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SECRETARY - GENERAL'S TRIPS - TRIP TO UNITED KINGDOM, SOUTHEAST 20 DEC 1984 - 19 DEC 1985  
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - BANGKOK, THAILAND

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

CONFIDENTIAL (4 ITEMS / DECLASSIFIED)

CODE CABLES (8 ITEMS / DECLASSIFIED)

SECRET (1 ITEM / DECLASSIFIED)

EL/WG JULY 2006

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1022

BOX 78

FILE 1

ACC.

VD/ JPK/bn

cc: SG  
Akashi, Ruedas  
Ahmed, Pramote

File: *Thailand*  
xref: *The Thailand Show up*  
b/f: AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

19 December 1985

Dear Mr. Minister,

I wish to thank you for your letter of 9 November 1985 in which you informed me of Mr. Thanom Soongnarata's interest in joining the staff of the Organization. In view of my very heavy schedule of official engagements at present, I have asked Mr. Yasushi Akashi, Under-Secretary-General for Public Information, to meet Mr. Thanom Soongnarata at a mutually convenient time. I feel I should mention, however, that Thailand is currently over-represented in the Secretariat, and the General Assembly has asked me to ensure that preference in recruitment is given to candidates from countries that are under-represented.

May I say here how warmly I recall my official visit to Thailand last January. I found great encouragement in your Government's support for the United Nations, which was strongly reiterated to me in September in New York by Prime Minister Prem.

My wife joins me in thanking you for the gifts you so kindly sent to us. They are quite exquisite examples of the superb artistry which is so much a hallmark of your beautiful country.

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

His Excellency  
Dr. Kramol-Thongdhamachart  
Minister  
Secretariat of the Prime Minister  
Bangkok



SECRETARIAT OF THE PRIME MINISTER.  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
BANGKOK.

9 November 1985

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I ask Dr. Pramote to handcarry the gift for you and Mrs. de Cuellar. Please accept this as a small remembrance of your stay in Thailand where I was privileged to be in your esteemed company.

Having to stay behind to ensure smooth functioning of our Office after the failed coup, I regret not being able to visit you in New York when the Prime Minister came to the UN. General Prem told us how deeply touched he was by your friendship and warm welcome. Thailand will always give her unqualified support to the UN under your able leadership and beyond. We will doubtlessly be gratified to see any Thai, for the first time in the 40 years history of the UN, given the opportunity to serve under your administration in any senior position.

I have also asked Dr. Pramote to present to you Mr. Thanom Soongnarata, an information counselor at our embassy in Washington, D.C. Mr. Thanom was a classmate of mine and a veteran of VOA radio and television. He is most interested in joining Mr. Akashi's staff on any assignment commensurate with his background and experience. Mr. Secretary-General, please convey my best regards to your wife - I look forward to seeing both of you again either in Thailand or New York.

With an assurance of my highest consideration.

Dr. Kramol Thongdhamachart

Minister Prime Minister's Office

H.E. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar  
Secretary-General  
The United Nations  
New York, U.S.A.

Album w 'th SG

26-4

FP/sm

cc: SG

File:

XRef:

b/f:

Trip Thailand  
Thailand  
VD/EO/AS/ZHRO/ID/GP/JPK/IM

24 April 1985

Dear Mr. Chargé d'affaires,

On behalf and in the absence of the Secretary-General, on a mission abroad, I take pleasure in acknowledging your letter of 15 April forwarding an album of additional photographs which were taken during the Secretary-General's visit to Thailand in January.

I shall not fail to bring your letter and the album to the attention of the Secretary-General upon his return to headquarters, but I know that he would like me to convey to you his most sincere thanks for this thoughtful gesture.

Yours sincerely,

Florence Pomés  
First Officer

Mr. Chuchai Kasemsarn  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
Permanent Mission of Thailand  
to the United Nations  
New York



RECEIVED

APR 15



PERMANENT MISSION OF THAILAND  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
628 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016

No. 807/2528

15 April 1985

Excellency,

I have the honour to forward herewith an album of additional photographs which were taken during Your Excellency's official visit to Thailand in January.

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

*Chuchai Kasemsarn*

(Mr. Chuchai Kasemsarn)

Chargé d' Affaires a.i.

His Excellency,  
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar,  
Secretary-General of  
the United Nations,  
NEW YORK.

Trip Thailand  
~~Net~~ Thailand



SEP

PERMANENT MISSION OF THAILAND  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
628 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016

WV

29 March 1985

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I would like to express to you my deep appreciation for your kind letter of 5th March 1985 together with the signed photograph which I shall always treasure. Your official visit to Thailand will always be one of the unforgettable experiences of my diplomatic career. Rampi, too, enjoyed your wife's company very much. You were both so gracious and sympathetic that I felt at ease despite the hectic schedule that we arranged for you. I also feel sure that any shortcomings on our part were readily overlooked by you and your wife.

Please accept my highest esteem and best wishes as always.

Yours sincerely,

*M.L. Birabhongse Kasemsri*

M.L. Birabhongse Kasemsri  
Permanent Representative

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

MS/bn

cc: SG

File:

xref:

b/f:

Articles received  
Trip Thailand  
VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

20 March 1985

Dear Sirs,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to thank you for your letter which you presented to him during his recent official visit to Thailand.

You may be sure that the Secretary-General appreciated your expression of support for the United Nations endeavours to promote peace, security and international understanding. He sends you his best wishes for the success of your group's activities in the cause of peace and disarmament.

Yours sincerely,

Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

The Coordinating Group  
for Religion in Society  
495-44 Soi Yoo Omsin Jaran  
Sanitwong 40 Rd.  
Bangkok  
Thailand

JPK/bn

cc: SG

File: SG trip SE Asia

xref: Thailand

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

5 March 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Upon my return to United Nations headquarters, I should like to thank you once again for the excellent arrangements during my official visit to Thailand.

I was indeed grateful for the warm reception and generous hospitality which your Government extended to my wife and me, as well as to the members of my delegation. May I also say how much we appreciated the kind personal care which you and your wife took of us throughout our stay in your country.

As a small token of my esteem and gratitude, I would like you to accept the enclosed photograph.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

H.E. Mr. Birabhongse Kasemsri  
Permanent Representative of Thailand  
to the United Nations  
New York

SEP

Overtaken by events.  
Reply NOT sent.

26-2

44



No. 447/2528

Tip Thailand

file

follow up

25 February 1985

Excellency,

I have the honour to forward herewith a photograph album of Your Excellency's official visit to Thailand last month.

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

*Birabhongse Kasemsri*

(M.L. Birabhongse Kasemsri)

Permanent Representative

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

RECEIVED  
FEB 5

Top  
Thailand

Mr. Y. Akashi  
Under-Secretary-General  
DPI, New York

1 February 1985

INF.

Takashi Endo  
Chief  
UNIS, Bangkok

Weekly News Summary, 26 January-1 February 1985

Apart from Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's official visits to Thailand and Viet Nam, the Vietnamese military action at the Thai-Kampuchean border has been the top story of Bangkok's mass media this week. The Secretary-General's meetings with high-ranking officials, both in Bangkok and in Hanoi, received excellent media coverage.

According to press reports, on 24 January - a day before the Secretary-General's arrival in Bangkok - the Vietnamese shelled a Khmer civilian camp at Dong Ruk, killing 15 people and wounding 60 others. Two battles between Vietnamese and Thai border troops were also reported. On 28 January - a day after the Secretary-General had visited the Khao-I-Dang refugees' centre, the Vietnamese bombarded Khmer Rouge bases at Khao Din. In an editorial on the eve of the Secretary-General's visit to Hanoi, the Nation Review said: "Her (Vietnam's) military initiatives in Kampuchea started out well this dry season but has been checked last week when she took on the Khmer Rouge (a rebel faction supported by China). Since Viet Nam is hurting and is almost making a last-ditch bid to eliminate Khmer resistance during this dry season, Perez de Cuellar starts with a slight advantage. There is no question that his mission will fail but he can sow some seeds that may bear some fruit if the Vietnamese economy completely collapses or if the Russians decide to stop fuelling the Vietnamese war machine."

On 31 January, the Bangkok dailies splashed on their front pages the Secretary-General's closed door meeting with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the coalesced Government of Democratic Kampuchea at ESCAP Headquarters. At a subsequent press conference, Prince Sihanouk said that he had cautioned the Secretary-General on what he called "Vietnamese tricks." He cited as example Viet Nam's announced intention to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in 6 to 10 years. "That means," he was quoted as saying, "they want enough time to populate Kampuchea with millions of Vietnamese." There are now 600,000 Vietnamese taking our land, exploiting our natural resources and forcing Kampucheans to flee so that Kampuchea is being under-populated ... (to give room for) more Vietnamese."

While on official visit to Singapore, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was reported to have warned Viet Nam of "a second lesson," if it would persist in making provocations. The "first lesson" obviously referred to the 17-day border war in January-February 1979 that followed Viet Nam's invasion of Kampuchea and ouster of the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge regime in Phnom Penh. A broadcast by the Voice of Viet Nam, claimed that China has now deployed

.../ 8,000 planes

cc: Mr. V. Daval / Chef de Cabinet  
Executive Office of the Secretary-General.

8,000 planes and 30 divisions along the Sino-Vietnamese border. On the threat of a "second lesson," the Nation Review editorially commented: "While we hope against hope that the good offices of (Secretary-General Javier) Perez de Cuellar, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and ASEAN's representative Indonesia will all add up to some sort of a real path towards peace, China does not for a moment think so. She made up her mind that there can only be a military solution to Kampuchea as far back as December, 1978, and hasn't changed her mind - and perhaps China was right and Vietnam is 'bleeding white'."

On 27 January, the Nation Review printed a news analysis of the joint communique issued in Ho Chi Minh City about a week earlier by the 10th Indo-chinese Foreign Ministers' Conference. It said that although the communique might sound reconciliatory, it actually offered nothing new. And by singling out Thailand for criticism, "the joint communique is aimed at driving a wedge between ASEAN countries," which have supported Prince Sihanouk's Government and the call by the United Nations for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.





The first phase of my visit to South-East Asia, which began here a week ago and has also taken me to Viet Nam, has now ended. I shall be visiting Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore in the days to come, and only then shall I be able to make a full assessment. Meanwhile, you will, I am sure, want me to tell you what has been achieved so far, whether I am optimistic or not - these are the usual questions.

