

SGPdec

MR. DIALLO'S TRIP FILE TO AFRICA

30 JAN - 16 FEB 1983

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BOX 64

FILE 11

ACC. 94/152

28 January 1983
JH/ddj

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours</u> <u>from</u> <u>GMT</u>	<u>Airline</u> <u>and</u> <u>flight no.</u>	<u>Equip.</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Sun 30 Jan	Lv. New York (LaG)	0900	-5	Special Aircraft		
Sun 30 Jan	Arr. Dakar	2100	0	GULFSTREAM III		
	Hotel Novotel			Flight time = 6 h 50 m	0	
Mon 31 Jan	Lv. Dakar	0900	0	Flight time = 4 h 55 m	0	
	Arr. Luanda	1455	+1			
Tues 1 Feb	Lv. Luanda	1000	+1	Flight time = 2 h 20 m	0	
	Arr. Lusaka	1320	+2			
Weds 3 Feb	Lv. Lusaka	1000	+2	Flight time = 1 h 50 m	0	
	Arr. Maputo	1150	+2			
Sat 5 Feb	Lv. Maputo	1000	+2	Flight time = 1 h 20 m	0	
	Arr. Harare	1120	+2			
Mon 7 Feb	Lv. Harare	1000	+2	Flight time = 2 h 03 m	0	
	Arr. Dar es Salaam	1303	+3			
Thurs 10 Feb	Lv. Kilimandjaro	1130	+3	Flight time = 30 mins	0	
	Arr. Nairobi	1200	+3			
Sun 13 Feb	Lv. Nairobi	1130	+3	Flight time = 42 m	0	
	Arr. Kampala (Entebbe)	1212	+3			
Mon 14 Feb	Lv. Kampala (Entebbe)	1530	+3	Flight time = 7 h 35 m	0	
	Arr. Geneva	2105	+1			
	Hotel Intercontinental					
Wed 16 Feb	Lv. Geneva	1000	+1	Flight time = 8 h 55 mins		
	Arr. New York (LaG)	1314	-5	(Gander) 1		

INFORMATION ON WEATHER CONDITIONS FOR PROPOSED AFRICA TRIP
(January-February)

	day		night
Dakar	25°C (77°F)	sunny, humid, some rain,	18°C (66°F)
Luanda	31°C (88°F)	sunny, humid	24°C (76°F)
Maputo	30°C (86°F)	sunny, humid	22°C (70°F)
Harare	26°C (80°F)	occasionally humid	16°C (62°F)
Dar es Salaam	31°C (88°F)	very humid	24°C (76°F)
Nairobi	24°C (76°F)	clear	11°C (52°F)
Kampala	27°C (80°F)	humid	17°C (64°F)

MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PARTY

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Mrs. Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Abdulrahim Farah, Under-Secretary-General

Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, Special Representative of the
Secretary-General for Namibia

* Mr. Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission
for Africa

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

Mr. Issa Diallo, Principal Officer, Office of the Secretary-General

* Mr. Gilberto Schlittler-Silva, Senior Officer, Office of the
Secretary-General

Mr. Joe Sills, Associate Spokesman

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Personal Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary-General

Mr. Neil Breen, Administrative Officer

Ms. Elisabeth Friedel, Secretary to the Secretary-General

* will join the party in Luanda

ANNEXE I

Personnes qui accompagnent le Secrétaire général

- Le Secrétaire général,
- Madame Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar,
- M. Abdulrahim Farah, Secrétaire général adjoint,
- * M. Martti Ahtisaari, Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général pour la Namibie,
- * M. Adebayo Adedeji, Secrétaire exécutif, Commission économique pour l'Afrique,
- M. Emilio de Olivares, Directeur de Cabinet,
- M. Issa Diallo, Administrateur général, Cabinet du Secrétaire général,
- * M. Gilberto Schlittler-Silva, Administrateur principal,
- M. Joe Sills, Porte-parole adjoint,
- M. John Hrusovsky, Assistant personnel du Secrétaire général,
- M. Neil Breen, Assistant administratif,
- Ms. Elisabeth Friedel, Secrétaire du Secrétaire général.

* rejoindront le Secrétaire général à Luanda.

ANNEXE II

Membres de l'équipage

- M. Robert K. Smyth
Directeur de vol,
- M. Werner Hans Huiras
Capitaine,
- M. Curtis John Olds
Second capitaine,
- M. Boyuk Z. Rafie
Ingénieur de vol.

ANNEXE III

<u>Nom</u>	<u>Titre</u>	<u>Date de naissance</u>	<u>Lieu de naissance</u>	<u>No. de passeport</u>	<u>No. de Laissez-Passer</u>	<u>Nationalité</u>
- Le Secrétaire général	Secrétaire gén.	1-19-20	Lima (Pérou)	007335	UN 87440	Péruvienne
- Mme Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar	épouse	8-14-33	Piura (Pérou)	007334		Péruvienne
- M. Abdulrahim Farah	Sec.gén.adjoint	10-22-19	Cardiff (Roy.Uni)		UN101564	Somalienne
* M. Martti Ahtisaari	Rep. spéc. du SG pour la Namibie	6-23-37	Uiipuri (Finlande)	Dipl.	UN 87444	Finlandaise
* M. Adebayo Adedeji	Sec. exécutif, Commis. économique pour l'Afrique,					
M. Emilio de Olivares	Directeur de Cab.	6-03-37	Lima (Pérou)	571667	UN 87521	Péruvienne
- M. Issa Diallo	Adminis. général, Cab. du Sec.gén.	5-17-39	Tenenkou (Mali)	831/78	UN 74205	Malienne
* M. Gilberto Schlittler-Silva	Adminis. principal,	10-06-34	Piracicaba (Brésil)	CA480264	93583	Brésilienne
- M. Joe Sills	Porte-parole adj.,	8-23-38	Tennessee (E.U.)	B2900607	UN 93690	Américaine
- M. John Hrusovsky	Assist. personnel du Sec. gén.	4-07-27	Tchécoslovaquie	A638045	UN 93133	Américaine
- M. Neil Breen	Assist. administ.	5-05-24	New York (E.U.)	J1308694	UN 90551	Américaine
- Ms. Elisabeth Friedel	Secrétaire du Sec. gén.	10-07-50	Bad Vöslau (Autriche)	J0692536	UN 88881	Autrichienne

* rejoindront le Secrétaire général à Luanda.

TRIP TO AFRICA

CONTACT NUMBERS

SENEGAL : 30 - 31 January 1983

DAKAR:

Hotel Novotel: 23.10.90; 22.78.72; 21.88.49

UNIC DAKAR:

Director: Mr. Michel Santos

Office: 22.10.70
22.50.66

No home telephone

UNDP DAKAR:

Res.Rep.: Mr. Bertin Borna (Res. Co-ord.)

Office: 21.32.44 (5 lines)

ANGOLA: 31 January - 1 February 1983

LUANDA: Government Guest House:

Hotel Panorama: 37841 - 45

UNDP LUANDA:

Res.Rep. Mr. Gunnar Asplund (Res.Co-ord.)

Office: 72786
72647

ZAMBIA: 1 - 3 February 1983

LUSAKA:

Hotel Pamodzi: 21.26.20; 21.54.10

UNIC LUSAKA:

Director: Mr. Penuel Malafa

Office: 21.45.99, 21.43.22 or 21.43.45

Home: 25.29.34

UNDP LUSAKA:

Res.Rep.: Mr. Dusan Dragic (Res.Co-ord.)

Office: 21.26.37 RR
21.86.33, 21.88.03, 21.89.07, 21.87.18

MOZAMBIQUE: 3 - 5 February 1983

MAPUTO: Government Guest House:

Hotel

UNDP MAPUTO:

Res.Rep.: Mr. Oto Denes

Office: 74.41.55 (RR)
74.41.51, 74.41.52, 3

ZIMBABWE: 5 - 7 February 1983

HARARE: Government Guest House:

Hotel

UNIC HARARE:

Director: Mr. Athmani R.Magona

Office: 79.20.87 (direct)
79.15.21

Home: 88.42.86

UNDP HARARE:

Res.Rep.: Mr. Abebe Ambatchew
Office: 79.26.81 through 87

TANZANIA: 7 - 10 February 1983

DAR ES SALAAM: State House:

9/10 Feb: Arusha: Mount Nehru Hotel:

UNIC DAR ES SALAAM:

Acting Director: Mr. Dramane Quattara
Office: 27518 and 25374
Home: 67307

UNDP DAR ES SALAAM:

Res.Rep.: Mr. Dramane Quattara Mr.D.Reynolds (DRR)
Office: 27411, through 15

KENYA:

NAIROBI:

12/13 Feb.: Keekorok Lodge/Masai Game Reserve:

UNIC NAIROBI:

Director: Mr. Kingsley Dube
Office: 33.21.82 and 83
Home: 58.25.80

UNDP NAIROBI:

Res.Rep.: Mr. Gian Ludovico Pennacchio
Office: 28776 - 79 and
25848

UNEP NAIROBI:

Exec.Director: Mr. Mostafa K. Tolba
Office: 33.39.30
Home: 56.86.16

HABITAT NAIROBI:

Exec.Director: Dr. Arcot Ramachandran
Office: 33.23.83
Home: 65007

UGANDA: 13 - 14 February 1983

KAMPALA:

Hotel Nile Mansions: 58041 - 46

UNDP KAMPALA:

Res.Rep.: Mr. Torsten Johansson
Office: 33440, - 42

(DRR Mr.Dirk Hylkema)

GENEVA: 14 - 16 February 1983

Hotel Intercontinental: 34 60 91

Palais des Nations: 34 60 11
31 02 11

Mr. Erik Suy ext.2100 Home:

Mr. Roger Neild ext. 2900/2948
Home : 58 23 71

Mr. Anthony Curnow ext. 2300/2302
Home : 48 46 62

Mr. Arthey, Cables ext. 2111
Home: 45 76 94

ESCALE TECHNIQUE A DAKAR

Dimanche 30 janvier 1983

- 21.00 - Arrivée à Dakar

- Accueil du Secrétaire général à l'aéroport par le
Ministre des Affaires étrangères et le Ministre de
l'Intérieur

- Résidence : Hôtel Novotel.

Lundi 31 janvier 1983

- 8.30 - Visite de courtoisie par le Président Abdou Diouf
à l'aéroport

- 9.00 - Départ pour Luanda.

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.DAKAR (DPI) 27/01 1625

NO008-1 ATTENTION DE OLIVARES CABINET OFFICE SEC GEN
AT WORKING SESSION WITH OFFICIALS PROTOCOLE SENEGALESE FOREIGN
MINISTRY FOLLOWING PROGRAMME OF STOP OVER WAS SUGGESTED :

AAA MEETING UPON ARRIVAL. SEC GEN WILL BE MET UPON ARRIVAL BY FOREIGN
MINISTER MOUSTAPHA NIASSE, MINISTER OF INTERIOR MEDOUNE FALL, UNDP
RESIDENT CO-ORDINATOR BERTIN BORNA AND UNIC DIRECTOR MICHEL SANTOS.
BBB STATEMENT BY UN SEC GEN UPON ARRIVAL

SENEGAL GOVERNMENT ATTACHED GREAT IMPORTANCE TO STOP OVER AT
DAKAR WHICH WAS CONSIDERED AS POLITICAL STOP OVER INSTEAD OF A
TECHNICAL ONE. CONSEQUENTLY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WOULD HIGHLY WELCOME
STATEMENT BY SEC GEN UPON ARRIVAL. STATEMENT WOULD BE MADE BEFORE
NATIONAL MEDIA TO BE PRESENT IN PRESIDENTIAL V.I.P. LOUNGE, WHERE
SEC GEN WILL BE GREETED BY UN HEADS OF MISSIONS.

CCC OFFICIAL CONVOY.

TWO OFFICIAL LIMOUSINES FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE WILL BE MADE
AVAILABLE FOR SEC GEN AND MADAME DE CUELLAR.

SEC GEN WILL BE RIDE FIRST CAR WITH FOREIGN MINISTER NIASSE.

MADAME DE CUELLAR WILL FOLLOW IN SECOND CAR WITH MADAME
BORNA.

MINISTER MEDOUNE FALL AND RESREP BORNA WILL FOLLOW FIRST TWO CARS.

THE REST OF THE PARTY BE ACCOMMODATED IN VEHICLES OF HEADS OF MISSION
S OF FAMILY IN DAKAR WHO WILL GREET THE SEC GEN UPON ARRIVAL.

