

24 April 1984

Dear President Bok,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to thank you for your letter of 6 February by which you kindly invited him to present the 1984 Jodidi Lecture.

The Secretary-General is most appreciative of your thoughtfulness in extending this kind invitation. The Secretary-General would indeed be glad to accept and looks forward to joining you on that special occasion. He has also asked me to express to you his appreciation for your understanding regarding the need for some flexibility in the schedule. However, the time in 1984 which you suggest would seem to present difficulties and conflicts with his official and speaking schedule for the year.

I should therefore like to inquire as to the possibility of arranging his visit in the autumn, should such alternative be feasible from the point of view of Harvard University. A Friday in November, say 16 or 30, might be a possibility. These dates coincide with the regular session of the General Assembly, of course, and it is therefore unlikely that he would be able to engage in a full day programme. If this proves nonetheless acceptable, I would suggest that the major portion of the programme be scheduled for as late as possible in the day.

Mr. Derek Bok  
President  
Harvard University  
Cambridge

I hope you will forgive us for the delay in replying to your letter, which is due, I assure you, to the Secretary-General's wish to be as firm as possible in his commitment.

I look forward to hearing from you, and will gladly remain available by telephone at (212) 754-5767.

Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General



Alvaro de Soto

/SSA

Je regrette de ne  
pas avoir eu  
le temps de m'occuper  
de ceci. Pourrais-tu  
explorer si ils accep-  
teraient de faire  
ceci soit un  
samedi, soit le  
vendredi après-midi?



Alvaro de Soto

21/2

MEM

Please suggest  
a leafy autumn  
Friday after the  
GA 'general debate.  
(ends: Fri. 12 Oct)

16 or 30 Nov.

~~2 Fri. 19 Oct.~~

Would SG agree?  
Alvaro said SG 'is agreeable'  
mem 30 March '84

memo

2/17/84

Alvaro,

1. Ils seraient en principe d'accord pour une période se situant en automne.
2. Demandent qu'on leur fasse une proposition de date le plus rapidement possible.

Issa ~~Driss~~

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MASSACHUSETTS HALL  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

February 6, 1984

AS  
= ID RECEIVED  
FEB 13 1984  
excellent support, thanks  
for messaging  
etc

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Center for International Affairs, I am pleased to invite you to present the 1984 Jodidi Lecture. The Lecture is one of the University's most prestigious. It was established by the bequest of Elizabeth Jodidi in honor of her parents to "promote tolerance, understanding and goodwill among nations and the peace of the world." Each year a distinguished Lecturer comes to Harvard to comment on aspects of international conflict and cooperation. Previous Lecturers include Raymond Aron, Zbigniew Brzezinski, A. W. Clausen, Rene Levesque, V. S. Naipaul, Andreas Papandreou, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and Lee Kwan Yew.

We would be particularly interested in your views on the future role of the United Nations in international security or, alternately, the role of the Third World nations within the United Nations. However, we certainly do not wish to limit your choice of subject.

The Lecture could be scheduled at your convenience during the spring semester, roughly between mid-February and mid-May. Of course, the Center would be quite flexible regarding specific dates.

Ideally, the Jodidi Lecturer spends a full day at Harvard, meeting with students and faculty, delivering the formal lecture, and attending a dinner in his honor. The Lecture would be published subsequently by the Center for International Affairs. As Lecturer, you would be the guest of the University.

We would be very honored to have you accept this invitation and hope you will be able to do so.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

*Derek Bok*

Derek Bok

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
New York, NY 10017

ID  
Serait-il  
flexible au point  
de l'accueillir en  
autone comme  
nous l'avons  
souhaité?

DRAFT

Dear ~~Mr.~~ President Bob,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to thank you for your letter of 6 February by which you kindly invited him to present the 1984 Jodidi Lecture.

The Secretary-General is most appreciative of your thoughtfulness in extending this kind invitation. He has asked me to express to you his appreciation both for your invitation and for your understanding regarding the need for some flexibility in the schedule. The Secretary-General would indeed be glad to accept this invitation and looks forward to joining you on that special occasion. However, the time you suggest would seem to present some difficulties <sup>in 1984</sup> ~~since the period between mid-February and mid-May is a particularly busy time in his agenda~~, the Secretary-General has asked that the possibility of arranging <sup>in the autumn, perhaps</sup> his visit on November 16 or 30, 1984, could be explored, should Harvard University so desire. , ,

AS

~~Virendra Dayal~~  
~~Chef de Cabinet~~

~~You should be aware~~  
~~I hope you will understand,~~  
~~however, that the draft back~~  
~~to the autumn months~~  
~~coincides with the~~  
These dates ~~the~~ <sup>are</sup> coincide  
with the ~~the~~ regular session  
of the General Assembly,  
of course, and ~~that~~ <sup>therefore</sup> that  
it is therefore unlikely that  
we ~~will~~ <sup>would</sup> be able to engage in  
a full-day programme.  
If this <sup>propos</sup> ~~propos~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>suggest</sup> ~~suggest~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~that~~  
acceptable, I ~~would~~ <sup>would</sup> suggest that  
the major portion of the programme  
be scheduled for ~~the~~ <sup>as late as possible</sup> ~~in the~~ <sup>day</sup>.

*I would appreciate if  
we could discuss in detail  
ref*

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017  
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
CABINET DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL

REFERENCE:

23 April 1984

*and conflict with his official and speaking schedule for the year*

Dear President Bok,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to thank you for your letter of 6 February by which you kindly invited him to present the 1984 Jodidi Lecture.

The Secretary-General is most appreciative of your thoughtfulness in extending this kind invitation. ✓ He has asked me to express to you his appreciation ~~both for your invitation and for your understanding regarding the need for some flexibility in the schedule.~~ The Secretary-General would indeed be glad to accept ~~this invitation~~ and looks forward to joining you on that special occasion. However, the time you suggest would seem to present ~~some difficulties in 1984.~~ The Secretary-General has asked that the possibility of arranging his visit in the autumn, perhaps on November 16 or 30, 1984, ~~could be explored,~~ should Harvard University so desire. These dates coincide with the regular session of the General Assembly, of course, and it is therefore unlikely that he would be able to engage in a full-day programme. If this proves nonetheless acceptable, I would suggest that the major portion of the programme be scheduled for as late as possible in the day.

*1984 schedule*

*I should therefore like to inquire as to*

*such an alternative be feasible from the point of view of Harvard University. A Friday in December, say 16 or 30, might be a possibility.*

Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

Mr. Derek Bok  
President  
Harvard University

~~that~~

*I look forward to hearing from you, and will gladly accept any suggestion by 22/7/84. I assure you, to the Secretary-General, which is as firm as possible in his commitment.*

File:

XRef:

b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/PP/JPK/TA

UNITED NATIONS



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POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017  
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
CABINET OU SECRETAIRE GENERAL

*File Unit  
Future Trips*

15 December 1983

REFERENCE:

Mr. Derek Bok,  
President  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Dear Mr. Bok,

I understand from a colleague, Linda Zimmermann, who attended a talk which you gave before the Harvard Club in New York on 2 December 1983 that you expressed a number of far-reaching ideas regarding the role which you envisage for Harvard University vis-à-vis the countries of the Third World in the years to come.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, plans to carry his own message before a number of influential universities both here and abroad during the coming year. As I am responsible for co-ordinating this aspect of the Secretary-General's schedule, I would welcome any interest on the part of Harvard University in this regard.

I look forward to hearing from you.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Issa Diallo'.

Issa Diallo  
Principal Officer