Well, let me say this. I came to this region as a man of peace in order to evaluate the situation and to see how I could help the parties involved try to settle peacefully the tragic conflict of this region of South-East Asia. I cannot impose a solution upon them. This is not my role. But I have attempted to find common ground, if any, and I have put myself at the disposal of the parties. All of them have told me they want peace. All of them have said they support my efforts. It would be naive of me to think that a quick solution to so complex a problem will be easy, or even possible, in the near future. But I have transmitted to the leaders I have visited important messages of peace. I am carrying with me clarifications which I think will be very useful in helping each side understand the others' point of view.

I think it is time to move from words to deeds, and I stand ready to assist all involved in this conflict to find common ground for a dialogue toward a negotiated settlement in South-East Asia. My appeal to all is the same. Stop confrontation, start talking, make peace."

The tape of this press conference is being made available to correspondents.

/.....

Following his press conference, the Secretary-General drove to Bangkok International Airport, where he was seen off at the end of his official visit to Thailand by Prime Minister Prem and a number of Thai officials, including Vice Foreign Minister Prapass Limpabandhu and Thailand's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York, Birabhongse Kasemsri.

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.BANGKOK (UNNY) 01 0754Z  
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UNATIONS

NEWYORK

210 BLAIR INFO DAYAL REYR CABLE. AM MYSTIFIED THAT SEARCH  
OF EOSG HAS FAILED TO UNCOVER THE FILE WHICH YOU TOLD ME HAD  
BEEN MISLAID. I HAVE CONVEYED TO ENDO, DIRECTOR UNIS,  
BANGKOK YOUR REQUEST THAT HE PROVIDE YOU WITH A REPLACEMENT  
COPY. REGARDS (KAVANAGH)

COL 210

NNNN

*Trip Thailand*

INCOMING  
ACTION

TO

FILE NO.

☐ ACTION COMPLETED

INITIALS

177642 UNHQ UT

82315 ESCAP THMMMMM

0357 02/01

VIA TRT

Personnel "S"  
Trip Thailand

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

VIRENDRA DAYAL

*he never showed up.*  
*Mr. Ahmed, file*

*Dayal*  
This letter came for the Sp  
a few days ago from  
Mr. Siddiqui in Bangkok  
who reports an appeal with  
the Sp. In case he surfaces,  
you should be aware of this  
matter. Mr. Siddiqui states  
that Kiefer knows him - you  
should therefore also check  
with Kiefer.

The letter was acknowledged,  
a similar was all here - to be  
made. Elizabeth remembered

PTO

M. A. Siddiqui  
M.P.A. (Har) T.Q.A. C.S.P. (retd)

Registered mail

Personel S"  
Trip Bangkok

4A, RATANAKOSIN  
25, Soi 20, SUKHUMVIT ROAD  
BANGKOK

Date 20 Dec. 1984

Respected Secretary General,

I am sure you will not kindly consider it audacious on my part to address you directly and will graciously appreciate my desire to have the years of my boss. Kindly spare a few minutes of your time to read this letter and its attachment.

- ① I am a Senior D2, being at this level since Aug' 1978 and having served as Director of two Divisions at UNIDO HQ's. I have a permanent contract with UN. 55 years of age, I have completed 16 years of service which in all modesty I can be allowed to claim as outstanding.
- ② An Indian by birth, I became a refugee in 1949, settled in Dhaka and began a career in the Civil Service of Pakistan. I served my country with distinction for 17 years before my secondment to UNIDO in Oct 1968. For my continuously meritorious services I was awarded the title T.Q.A. (Tamgha-e-Pakistan in 1961).
- ③ I have a large family - 5 children, an old mother, a wife. Whatever my father had was lost in India; whatever I could save and build was lost in Dhaka when I became a refugee for the second time in 1972; when East Pakistan separated from Pakistan and became Bangla Desh.
- (4) My two sons are being educated in USA. To be close to them I have been requesting

(2)

The authorities concerned for a transfer to UN HQ'S since 1961. I have made my submission to Mr Ripert, Mr Ruedas and Mr Farah. These have received very sympathetic responses from the revered Senior Colleagues but Success has been eluding me for four years. I know appeal your good self particularly on account of point (5) below.

- (5) It sounds immodest, perhaps pretentious yet it is a fact that I have vast experience, solid skills and unusual personality — all these are grossly underutilized in my present assignment as Special Representative of Ex-Director of UNIDO to ESCAP and Senior Indl Development Field Adviser to Thailand and Malaysia. I will urge you to go through the attached abridged C.V. what it does not adequately reveal is my personality which I beseech you kindly to assess YOURSELF by giving me the privilege of an interview during your forthcoming visit to Bangkok in February next. Also permit me Sir, to suggest that despite your varied preoccupations please enquire about me from your deputies who me in varying degrees depending upon the periods of time they saw my work and worth. Some of these are: Dr Khane, Mr Jean Ripert, Mr Rafeeuddin Ahmad, Mr Ruedas, Mr Bradford Morse, Mr Richard Farah. Although they are no longer with UN, the previous Ex-Director of UNIDO Mr I.H. Abdel Rahman supervised my work and can assess me impartially. Ms Leila Bass knew me very well.

I am proud to be an international civil servant and have done by best in the last 34



M. A. Siddiqui

M.P.A. (Har) T.Q.A. C.S.P. (retd)

Date

19

productivity through several devices including selecting right people for right jobs. I am confident that I am underutilized and capable of doing higher jobs.

(6) Being human I might be over-valuing myself. Many senior people in UN know me to varying extent depending upon the length of time they saw my performance and personality. Some of them are M/S KHANE (UNIDO) RIFERT, RAFEE. UDDIN AHMAD, MORSE (UNDP) RICHARD FORAN, RUEDAS. Although no longer in the UN now, my previous Executive Director Mr I. H. Abdel-Rahman supervised my work for 7 years. Ms LEILA DOSS knew me very well. The UNDP Resident Representative in Mexico, Mr GUSTAVO SILVA was the permanent Representative of PERU to UNIDO for several years and knows me well. Mr Kibria here at ESCAP also knows me too well.

(7) May I conclude, Sir, by elucidating the purpose of this submission which is to bring to the highest level of consideration, in a purely administrative and non-political manner that I claim higher responsibility in any situation you deem suitable at any location (Subject to health hazards). If that is not feasible, at least a transfer to New York at the present level. If none of these appear feasible now; I wish to have at least a feeling that I will be considered

Sometime in the future. Since I don't believe in Intermediaries (Ambassadors, Ministers etc) I feel I should be given a chance to be heard by my Boss in PERSON. I am sure that will not be denied.

It is much more than a custom that prompts me to wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

With respectful Regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Inalliddi qui

(MOHAMMAD ARIF SIDDIQUI)

H.E. Javier Perez De Cuellar  
Secretary General,  
U.N. N.Y



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MI BKK

NEWYORK (UNNY) 362358Z

CYK 028-01 PHASE 0X0X0

# IMMEDIATE CODE CABLE

CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO KAGANACH FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL BANGKOK

FROM DIAL NEWYORK

DATE 30 JANUARY 85

NUMBER CYK 028-01 IMMEDIATE

SSSECCCCOO HELD FORMAL MEETING 30 JANUARY ON CHADIAN COMPLAINT AGAINST LIBYA. CHADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MADE STATEMENT, PROVIDING BACKGROUND OF CHADIAN DISPUTE WITH LIBYA, GIVING DETAILS PARTICULARLY OF RECENT "FOILED PLOT OF TERRORIST REGIME IN TRIPOLI TO ASSASSINATE CHADIAN PRESIDENT HABRE". FILM ALLEGEDLY OF ASSASSINATION DEVISE WAS SHOWN AT END OF HIS STATEMENT. LIBYAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES REPLIED ALL CHADIAN ACCUSATIONS "UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS", REITERATING NNOC LIBYAN PRESENCE AND INTERFERENCE IN CHAD AND NON-RECOGNITION OF HABRE GOVERNMENT. NNOC STATEMENTS WRE MADE BY MEMBERS. FURTHER MEETING TO BE DECIDED AFTER CONSULTATIONS. ENDALL QWQWQ

NNNN

UNITED NATIONS  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
ESCAP BANGKOK  
31 JAN 85 01 412

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NEWYORK (UNIN) 302358Z

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# IMMEDIATE CODE CABLE

CODE CABLE

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UNITED NATIONS  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
ESCAP BANGKOK  
31 JAN 85 01 412

IMMEDIATE

TO

FROM

DATE

NUMBER

NEWYORK FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL BANGKOK

DAYAL NEWYORK

30 JANUARY 85

000000-01

IMMEDIATE

00000000 HELD FORMAL MEETING 30 JANUARY ON CHADIAN  
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CONSULTATIONS. ENDALE QWQWQ

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# IMMEDIATE

## CODE CABLE

ZEZC CYP026

MI BKK

NEWYORK (DARY) 302318Z

CYK 026-01 PHASE OXOXO

CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO KAVANAGH FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL DONNALLY  
FROM DAYAL NEWYORK  
DATE 30 JANUARY 85  
NUMBER CYK 026-01 IMMEDIATE

REFERENCE CYPRUS.

1. DEMARCHES BY WESTERN COUNTRIES, AS REQUESTED BY YOU IN LONDON, ARE UNKNOWN CONTINUING.
2. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTED ITS AMBASSADOR TO CALL ON PRIME MINISTER OZAL AND TO MAKE FOLLOWING POINTS:

QUOTE

WE ARE AT A CRITICAL JUNCTURE FOR CYPRUS. YOUR GOVERNMENT MADE MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS LEADING TO THE SUMMIT IN NEWYORK. WE SHARE YOUR DISAPPOINTMENT AT ITS FAILURE SEMICOLON BUT WE BELIEVE THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IS RIGHT IN SAYING THE GAP BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES HAS NEVER BEEN NARROWER AND WE BELIEVE WE MUST DO ALL WE CAN TO SUPPORT HIS EFFORTS TO CONTINUE THE SEARCH FOR A SETTLEMENT.

AS WE AWAIT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S NEXT MOVE, WE ARE MAKING CLEAR TO KYPRIANOU OUR VIEW THAT HE MUST DO MORE IF PROGRESS IS TO BE MADE SEMICOLON IT IS EQUALLY ESSENTIAL FOR YOU AND THE TURKISH CYPRIOTS TO MAINTAIN A POSITIVE ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH A RENEWED EFFORT COULD BE LAUNCHED.