DDD HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

A SUITE BOOKED FOR SEC GEN AT NOVOTEL AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE MISSION
WILL BE ACCOMMODATED IN ROOMS ON SAME FLOOR.

EEE PRESIDENT ABDOU DIOUF WILL HAVE AUDIENCE WITH SEC GEN ON 31 JANUA
RY AT 8H20.

PRESIDENT ABDOU DIOUF WHO IS TO UNDERTAKE OFFICIAL TRAVEL ON
MONDAY MORNING DECIDED TO POSTPONE HIS TIME OF DEPARTURE IN ORDER
TO MEET WITH SEC GEN DE CUELLAR.

AUDIENCE WILL TAKE PLACE BEFORE DEPARTURE AT AIRPORT IN OFFICE

AUDIENCE WILL TAKE PLACE BEFORE DEPARTURE
OF PRESIDENT LOCATED IN PRESIDENTIAL V.I.P. LOUNGE.

IF NO REACTION TO CONTRARY PROGRAMME, DETAILS WILL BE COMMUNICATED
TO NATIONAL PRESS BY PROTOCOLE OF SENEGALESE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS. (SANTOS UNIC DAKAR)

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cc. 12/6P/

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SS NYK

.DAKAR (UNW) 20/01 1605

URGENT

UN004 RESOVKY CABINET DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL

PRIERE NOUS CABLER JOUR HEURE AINSI QUE DUREE ESCALE SECRETAIRE
GENERAL ONU DAKAR EN ROUTE POUR LUALABA.

PRIERE EGALEMENT CABLER DISPOSITIONS PRATIQUES A PRENDRE EN COLLABO-
TION AVEC CENTRE D'INFORMATION. (BURNA UADEVPRO DAKAR)

COL UN004

=01201717

Done cable sent
M.



**Permanent Mission of
The People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations**

747 Third Avenue (18th floor) New York, N.Y. 10017

(212) 752-4612

No. 011/83

January 25, 1983

The First Secretary of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations presents his compliments to Mr. Issa Diallo, Principal Officer of the Executive Office of the Secretary General to the United Nations, and has the honour to inform him of the program for the upcoming trip of the Secretary General to Angola.

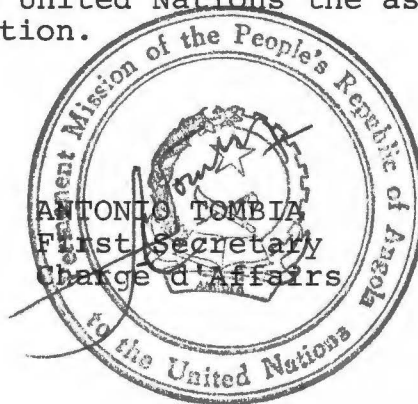
January 31, 1983 - Monday

14.55 hrs	Arrival of the Secretary General in Luanda
17.00 hrs	Face-to-face Meeting between the President of Angola and the Secretary General
18.00 hrs	Official Talks with the Angolan Delegation and the Secretary General's Delegation
19.30 hrs	Meeting of the Secretary General with the Diplomatic Corps
20.30 hrs	Official Reception given by the President of the People's Republic of Angola, H.E. Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, (in which the Secretary General may deliver a speech)

February 1, 1983 - Tuesday

8.30 hrs	Meeting with the Representatives of the Liberation Movement
9.15 hrs	Press Conference at the Airport
10.00 hrs	Departure for Lusaka

The First Secretary of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Executive Office of the Secretary General to the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.



PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO ZAMBIA

Tuesday, 1 February 1983

- 13.00 - Arrival in Lusaka (Lusaka International Airport)
 - Met by Foreign Minister and Mrs. Lameck Goma
 - Press conference at VIP lounge
 - Leave airport for Pamodzi Hotel
- 16.00 - Attend graduation ceremony of UN Institute for Namibia
- 19.00 - Reception by Foreign Minister at Intercontinental Hotel
- 20.30 - Private dinner

Wednesday, 2 February 1983

- 10.00 - Courtesy call on His Excellency the President
- 10.30 - Official talks at State House
- 13.00 - Luncheon hosted by Res. Rep.
- 15.30 - Receive in audience representatives of UN Association
of Zambia
- 16.00 - Meet personnel of UN and Specialized agencies
- 19.30 - Dinner with His Excellency the President at State House

Thursday, 3 February 1983

- 10.00 - Leave Lusaka for Maputo.

P.S. - Special programme being drawn by Foreign Ministry for Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar to visit charitable institutions like Cheshire Home University Teaching Hospital, Handicrafts Centre, etc...

On 2 February during SecGen's discussions periods subject to confirmation by Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar on arrival.

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.LUSAKA (UNDP) 143 260845

LU39 CONFIDENTIAL EMILIO DE OLIVARES YOUR MAP 1249-01 FOLLOWING
PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES PROPOSED BY GOVERNMENT PRIMO TUESDAY
FIRST FEBRUARY

AAA 1330 HOURS RECEPTION AIRPORT BY FOREIGN MINISTER AND MRS
GOMA UN AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES AND DIPLOMATIC CORPS FOLLOWED
BY PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE PROCEEDING TO PAMODZI HOEL

BBB 1600 HOURS GRADUATION CEREMONY UNIN

CCC 1830 HOURS RECEPTION BY FOREIGN MINISTER

DDD 2030 HOURS PRIVATE DINNER SECUNDO WEDNESDAY SECOND FEBRUARY

AAA 1000 HOURS CALL ON PRESIDENT

BBB 1030 HOURS OFFICIAL TALKS AT STATE HOUSE

CCC 1300 HOURS LUNCHEON BY UNDP RESREP

DDD 1530 HOURS MEETING WITH UN ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA

EEE 1600 HOURS MEETING WITH UN AND AGENCIES PERSONNEL

FFF 1930 HOURS DINNER WITH PRESIDENT STOP PARAGRAPH GOVERNMENT

ALSO CONTEMPLATING SEPARATE ONEDAY PROGRAMME SECOND FEBRUARY
FOR MADAM PEREZ DE CUELLAR PENDING APPROVAL UPON ARRIVAL. HOWEVER
SHALL CABLE SOONEST FOR INFORMATION. REGARDS (DRAGIC)

COL LU39 1249-01 1330 1600 1830 2030 1000 1030 1300 1530 1600
1930

=01261353

Mr. Datto ✓

•LUSAKA (OPI) 223 260835

1 FEBRUARY PARA 13.00 HRS: (1) ARRIVAL OF SEC GEN AND MRS PEREZ DE
CUELLAR AT LUSAKA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. MET BY FOREIGN MINISTER
AND MRS LAMECK GOMA PARA (11). PRESS CONFERENCE AT VIP LOUNGE

1 20.30 HRS: PRIVATE DINNER PARA WEDNESDAY 2 FEBRUARY PARA
10.00 HRS: COURTESY CALL ON HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT PARA

REPRESENTATIVES OF UN ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA PARA 16.00 HRS:

DINNER WITH HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT AT STATE HOUSE PARA

POST SCRIPT: SPECIAL PROGRAMME BEING DRAWN BY FOREIGN MINISTRY
FOR MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR TO VISIT CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS LIKE
CHESHIRE HOME UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL, HANDICRAFTS CENTRE
ETC ON 2 FEBRUARY DURING SEGEN'S DISCUSSIONS PERIODS SUBJECT TO
CONFIRMATION BY MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON ARRIVAL STOP END REGARDS

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PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

3 February 1983 (Thursday)

- I. 11:30 A.M. - Arrival of H.E. the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
- Welcome ceremonies
- Review of the Guard of Honour
- National Anthem
- 13:00 P.M. - Private lunch
- 15:00 " - Deposition of a floral wreath on the monument of the Mozambican Heroes
- 15:45 " - Official talks
- 18:00 " - Official Reception given by H.E. the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Mrs. Machel in honour of H.E. the Secretary General of the United Nations and Mrs. Cuellar

4 February 1983 (Friday)

- 9:00 A.M. - Visit to the Museum of Revolution
- 10:00 " - Visit to the Maputo Harbour
- 12:00 " - Private lunch
- 15:00 P.M. - Meeting with the Diplomatic Corps
- 15:45 " - Press Conference
- 16:30 " - Meeting with the United Nations personnel in Maputo
- 19:30 " - Private Dinner (Probably with H.E. the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique)

5 February 1983 (Saturday)

- 9:00 A.M. - Departure for the Airport
- Departure Ceremonies (Similar to that of the day of arrival)
- 10:00 " - Departure of H.E. the Secretary General of the United Nations

II. Those who will be present at the Airport:

- Members of the Mozambican Government
- Members of the Diplomatic Corps
- General Public
- Members of the Cultural Groups

III. His Excellency the Secretary General and his wife will be received at the Airport by H.E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique and his wife, in his capacity as the Representative of the President of the Republic.

IV. During the ceremony of Guard of Honor Review, the Military Band will be playing the General Greeting Hymns.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Maputo, January 19, 1983

MISSÃO PERMANENTE DA
REPÚBLICA POPULAR DE MOÇAMBIQUE
JUNTO ÀS NAÇÕES UNIDAS



866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, SUITE 523
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TELEPHONE: 753-4620, 4621

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

19 January 1983

Dear Sir,

In regards to the forthcoming visit of His Excellency, the Secretary General of the United Nations to the People's Republic of Mozambique, I would like to forward to your office the Program and schedule prepared in Maputo.

Accept Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'José Carlos Lobo'.

José Carlos Lobo
Ambassador
and
Permanent Representative

Mr. Emilio de Olivares
Executive Assistant to the
Secretary General
United Nations
New York

6-364 UNDEV MO

ZCZC LUM0220

SS NYK

.MAPUTO (UN) 25 1520Z

MISCUN 17 CONFIDENTIAL EMILIO DE OLIVARES EXEC ASST SEC GEN. MOZGOVT
PROPOSE FOLLOWING PROGRAMME 3 FEB ARRIVAL 11:30 HOURS (MINFOR
AFFAIRS INSIST ON THE TIME DUE TO ALL OTHER ARRANGEMENTS) PRIVATE
LUNCH DEPOSITION OF WREATH ON THE MONUMENT OF REV. HEROES (APPRE-
CIATE IF COULD BRING ORNAMENT FOR THE WREATH) OFFICIAL TALKS
RECEPTION OFFERED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC PRIVATE DINNER
4 FEB VISIT MUSEUM OF REVOLUTION VISIT PORT OF MAPUTO PRIVATE LUNCH
MEETING DIPLOMATIC CORPS PRESS CONFERENCE MEETING UUUNNN STAFF AND
EXPERTS DINNER OFFERED BY RESIDENT COORDINATOR OF UUUNNN AGENCIES.
5 FEB DEPARTURE 10:00 HOURS. A SPECIAL PROGRAMME COULD BE SET UP FOR
MRS PEREZ DE CUELLAR ACCORDING OUR MISCUN 13 OF 21/1/83 FOR AFTER-
NOONS OF 3RD AND 4TH. STILL AWAITING ANSWER TO OUR MISCUN 05, 09,
13. FOR YOUR RECORD ERIK ZETTERBERG ONCE RR IN MOZAMBIQUE ON RETIRE
MENT. REGARDS. (DENES RESREP UNDEVPRO MAPUTO)

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PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

SATURDAY, 5 FEBRUARY 1983

- 11.20 - Arrival Harare

- Secretary-General to hold discussions with appropriate cabinet Ministers
- Reception honour Secretary-General in the evening to be hosted either by Prime Minister or Minister for Foreign Affairs. Secretary-General expected to speak at reception
- Meeting with Prime Minister
- Brief meeting with UN Staff.

SUNDAY, 6 FEBRUARY 1983

MORNING:- Visit to Victoria Falls

- Lunch at the Falls hosted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs
- Reception in honour Secretary-General

MONDAY, 7 FEBRUARY 1983

- 9.00 - Possibility of opening UNIC
 - Statement by Secretary-General at ceremony
- 10.00 - Departure for Dar es Salaam.