SPECIFICALLY, WE HOPE THE STATEMENTS MR. DENKTASH HAS MADE ON HOLDING ELECTIONS IN JUNE WILL BE THE FULL EXTENT OF ANY MOVES ON HIS PART TOWARD CONSOLIDATING HIS SUBQUOTE GOVERNMENT UNSUBQUOTE. WE ALSO THINK IT ESSENTIAL THAT DENKTASH MAINTAIN THE POSITION HE REACHED IN THE THIRD ROUND OF THE PROXIMITY TALKS. THAT POSITION, WITH ITS VERY POSITIVE CONCESSIONS ON TERRITORY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEMANDS, WAS A HIGH POINT IN TURKISH CYPRIOT DIPLOMACY. THE WORLD RECOGNIZED AND APPRECIATED THAT. TO MOVE AWAY FROM IT UNKNOWN WOULD BE A MAJOR MISTAKE.

AND WE HOPE THAT YOU (PRIME MINISTER OZAL), AND HE, WILL MAKE CLEAR THAT YOUR FAVOUR RESUMPTION OF THE DIPLOMATIC PROCESS AT ANY TIME.

UNQUOTE. ENDALL OXOXO

NNNN

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31 JAN 85 01-41Z  
UNITED NATIONS  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CENTRE  
BANGKOK

IMMEDIATE

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YSV  
31 JAN 85 01 41Z  
UNITED NATIONS  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
CENTRE BANGKOK

CODE CABLE

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IMMEDIATE  
TO: HIGH HIGH FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL COMNLLYY  
FROM: DPA NEW YORK  
DATE: 30 JANUARY 85  
NUMBER: CYR 026-01 IMMEDIATE

REFERENCE CYPRUS.

EMERGENCIES BY WESTERN COUNTRIES, IS REQUESTED BY YOU  
CONDOMINION ARE PROCEEDING CONTINUING.

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TO CALL ON PRIME MINISTER OZAL AND TO MAKE FOLLOWING

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UNQUOTE. ENDALL GOWNG



**PROGRAMME OF VISIT**

**OF**

**HIS EXCELLENCY MR. JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR**

**SECRETARY-GENERAL  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

**TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION  
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ESCAP)**

**UNITED NATIONS BUILDING**

**BANGKOK, 30-31 JANUARY 1985**



## PROGRAMME

**PROGRAMME OF VISIT OF  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO ESCAP,  
UNITED NATIONS BUILDING**

**Wednesday,  
30 January**

6.30-8 p.m. Reception hosted by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP and Mrs. S.A.M.S. Kibria, in honour of His Excellency the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, in the Main Lobby of the United Nations Building.

**Thursday,  
31 January**

9.30 a.m. Departure from the Oriental Hotel.

10 a.m. Arrival at the United Nations Building.

The Secretary-General will be received by the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary, who will escort him to the Executive Secretary's office on the 15th floor.

10-10.30 a.m. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP will give the Secretary-General a short briefing on ESCAP and its activities, to be followed by a short briefing by the UNDP Regional Representative, the UNHCR Representative and the Executive Agent of the Mekong Project.

10.30 a.m. The Secretary-General will address a meeting of professional and general service staff members of ESCAP and associated offices, Office of the Special Representative, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, and HABITAT. Representatives of other United Nations offices and specialized agencies will also be invited to attend.

11.15 a.m. The Secretary-General will visit the exhibition of ESCAP publications in the space in front of the Main Conference Hall.

11.25 a.m. The Secretary-General will return to the Executive Secretary's office on the 15th floor.

11.30 a.m. The Secretary-General will meet members of the Staff Council of ESCAP in the Conference Room, 15th floor.

11.45 a.m. The Secretary-General will proceed to the Auditorium in the Service Building for an informal meeting with the heads of United Nations agencies and chiefs of divisions/units of ESCAP.

Pre-lunch drinks will be served.

12.30 p.m. The Secretary-General will pay a short visit to the Library (on the same floor) to see the scale model of the new ESCAP conference complex. The Deputy Executive Secretary, Chairman of the Secretariat Advisory Group on ESCAP Conference Complex, will brief the Secretary-General on the different aspects of the project.

12.40 p.m. The Secretary-General will arrive at the ESCAP Dining Room for lunch hosted by Mr. S.A.M.S. Kibria.

2 p.m. The Secretary-General and his party will leave the United Nations Building, and will be seen off by the Executive Secretary, the Deputy Executive Secretary and other senior officials.

\* \* \* \* \*

**MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PARTY**

H.E. Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

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

Mr. S.A.M.S. Kibria  
Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Mr. Tatsuro Kunugi  
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Co-ordination of  
Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance Programmes

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

Mr. Winston R. Prattley  
Regional Representative  
United Nations Development Programme and Integrated Offices

Mr. J. Anvar  
Director and Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for  
Co-ordination of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance Programmes

Mr. François Giuliani  
Spokesman for the Secretary-General

Mr. Hedi Annabi  
Principal Officer, Secretariat of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Kampuchea,  
Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization

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

Ms. Yanick Saint Victor  
Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky  
Chief, Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levchenko  
Operations Officer

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA  
AND THE PACIFIC (ESCAP)**

United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok  
Tel. 2829161

	<i>Office Tel. ext.</i>	<i>Residence Tel.</i>
Executive Secretary	1910	2780324
Deputy Executive Secretary	1911	2822833
Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary	1912	2792206
Chief, Division of Administration	1913	2823485
Chief, Conference and General Services Section	1919	2795754
Chief, Information Service	1866	2411195
Protocol Officer	1900	3911309
Chief, Security and Safety Unit	1199	3913106 ext. 829

\* \* \* \* \*

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok  
Tel. 2829161

Regional Representative	1810	3143585
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\* \* \* \* \*

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
ROYAL THAI GOVERNMENT**

	<i>Tel.</i>
Department of International Organizations, Sri Ayudhya Road, Bangkok	2455002
Department of Protocol, Saranrom Palace, Bangkok	2217850, 2222811

\* \* \* \* \*

**ORIENTAL HOTEL**

48 Oriental Lane, New Road, Bangkok  
Tel. 2349920-9

\* \* \* \* \*



Trip Thailand  
SG Address  
ESCAP

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS TO UN STAFF IN BANGKOK

31 JANUARY 1985

Mr Ex Sec

→ JER

DEAR COLLEAGUES,

IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TO BE WITH YOU TODAY AT UN REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN BANGKOK, HUB OF OUR EFFORTS IN SUPPORT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THIS VAST REGION. MAY I SAY HOW MUCH I APPRECIATE THE WARMTH OF YOUR WELCOME WHICH IS VERY MUCH IN KEEPING WITH THAT EXTENDED TO ME SINCE MY ARRIVAL IN THAILAND.

AS WE ARE ALL ~~WELL~~ AWARE, THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IS, AT PRESENT, GOING THROUGH A PERIOD OF REASSESSMENT. WE ARE THE SUBJECT OF MUCH QUESTIONING, SOME OF IT JUSTIFIED, MORE OF IT UNREASONABLE. AN ORGANIZATION WHICH WILL CELEBRATE ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY THIS YEAR AND WHICH HAS TRAVERSED A PERIOD OF FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE AND GROWING COMPLEXITY IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MUST, TO MY MIND, EXPECT TO GO THROUGH SUCH PERIODS. ALL OF US CAN BENEFIT FROM CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM. I AM FIRMLY CONVINCED, AS I AM SURE ALL OF YOU ARE, HOWEVER, THAT THESE DIFFICULT TIMES DO NOT INVALIDATE EITHER THE VISION AND THE IDEALS OR THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES ENSHRINED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS. WHAT IS CALLED FOR IS A RECOMMITMENT TO THEIR ABIDING VALUE AND RELEVANCE AND HONEST EFFORT TO GIVE THEM EFFECT.

I AM CONVINCED THEREFORE THAT IF WE ARE TO REALIZE OUR COMMON GOALS THE ENTIRE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY WILL HAVE TO RENEW AND REINFORCE OUR DEDICATION AND COMMITMENT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER. I AM CONFIDENT THAT THOSE OF YOU IN THIS VERY IMPORTANT DUTY STATION, WHO HAVE COMMITTED YOUR CAREERS TO ASSISTING IN THE FURTHERANCE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF THIS REGION, WILL CONTINUE TO BASE ALL YOUR ACTIONS ON UNSWERVING DEDICATION AND COMMITMENT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, TO MY MIND, CAN BE JUSTIFIABLY PROUD OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS THAT THEY HAVE MADE TO THE BETTERMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN MUCH OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC IS AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF WHAT CAN BE ACHIEVED IN THIS REGARD. AS THE PRINCIPLE ARM OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THIS REGION SERVING 54 PER CENT OF THE WORLD POPULATION, IT HAS PERFORMED A PIONEERING AND CATALYTIC ROLE IN PROMOTING REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN WIDE-RANGING FIELDS. THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, THE ASIAN CLEARING UNION, THE ASIAN HIGHWAY, THE TRANS-ASIAN RAILWAY PROJECT, THE ASIA-PACIFIC TELECOMMUNITY, AND THE BANGKOK AGREEMENT WHICH FOSTERS INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE ARE SOME OF THE CONCRETE ACHIEVEMENTS OF ESCAP. I HAVE NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THAT ESCAP RECENTLY ESTABLISHED THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRE IN KUALA LUMPUR AS THE REGION'S MAIN DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE. I KNOW ALSO THAT ESCAP IS ACTING VIGOROUSLY IN A NUMBER OF OTHER FIELDS TO ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF THIS REGION.

I AM NOT UNAWARE THAT MUCH MORE REMAINS TO BE DONE AND THAT THE SITUATION IN MUCH OF THIS REGION CALLS FOR CONSTANT ENTHUSIASM AND INNOVATIVENESS ON OUR PART. POVERTY REMAINS THE LOT OF MANY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. DESPITE THE OVER-ALL SATISFACTORY RECORD OF GROWTH, SOME COUNTRIES EITHER HAVE STAGNATED OR HAVE FALLEN BEHIND. THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND THE ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE PACIFIC DESERVE SPECIAL ATTENTION. THE CHALLENGES AHEAD WILL NOT BE EASY AND IF THEY ARE TO BE MET FULLY, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO STRENGTHEN THE REGIONAL ARM OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGION.

I HAVE NOTED WITH PARTICULAR PLEASURE THE VERY FINE SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHICH HAPPILY EXISTS IN ESCAP. THIS IS A TRADITION WHICH MUST BE TREASURED AND UPHELD. WE CAN ACCOMPLISH MUCH IF THERE IS AN ATMOSPHERE OF GOOD WILL AND A GENUINE WILLINGNESS ON THE PART OF BOTH THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO WORK AS PARTNERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS. I AM ENCOURAGED TO FIND THAT CONSENSUS AND CO-OPERATION ARE THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES IN ALL THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES OF ESCAP. I ALSO NOTE WITH SATISFACTION THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FORTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION IN TOKYO IN 1984 WHICH ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY THE TOKYO PROGRAMME ON TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND WHICH ALSO DECIDED TO LAUNCH A NEW SERIES OF ACTIVITIES IN THE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTORS.

I AM ALSO GRATIFIED TO KNOW OF THE EXCELLENT WORKING RELATIONS WHICH EXIST BETWEEN THE STAFF AND THE MANAGEMENT IN ESCAP. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED HAVE BEEN RESOLVED THROUGH CONSULTATIONS AND HARMONIOUS INTERACTION RATHER THAN THROUGH CONFRONTATION. I WOULD LIKE TO CONGRATULATE ALL CONCERNED FOR THIS HAPPY SITUATION.

I HAVE LISTENED WITH GREAT ATTENTION TO THE SPECIFIC ISSUES WHICH HAVE BEEN RAISED TODAY BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STAFF COUNCIL ON MATTERS OF IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE STAFF. I HAVE NOTED THE STRONG CASE MADE FOR THE RATIONALIZATION IN THE ALLOCATION OF HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS, AND I WOULD ASK MY SENIOR COLLEAGUES AT HEADQUARTERS TO EXAMINE THIS MATTER AND RELATED ISSUES VERY CAREFULLY.

I ALSO TAKE NOTE OF THE REPRESENTATIONS MADE IN REGARD TO SALARY MATTERS AND TO THE IMPACT OF CURRENCY DEVALUATIONS. THESE ISSUES ARE COMPLEX AND, YOU WILL AGREE, REQUIRE VERY CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF THEIR POLICY AND SYSTEM-WIDE IMPLICATIONS BEFORE CONCLUSIONS CAN BE REACHED.

IT IS MY AIM TO ENSURE EQUITY, JUSTICE AND FAIR PLAY AS WELL AS A SENSE OF SECURITY FOR THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITHIN THE PARAMETERS SET OUT BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. YOU CAN THEREFORE REST ASSURED THAT THE IMPORTANT ISSUES RAISED TODAY REGARDING EMOLUMENTS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE STAFF WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION BY THE OFFICES CONCERNED.

ONCE AGAIN, LET ME REITERATE HOW MUCH I HAVE ENJOYED BEING WITH ALL OF YOU TODAY. BANGKOK IS A VERY LARGE CENTRE OF UNITED NATIONS FAMILY -- BEING THE REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.N. AND OF MANY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES. ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS UNDP AND THE OFFICE OF THE UNHCR IN THAILAND ARE CARRYING OUT IMPORTANT WORK, OFTEN UNDER VERY DIFFICULT CONDITIONS. I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE APPRECIATION TO ALL STAFF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES FOR THEIR MANY OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS. THIS AREA OF THE WORLD HAS BEEN A CRADLE OF MANY ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS AND IS ENDOWED WITH A STUNNING VARIETY OF CULTURAL TRADITIONS. TODAY, IT IS GOING THROUGH A PERIOD OF TRANSITION AND MODERNIZATION AND ITS INFLUENCE AND IMPACT ON WORLD AFFAIRS IS GROWING CONSTANTLY. I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT THE U.N. FAMILY WILL JOIN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THIS VIBRANT AND DYNAMIC REGION IN THE GREAT TASKS OF DEVELOPMENT THAT LIE AHEAD.

I HAVE BEEN HEARTENED BY THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND DUTY WHICH ALL OF YOU, INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY, HAVE DISPLAYED IN YOUR WORK IN YOUR RESPECTIVE FIELDS. THIS IS A HAPPY AUGURY FOR THE FUTURE. I AM CONFIDENT THAT THIS SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND COMMITMENT TO THE TASKS ENTRUSTED TO US BY OUR MEMBER STATES WILL CONTINUE TO BE A FEATURE OF YOUR EFFORTS IN THE CHALLENGING YEARS AHEAD. IT IS THIS COMMITMENT THAT UNITES US ALL.

I LEAVE YOU WITH A SENSE OF ASSURANCE THAT, THROUGH YOUR DEDICATED EFFORTS, THE FLAG OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH SYMBOLIZES THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER WILL CONTINUE TO GIVE HOPE TO THE VAST POPULATION OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGION.

I WISH YOU CONTINUED STRENGTH IN YOUR WORK AND HAPPINESS IN YOUR PERSONAL LIVES.

\* \* \* \* \*

I quite agree to discuss with A  
of the Civil on detail  
subjects which he will  
raise with me in  
meeting

SPEAKING POINTS AT A LUNCHEON  
TO BE HOSTED BY MR. S.A.M.S. KIBRIA  
AT ESCAP HEADQUARTERS ON 31 JANUARY, 1985

MR. EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,  
DEAR COLLEAGUES,  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THANKS TO MR. KIBRIA FOR THE KIND HOSPITALITY TODAY.

I TRY TO VISIT THE MAJOR UNITED NATIONS CITIES WHENEVER I CAN  
SO AS TO TOUCH BASE WITH STAFF MEMBERS IN FAR-FLUNG LOCATIONS.  
IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE AT ESCAP HEADQUARTERS AND TO SEE  
AND HEAR AT FIRST HAND ABOUT IMPORTANT WORK.

- 2 -

MANY STAFF MEMBERS SOMETIMES FEEL THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S  
CONCERN DIMINISHES IN KEEPING WITH THEIR DISTANCE FROM NEW YORK.  
THIS IS NOT SO. I AM KEPT IN REGULAR TOUCH WITH DEVELOPMENTS HERE  
AND ELSEWHERE BY MANY CLOSE ADVISERS.

THE ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION IS THE MOST DYNAMIC REGION  
OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD AND THIS PROVIDES AN EXCITING BACKDROP  
FOR ESCAP'S EFFORTS AND THE EFFORTS OF OTHER UN AGENCIES AND ORGANS  
REPRESENTED HERE TO-DAY.

ON THE OTHER HAND, A NUMBER OF THE COUNTRIES IN THE REGION CONTINUE TO LAG BEHIND IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. PUBLIC OPINION SOMETIMES TENDS TO OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT THE REGION HAS 56% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION AND THE MAJORITY OF ITS POOR AND HUNGRY.

I MUST MENTION HOW PLEASED I AM THAT, WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WORK CAN NOW COMMENCE ON THE NEW CONFERENCE FACILITIES HERE IN BANGKOK. I WISH TO ASSURE YOU THAT I FULLY APPRECIATE THE LESS THAN SATISFACTORY NATURE OF THE PRESENT FACILITIES. WE SHOULD NOW ENSURE THAT WORK PROCEEDS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AND IN THIS REGARD MY COLLEAGUES AT HEADQUARTERS AND I MYSELF ARE FULLY COMMITTED TO THE SUCCESSFUL ACHIEVEMENT OF THIS PROJECT.

THESE NEW FACILITIES WILL OF COURSE BE SHARED BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY HERE. THIS WILL CLEARLY REQUIRE THE HIGH DEGREE OF COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE WHICH I HAVE FREQUENTLY URGED IN THE OTHER UN CITIES. I AM CONFIDENT THAT IT WILL BE FORTHCOMING HERE ALSO.

\* \* \*



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UNITED NATIONS

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SS NYK

BANGKOK (UNNY) 310756

ESCAP  
Thailand

202 USG RUEDAS. FYI AT MEETING TODAY IN ESCAP HQ THE STAFF REPRESENTATIVES DREW SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PERSONAL ATTENTION TO LOCAL SALARY SURVEY CONDUCTED IN BANGKOK LATE 1984. INFACIT THIS WAS THE MAIN ISSUE THAT THEY TOOK UP WITH HIM. STAFF COUNCIL EXPRESSED SERIOUS CONCERN REGARDING THE OVERALL CONDUCT OF TWO COORDINATORS. SECRETARY-GENERAL INDICATED THAT HE WOULD BE REQUESTING A DETAILED REPORT ON HIS RETURN TO NEWYORK. STAFF COUNCIL SAID IT WAS STILL AWAITING FAVOURABLE OUTCOME OF SALARY SURVEY WHICH THEY THINK SHOULD BE BASED ON LOCAL SALARY SURVEY COMMITTEE FINDINGS ASWELLAS ON PRICE RISES FOLLOWING DEVALUATION. PARA INADDITION STAFF REPRESENTATIVES DREW SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ATTENTION TO COST-OF-LIVING BANGKOK FOLLOWING SEVENTEEN PERCENT DEVALUATION AND DOWNGRADING OF POST ADJUSTMENT. THEY SAID THEY WERE AWAITING DECISION ON REQUEST FOR PLACE-TO-PLACE SURVEY TO BE CONDUCTED SOONEST. SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID HE WOULD LOOK INTO MATTER UPON HIS RETURN HQ. PARA IN A GENERAL RESPONSE DURING WHICH HE ENTERED NO COMMITMENTS BEYOND THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DESCRIBED THE OVERALL BUDGETARY ENVIRONMENT AND EMPHASIZED THE POSITION OF MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO BUDGET. (KAVANAGH)

COL CKD

NNNN

→ YSV file

CABLE

For use of drafter:

Date: 31/1/85		Drafter:	Room:	Ext:	Priority Level Indicators in descending order Check One (X)		
					1. PN ( ) Priorite Nations (Restricted)	2. MI ( ) Most Immediate (Double Rate)	3. SS ( ) Etatpriorite (Double Rate)
Office/Div/Sect/Unit OES		UN Account Code: RB	File:		4. RR ( ) Etat (Full Rate)	5. SP ( ) Press (Press Rate)	6. DD ( ) Ltf (Night Rate)

For use of Telecom.

Circuit Number:

Priority & Routing Code(s):

Preamble:

Use CAPITALS and double line spacing.