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ZCZC DAL4466 ZIM246

DD NYK

.HARARE (UNATIONS) 261345Z

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023 SG/OSG DE OLIVARES FURTHER OUR CABLE 022 FOREIGN AFFAIRS
CONFIRMS FOLLOWING: AAA SECGEN WILL BE ACCOMODATED IN GOVT
GUEST HOUSE, WHICH WILL ALSO ACCOMODATE HIS PERSONAL ASSISTANT AND
SECRETARY. REST OF SECGEN PARTY WILL BE ACCOMODATED AT MEIKLES
HOTEL WHERE THREE SUITS ARE RESERVED FOR MESSRS FARAH, AHTISAARI
AND ADEDEJI. BBB PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY 5 FEB CONSISTS MAILY
OF DISCUSSIONS WITH GOVT DELEGATION FOLLOWED BY MEETING WITH
PRIME MINISTER MCC GOVT RECEPTION IN HONOUR OF SECGEN WILL NOW BE
HELD ON SUNDAY 6 FEB. WE NOW PROPOSE THAT BRIEF MEETING
WITH UN STAFF BE HELD SATURDAY EVENING 5 FEB. PLEASE CONFIRM IF
THIS IS AGREED SO WE CAN MAKE APPROPRIATE ARRANGEMENTS. DDD VISIT TO
VICTORIA FALLS ON SUNDAY MORNING. LUNCH AT THE FALLS FOR WHOLE
SECGEN DELEGATION WILL BE HOSTED BY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
MINISTRY INQUIRES, HOWEVER, WHETHER SECGEN WILL BE PREPARED TO USE
HIS SPECIAL AIRCRAFT FOR TRIP TO VICTORIA FALLS. URGENTLY
CABLE YOUR DECISION ON THIS SO WE CAN COMMUNICATE IT TO GOVT
BEFORE THEY FINALISE THEIR PROGRAMME NEXT FRIDAY 28 JANUARY.
THANKS. (MAGOMA/AMBATCHEW)

01261346

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.HARARE (UNATIONS) 251400Z

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022 SG/OSG DE OLIVARES REUR MAP 1073-01 AND CCY1580-1

AT A MEETING YESTERDAY WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOLLOWING IDEAS
EXPLORED FOR SECGEN VISIT TO ZIMBABWE:

AAA SATURDAY 5 FEB SECGEN TO HOLD DISCUSSIONS WITH APPROPRIATE
CABINET MINISTERS. / RECEPTION IN HIS HONOUR IN THE EVENING TO
BE HOSTED EITHER BY PRIME MINISTER OR MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SECGEN EXPECTED TO SPEAK AT RECEPTION. / MEETING WITH PRIME
MINISTER TO TAKE PLACE EITHER SATURDAY 5 FEB OR MONDAY MORNING
7 FEB BEFORE DEPARTURE. / BBB POSSIBILITY OF OPENING UNIC MONDAY
MORNING AT 0900 DISCUSSED. SECGEN TO MAKE STATEMENT AT CEREMONY.
HE WILL PROCEED DIRECT TO AIRPORT FROM OPENING CEREMONY.

THIS EVEN COULD BE AFFECTED IF MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER IS
ARRANGED FOR MONDAY MORNING. SECGEN'S DEPARTURE MAY THEREFORE BE
DELAYED BY AT LEAST HALF HOUR. :

CCC PLANS FOR SUNDAY 6 FEB TO BE FINALISED UPON RETURN OF PRIME
MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER FROM A STATE VISIT ON FRIDAY
28 JANUARY. A VISIT TO VICTORIA FALLS IS ENVISAGED BY GOVT ON
SUNDAY. PLAN COULD BE PREPARED BY MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. *good!*

DDD GOVT INDICATED THAT ONLY SECGEN AND SENIOR OFFICIALS TO RANK
OF UNDER-SECGEN, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND ECA EXEC SECRETARY
WILL BE ACCOMMODATED AT GOVT EXPENSE. REST OF ENTOURAGE TO MEET
THEIR OWN EXPENSES. EEE BRIEF MEETING WITH UNATIONS STAFF WILL
BE WORKED IN AS CONVENIENT. IMPORTANT YOU COMMUNICATE TO US YOUR
REACTIONS ABOVE SO THAT ATENTATIVE PLAN COULD BE PREPARED BY
FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR FINALIZATION ON RETURN OF PRIME MINISTER
AND OTHER OFFICIALS. REQUESTS CONTAINED IN FINAL PARA OF YOUR MAP
1073-01 HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATED TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WILL

THANKS AND REGARDS. (MAGOMA/AMBATCHEW)

THEIR OWN EXPENSES. EEE BRIEF MEETING WITH UNATIONS STAFF WILL
BE WORKED IN AS CONVENIENT. IMPORTANT YOU COMMUNICATE TO US YOUR
REACTIONS ABOVE SO THAT ATENTATIVE PLAN COULD BE PREPARED BY
FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR FINALIZATION ON RETURN OF PRIME MINISTER
AND OTHER OFFICIALS. REQUESTS CONTAINED IN FINAL PARA OF YOUR MAP
1073-01 HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATED TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WILL
ACT ACCORDINGLY. THANKS AND REGARDS. (MAGOMA/AMBATCHEW)

=0125 125 1

VISIT OF
HIS EXCELLENCY MR. JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANZANIA
7 FEBRUARY 1983 - 10 FEBRUARY 1983

Monday, 7 February 1983

- 12.57 Hrs. - Arrival in Dar-es-Salaam
Brief arrival ceremonies
- 16.00 Hrs. - Discussions with Hon. Salim Ahmed Salim,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
- 19.30 Hrs. - Official dinner given by Hon. Salim Ahmed Salim
in honour of the Secretary-General at the
Kilimanjaro Hotel

Tuesday, 8 February 1983

- 10.00 -
11.00 Hrs. - Visit to UNDP
- 11.30 Hrs. - Call on the President of the United Republic of
Tanzania, H.E. Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere at
State House
- 15.00 Hrs. - Leave for Zanzibar Island
- 15.30 Hrs. - Arrival in Zanzibar
Programme in Zanzibar, including a visit to
UNDP Rice Project and a courtesy call on the
Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania,
H.E. Alhaj Aboud Jumbe
- 19.30 Hrs. - Dinner given by the Minister of State in the Office
of the President of Zanzibar in honour of the
Secretary-General

Wednesday, 9 February 1983

- 07.00 Hrs. - Leave for Manyara National Park
- 09.00 Hrs. - Arrival at Manyara Airstrip
Game viewing followed by Private Lunch at
Ngorongoro Crater Lodge
- 17.15 Hrs. - Leave for Arusha
- 17.45 Hrs. - Arrival at Arusha Airport
Brief airport ceremonies and introductions
to Regional Party and Government Leaders
- Drive to Mt. Meru Hotel

Thursday, 10 February 1983

- 10.00 Hrs. - Meeting OAU Liberation Movements
- 11.00 Hrs. - Leave for Kilimandjaro airport
- 11.30 Hrs. - Leave for Nairobi

* * * * *

PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO KENYA

THURSDAY 10 FEB. 1983 -

- 12 NOON

ARRIVAL AT JOMO KENYATTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. SECGEN MET BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS

- LUNCHEON HOSTED BY H.E. THE PRESIDENT IN HONOUR OF THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL AT STATE HOUSE NAIROBI

- 3.00 P.M. - CALL ON HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT

FRIDAY 11 FEB. 1983 -

- 10.00 A.M. ADDRESS TO UN STAFF STATIONED IN NAIROBI AT THE KENYATTA CONFERENCE CENTRE. VISIT TO UNEP AND HABITAT HQS.

- LUNCHEON HOSTED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF UNEP AND HABITAT.

- AFTERNOON AND EVENING FREE.

SATURDAY 12 FEB. 1983 -

- 9.00 A.M. DEPART FOR MASAI GAME RESERVE BY AIR FOR GAME VIEWING. NIGHT KEEKOROK LODGE.

SUNDAY 13 FEB. 1983 -

- 8.00 A.M. DEPART KEEKOROK LODGE FOR NAIROBI

- 8.40 A.M. ARRIVE IN NAIROBI

- 11.30 A.M. DEPART JOMO KENYATTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT FOR ENTEBBE.

28TH JANUARY, 1983



CONFIDENTIAL

KENYAREP NEW YORK.

CONF.

NO.451 STOP FOR KASINA FROM AFANDE STOP REF. OUR TELEX NO.359
STOP H.E. THE PRESIDENT WILL NOW HOST A LUNCHEON IN HONOUR OF
THE U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL AT STATE HOUSE NAIROBI ON THURSDAY
10TH FEBRUARY 1983 AND NOT REPEAT NOT DINNER AS PROPOSED EARLIER
STOP THE SECRETARY GENERAL WILL CALL ON H.E. THE PRESIDENT
AT STATE HOUSE FOR TALKS BEFORE THE LUNCHEON STOP PLEASE INFORM
THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THIS CHANGE STOP++

FOREIGN NAIROBI

CONFIDENTIAL

NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: 421-4740

TELEGRAMS: KENYAREP

KMUN/EXC/STT/1A/(56)

REF. No.



PERMANENT MISSION OF KENYA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, ROOM 486
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

cl

January 24, 1983

Dear Mr. Diallo:

Enclosed please find a tentative programme for the Secretary-General that we received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for his visit to Kenya.

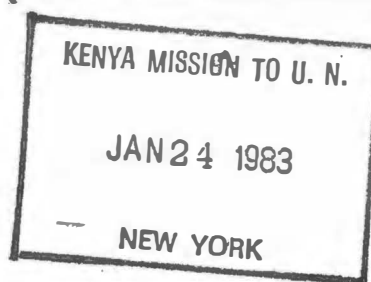
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'F. M. Kasina'.

F. M. KASINA
CHARGE d'AFFAIRES, a.i.

encls....

Mr, Issa Diallo
Principal Officer of the
Secretary-General
United Nations Headquarters
Room 3802C
New York, NY 10017

22ND JANUARY, 1983



KENYAREP NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

M. Di'allo

This is your copy for the Secretary-General.

CONF

359 FOR KASINA FROM AFANDE STOP A TENTATIVE PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT TO KENYA OF THE U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL IS AS FOLLOWS-

THURSDAY 10TH FEB. 1983 11.00 A.M. ARRIVAL AT JOMO KENYATTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT FROM TANZANIA BY SPECIAL PLANE STOP TO BE MET BY THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS WHO WILL ESCORT THE U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL TO A HOTEL STOP LUNCH PRIVATE STOP

3.00 P.M. CALL ON H.E. THE PRESIDENT STOP

8.00 P.M. DINNER HOSTED BY H.E. THE PRESIDENT IN HONOUR OF THE U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL AT STATE HOUSE NAIROBI STOP

FRIDAY 11TH FEBRUARY, 1983

10.00 A.M. ADDRESS TO U.N. STAFF STATIONED IN NAIROBI AT THE KENYATTA CONFERENCE CENTRE STOP VISIT TO UNEP AND HABITAT HQS. STOP LUNCHEON HOSTED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF UNEP AND HABITAT STOP AFTERNOON AND EVENING FREE STOP

SATURDAY 12TH FEBRUARY 1983.