TO: UNATIONS

NEW YORK (USA)

USG RUEDAS. FYI AT MEETING TODAY IN ESCAP HQ THE

STAFF REPRESENTATIVES DREW SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PERSONAL

ATTENTION TO LOCAL SALARY SURVEY CONDUCTED IN BANGKOK

LATE 1984. INFAC T THIS WAS THE MAIN ISSUE THAT THEY TOOK

UP WITH HIM. STAFF COUNCIL EXPRESSED SERIOUS CONCERN

REGARDING THE OVERALL CONDUCT OF TWO COORDINATORS. SECRETARY-

GENERAL INDICATED THAT HE WOULD BE REQUESTING A DETAILED

REPORT ON HIS RETURN TO NEWYORK. STAFF COUNCIL SAID IT

WAS STILL AWAITING FAVOURABLE OUTCOME OF SALARY SURVEY

WHICH THEY THINK SHOULD BE BASED ON LOCAL SALARY SURVEY

COMMITTEE FINDINGS ASWELLAS ON PRICE RISES FOLLOWING DEVALUATION.

PARA INADDITION STAFF REPRESENTATIVES DREW SECRETARY-GENERAL'S

ATTENTION TO COST-OF-LIVING BANGKOK FOLLOWING SEVENTEEN

PERCENT DEVALUATION AND DOWNGRADING OF POST ADJUSTMENT. THEY

SAID THEY WERE AWAITING DECISION ON REQUEST FOR PLACE-TO-PLACE

SURVEY TO BE CONDUCTED SOONEST. SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID HE

WOULD LOOK INTO MATTER UPON HIS RETURN HQ. PARA IN A

GENERAL RESPONSE DURING WHICH HE ENTERED NO COMMITMENTS

/BEYOND

Cleared by:

Authorized by:

Signature

Name and title (please type)

BEYOND THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
DESCRIBED THE OVERALL BUDGETARY ENVIRONMENT AND EMPHASIZED  
THE POSITION OF MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO BUDGET.

KAVANAGH

UNATIONS

NEW YORK

*FYI At meeting today in SSCAP H.Q.*

USG RUEDAS. / THE STAFF REPRESENTATIVES DREW SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PERSONAL ATTENTION TO LOCAL SALARY SURVEY CONDUCTED IN BANGKOK LATE 1984. INFACT THIS WAS THE MAIN ISSUE THAT THEY TOOK UP WITH HIM. STAFF COUNCIL ~~AND~~ *expressed serious concern regarding the* REFERRED TO OVERALL CONDUCT OF TWO COORDINATORS. WITH DEEP CONCERN. SECRETARY-GENERAL *indicated that he would be requesting a detailed report on his return to New York* WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A DETAILED REPORT ON MATTER ON RETURN. ~~THE~~ STAFF COUNCIL IS ~~STILL~~ *was still* SAID IT AWAITING FAVOURABLE OUTCOME OF SALARY SURVEY WHICH THEY THINK SHOULD BE BASED ON LOCAL SALARY SURVEY COMMITTEE FINDINGS AS WELL AS ON FOLLOWING PRICE RISES / DEVALUATION. ~~THIS IS IN LINE WITH DEMANDS FOR~~ *in Bangkok* UPWARDS REVISION OF SALARY BEING MADE IN ALL CIRCLES BOTH PRIVATE AND OFFICIAL *para*

UNATIONS

NEW YORK

*In addition*

USG RUEDAS. / STAFF REPRESENTATIVES *drew* HAVE DRAWN SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ATTENTION TO COST-OF-LIVING BANGKOK FOLLOWING SEVENTEEN PERCENT DEVALUATION AND DOWNGRADING OF POST ADJUSTMENT. *They would say they* STAFF REPRESENTATIVES STILL AWAITING *were waiting* DECISION ON REQUEST FOR PLACE-TO-PLACE SURVEY TO BE CONDUCTED SOONEST. SECRETARY GENERAL WISHES YOU INVESTIGATE MATTER AND ADVISE. *Again* SG said he would look into matter upon his return H.Q.

*para* In a general ~~and~~ response during which he entered no ~~form~~ commitments beyond those mentioned above, the SG ~~not~~ described the overall budgetary environment and emphasized the position of major contributors to budget.

UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

Telephone  
282-9161, 282-9171  
282-9181, 282-9191  
282-9365, 282-9381

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

United Nations Building  
Rajdamnern Avenue  
Bangkok 2, Thailand  
G.P.O. Box 618

Cable Address:  
"UNDEVPRO" BANGKOK

Ref. PRO 300 UNBRO (CONF)

31 January 1985

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTE TO FILE

Subject: Border Security Situation Report  
31 January 1985, 08.45 hours

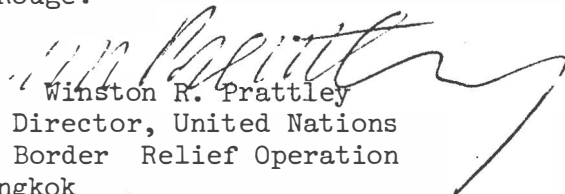
UNBRO reports from the field that Site One evacuation site came under shell fire again about 17.00 hours yesterday evening, 30 January. The shells fell within a range of less than one kilometer from the evacuation site where Situation 2 was called under security radio system.

All UNBRO and Voluntary Agency personnel were recalled from Site One and evacuation Site A (accommodating the Khmer and Vietnamese population ex Dong Ruk). UN and Voluntary Agency teams are retreated to the village of Ban Kap Thai.

In preparation for the hoped-for evacuation of people from Site A to Site Two, UNBRO, in collaboration with Task Force 80, are constructing a security fence around Site Two.

In the central border region south of Aranyaprathet, fighting continues in the area of the Khmer Rouge camps. While it is reported that some of the Khmer Rouge would-be evacuees were repelled at the Thai border, we now have information that a number of persons evacuating from the Khmer Rouge camp of Khao-I-Din were permitted to cross the border into Thailand on Sunday, 27 January. UNBRO staff have sighted wounded (category 4) persons, but the Khmer Rouge have characteristically insisted that they require no assistance from UNBRO or elsewhere. All Khmer Rouge camps presumably continue to receive UNBRO rice and other food supplies through Task Force 80.

ICRC personnel have made vigorous attempts, without success, to gain access to the affected Khmer Rouge.

  
Winston R. Prattley  
Director, United Nations  
Border Relief Operation

cc: H.E. the Secretary-General, Bangkok  
Under Secretary-General Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Bangkok  
Assistant Secretary-General Tatsuro Kunugi, Bangkok

cc: SG

File: *Disarmament, gen*  
XRef: *Tap Thailand*  
b/f: EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/JPK/IM

30 Jan. 1985

VD/sm

3800E

5028

EOSG

ESCAP

BANGKOK (THAILAND)

IMMEDIATE

KIBRIA FOR KAVANAGH. INDIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, ACTING ON INSTRUCTIONS AND ON BEHALF GROUP OF SIX WHO MET IN DELHI 28 JANUARY, REQUESTED THAT TEXT OF DECLARATION BE TRANSMITTED TO SECGEN.

(CABLE EDITOR: PLEASE SEND ATTACHED BY FACSSIMILE)

IN GIVING TEXT TO ME, INDIAN CHARGE STATED THAT SECGEN'S MESSAGE TO THE SIX HAD BEEN VERY WELL RECEIVED. FURTHERMORE, HE REQUESTED THAT, ON SECGEN'S RETURN, THE SIX PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES WOULD LIKE TO CALL ON SECGEN JOINTLY TO BRIEF HIM ON MEETING AND SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS, INCLUDING PLANS OF HEADS OF STATES CONCERNED TO RAISE ISSUES COVERED BY DECLARATION WITH FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS/NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATES. REGARDS.

DAYAL

V. Naval. Chef de Cabinet. EOSG

OE OA  
Trip Thailand

ZCZC DAL5449 CCY3031

SS HAN BKK NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 29 1819Z

CCY3031-1 ENGLUND FOR KAVANAGH. KIBRIA FOR KAVANAGH.

BRAD MORSE HAS BEEN WORKING VERY HARD TO PUT TOGETHER

A GROUP OF QUOTE TOP AMERICANS UNQUOTE LIKE SENATOR BAKER,

ROBERT REDFORD AND OTHERS TO FORM A NUCLEUS OF THOSE WHO  
COULD BE COUNTED UPON TO SUPPORT SECGEN'S AFRICA INITIATIVE

IN THIS COUNTRY. HE MOST EARNESTLY REQUESTS THAT SECGEN

AGREE TO HOST LUNCHEON FOR SOME 10 TO 12 OF THEM IN WEEK OF

18 FEBRUARY, STATING THAT THIS WOULD BE CRUCIAL TO ENDEAVOURS.

WOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL FOR EARLIEST RESPONSE AS MORSE STATES

HE NEEDS TIME TO ORGANIZE THE LUNCHEON AND GATHER THE BEST

POSSIBLE GROUP (DAYAL)

VD/CM 3800E

-01292332

NNNN

VD/CM

cc: SG  
VD Chron

File: Trip Thailand  
Xref: ASEAN

31 Jan. 1985

VD/CM

8800E

5041

EOSG

IMMEDIATE

ZSCAT

BANGKOK (THAILAND)

AMBASSADOR FOR SAVANNAH. FYI MALAYSIAN  
CHARGE 30 JANUARY REQUESTED CIRCULATION AS CA DOCUMENT OF  
HIS FOREIGN MINISTER'S REMARKS OF 9 JANUARY IN CAPACITY  
CURRENT CHAIRMAN ASEAN GROUP. REMARKS INTER ALIA DEPICT  
VIETNAMESE "RECURRENT INCURSIONS" INTO THAI TERRITORY, ITS  
"UTTER DISREGARD" OF INTERNATIONAL OPINION, VIETNAM'S  
"SINGLE MINDED BUT FUTILE PURSUIT OF MILITARY SOLUTION" IN  
KAMPUCHEA THAT "BELIE ITS PROTESTATIONS OF PEACEFUL  
INTENTIONS AND DESIRE TO SEEK NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT".