3.00 A.M. DEPART FOR MASAI GAME RESERVE BY AIR FOR GAME VIEWING STOP NIGHT KEEKOROK LODGE STOP

SUNDAY 13TH FEBRUARY, 1983

8.00 A.M. DEPART KEEKOROK LODGE FOR NAIROBI.

3.4P A.M. ARRIVE IN NAIROBI STOP

11.30 A.M. DEPART JOMO KENYATTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT FOR ENTERRE STOP .

CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN NAIROBI

10/GP

22-1-83

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INCOMING ACTION

This has been placed by an official proposal from Kenya

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.NAIROBI (UN) 119 200737Z

UN 20 PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL VIRENDRA DAYAL INFO OLCESE YOUR
MEP 0951-12. AAA HAVE HAD CONSULTATIONS WITH KENYA GOVERNMENT,
KENYA PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE UN PRESENTLY IN NAIROBI, EXDIR UNEP,
IRECTOR UNIC, AND EXDIR HABITAT RE FORTHCOMING SECGEN VISIT TO
KENYA. BBB HERE FOR SECGEN'S CONSIDERATION IS PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF
VISIT PRIMO ARRIVAL 10 FEBRUARY 1100. SECGEN WILL BE MET BY
VICE-PRESIDENT. SECUNDO VISIT TO HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT REPUBLIC
12 NOON FOLLOWED BY LUNCHEON HOSTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING FREE FOR FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS. TERTIO FRIDAY
11 AT 10 A.M. MEETING WITH AND ADDRESS BY SECGEN TO UUU NNN STAFF
STATIONED NAIROBI FOLLOWED BY VISIT TO HABITAT AND UNEP HQ WHERE
DR. TOLBA AND DR. RAMACHANDRAN WILL HOST LUNCHEON. EVENING FREE FOR
FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS. QUARTO ON SATURDAY 9.00 A.M. GOVERNMENT INVITIN

SECGEN AND ACCOMPANYING DELEGATION TO VISIT BY AIR KEEKOROK IN
MASAI MARRA TO VIEW WILDLIFE WITH OVERNIGHT THERE IF SECGEN AGREEABLE.
FLYING TIME IS 40 MINUTES FROM NAIROBI TO KEEKOROK. QUINTO SUNDAY
13 DEPARTURE FROM NAIROBI AT 11.30 A.M. CCC PARTIES UNDER AAA ABOVE
REQUEST FOLLOWING INFORMATION: (1) HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL BE ACCOMPA-
NYING SECGEN ? (2) WILL MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR ACCOMPANY SECGEN AND
WILL SHE TAKE PART IN PROGRAMME HIS VISIT OR WOULD SHE PREFER
SEPARATE PROGRAMME ? (3) WHAT COUNTRIES WILL SECGEN BE VISITING IN
REGION ? DDD KINDLY CABLE ME SECGEN'S REACTION TO ABOVE PROPOSAL IN
ORDER ENABLE FINALIZATION ARRANGEMENTS. BEST REGARDS

(GIAN LUDOVICO PENNACCHIO, UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE, NAIROBI)

COL 20 0951-12 10 1100 12 11 10 9.00 A.M. 40 13 11.30 1 2 3

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PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE VISIT
OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO UGANDA

SUNDAY, 13th FEBRUARY 1983

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 12:13 PM | - Secretary-General arrives at Entebbe International Airport, to be met by Prime Minister |
| 12:30 PM | - Departs for Kampala |
| 1:15 PM* | - Checks in at the Hotel |
| 2:00 PM | - Lunch by the Government of Uganda |
| 4:30 - 6:00 PM | - Meeting with the President |
| (4:30 - 6:00 PM) | - Mrs. Perez de Cuellar to be entertained to tea by Mama Miria Obote |
| 6:00 - 8:00 PM | - Reception by the President |

EVENING FREE

MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY 1983

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 8:00 AM | - Secretary-General leaves for the Source of the Nile and the Owen Falls Dam at Jinja, accompanied by the Vice President |
| 10:30 AM | - Return to Kampala by air |
| 9:00 - 11:00 AM | - Ministers meet U.N. Officials accompanying the Secretary-General in Kampala |
| 11:30 AM | - Secretary-General meets U.N. personnel and their families in Kampala |
| 12:15 PM | - Meeting with the President |
| 1:30 PM | - Lunch by the Government of Uganda |
| 3:00 PM | - Departs for Entebbe by air |
| 3:15 PM | - Press Conference at Entebbe Airport |



THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
336 E. 45TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 - 3489

H.E. Mr. Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet
Executive Office of the Secretary-General
United Nations - Room 3800E
New York, N.Y. 10017

NNNN

JH/10

INCOMING
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INITIALS _____
Return to Records Control Room 2674

83 JAN 26 AM 6:54

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.KAMPALA (UNDP) 26 1040

010 EMILIO DE OLIVARES (EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO SECGEN) FROM TORSTEN JOHANSSON C O N F I D E N T I A L. UGAGOV TENTATIVE PROGRAMME FOR SECGEN'S VISIT AS FOLLOWS AAA

SUNDAY 13 JANUARY

- 12.30 PM - SECGEN ARRIVES ENTEBBE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO BE MET BY PRIME MINISTER.
- 12.30 PM - DEPARTURE FOR KAMPALA
- 1.15 PM - CHECK-IN AT HOTEL NILE MANSIONS
- 2.00 PM - LUNCHEON TO BE GIVEN BY THE UGAGOV
- 4.30-6.00 PM - MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT
- (4.30-6.00PM) - MRS M. DE CUELLAR - TEA WITH THE FIRST LADY)
- 6.00-8.00 PM - RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MONDAY 14 JANUARY

- 8.00 AM - SECGEN LEAVES FOR VISIT TO THE SOURCE OF THE NILE AND THE OWEN FALLS DAM AT JINJA.
- TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND THE MINISTER OF POWER, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS.
- 11.15 AM - RETURN TO KAMPALA BY AIR
- 9.00-11.00 AM - MINISTERS MEET U.N. OFFICIALS ACCOMPANYING THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, IN KAMPALA
- 11.30 AM - SECGEN MEETS U.N. PERSONNEL AND THEIR FAMILIES IN KAMPALA
- 12.15 PM - MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT
- 1.30 PM - LUNCHEON BY THE UGAGOV
- 3.00 PM - DEPART FOR ENTEBBE BY AIR
- 3.30 PM - DEPARTURE FOR GENEVA

BBB THE ISSUES THAT UGAGOV WOULD LIKE TO TAKE UP WITH SECGEN

DDD EYE WOULD PERSONALLY LIKE TO HAVE MR MARTTI ANTISAARI,
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR NAMIBIA AS
MY PRIVATE GUEST AT MY HOUSE. KINDLY ENQUIRE MARTTI ANTISAARI'S
ACCEPTANCE. REGARDS (JOHANSSON UNDEVPRO KAMPALA)

COL 010 12.13 12.30 1.15 2.00 4.30 6.00 4.30 6.00 6.00 8.00 14
8.00 11.15 9.00 11.00 11.30 12.15 1.30 3.00 3.30 27

=01261139



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

OUR REFERENCE
YOUR REFERENCE

UN/UG/1/2

UGANDA HOUSE
336 EAST 45th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-3489

TELEPHONE 949-0110
TELEGRAMS: PERMIGANDA

25 January, 1983.

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to our letter of 12 January, 1983, regarding the Secretary-General's visit to Uganda.

... I am enclosing herewith the provisional itinerary for the Secretary-General's visit as arranged by the Uganda Government.

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

Olara A. Otunnu
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

H.E. Mr. Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet
Executive Office of the Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, NY. 10017

Encls.

27-1

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☐ ACTION COMPLETED

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DD NYK

.GENEVA (WHO) 27 1038

WHO70 REYUR CCY681-1 FOR SECRETARY GENERAL AND YOUR IMPENDING VISIT TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES DR COMLAN A.A.QUENUM WHO REGIONAL DIRECTOR FOR AFRICA AND EYE BELIEVE FOLLOWING BROAD ISSUES WORTHY YOUR ATTENTION AAA NEED FOR PEACE AND LIBERATION COUPLED WITH NECESSITY TO REINFORCE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID AND TO LIBERATE NAMIBIA BBB PROMOTION OF SOCIAL JUSTICE IN ORDER TO REACH SOCIAL OBJECTIVE OF HEALTH FOR ALL BY YEAR 2000 CCC REINFORCEMENT OF REAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION TO IMPLEMENT NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER SINCE AFRICAN COUNTRIES SUFFERING GRAVELY FROM WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS DDD IN ADDITION TO WHO COOPERATIVE PROGRAMMES WITH ALL THE COUNTRIES YOU WILL BE VISITING EYE BELIEVE SPECIAL EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO ACCELERATE UGANDA RECOVERY PROGRAMME IN CONNEXION WITH WHICH WHO IS ENDEAVOURING TO MOBILIZE DONOR INTEREST IN HEALTH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS WHICH HAVE BEEN FORMULATED FOR THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETING HELD UNDER WORLD BANK AUSPICES IN PARIS LAST MAY AND WHICH MATERIAL WILL BE AT YOUR DISPOSAL IN UGANDA STOP SHOULD OUR REGIONAL OFFICE HAVE FURTHER TOPICS THESE WILL BE TELEXED TO YOU STOP MAY EYE WISH YOU A SUCCESSFUL AND SAFE AFRICAN JOURNEY AND EXPRESS THE SINCERE HOPE THAT YOUR INITIATIVES WILL CONTRIBUTE TO ALLEVIATING SOME OF THE HUMAN SUFFERING IN THE COUNTRIES YOU WILL BE VISITING

(MAHLER UNISANTE GENEVA)

COL WHO70 CCY681-1 2000

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28. Urges the international community to implement resolution 105 (V) of 1 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on international food trade 266/ and, in this context, invites the Conference, at its sixth session, to review progress in this regard;

29. Requests the international institutions concerned, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Bank, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, and the developed countries to assist further the developing countries in their efforts to implement programmes and projects of economic co-operation among developing countries in the sectors of food production, food security and food trade;

30. Stresses the desirability of co-ordinating the efforts being made, in the various international forums concerned, with regard to world food problems;

31. Welcomes the decision of the World Food Council that its tenth session in 1984 would be the occasion to prepare a special assessment of progress made and the tasks ahead to achieve the objectives of the 1974 World Food Conference and requests the Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on progress in the arrangements being made for the convening of the tenth session. 267/

37/248. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

Date: 21 December 1982
Adopted without a vote

Meeting: 115
Report: A/37/680/Add.6

The General Assembly,

Having heard the statement made on behalf of the States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) by the representative of Botswana as Chairman of the Conference, 268/

Noting that the aims of the States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference are to strengthen their economies, to reduce their economic dependence, in particular, but not only, on South Africa, to forge links between member States in order to create genuine and equitable regional integration, to mobilize resources for the implementation of national, inter-state and regional policies and to harmonize action to secure international co-operation within the framework of the strategy for economic liberation,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/66 of 5 December 1980 and section II of resolution 36/182 of 17 December 1980 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, resolutions 36/180 of 17 December 1981, on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s, 36/177 of 17 December 1981, on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 35/58 of 5 December 1980, on the specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries and 36/194 of 17 December 1981, in which the General Assembly endorsed the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, 269/

266/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. I. Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

267/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/37/19), part two, para. 126-128.

268/ See A/C.2/37/SR.43.

269/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

Recalling further paragraph 26 of its resolution 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive programme of assistance to States which are neighbours of South Africa and Namibia, with a view to enabling those States to move towards complete self-reliance,

Recognizing that primary responsibility for their development rests with those States and that there is an increasing commitment by the States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference to deploy domestic resources towards the implementation of its programmes,

Welcoming the initiative taken by the States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, some of which are least developed and land-locked developing countries, to implement an integrated and co-ordinated regional economic strategy aimed at collective self-reliance and autonomous development in harmony with the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 270/

Noting with appreciation the assistance which has been rendered and the pledges made by the international community for projects falling within the framework of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference,

Convinced that the increased economic self-reliance by the States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference would contribute to the struggle against the apartheid policies of South Africa,

1. Recognizes the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference as a subregional organization whose work is consistent with the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;
2. Recognizes further that the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference has been mandated by the Member States concerned to co-ordinate projects and programmes falling within its competence;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;
4. Also requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in formulating their programmes, to take into account the need to further enhance their co-operation with the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;
5. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

37/249. Long-term trends in economic development

Date: 21 December 1982
Adopted without a vote

Meeting: 115
Report: A/37/680/Add.10

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3508 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it initiated within the United Nations system analytical work relating to the examination of long-term trends in world economic and social development,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, which laid the foundations for the new international economic order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

TOUR D'HORIZON

FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S AFRICA TRIP

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1983

Question of Chad

The following are notes relating to three major problems which confront Chad:

1) Border dispute with Libya

The border dispute with Libya erupted in 1973 when Libyan forces occupied the northern Chad town of Aozou. Libya claims the town as well as the region in which it is located (approximately 500 miles long and 60 miles wide) under an agreement signed between France and Libya in 1935 when Libya and Chad were under colonial rule. The pact was never ratified by the French Parliament of the day, and in 1938 it was denounced by France in a diplomatic exchange of letters between the two countries. Many attempts have been made by OAU members to negotiate a settlement but have failed.

Chad argues that the Charters of the OAU and the UN uphold the claim of sovereignty, a claim further borne out by an OAU resolution of 1964 on the viability of borders inherited from colonial powers. The problem has not been resolved and Libya still occupies the disputed area.

2) Internal political situation

The present Government in Chad, under Hissene Habre, won control of the capital as well as most areas of Chad in June 1982. The ousted government of Goukouni fled the country. Goukouni has again re-appeared in Chad and has declared his headquarters to be at Bairdai, which lies in the disputed territory controlled by Libya.

At the OAU Conference in Tripoli in November 1982, some states demanded that a delegation sent by Goukouni should occupy the seat of Chad in the Conference, on the grounds that the OAU had recognized the National Transitional Government (under Goukouni) as being the legitimate authority and that the OAU decision was still in force. The problem eventually led to an impasse. Not only were either side prevented from occupying the seat but the Conference as a whole was subsequently cancelled.