DAYAL

Mr. Virendra Dayal

Chef de Cabinet



NNNN

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FEB 1

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SS BKK NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 31 1754Z

CCY3255-1 KIBRIA FOR KAVANAGH - IMMEDIATE. FYI MALAYSIAN  
CHARGE 30 JANUARY REQUESTED CIRCULATION AS GA DOCUMENT OF  
HIS FOREIGN MINISTER'S REMARKS OF 9 JANUARY IN CAPACITY  
CURRENT CHAIRMAN ASEAN GROUP. REMARKS INTER ALIA DEPLORE  
VIETNAMESE "RECURRENT INCURSIONS" INTO THAI TERRITORY, ITS  
"UTTER DISREGARD" OF INTERNATIONAL OPINION, VIETNAM'S  
"SINGLE MINDED BUT FUTILE PURSUIT OF MILITARY SOLUTION" IN  
KAMPUCHEA THAT "BELIE ITS PROTESTATIONS OF PEACEFUL INTENTIONS  
AND DESIRE TO SEEK NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT". (DAYAL)

VD/CM 3800E

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NNNN

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S AUDIENCE WITH HIS MAJESTY KING BHUMIBOL

31 JANUARY 1985

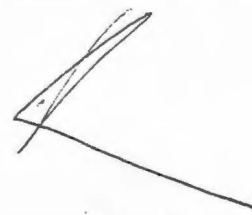
NARCOTICS

1. You will recall that Minister Siddhi mentioned the King's strong interest in narcotics control.

In this connection, please find herewith;

- A. A brief introductory note;
- B. A more detailed note prepared by Mr. Prattley's Office; and
- C. An article which appeared in last Sunday's Bangkok Post.

2. It is likely that His Majesty will wish to speak at length on this subject this evening. Accordingly, may I suggest that it might be useful for you to have a chat with Mr. Prattley about it, perhaps on the plane to Chiang Mai. UN assistance on this front is channeled through UNDP.



J.P. Kavanagh  
31 January 1985

*file*

## NARCOTICS-ABUSE CONTROL

Thailand's commitment to drug-abuse control is long standing. It assisted in the drafting of the 1961, 1971 and 1972 treaties to which it is a party and, in 1971, became the first State to work with the United Nations in setting up income-producing projects to substitute for opium crops. The success of those early projects has led to the expansion of the programme and the development of a master plan, with financial support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. This project is intended to reach 1,000 villages country-wide and is closely linked with one supported by the King of Thailand which is aimed at semi-nomadic villagers in the highlands.

Regionally, Thailand is active as host for meetings of narcotics law enforcement agencies, provides training in this area and in the utilization of community resources for the prevention and reduction of drug abuse. It has played a leading role in developing measures which can be used by similarly-affected States.

1055 - 1000000

### UNFDAC Assistance to Thailand

Thailand is faced with problems of illicit cultivation, production and abuse of narcotic drugs. Total production of opium, which remains the biggest problem is estimated at 35-40t compared with Burma's production of 250t and Laos at 50t. Heroin Dependence in urban areas of Thailand are severe and total addiction population is estimated at 300-500,000 persons. Trafficking of heroin and opium from Burma and Laos has made Thailand a major transit country for illicit traffic to Western Europe and Northern America, although now of lesser importance than South West Asia.

UNFDAC assistance to Thailand is channelled through the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) and began in 1973 with the conclusion of a multisectoral drug control agreement providing support in opium poppy replacement, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and epidemiological research into drug dependence. The major component was the Crop Replacement and Community Development Project (1973-1979) succeeded by the Highland agricultural and Production Project (HAMP) 1979-1984. Total contribution by UNFCAD (1973-84) to these projects have been US\$7.2m.

Both projects were designed to demonstrate the viability of replacing the illicit opium poppy cultivation with a variety of substitute crops and alternative source of income. Crops like coffee, kidney beans, potatoes, off-season vegetables, fruit crops and improved maize which has shown a particular promise has been planted by farmers. UNDP/OPE which has been the executing agency has also provided credit and marketing and production support including the establishment of an effective extension service which has greatly reduced and in some instances totally eliminated illicit cultivation. These efforts have recently been supplemented with an eradication campaign that although still modest may reach about 10% of total opium production this season.

Another important objective of HAMP project has been to develop a Masterplan for the opium-growing areas of Northern Thailand. The intention behind the Masterplan has been to provide an analysis of the socio-economic environment of opium production in Thailand and design a series of projects which when completed will provide an improved control of illicit cultivation. Implementation of the Masterplan, which is based on several detailed surveys and feasibility studies, is estimated to cost US\$71m. Implementation started on 1 January 1985 with the signing of a project agreement totalling US\$5.6m of which US\$4m is provided by UNFDAC and US\$1.6m by the Norwegian Church Aid which also executes the project. It is expected that other projects under the plan which are currently under consideration will follow.

In a separate project on crop replacement in 1979, UNDP has supported the Northern Royal Project with a total contribution of US\$211,500 for purchase of heavy agricultural equipment. UNFDAC has also supported projects in research into drug dependence and assisted in the training of a treatment and rehabilitation personnel support has totalled US\$2.1m over a seven year period and has been executed by the Ministry of Health, Chulalongkorn University in collaboration with WHO and UNDP.

This brings total UN assistance in drug abuse control to Thailand in the period 1973-1984 to US\$9.5m.

The UNFDAC programme is monitored by a field office in Bangkok integrated into the UNDP Regional Representatives office under a working agreement between the two organizations. It is manned by a Senior Field Adviser and two local staff.

# Politics in the poppy fields



Photo: Terence White

The Golden Triangle — the area bordered by Burma, Laos and Thailand — is the infamous source of a drug pipeline which snakes a deadly trail around the world. Equally infamous are the drug barons at the centre of this web of crime and violence. One of them, Mo Heing (*left*), has been seeking independence for the Shan state and backing his Tai-land Revolutionary Army with profits from the drug trade. His decision late last year to suddenly quit trafficking and to publicly set fire to a multi-million-dollar haul of drugs seized from a trespassing convoy (*below*), left rival war-lords wide-eyed in disbelief. He claimed his enemies were making too much political capital by associating him with the flow of narcotics to the West. Meanwhile, Khun Sa (*right*), the region's most feared war-lord and leader of the Shan United Army, has been closing in on him. His network has encroached on the territory of many factions in the insurgent-ridden state. Mo Heing's could be next and the stage is set for a political settlement or a violent showdown. *Terence White reports. >>>*



Brian Exels





**M**o Heing's gamble last July was a calculated one. He lit a flame and 70 kilograms of heroin base and opium with an estimated street value in the West of US\$7 million went up in a beacon of intoxicating smoke. Though this was the 4th of July, the bonfire had nothing to do with the celebration of American independence. For Mo Heing, however, leader of the Tai-land Revolutionary Army (TRA) in Burma's insurgent-ridden Shan state, independence was precisely the issue at stake.

TRA, a newly formed group, is the result of the union last April between two Shan rebel armies — the Shan United Revolutionary Army (SURA) and the Shan State Army (SSA). They had been waging separate wars against the Burmese government for independence of the Shan state and financing their resistance struggle by trafficking in drugs.

Now the trafficking stopped. The move was as dramatic as it was sudden. The TRA's policy was naturally anti-communist. Now it was explicitly anti-narcotic. The latter unprecedented stand seemed to demonstrate a previously unnatural concern by the group about improving its image in the eyes of the world.

"It is the Burmese job to plaster their enemies and give them a bad name and I was no exception," said Mo Heing. "Their intention was to drown me together with our nation in a wave of world anti-narcotic sentiment. The situation called for a definite stand — so we took it."

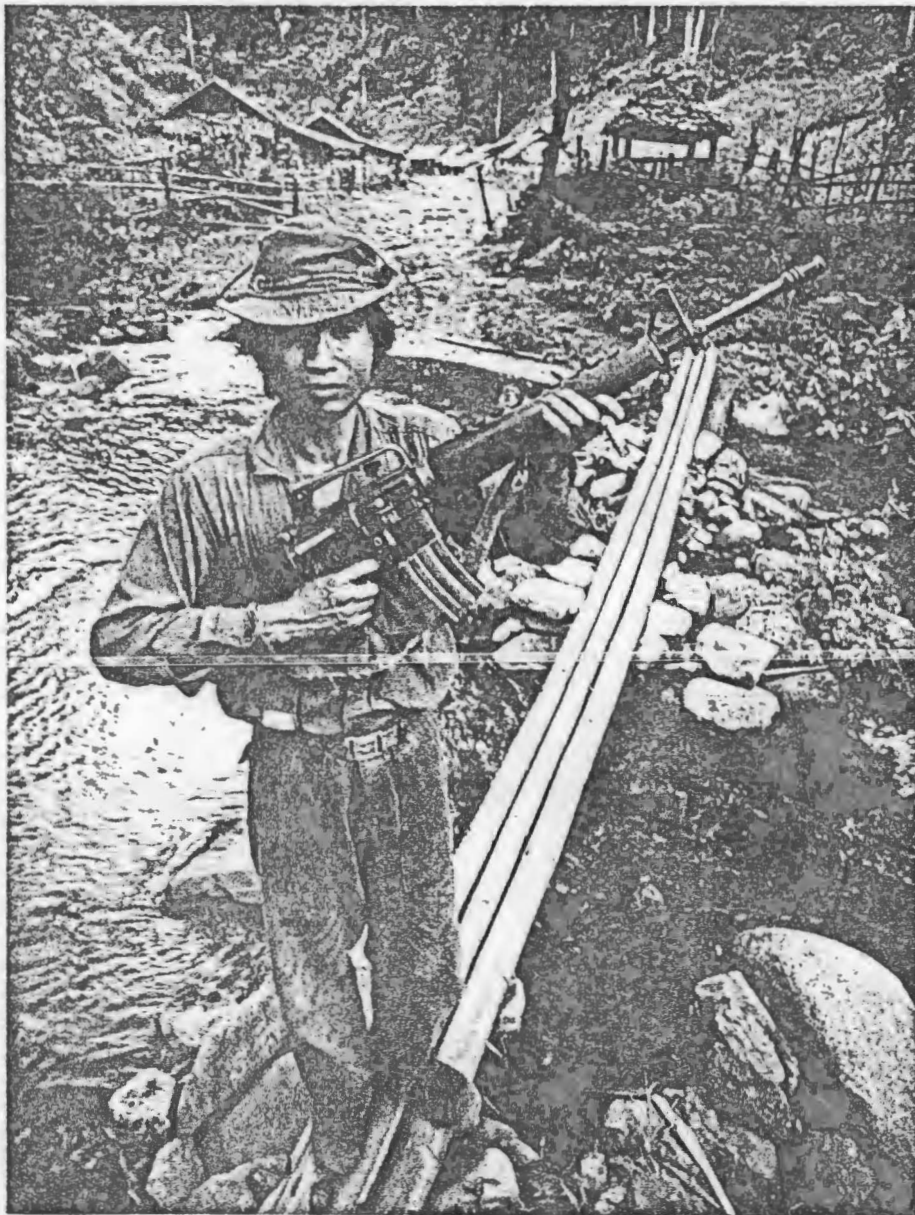
About 2½ months later, the TRA showed it meant business by ambushing a Communist Party of Burma (CPB) convoy. The convoy, en route through TRA territory, carried drugs. Along with 47 kilograms of raw opium and 22 kilograms of *huang pi* heroin base, the TRA seized weapons, Chinese bank-notes, a copy of Mao Tse-tung's book of teachings and traditional green army caps with red stars on the front.