The position of Habre's Government within the UN is secure. Its credentials were accepted at the General Assembly and at the Law of the Sea conference in Jamaica without opposition.

At the meeting of the Bureau of the Non-Aligned Conference in Nicaragua in January 1983, Libya and others attempted to obtain recognition for Goukouni's faction. The attempt failed. It is possible that they might try again at the Non-Aligned Conference in New Delhi.

3) National reconstruction and development

The International Conference on Assistance to Chad took place at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 29 and 30 November 1982 and, considering the circumstances under which it was held, can be regarded as having been moderately successful. A target figure of approximately \$370 million had been set to cover urgent reconstruction and development projects over the next two years. More than half of that amount is estimated to have been realized. It is difficult to quantify the exact amounts contributed or pledged as some of the donors gave only a description of the goods and services which they were providing or intended to provide. However, the delegation of Chad expressed satisfaction with the result.

January 1983

Points for the Secretary-General's meetings
with Angolan authorities

- Question of Namibia is of particular importance to the United Nations.
- I regard it as one of the critical questions before our Organization.
- Long negotiating process has had many setbacks. Over four years have passed since the Security Council adopted resolution 435 (1978).
- Pre-Implementation Meeting (PIM) in Geneva in January 1981 was a great disappointment for all of us.
- In the second half of 1981 the process of consultations was initiated by the Western Five. They said the objective was to facilitate the implementation of resolution 435 during 1982.
- Attitude of the Front-Line States in those consultations has been most commendable. They have clearly demonstrated their desire to reach a peaceful negotiated settlement within Security Council resolution 435 (1978).
- I have maintained close contact with the parties concerned.
- Practical preparations have been completed in the Secretariat for any UNTAG operation to the extent possible without an implementation date. It is, however, difficult to maintain the state of preparedness.
- We were all hoping for the start of implementation last year. I share the disappointment. I have made the United Nations position very clear to all concerned. I regret that extraneous issues have been brought into discussions. Our mandate is limited to implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).
- I sincerely hope that we can proceed to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) finally this year.

- Before embarking on this trip I was in contact with the Western Five (particularly the Americans) and the South Africans in order to find out the situation. I am prepared to tell you what I was told by them:

..... United States position. (In accordance with the attached memorandum).

South African position. The South African Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Fourie, came to see me on 26 January.

Internal developments. Dr. Fourie said that:

- South African Government has been under pressure for more internal national elections;
 - South Africa decided in November to extend the mandate of the so-called Council of Ministers for three months. This period ends this month;
 - Pressure for new elections came from groups that had defeated the DTA candidates in local ethnic elections;
 - Mr. Mudge seized the opportunity when he learned that that chance was coming;
 - South African Government hoped greater clarity at the end of February;
 - He was fully aware that the United Nations did not discuss the Cuban issue - but he nevertheless said that it is an issue to them.
- I would appreciate your assessment of the situation.

Our approach has been not to rush the Angolans; we have negotiated with them with maximum flexibility over the past year. We understand the difficult choices they must make in the face of very real security concerns. At the same time, there must be no mistake that there is any means of avoiding the central issue at stake in our dialogue: the parallel withdrawal of Cuban combat forces from Angola during the Phase III implementation period of a Namibia settlement. The South African Government, which holds the key to a Namibian settlement, has made clear the overriding importance it continues to attach to the Cuban issue.

Above all, we are not asking the Angolans to jeopardize their own security. We are fully aware of their security concerns and seek a settlement that meets them.

However, the time is at hand when we need an opening bid from the Angolans on a schedule for Cuban withdrawal. We have no a priori definitions of what it should include. We have already, in our past discussions with the Angolans, provided illustrations of how parallel Cuban withdrawal might be accomplished during Phase III, a period of up to one year, concluding with Namibian independence. Cuban withdrawal would parallel the withdrawal of South African forces in implementation of the UN plan.

We are also prepared to explore further with the Angolans security guarantees along the lines of possibilities already discussed with them by us and our Contact Group allies.

It is up to the Angolans to come up with proposed numbers and timing and to identify their security needs. We cannot do so for them, although we and others have provided illustrative schedules. Our role, to which we remain fully committed, will be to try to mediate a fair and acceptable package between the Angolans and the South Africans.

In that regard, we fully support Angolan and South African bilateral efforts to find means of winding down the conflict and create an atmosphere for peace, and we look forward to resumption of the dialogue begun in Cape Verde.

Finally, we would note that, in parallel with our discussions with Angola on the Cuban issue, we continue to look at ways to improve our relationship.

This is the message Ambassador Platt carried with him to Luanda. His hosts emphasized their desire to keep open channels of communication with us, a wish we share.

C O N F I D E N T I A LNOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, WEDNESDAY 26 JANUARY 1983 AT 3.30 P.M.

Present:

The Secretary-General

H.E. Mr. Hamilton Whyte, C.M.G.
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom to the
United Nations

Mr. Martti Ahtisaari

Mr. Roderic Lyne, First Secretary

At the beginning of the meeting a short discussion took place concerning the activities of the Security Council.

The Secretary-General then explained the background to his trip to Africa and briefly touched on his meetings in Washington and New York with the Americans and South Africans. The Secretary-General told Ambassador Whyte that he had stressed to the South Africans that developments on Namibia would be useful for developments in the whole region.

Ambassador Whyte mentioned that the British Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr. Onslow, had visited Harare at the beginning of the month and Mr. Onslow was impressed by the continuing commitment of the Government of Zimbabwe. Mr. Mugabe is worried about the destabilisation, and the British wanted to emphasise that there was absolutely no sympathy among the Five toward the destabilisation that was taking place. Ambassador Whyte said that it was very useful that the Secretary-General had had discussions with representatives of the South African Government before embarking on his trip.

Ambassador Whyte emphasised that there was a continued seriousness on the part of the Five. It is wrong, he said, to regard the present efforts as predominantly an American exercise. He emphasised that this was not an attempt to undermine the Government in Luanda and that the Five are conscious of Angolan difficulties. The Cuban connection is a fact and it is important that all parties should grab the opportunity. They understood the impatience and desire expressed in some circles to go to the Security Council, but they hoped that restraint would be maintained.

ZIMBABWE

Visited by Mr Cranley Onslow MP, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office responsible for African affairs, from 5 to 8 January. Mr Onslow talked not only to Mr Mugabe and other Ministers but also to a wide range of people outside the government. There are obviously some serious problems in Zimbabwe, which have been fully reported in the press (to the extent of giving a somewhat misleading impression). Mr Onslow was impressed by the continuing commitment of the government of Zimbabwe to carry forward their policy of reconciliation and to uphold the rule of law. The business sector is strongly committed to the country's success.

In general, Mr Onslow formed a very positive impression. Britain will continue to give Zimbabwe very strong support. Zimbabwe receives a high level of bilateral aid from the UK, at present amounting to £114m sterling. The British Military Advisory and Training Team is continuing to help to train the Zimbabwe army.

KENYA

We are concerned about Kenya's economic problems and have taken the lead in lobbying aid donors to provide assistance. We convened a donors meeting in London on 17 November. The Kenyans have held a further aid donors Conference in Nairobi on 24/25 January. The United Kingdom has offered an additional £10m sterling in aid, and further pledges have been made amongst others by the United States and Norway..

SOUTH AFRICAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION COMMENT THURSDAY 20 JANUARY

IN THE WAKE OF DR DIRK MUDGE'S RESIGNATION THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA HAS IN EFFECT RE-IMPOSED DIRECT SOUTH AFRICAN RULE IN THE TERRITORY. HE HAS DESCRIBED IT AS AN INTERIM ARRANGEMENT AND HAS EMPHASISED THE GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO THE VIEW THAT THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA SHOULD DECIDE THEIR OWN FUTURE. IT IS A HOLDING ACTION. WHAT IT SIGNIFIES MOST CLEARLY IS THAT A DECISIVE POINT HAS BEEN REACHED IN DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE CONSTITUTIONAL FUTURE OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA. AT THIS POINT IT WOULD BE UNWISE TO INITIATE ANY IMPORTANT CHANGES THAT MIGHT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE OUTCOME OF THOSE DEVELOPMENTS. BY THE SAME TOKEN AND IN VIEW OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITMENT TO SELF-DETERMINATION THE ARRANGEMENT CANNOT BE MAINTAINED INDEFINATELY. FAILING A FAVOURABLE OUTCOME IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE, ACTION TO BREAK THE LOG JAM IN THE TERRITORY'S POLITICS WILL BECOME IMPERATIVE.

AT THE MOMENT HOWEVER EVENTS MUST BE ALLOWED TO RUN THEIR COURSE. IN PARTICULAR THE AMERICAN INITIATIVE TO HAVE THE 30,000 CUBAN TROOPS IN ANGOLA REMOVED FROM THAT COUNTRY MUST BE GIVEN A REASONABLE CHANCE TO SUCCEED. THE DE-STABILISING PRESENCE OF THE CUBANS REMAINS THE ONE REAL OBSTACLE TO A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICA. IN RECOGNITION OF THAT DR CHESTER CROCKER AND HIS DEPUTIES ARE ENGAGED IN EXTENSIVE NEGOTIATIONS THAT HAVE TAKEN THEM TO LUANDA ITSELF, TO THE CAPITALS OF MOST OTHER SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND NOT LEAST TO MOSCOW. THERE HAVE BEEN LEAKED REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON OF PRESSURE BEING APPLIED AND PROMISES MADE AND FROM THE ANGOLAN CAPITAL HAS COME NEWS OF A PURGE OF HARD LINE SOVIET SUPPORTS IN THE RULING MPLA. THESE ARE DEFINITE SIGNS OF PROGRESS BUT THE OMENS OF PORTENDING FAILURE ARE NO LESS UNMISTAKEABLE. FROM MOSCOW AND HAVANA HAVE COME CATEGORICAL STATEMENTS THAT THE CUBAN SOLDIERS ARE STAYING PUT. SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEADERS, JUDGING ^{FROM} ~~THE~~ THE GROWING CONTRAST BETWEEN THEIR PRIVATE ACTIONS AND THEIR PUBLIC DECLARATIONS, ARE READY TO JUMP EITHER WAY. AND THE MPLA REGIME ITSELF NOT ONLY REMAINS FIRMLY MARXIST BY CONVICTION BUT THERE /ARE

ARE DOUBTS ABOUT ITS ABILITY, NOTWITHSTANDING ITS DESPERATE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SITUATION, TO GET RID OF THE CUBANS AGAINST THE WISHES OF THE KREMLIN.

AT THIS MOMENT THE OPPOSING FORCES ARE DELICATELY POISED AND NOBODY KNOWS WHICH WILL PROVE THE SUPERIOR. BUT IT BEHOVES SOUTH AFRICA NOT TO ACT IN ANY MANNER THAT MIGHT CAUSE THE BALANCE TO BE TILTED THE WRONG WAY. THE HOLDING ACTION MUST BE MAINTAINED. AND FOR THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY NOW TO SORT OUT THEIR PATCHWORK POLITICS. MR MUDGE'S RESIGNATION HAS HAD THE EFFECT OF FORMALLY DISTANCING ALL POLITICAL PARTIES FROM SOUTH AFRICA. AND IN THAT SITUATION THE MORE THAN FORTY PARTIES IN THE TERRITORY SHOULD BE ABLE TO REACH GREATER AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTANT ISSUES THAT BIND RATHER THAN THE EMOTIONAL QUARRELS THAT HAVE UP TO NOW DIVIDED THEM. PRETORIA'S HOLDING ACTION PROVIDES THE BREATHING SPACE FOR MOVEMENT BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SOUTH WEST AFRICA. THE COURSE OF THE OVERALL CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT THAT MUST FOLLOW THE INTERIM PERIOD WILL DEPEND ON HOW IT WAS USED.

AFRICA AND DISARMAMENT

1. Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, while exhibiting interest in the problems of disarmament, do not take a particularly active role in the General Assembly organs dealing with those issues. Kenya, however, being a member of the Committee on Disarmament plays a more active role.

2. All the countries in question, however, adopt similar approaches to the question of disarmament and share largely the same interests.

3. Salient amongst these interests are:

(a) The implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (adopted by the OAU Summit Conference in 1964 and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly at its twentieth session (resolution 2033 (XX)). In this regard, it is important to point out that these countries, like all other African States, view South Africa's nuclear policies as the main impediment to the realization of this objective. The General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, adopted resolution 37/74 A, which, inter alia, condemns all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa; calls upon States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all military and nuclear collaboration with that Government; requests the Security Council for the purposes of disarmament, to take enforcement measures through strict adherence by all States to its relevant decisions to prevent any racist regimes from any acquisition of arms or arms technology; and demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations and facilities for inspection by the IAEA.

(b) South Africa's Nuclear Capability. In this regard, the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of experts, upon the request of the General Assembly, submitted a comprehensive report to the thirty-fifth session. The report reached the conclusions that, while South Africa possesses the technical capability to manufacture nuclear weapons and the necessary means of delivery, it is difficult to assess to the full extent South Africa's actual development and capability in the nuclear field. The report also pointed out the possibility that South Africa may have opted for the strategy of latent proliferation, that is, covertly stockpiling nuclear weapons but stopping short of openly testing and deploying them. The experts, furthermore, considered reports on a possible nuclear detonation on 22 September 1979 in the region of South Africa. They concluded that there was no undisputed scientific explanation of that incident and that the presumption

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that there had been a nuclear explosion by South Africa or any other country in the South Atlantic area had not been substantiated; nor had it been fully disproved. The General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, adopted resolution 37/74 B, largely similar to the one referred to above but requesting the Disarmament Commission to consider the question of South Africa's nuclear capability and also requesting the Secretary-General "to follow closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session."

(c) Transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace: In this regard, all the countries in question (except Angola) expressed the view that an international conference for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace should be held as soon as possible and preferably during the course of 1983. It is important to note, however, that differences continue to exist in the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean where some delegations (primarily from the Western European and other States group) maintain that conditions are not suitable for the convening of the Conference. Unless the divergent views are harmonized, the possibility of holding such a conference seems, at least at this stage, quite remote.

(d) The relationship between disarmament and development: Like all other developing countries, these States continue to voice their concern over the channelling of human and material resources towards the arms race. They all advocate that effective measures be taken to divert such resources to developing countries for development purposes.

4. Amongst the other issues to which the countries in question attach particular importance are: the prevention of nuclear war and nuclear disarmament; the conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and strengthening the role of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament.

5. The countries in question are parties of the following multilateral disarmament agreements:

	<u>Geneva</u> <u>Protocol</u>	<u>Partial Test</u> <u>Ban</u>	<u>Outer</u> <u>Space</u>	<u>NPT</u>	<u>Sea-Bed</u>	<u>BW</u> <u>Conv.</u>	<u>ENMOD</u>
Angola							
Kenya	x	x		x		x	
Mozambique							
Tanzania	x	x			x	x	
Uganda	x	x	x	x			Signed
Zambia		x	x		x		

/...

6. From amongst the countries in question only Kenya (1979 and 1981), Tanzania (1980) and Zambia (1982) have participated in the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament since its inception in 1979. It may thus be advisable to encourage the other States to nominate candidates to participate in the programme in the future.

SUMMARY OF LATEST DEVELOPMENTS RELATING
TO THE QUESTION OF THE WESTERN SAHARA

1. The Problem:

Morocco claims sovereignty over the territory on historical grounds, and on the ground that the people have already made known their wishes for re-integration in the Moroccan Kingdom through their recognized traditional leaders.

Polisario, strongly supported by Algeria, maintains that the Western Sahara has always been a classical case of colonization, and that the people must be able to decide their future through the right of self-determination under free and impartial conditions.

2. Position of the United Nations

The General Assembly has repeatedly reaffirmed the people's right to self-determination and independence. However, in recent years and particularly since Spain renounced its claim over the territory, the General Assembly, at the request of the OAU, has not pressed for action of its own in order to allow the OAU to find a solution within the African context. The OAU Secretary-General is required to keep the UN Secretary-General informed of all developments in this connexion for subsequent reporting to the General Assembly.

3. Developments within the OAU

a) The parties involved

In view of the complex and sensitive nature of the problem, the OAU has dealt with it at the Head of State level. Without it being expressly stated, the OAU considers Morocco and Polisario as the parties "directly concerned." Algeria and Mauritania are regarded as the interested parties although this is strongly challenged by Morocco. Morocco maintains that Algeria is a principal party to the conflict in Western Sahara and that without its assistance, Polisario would be of no consequence.

b) Proposals for a settlement

The various OAU initiatives culminated in the February 1982 meeting at Nairobi of the OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara. At the meeting, the Committee proposed in two documents the terms and modalities for a cease-fire and for

the organization of a referendum. The recommendations of the Committee envisaged the presence of a peace-keeping force to supervise the cease-fire. In this regard suggestions were made for the assistance of the United Nations. Moreover, United Nations involvement was also envisaged in the setting up of an interim administration to deal with the organization and conduct of the referendum.

The initial reactions of Morocco and Polisario were unfavourable although for different reasons. Morocco felt that the proposed arrangements for a cease-fire and referendum ignored realities and impinged on Morocco's sovereignty. Polisario was upset because the proposals did not name it specifically as a party to the negotiations.

c) OAU meeting in Addis Ababa (February 1982)

While the OAU Chairman was preparing for his contacts with the parties to the dispute, the OAU Council of Ministers held its annual meeting in Addis Ababa. The unexpected development at the meeting was the surprise seating of Polisario as a member of the Council. Nineteen states walked out of the meeting and have made clear that they will not attend any further meetings of the OAU should Polisario be present. The Secretary-General defended his action on the grounds that it was in accord with the OAU Charter.

Under Article 28 of the OAU Charter, the Secretary-General is required to extend invitations to meetings to any individual African state whose application is supported by a simple majority of state members. In 1980, Polisario secured the required minimum (26). However, in view of threats by several members to quit the OAU should Polisario be admitted, the OAU Summit Conference meeting in Sierra Leone (July 1980) decided not to take any action pending a settlement of the Western Sahara problem.

As the crisis has brought a complete standstill to further OAU meetings, the OAU Chairman has called for an emergency meeting of the Bureau of the OAU Summit to take place in Lagos from 22 to 24 April. The proposed meeting did not materialize.

d) OAU meetings in Tripoli

There had been hope that problems arising from the 'admission' of the Saharaoui Arab Democratic Republic could be resolved at the Tripoli meeting in July 1982. The meeting did not take place because of the decision of a large number of states to boycott it. A second attempt was made in November 1982 after the Saharaoui Arab Democratic Republic had declared that it would voluntarily abstain from taking its seat. However, the OAU meeting did not take place for another reason (the seating of the Chad representative). A meeting of leaders present decided to set up a 12-state contact group with the responsibility of using their good offices to resolve these two problems and enable the Summit Conference to take place.

(through Vinu Dajal)

Here with a
suggestion on
the Horn of Africa
problem.

Bruno Ugalan

21 Jan '83

Vin

Secretary - General

This is an interesting paper on possible future action on the Horn.

Mr Unghent & Mr Sherry have spoken to me about it, from time to time, as they worked on it.

Regarding the suggestion that you might consider using Mr Doberigne, it is, of course, just one possibility among others.

The advantages of using him would be (i) his nationality (ii) he is based in New York & would therefore function under your direct supervision, without the problems that distance can cause; (iii) he would not be "contaminated" by a prior stay in the Horn - which might be a problem for someone like Adedeji - given the Somalis might be wary, given his base in Addis Ababa.

JS 24/1

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERALHorn of Africa: Suggested Next Steps

1. President Siad Barre's suggestion of 19 January 1983 for a "peaceful dialogue" to resolve his country's dispute with Ethiopia lends urgency to further steps in developing the role of the Secretary-General with regard to this problem. In this connexion, the positions of Ethiopia, Somalia and the OAU will be of primary interest.

I. Ethiopia

2. The Secretary-General's conversations in Tripoli in November 1982 have indicated that Ethiopia's position may present certain problems. The reasons are not difficult to fathom:

(a) Ethiopia's sovereignty and control over the Ogaden were implicitly upheld in 1981 by the OAU Good Offices Committee, which reaffirmed the principle of the continued sanctity of colonial frontiers. Ethiopia would therefore wish to keep the matter within the OAU and, in any case, to avoid anything that would reopen the determination made by the Good Offices Committee.

(b) At the League of Nations in 1936 and at the United Nations in 1959, the respective Secretaries-General (Avenol and Hammarskjold) sought to persuade the Ethiopian Government to accept a territorial compromise which would have awarded a portion of the Ogaden to Somalia (Italian Somaliland in 1936). Consequently, Ethiopia may fear that the present Secretary-General, in seeking to deal with the Horn of Africa dispute, will similarly attempt to pressure Ethiopia into making territorial concessions.

(c) These considerations may have motivated President Mengistu's non-committal attitude on this matter during his conversation with the Secretary-General in Tripoli.

3. Ethiopia's apprehensions may well be based on a misunderstanding of the nature of the Secretary-General's proposed initiative. This misunderstanding can and should be cleared up. To this end, it would be necessary to explain very clearly to the Ethiopians that:

(a) The Secretary-General does not intend to undertake a mediation mission in respect of a final settlement of the Ethiopia-Somalia territorial dispute. The mediation function remains in the framework of the OAU and its Good Offices Committee. The Secretary-General is seeking inter alia to support the OAU effort and to create conditions for the ultimate success of its mission.

(b) The Secretary-General's initial effort is meant to be of an exploratory nature, designed to help move the situation away from its present state, which may be described as impasse interspersed with occasional rounds of fighting. The first aim will be to look for ways to stop the fighting in the area and prevent its recurrence, which is a matter of direct concern to the United Nations under the Charter. This could be an exercise in conflict control, without prejudice to the rights, claims and position of the parties. The United Nations has considerable experience with exercises of this kind.

(c) Another important element would be fact-finding, since if hostilities in the area persist or recur, the Secretary-General may have to envisage bringing the matter to the attention of the Security Council under Article 99 of the Charter. To do so he must ascertain the facts.

(d) A third element is the humanitarian one. The hostilities in the area have given rise to vast human suffering. The United Nations, through UNHCR, is involved in providing assistance to refugees in the area, and is naturally interested in putting an end to the situation which has created and sustained the refugee problem.

4. A realistic analysis of the implications of this approach should make it clear that the Secretary-General's efforts and a possible United Nations involvement, as detailed above, would in no way conflict with Ethiopia's interests. Like other United Nations conflict control and observation arrangements, this one would in fact provide a United Nations framework for freezing the territorial status quo on the lines of existing treaty arrangements, which is what Ethiopia has been seeking to achieve all along. Ethiopia has shown no interest in revising existing frontiers in her favour and has repeatedly shown restraint by stopping its troops at, and avoiding any large-scale crossing of, the Somali-border. At this stage, all that Ethiopia may reasonably be expected to "pay" is a reaffirmation and full implementation of Somali grazing rights in the Ogaden, which are in fact recognized by existing treaties.

II. Somalia

5. The Somalis, for a variety of reasons, appear ready for a modus vivendi with Ethiopia and likely to welcome a United Nations involvement in the dispute. Having rejected the work of the OAU Good Offices Committee so far, the Somali Government has proved unable, despite repeated attempts, to win the Ogaden by force of arms. Cuban and East German

military assistance is likely to perpetuate this state of affairs by further accentuating Ethiopian military preponderance. The United States, which has entered into a limited military relationship with Somalia (relating mainly to coastal naval facilities), has refused to provide assistance to help Somalia expand into the Ogaden. The prevailing deadlock, Somalia's relative political isolation and her evident military disadvantage have placed President Siad Barre in a precarious political position. Armed elements of his domestic political enemies formed a significant part of the Ethiopian-commanded forces involved in the fighting of July-August 1982; indeed, Ethiopia claims that any incursions (as well as one standing encroachment) across the Somali frontier are attributable to these dissident elements rather than to Ethiopian troops proper.

6. In these circumstances, President Siad Barre may be looking for a way out of his present predicament, though for many reasons he is in no position formally to give up Somalia's historic territorial claims. In a speech in Mogadishu on 19 January 1983, he said: "Somalia's position has always been that the issue should be resolved in a peaceful manner and we are prepared at any time to go to any venue for a peaceful dialogue with the Addis regime based on trust." He added, according to Reuters, that Somalia was ready to normalize relations with any country "whose interests do not run against the fundamental objectives of the Somali nation." A United Nations involvement, especially if it resulted in the deployment of international personnel (such as military observers) on the frontier, would help him climb down from a posture which he is obviously unable to sustain; it would also provide him with an excuse for accepting in effect, and on a de facto basis under United Nations auspices, the indefinite maintenance of the territorial status quo. This in turn would tend to preserve Somalia's security against the danger of an Ethiopian invasion and would reaffirm the grazing rights of the large Somali nomadic population.