The rebel headquarters are at Maisung, opposite the Thai border village of Pieng Luang about 250 km northwest of Chiang Mai. By chance, I arrived there just a few days before the drugs went up in smoke. Official guests at the bonfire included representatives of the Thai armed forces stationed along the border. They also saw 11 CPB prisoners put on parade — a mixed bag of Wa, Chin, Kachin, Chinese and Shan nationalities.

The prisoners at other times were held in a strongly guarded jail. They were shackled with chains around their ankles and ropes around their necks. It was under such security that I had the chance to talk with them. They said they were part of a 100-man convoy of soldiers and porters. The porters had been hired by a CPB brigade commander, each to carry five to seven viss of opium (one viss = 1.6 kg) to the Thai border.

Maisung, the prisoners' new home until their fate was decided, is a well

**P**ay up or else: 26 categories of merchandise which pass through TRA territory are subjected to duty at the heavily guarded tax station. However, tax revenue has dropped by 80 per cent since 1982 as the SUA has closed in.



established community. There is a printing press — which apart from administrative documents turns out a biweekly newspaper called *Freedom* for distribution underground throughout the Shan state — a school for 125 children, the youngest class of which was reciting *Baa Baa Blacksheep* when I arrived; and a pagoda where Mo Heing, a devout Buddhist, goes to pray accompanied at all times by an armed bodyguard.

There is a guarded tax station about three kilometres from Maisung where 26 categories of merchandise on their way through TRA territory are subjected to duty ranging from nine cents to US\$15. For example, one viss of coffee is taxed 18

cents while a horse-load of miscellaneous goods fetches nearly \$7.

The turbulent history of the war-stricken Shan state shows how remarkable little enclaves like the TRA headquarters at Maisung, which represent states within states, are formed. The Shan joined the Burmese in shaping plans for Burma's independence from the British on the proviso they would retain their traditional freedom. Their position is clearly stated in the historic Panglong Agreement of 1947, which in part reads: "Full autonomy in internal administration for the Frontier Areas (Kachin, Chin and Shan states) is accepted in principle."

The traditional distrust and enmity

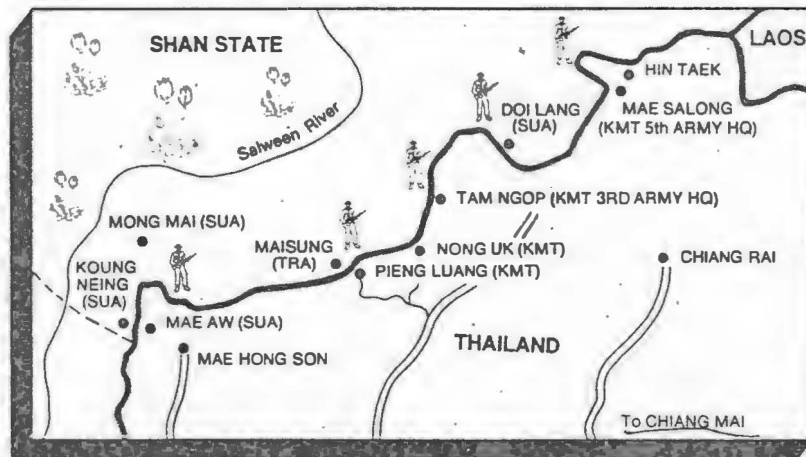
**P**risoners on display: 11 men escorting an enemy convoy were captured when the TRA seized a drug shipment en route through its territory. The sketch map (below) pinpoints the strongholds of factions involved in activities along the Thai-Shan border, especially the expanding strength of the SUA.



dealer in the Shan state, with his power also extending into other areas of the Golden Triangle.

as many as 4,000 men in his well-equipped army and operating 10 to 12 heroin laboratories which refine between 70 and 80 per cent of the Shan state's opium, Khun Sa is indeed a wealthy man. (Unconfirmed estimates from a recent SUA defector put Khun Sa's personal fortune at around US\$20 million.) He is ruthless and brooks no rivals. Assassinations and bombings rank in his arsenal of terror to remove opposition threats. For example, in 1963, two SSA leaders were shot by SUA gunmen and as recently as March last year a large bomb, allegedly planted by the SUA, blew up the Chiang Mai residence of General Lee Wan-huan, commander of the KMT 3rd Army.

Khun Sa makes no secret of the fact



that his goal is to control the entire length of the Shan-Thai border and so monopolise all trade. Apart from drugs this includes jade, gems, timber, livestock and antiques from Burma and consumer goods from Thailand. Khun Sa's expansion south reads like a litany of conquest. In January 1982, the Thais, apparently fed-up with Khun Sa's blatant presence in his comfortable headquarters at the village of Hin Taek, about 4km from the border,

succeeded in shunting him back to Burma. Success, however, came only after a severe military clash which again culminated in an air-strike, this time by the Thai Air Force.

With characteristic alacrity, Khun Sa recovered and the following June sent men south to dislodge CPB-backed Lahu tribal mercenaries from their outpost at Doi Lang. Then, in March 1983, his men pushed south again to the Mong Mai area opposite Thai-

land's Mae Hong Son province and, by adroit intimidation, eased out the SSA occupants. A year later, in March 1984, a strong SUA force struck against the KMT-backed Lisu and Wa tribal mercenaries at the Mae Aw border crossing point. The same force routed the Pa-O tribal minority national army from its nearby Koung Neing headquarters. SUA forces last March also blitzed the former-SURA/KMT village of Nong Uk, a >>>



little north of Pieng Luang. Thus it might easily be construed that the link-up last April between the SURA and the SSA was a counter measure to SUA expansions.

Certainly the squeeze is on and the TRA is feeling the pinch. Pieng Luang is now straddled by the SUA leaving only a narrow corridor — TRA's economic life-line — open to the interior of the Shan state. Consequently, Khun Sa has become more than just a troublesome thorn in the side of the TRA. An economic stranglehold has, in effect, been placed on it. The TRA admits that since 1982 its revenue from taxation has dropped by a staggering 80 per cent.

I asked Mo Heing about the SUA. Did he regard it as a military threat and, if so, how would he handle it?

Chain-smoking and dressed as he usually is in pressed green army fatigues, Mo Heing replied: "What Khun Sa has been saying is that he's waging a revolution for Shan independence, and if he's

the Shan people was behind the TRA and that Khun Sa, in his guise as a nationalist, must have a very tangible reason to attack them. Otherwise, they say, he would suffer "political repercussions and a severe loss of face."

Some Western border-analysts regard this belief as recklessly naive. They point out that Khun Sa's aggressive and acquisitive track-record speaks for itself. Certainly anyone ruthless enough to draft every son but one from a family for his army, leaving the single hostage at home facing a bullet in the head if any of his brothers desert, is perhaps not too concerned about loss of face, nor altruistic nationalism for that matter. Furthermore, while the TRA has come under repeated attacks from the Burmese army (one of the latest lasted 14 days and saw the Burmese within 20km of the TRA headquarters), the SUA has remained unscathed. This has prompted widespread speculation that Khun Sa is in collusion with the Burmese.



**M**o Heing, the TRA leader, lost one arm several years ago in his fight with the Burmese. He is now accompanied by an armed escort — even when he goes to pray.

really doing it I must accept his word — not that I'm ignorant of his encroachments. Believe me — I will not succumb to any of his intentions that would be detrimental to the nation, culture or religion. But my desire is not to settle our arguments on the battlefield."

He continued with surprising frankness: "What many people think is that Khun Sa will buy me out... but whatever people think I will not let my personal interests take priority over national interests."

National interests presumably mean safe-guarding the sovereignty of the TRA, so what, I asked, would the TRA do if the SUA moved in and camped on its territory? With the consummate skill of a seasoned diplomat, Mo Heing replied: "I would ask, 'What are you doing here?' If the answer is political, then I will settle politically; on the other hand if the answer is military, then I will settle likewise."

Senior TRA officers endorsed this stand and claimed the popular support of

Apparently the Burmese take the realistic view that Khun Sa is a business-orientated entrepreneur with a military twist. As such, he poses no secessionist threat to the Union of Burma (as does the TRA). He also acts as a buffer between feared CPB expansion southwards from its strongholds along Burma's northern border with mainland China.

In view of the TRA's related set-backs — the threat from the SUA and the loss of revenue from cross-border trade — the decision to give up the opium business seems ironic and ill-fated. The TRA purports to have alternative sources of revenue to exploit — for example mineral reserves — but the element of time precludes this from being effective. Likewise, its attempts to legitimise its struggle — that is to be seen as nationalists and not merchants catering to a growing Western drug culture in the hope of attracting aid from sympathetic Western nations — faces mediocre prospects of success if past attempts by rebel groups to attain international recognition are a guideline. □

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TO : UNITED NATION  
SECURITY COUNCIL  
NEW YORK

PLEASE PASS TO SECRETARY GENERAL CUELLAR IN THAILAND:

WOULD APPRECIATE MEET WITH YOU THIS WEEK IN BANKOK.

WILL CONTACT YOU THROUGH LOCAL FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REGARDS MR. NILS KROGH (NOR)

PLEASE CONFIRM BACK TO HOTEL IMPERIAL, SINGAPOOR  
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PLS REPLY VIA TRT

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cc: SG  
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30 Jan. 1985 VD/CM 3800E 5041

File: USA  
Xref: Trip Thailand

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PAGE 1 OF 2

ESCAP  
BANGKOK (THAILAND)

\_\_\_\_\_ KIBRIA FOR KAVANACH. FOLLOWING IS  
TEXT OF AMBASSADOR KIRKPATRICK'S STATEMENT OF 30 JANUARY:

QUOTE:

LAST DECEMBER 11, I SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT MY  
RESIGNATION AS UNITED STATES PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO  
THE UNITED NATIONS AS OF MARCH 1, 1985 OR AS SOON  
THEREAFTER AS A SUCCESSOR COULD BE CONFIRMED.