III. OAU

7. The position in relation to the OAU has been in part explored by the Secretary-General in Tripoli in his conversations with President Shagari. As indicated in para. 3 (a) above, it is not the intention of the Secretary-General to interfere with or supersede the OAU in dealing with the Ethiopia-Somalia dispute. In fact, his role should be placed squarely in the framework of UN-OAU co-operation, as an effort to facilitate the ultimate success of the mission of the OAU. This point could usefully be reiterated to OAU leaders on suitable occasions.

IV. Recommendations

8. It is suggested that the Secretary-General consider appointing a personal emissary who would travel to the area and, in a low-key manner, outline the considerations in sections I and II above, as appropriate, to those concerned in Ethiopia and Somalia. One possible candidate for this assignment might be Mr. Doo Kingue, the newly-appointed Executive Director of UNITAR. During his trip to Africa in February, the Secretary-General may wish to explore some of the above ideas with the President of Kenya and others. He may also wish to use some of the public speeches that he will make during his visit in order to refer, in general terms, to the suffering of the people in the Horn of Africa area and to the necessity of resolving this humanitarian problem.

9. If the Secretary-General's emissary reports a favourable response to his approaches, the Secretary-General may consider launching his initiative, in a quiet way, in the course of his visit to the Horn of Africa scheduled for the Spring of 1983.

HORN OF AFRICA

History

At the turn of the century, a series of treaties between Ethiopia, on the one hand, and Italy and Britain, on the other, established the political boundaries within the region.

The Somalis maintain that the treaties are illegal as the inhabitants played no part in the negotiations and were not consulted. Moreover the agreements were contrary to the treaties which the Somalis had entered into previously with Britain and Italy. According to Somalia, the Ogaden was incorporated into the Ethiopian Empire in the 1890s as a result of Emperor Menelik's conquest of the area. As part of an Empire the people of the Ogaden were entitled to the right of self-determination as in the case of other colonial territories.

Ethiopia strongly rejects Somalia's demand, and maintains that the Ogaden historically has always been an integral part of Ethiopia, and that Somalia was in substance calling for the dismemberment of a sovereign and long independent state.

Developments since 1960

While ex-Italian Somaliland was under the UN trusteeship from 1950 to 1960 many attempts were made to settle the boundary disputes with Ethiopia but all were unsuccessful. On independence, Somalia inherited the problem.

Somalia's independence in 1960 gave rise to increased nationalism throughout the region. A number of serious clashes occurred at various border points between Ethiopian and Somali forces. In 1963 the situation developed into armed conflict albeit on a limited scale. A cease-fire was arranged under the auspices of the OAU and through the mediation efforts of the Sudan.

Following a relatively peaceful period, tension again developed in 1974. The overthrow of Haile Selassie and the chaotic conditions within Ethiopia gave rise to increased guerrilla activities against the central Government in various provinces. Somalia openly supported the cause of the Western Somali Liberation Front which had begun guerrilla activities in the Ogaden as well as other insurgent movements in the southern region of Ethiopia. By July 1977, the situation had become so serious in the Ogaden that Ethiopia called for an emergency session of the OAU to consider 'Somalia's invasion' of the Ogaden area. Somalia continued to deny involvement.

OAU action

In 1977 the OAU decided to convene a meeting of its Good Offices Commission to mediate. It met in Libreville (Gabon) but ended in a failure when Somalia decided to boycott its closing session because it wanted the OAU to examine in depth the problem of the Ogaden, and invite the liberation movement to participate in its proceedings. Ethiopia opposed both conditions. The Commission, however, reaffirmed that in accordance with the OAU Charter, member states were bound to respect the borders existing at independence and to uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity of member states.

In the months that followed, Somalia officially admitted that it had sent its army into the Ogaden to support the insurgents because of the introduction, by Ethiopia, of Cuban forces and Soviet advisers. Somalia's forces were obliged to withdraw in March 1978.

At the Nairobi OAU Summit Conference in 1981, the Conference adopted a report prepared by the Good Offices Commission. In that report cognizance was taken of Ethiopia's sovereignty over the Ogaden. It called on both parties to adhere to the principles of the Charter. The Conference called upon the Good Offices Commission to continue its efforts of bringing the Heads of State of Ethiopia and Somalia together to facilitate the peace process initiated by it. Somalia expressed reservations with respect to the OAU decision.

Latest developments

Somalia has accused Libya of arming and supporting Somali dissidents in order to destabilize the country and overthrow the present regime. The dissidents have been allowed to operate from Ethiopia. Two villages on Somalia's side of the border have been the scene of heavy fighting. Somalia maintains that the dissidents are being used as a cover by Ethiopia, and that Ethiopian forces are doing the actual fighting. By August 1982 it was reported that an Ethiopian division was involved in the fighting. According to Somalia the two villages are still in Ethiopian hands. Ethiopia has rejected the claim saying that Somalia's problem is not with Ethiopia but with its own dissidents.

In July 1982 President Moi appealed to both sides to exercise restraint and to desist from action which could again plunge the region into war, and to abide by OAU decisions and the provisions of the OAU Charter.

Both parties have addressed several communications to the Secretary-General on the matter for circulation giving their version of the situation, and countering each other's accusations.

At the OAU Conference in Tripoli in November 1982, the Secretary-General met President Mengistu of Ethiopia. He touched briefly on the problems of the Horn of Africa and expressed his concern over the situation.

In January 1983, President Barre was reported by the media to have made a statement in Mogadiscio announcing that Somalia was prepared to enter into negotiations with Ethiopia over the settlement of the problems between the two countries. Following that report, the Secretary-General met with the Somali Permanent Representative to the U.N. to obtain further information. The Somali Ambassador said that while he did not have the record of the press statement, President Barre had made similar proposals in the past for a negotiated settlement. It was suggested at the meeting that the forthcoming Non-Aligned Conference in New Delhi could present opportunities for the Secretary-General to meet with senior representatives of Ethiopia and Somalia. The Somali Ambassador indicated that President Barre was likely to be present at the Conference.

The Somali Ambassador informed the Secretary-General that there were three prerequisites for meaningful negotiations:

1. Ethiopia should evacuate its troops from Somali territory. At the present time it occupied two areas within the Somali borders by force of arms.
2. There should be no foreign interference in the affairs of the Horn of Africa. To that end efforts should be made to persuade the Soviet Union and Cuba to withdraw their troops and military advisers.
3. Any negotiations should have as their objective a just and lasting solution to the problems of the 'Horn'.

January 1983

Wednesday, 26 January 1983
(11.40 a.m.)

MEM

Spoke with Mr. Umbricht just now. His appointment is confirmed - he will be here to see the Secretary-General, tomorrow, Thursday, 27 January at 12 noon. (He will be coming from Washington, D.C.). However, should you for any reason need to contact him before that, he is at the World Bank at (202) 477-4946. (Staying at "Guest Quarter Hotel"; telephone: 202 333-8060, room 913).

Hope all goes well.

RB

Thurs. 27 Jan

yes 1200

Sir,

Dr. Umbricht, Mediator between Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania (East African Community), has sent you a report on his recent activities which is attached. He would also like to meet with you, if possible, upon his coming to the United States during the week of 23-29 January. In light of your forthcoming trip to Africa, you might wish to consider this request.

answered
Mr. Picco:
G. PICCO
7 January 1983
What is the name written by Dr. Umbricht in mediation?
yes → 355-5400
UNPLAZA HOTEL

Dr. Wandrich.

Evolution of Mediation.

Progres : 1. proposition : amiable et ult.

2. All^{es} formes cooperation.

Absence progres : division entre passif
et actifs.

Coop. frontiere : Tanzanie.

Kenya : a trop d'actif - / déséquilibre

Uganda : pas assez

Burundi : combien de trop ? pour déterminer
montant compensation.

Moz - Obote - un accord qui demande
une concession substantielle. Rapport sera
soumis au mois de décembre.

± à l'enjeu - départ avec obligations
internationales pas de nouveaux faits
sans règlement.

② Rights régionales vont souffrir sans
accord ou la médiation

③ Free Trade zone ne peut pas se faire sans
accord.

accepter le rapport du médiateur
nécessité d'un compromis.

- Uganda - Kenya - Dagestan
- U.N. IDP.

Accord de principe signé en 1991
au Rwanda.

SC. Impressions - Washington - 12
par Mr. Guy Eric

REPORT ON DR. UMBRIGHT'S MEDIATION EFFORTS
BETWEEN KENYA, TANZANIA AND UGANDA
AS PARTNERS OF FORMER EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

5 JANUARY 1983

The present position is as follows:

A. Partner States have reached agreement on facts and data of all community assets and liabilities.

B. They have also agreed that the division of assets and liabilities be based on two criteria; namely,

--Partly on geographical location, and

--Partly on equal ownership by partner states.

C. However, no agreement has been reached as yet on the decisive question of percentage weight to be attributed to each of the two criteria. Uganda wishes the strongest emphasis to be put on equality of ownership, whereas Kenya insists on high priority for geographical location. Tanzania is in favour of a middle course. These differing attitudes between Uganda and Kenya are understandable, since Uganda, with its shortfall of assets, would like to obtain as much as possible of community values. On the other hand, Kenya, holding an excess of physical community assets, insists on retaining as many assets as possible and paying as little compensation to Uganda as possible. The gap between the two countries exceeds \$120 million.

D. We have had six negotiating session so far at the ministerial level without being able to bridge this gap.

E. Governments and Mediator have concluded at the recent ministerial meeting on 3 December 1982 in Kampala that further ministerial negotiations are unlikely to produce progress and that the Mediator should now address a complete report on negotiating stances of Partner States to Heads of States, together with his own proposals.

F. I am therefore preparing this report for Presidents, which I hope to finish at World Bank Washington by about 20 February 1983 and submit to Presidents in early March.

G. If all goes according to plans, it should be possible to decide basic issues of negotiations by June or July and to hold subsequently a meeting with creditor countries whose consent to a proposed re-scheduling of long-term liabilities will be required. I envisage this creditor meeting for the end of September in Washington during IMF annual meeting.

H. Anticipating such creditors' consent, I expect to organize the signing of final legal documents in December and definitive arrangements for implementation of agreement by January-February 1984.

I consider this a realistic assessment of the situation, although it may sound optimistic. It would, of course, be helpful if the Secretary-General, during his visits to East Africa, could find appropriate opportunity of stressing the importance of an agreement for

- Credit-worthiness of the countries,
- settling long-term liabilities,
- opening new channels of international lending,
- future economic co-operation within the region,
- carrying out joint projects,
- establishing a free trade association,
- altogether a more peaceful co-existence.

I envisage arriving Washington on Sunday, 23 January, for finalizing report to Presidents. It will, of course, be my pleasure to come to New York for a further briefing if the Secretary-General so desires.

AFGHANISTAN

During my recent visit to Moscow I had the opportunity to discuss the matter at the highest level. The Soviet leaders support my present efforts aimed at finding a political solution to the problem. My personal representative has received similar indications from the Pakistani and Afghan sides. As you know, we keep in close touch with the Iranian authorities as well.

We have prepared a draft text on a comprehensive settlement based on four points:

- a) the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan;
- b) non-interference in internal affairs;
- c) international guarantees;
- d) the voluntary return of refugees.

This text is being submitted to the parties for comment at this time by Mr. Cordovez, who is now visiting the area.

BRIEFING NOTE ON THE MIDDLE-EAST PROBLEM

Search for a peace settlement

1. The United Nations has been involved in the Middle-East since 1947 and it is committed to the realization of a just and lasting peace in the region. But at present, the United Nations is not playing as active a role as it should in the search for a peace settlement.

2. On 1 September 1982, President Reagan proposed a plan for the re-activation of negotiations on Palestinian autonomy and, in this connection, called for a freeze on the establishment of settlements in occupied territories. Later, the Arab heads of state approved the Fez Plan, which implied the recognition of Israel. Proposals were also put forward by the U.S.S.R. and Egypt and France jointly submitted a draft resolution to the Security Council calling for mutual recognition by the parties. The Secretary-General, in his last report to the General Assembly on the Middle East, stated that these plans deserved careful study and that every opportunity should be seized to overcome the present impasse. He also reiterated his view that the United Nations could play a useful role in the search for a just and lasting peace settlement in the Middle East and that such a settlement must meet the following conditions:

- (a) The withdrawal of the Israeli forces from occupied territories, including those in Lebanon;
- (b) Recognition of the existence of all States in the area; and
- (c) A just settlement of the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Lebanon

3. Since his election last year, President Amin Gemayel has concentrated his efforts on achieving the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Negotiations are under way between Lebanon and Israel, with the assistance of the United States, concerning the withdrawal of Israeli forces and related questions. But so far, little progress seems to have been achieved on substantive issues.

/...

4. UNIFIL continues to operate in southern Lebanon. Since the Israeli invasion last June, the conditions under which UNIFIL was established in March 1978 have been radically altered and the Force is carrying out only interim tasks, i.e. maintaining its positions and providing protection and humanitarian assistance to the local population in its area. Although these interim tasks are limited in scope, it is generally recognized that the continued presence of UNIFIL is essential as a stabilizing element in Lebanon.

5. The Force has just been extended for a further interim period of 6 months, until 19 July 1983. The Lebanese Government expressed the view that the UNIFIL area of operation should be extended to cover the whole country for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority. In this connection, it has also clarified that such expanded deployment should be carried out as soon as all non-Lebanese forces withdraw from the country and that it would not entail any involvement by UNIFIL in any clash or conflict between Lebanese factions.

6. An expansion of the mandate of UNIFIL as proposed by the Lebanese Government would, of course, raise a number of problems which will have to be carefully considered including a possible strengthening of UNIFIL. At present, UNIFIL has an authorized strength of 7,000. Two African States, Ghana and Senegal, contribute troops to UNIFIL; Nigeria had contributed a contingent until the end of the last mandate.

West Bank

7. The situation in the West Bank continues to be very tense. The P.L.O. has submitted frequent complaints about harassment of the local Arab population by Israeli soldiers. It is known that, despite Reagan's plea, the Israeli authorities have continued to establish and expand settlements in the West Bank.

8. The Secretary-General follows the situation closely. He has brought to the attention of the Israeli authorities the complaints he has received on the harassment of Arab population in the West Bank.

/...

Palestinian rights

9. In pursuance of a decision of the General Assembly, an international conference on the question of Palestine will be convened at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris from 16 to 27 August 1983. The purpose of the conference is to seek to increase awareness of the facts relating to the Palestinian question and to win governmental and non-governmental support for effective measures to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights.

10. In preparation for the conference, regional meetings are being planned. The meeting in Africa will be held at Arusha, Tanzania, from 29 March to 3 April.

26 January 1983

Global Negotiations

The rationale for Global Negotiations continues to be as strong as ever.

- there is a continuing need to take an overview of the North/South issues at high political level and in an interrelated manner.
- key areas of international concern are not presently attended to in the existing specialized fora or are dispersed in several fora (e.g. commodities, aid, energy).
- Global Negotiations will provide a sign of governments' willingness to cooperate and work together for global economic recovery at a time of great uncertainty.

At the thirty-seventh General Assembly governments have reaffirmed the high political importance they attach to getting the negotiations launched. Ambassador Otunnu was requested to consult with different parties concerned to find a way out of the current difficulty.

This difficulty centers on the relationship between ad hoc groups to be created by the General Assembly, and the specialized fora presently dealing with specific issues.

Developing countries have already conceded that the authority and competence of these fora should be preserved. But they feel that the industrial countries will not agree to General Assembly creating ad hoc groups except for energy. Industrial countries fear that developing countries will want to create several ad hoc groups (e.g. on money and finance) and that these will infringe upon existing specialized fora.

Ambassador Otunnu is searching extensively a way out of this dilemma.

Matter was discussed in Washington last week.

General Assembly (Ambassador Otunnu) will assess situation this week.

Non-Aligned will take up matter, so will industrial countries' summit in May.

WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

- The international economy continues to undergo wide and serious difficulties. The current slowdown in economic activity is more prolonged and pervasive than any in the post-war period.
- Recovery seems to be uncertain. No major group of countries is expanding sufficiently to give impetus to the world economy.
- Developing countries are particularly hard hit by the situation. Average per capita income is actually declining for the first time in decades. Commodity prices have collapsed to their lowest level in real terms in the past thirty years.
- At a time that calls for the greatest effort in international co-operation, multilateralism is undergoing serious erosion, which could worsen the situation still further. This is particularly evident in the field of trade, where, due to the rising trend in protectionism and actions outside the framework of GATT, the multilateral system itself is under severe stress. The erosion of multilateralism is also manifest in the resource constraints encountered by the multilateral institutions, especially IDA and UNDP.
- These developments will lead to greater political and social instability and possibilities of international conflicts.
- On both political and economic grounds, therefore, there is an urgent need for concerted national and international efforts to work out a balanced programme of world economic recovery. Within such a recovery programme urgent measures are required to ensure that developing countries do not suffer a further setback.
- A recovery programme could center on the following areas:
 1. Industrialized countries, particularly the larger ones, have to take steps towards the resumption of a sustained upward trend in activity, while continuing to resist the forces of inflation;
 2. Stabilization and revival of commodity markets;
 3. Efforts to stem and reverse protectionism need to be strengthened;
 4. The international monetary system needs to be more stable and more responsive to development needs. In particular, balance of payments support for developing countries needs to be extended and liberalized;
 5. Reversal of current trends towards curtailing the flow of development assistance.
- A recovery programme on these lines will facilitate longer term changes required in the world economy and which would be the subject of Global Negotiations in the framework of the United Nations. Every effort should be made to launch these negotiations before the end of the present session of the General Assembly. The larger industrial countries have a particular responsibility in this regard.
- Pending the launching of the negotiations forthcoming opportunities in the United Nations system should be fully utilized, e.g. GATT ministerial meeting, UNCTAD VI and regular Bank/Fund meetings to achieve some of the objectives mentioned above.

UNCTAD VI

The sixth session of UNCTAD in Belgrade during the month of June takes place at a moment in time when developing countries are going through extremely serious economic difficulties which are a result largely of the world recession in economic activity. Commodity prices are extremely low, and world recession and protectionism are seriously impeding exports; aid is declining in real terms, balance of payments deficits continue to be wide and many developing countries are unable to meet their debt obligations.

Given the exceptional global circumstances under which the Conference will be taking place the Secretary-General of UNCTAD has pointed out that the occasion is not a "routine" conference, but one where concrete steps can be taken not only to alleviate the immediate condition of developing countries but also to contribute in the process to the recovery of the world economy.

The agenda (see annex) of the Conference contains the following main items:

- 1) world economic situation
- 2) commodities
- 3) finance
- 4) trade
- 5) least developed countries
- 6) other items including technology, shipping, landlocked and island countries, trade with Socialist countries, cooperation among developing countries, assistance to national liberation movements, institutional matters.

Items underlined are of special importance to African countries.

Two specific points may be underlined in Africa: 1) the need to urgently ratify the Common Fund agreement and 2) the need to thoroughly prepare for the African region ministerial meeting (Libreville, 18-26 February 1983) and for high level participation at that meeting.

17 November 1982

Iran/Iraq

- When the war reached a new stage after a successful Iranian offensive in May, the Secretary-General sent identical personal messages to the Presidents of the two countries reaffirming his offer of good offices. Iraq sent a positive reply; Iran responded that the solution of the conflict depended on Iraq's acceptance of Iran's conditions.
- Iraq has been anxious to end the war, and in June declared a unilateral cease-fire and withdrawal to international borders. Iran rejected the cease-fire and charged that Iraq had only partially retreated under Iranian pressure.
- At Iraq's initiative, the Security Council adopted unanimously resolutions 514 (in July) and 522 (in October), which essentially called for a cease-fire, withdrawal to internationally recognized borders, dispatch of United Nations observers and continuation of mediation efforts for a settlement of the dispute. Also in October, the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/3 reaffirming the need for a cease-fire and withdrawal and requesting the Secretary-General to continue his efforts. Iraq has accepted these resolutions.
- Iran has rejected these resolutions on the ground that the Council and the Assembly had ignored their responsibility and had not called for withdrawal during the nearly two years of Iraqi occupation of Iranian territory. Iran's conditions remain: unconditional Iraqi withdrawal, condemnation of the aggressor, and payment of reparations. Iranian leaders also call for the ouster of Saddam Hussein. Iran has, however, indicated its receptivity to the Secretary-General's good offices.
- Prime Minister Olof Palme has agreed to continue his role as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.
- Since taking the offensive, Iran has succeeded, in three major operations (in May, July and November), in recovering most of its occupied territory and in advancing into Iraq. According to press reports, Iran now holds roughly 380 square kilometres of Iraqi territory (in the northern, central and southern sectors). Iraq apparently continues to occupy about 200 square kilometres of territory which it claims was awarded to it under the 1975 Agreement. While there may be renewed military activity, a prolonged stalemate appears likely.

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THE FALKSLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

- The UK considers that any discussions on the future status of the Islands should be between the UK and the Islands' residents. It is not prepared to enter into negotiations with Argentina concerning the sovereignty of the Islands or the dependencies.
- Argentina presently contends that there can be a full cessation of hostilities only when the United Kingdom drops the restricted zones and economic sanctions, withdraws its military forces from negotiations on a definitive solution of the dispute. Argentina has restated its claim to "irrefutable rights of sovereignty" over the "Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands". It contends that the principle of self-determination does not apply since the territory is part of an independent state.
- On 9 November, the General Assembly has adopted resolution A/RES/37/9 by 90 in favour, 12 against, and 52 abstentions. The resolution calls upon the parties to resume negotiations on the issue of sovereignty and requests the Secretary-General to assist them in those negotiations. The debate on the issue showed strong support for returning to the negotiating table. The Secretary-General still has a mandate for this same purpose, under resolution 505 of the Security Council. There does not seem at this time, however, to be any receptivity on the part of the British Government to resume negotiations. The Secretary-General will, nevertheless, periodically call upon the parties -- starting early in 1983 -- to explore ways and means to solve the dispute which is still pending.

8. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

- The ASEAN countries remain committed to Vietnamese withdrawal and Kampuchean self-determination. Should Viet Nam accept to negotiate on these two principles, ASEAN would be flexible on implementation. Viet Nam's security concerns would be taken into account.
- ASEAN countries consider that the International Conference on Kampuchea remains the appropriate framework for a political settlement.
- Viet Nam's main concern is to find a modus vivendi with China. For discussion with ASEAN, it proposes an expanded regional conference including the Indochinese and ASEAN States, the five permanent members of the Security Council, Burma and India.
- China believes that conditions for a political settlement in Kampuchea are not yet right. Any improvement of its relations with Viet Nam is excluded as long as the latter does not withdraw from Kampuchea, and such withdrawal, it believes, can only be brought about by force.
- Although ASEAN can play a significant role, Sino/Vietnamese relations are at the core of any peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem. A possible Sino/Soviet thaw and Viet Nam's desire for opening to the West (particularly US) are possible long-term factors.
- At ASEAN's invitation, the Secretary-General's Special Representative attended the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' meeting in Singapore from 14 to 18 June 1982.
- Following the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' meeting, the three anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean factions met in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June 1982 and signed a Declaration on the formation of a "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea". The Coalition Government was proclaimed on 9 July 1982.
- The Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea visited France, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand (the current Chairman of ASEAN) during July and Sweden and Austria in August.
- At the thirty-seventh session, the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea were accepted by a vote of 90-29-26 (77-37-31 last year) and resolution 37/6 was adopted by 105-23-20 (100-25-19 last year). The significant gain for the ASEAN side is largely attributed to the formation of the Coalition Government and to Prince Sihanouk's role.

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GUYANA/VENEZUELA

- The first case of preventive diplomacy by the Secretary-General.

- Since the expiration of the Port-of-Spain protocol, the 2 governments have been looking for the procedure that would make it possible to resolve their dispute. It was originally agreed that they would have to choose the organ of the UN, which would decide on the procedure of the settlement. Failing this, the Secretary-General would be asked to decide on the procedure itself.

- Venezuela chose the Secretary-General immediately, but Guyana claimed that the Secretary-General could not be the organ under the terms of the treaty on which such a choice had to be made. Guyana insisted that the General Assembly or the Security Council would have to decide on the methods to be followed. Guyana favours a judicial settlement; Venezuela favours a diplomatic solution.

- The preventive diplomacy of the Secretary-General was specifically used by the two parties a few months ago when rumours of a military move by one of the sides were brought to the notice of the Secretary-General by the other. The Secretary-General acted swiftly and so far no confrontation has taken place.