I EXPLAINED TODAY TO THE PRESIDENT HOW GRATEFUL I FELT  
TO HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES  
AT THE UNITED NATIONS AND SERVE AS A MEMBER OF HIS  
CABINET. I THANKED THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS CONFIDENCE AND  
SUPPORT DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

- 2 -

IT HAS BEEN AN EXTRAORDINARY HONOR TO SPEAK FOR FREEDOM IN THAT WORLD FORUM. I BELIEVE THAT BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS ARE STRONGER TODAY, AND I AM PROUD OF MY CONTRIBUTION TO THAT END.

I NOW FEEL THAT I CAN BEST SERVE THE PRESIDENT AND OUR SHARED OBJECTIVES FOR THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD BY RETURNING TO TEACHING AND WRITING. IN PRIVATE LIFE -- PERHAPS EVEN MORE THAN IN PUBLIC LIFE -- I CAN SPEAK OUT CLEARLY ON BEHALF OF SUCH SHARED FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES AS RESTORING AND PRESERVING AMERICAN STRENGTH, SUPPORTING DEMOCRACY AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE HEMISPHERE, DEFENDING OUR FRIENDS, OUR PRINCIPLES AND OUR INTERESTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND ELSEWHERE.

I ASSURED THE PRESIDENT OF MY CONTINUING CONFIDENCE IN HIS LEADERSHIP AND HIS VISION FOR AMERICA.

UNQUOTE

DAYAL

Mr. Virendra Dayal

Chef de Cabinet

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1300  
30 January 1985

*Try Thailand*

### SECRETARY-GENERAL RETURNS TO BANGKOK FOLLOWING VISIT TO VIET NAM

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

BANGKOK, 30 January -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar returned to Bangkok this afternoon on the second leg of his official visit to Thailand, following a two-day visit to Viet Nam. Upon arrival, the Secretary-General went to the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), where he was guest at a reception given in his honour by S.A.M.S. Kibria, Executive Secretary of ESCAP.

The reception was attended by Thailand's Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda and a large number of Thai officials, as well as members of the diplomatic corps and others. The Secretary-General was then guest at a dinner given by Deputy Foreign Minister Prapass Limpabandhu.

Tomorrow, the Secretary-General will visit the ESCAP headquarters and address the staff. He will also attend a luncheon given by Mr. Kibria.

In the afternoon, the Secretary-General will fly to Chiang Mai in the company of Prime Minister Prem, and will be guest for dinner in the evening of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Thailand. The Secretary-General will spend the night at the Royal Residence at Chiang Mai and will return to Bangkok on Friday, 1 February.

The Secretary-General will leave for Malaysia in the early afternoon of Friday.

★ ★ ★ ★

## OUTGOING CODE CABLE

Trip Thailand  
DIEC

TO: KAVANAGH, FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL ONLY  
C/O ESCAP  
BANGKOK, THAILAND

FROM: DE SOTO

DATE: 30 JANUARY 1985

No.: **CKK024-01**

Suite nos conversations précédentes, j'ai rencontré il y a quelques jours Ambassadeur Shihabi (Arabie Saoudite). Il a insisté à nouveau sur le fait que, en demandant à M. Ab-Al Khail, Ministre des Finances et de l'Economie de son pays, de faire partie d'un Groupe de 3 à 5 personnalités qui, à titre personnel, et de façon informelle, pourraient nous conseiller sur des questions relatives à la coopération internationale dans le domaine économique, nous pourrions ainsi non seulement recevoir de bons avis mais contribuer à changer l'attitude de son gouvernement à l'égard de l'Organisation, attitude présentement caractérisée par la méfiance ou le scepticisme. Mon interlocuteur, très insistant sur ce dernier point, a suggéré d'inclure dans le même esprit, dans le Groupe, M. David Rockefeller. Dans ses propos, l'Ambassadeur a indiqué plusieurs fois que son Ministre pourrait présider le Groupe. Je n'ai pas relevé cette proposition mais pense que, s'il s'agit d'un groupe de 3 à 5 personnes au maximum, le problème de la présidence pourrait être réglé par les intéressés eux-mêmes.

Je suis impressionné par les arguments de l'Ambassadeur et pense que nous devrions explorer davantage sa suggestion. Il s'agirait en bref de réunir de temps en temps, par exemple deux fois par an, au cours d'un déjeuner de travail, précédé de réunions de travail où je vous représenterais, un Groupe de personnalités chargées de donner à titre personnel, au Secrétaire général et au Directeur général, des avis sur des problèmes relatifs à la coopération économique internationale, tels qu'ils se posent actuellement ou pourront se poser ultérieurement.

Si une telle initiative vous paraissait envisageable, je pourrais explorer les modalités d'application avec MM. Dayal et de Soto, qui partagent mon sentiment. Nous pourrions chercher d'autres noms à vous soumettre à votre retour. Je pourrais enfin parler en votre nom à l'Ambassadeur Shihabi qui souhaite pouvoir sonder son Ministre à ce sujet, en soulignant que vous n'avez pas encore pris une décision définitive sur l'initiative. Comme il doit se rendre en Arabie Saoudite au début de février, il apprécierait pouvoir envoyer une communication avant son départ de New York. Ceci explique que nous n'attendions pas votre retour pour évoquer cette question. Respectueusement. Jean Riper



28 janvier 1985

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Projet de cable au Secrétaire général de la part de  
Jean Ripert, Directeur général, DIEC

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# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1295  
28 January 1985

### SECRETARY-GENERAL VISITS REFUGEE CAMPS IN THAILAND

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

BANGKOK, 28 January -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar flew up to the Khao-I-Dang camp for Kampuchean displaced persons on Sunday, 27 January, some 30 kilometres north of the town of Aranyaprathet in eastern Thailand, to inspect United Nations facilities there and acquaint himself with the activities of the United Nations Border Relief Operations (UNBRO) as well as the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Khao-I-Dang was opened on 21 November 1979 when the first group of nearly 5,000 Kampucheans was brought in over the border by the Royal Thai Army. At Khao-I-Dang, UNHCR provided protection and assistance to the displaced persons, in close co-operation with the Royal Thai Government Supreme Command and Task Force 80, which oversee the administration of the camps.

Upon arrival in Khao-I-Dang, the Secretary-General received greetings from the Chief of Task Force 80, Colonel Praneth Kiatkra. He then heard greetings from his Special Representative for Co-ordination of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance Programmes, Tatsuro Kunugi; from the representative of UNHCR, Gerald Walzer; from the Director of UNBRO, Winston Prattley; from the head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Jean-Paul Fallet; and from a representative of the voluntary agencies, Mrs. R. Parks.

The Secretary-General then visited a Red Cross hospital and rehabilitation centre, and a supplementary feeding and nutrition education centre run by CARE, as well as an educational development centre and a special school for handicapped children. He then visited the Bang Poo evacuation site run by UNBRO, where some 60,000 displaced persons had been moved following military activities on Christmas Day. The move was completed only five days ago.

The Secretary-General then visited Site 6, another site for the evacuation of displaced persons, only two kilometres from the Kampuchean border, where he met with a number of displaced persons who had just entered Thailand. The Secretary-General, on his way back to the airport, visited a number of warehouses used by UNBRO, before returning to Bangkok in the late afternoon.

Today, the Secretary-General ended the first phase of his official visit to Thailand and flew to Vientiane and Hanoi. He will return to Bangkok on Wednesday, 30 January.

\* \* \* \* \*

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1294  
28 January 1985

### SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER OF THAILAND

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

BANGKOK, 28 January -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, on the second day of his official visit to Thailand, met on Saturday, 26 January, with the Prime Minister of Thailand, General Prem Tinsulanonda, and the Foreign Minister, Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila.

In a two-hour meeting at Saranrom Palace, the Secretary-General reviewed with the Foreign Minister the political and military situation in South-East Asia, as well as a number of issues before the Security Council. The Foreign Minister briefed the Secretary-General on the displaced persons problem in his country, on the security problem of Thailand, and on recent developments in the region.

The Secretary-General expressed his appreciation for the invitation of the Royal Thai Government to visit the country, and explained to the Foreign Minister that he had come to the area to make an evaluation of the situation. The Secretary-General added that before going on to Hanoi, he wanted to hear the views of the Thai Government about the situation in Kampuchea. The Secretary-General expressed his view that something had to be done as soon as possible to start a negotiation process on the problems of the area. The situation on the border between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand was also discussed, and the Foreign Minister gave the Secretary-General his Government's views on this matter. Concerning the problem of displaced persons in Thailand, the Secretary-General said that he would continue his active role in mobilizing international assistance.

Turning to international issues, the Secretary-General expressed hope that the international atmosphere would improve following the talks that had begun between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Reviewing the problems before the Security Council, the Secretary-General briefed the Thai Foreign Minister on the Lebanon situation following Israel's announcement of its troops withdrawal, and in the light of the mission to the region of Brian E. Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political

(more)

control and resolution. I do not underestimate the obstacles to the definition of a mutually acceptable basis for a productive dialogue, particularly in the present circumstances.

"It is my conviction, however, that Thailand and its Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) partners have a special role to play in this process through the systematic exploration and the consolidation of all the apparent or potential areas of convergence. It is only in this way that we will ultimately succeed in creating an atmosphere conducive to mutual accommodation and to the initiation of genuine negotiations involving all parties concerned. It is thus that we will leave behind us the protracted conflict and rivalries of the past and open the way to renewed hope for the enduring era of peace and stability to which the peoples of this region have aspired for so long.

"The road to peace is assuredly a tortuous and difficult one, but with goodwill and co-operation, it should not be impossible to embark resolutely on the path towards a just and comprehensive political settlement of the question of Kampuchea, and the restoration of the relations of good neighbourliness, co-operation and friendship between all the countries concerned.

"The purpose of my trip to the region is precisely to consider ways of achieving the necessary progress towards this noble cause. In this regard, I wish to assure you, Mr. Prime Minister, that I will continue to do my utmost to bridge the differences and facilitate the search for a peaceful resolution of the issues involved."

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*Trip Bangkok*

28 Jan. 1985

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ESCAP

BANGKOK (THAILAND)

I M M E D I A T E

\_\_\_\_\_ KIBRIA FOR KAVANAGH. HERewith DRAFT OF ADDRESS  
BY SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR NATIONAL PRESS CLUB FUNCTION ON  
14 FEBRUARY. AS REQUESTED BY HOSTS, EMPHASIS IS ON DISARMAMENT.

(Cable Editor/ please send attached by facsimile)

DAYAL

Mr. Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

Trip Thailand JEB

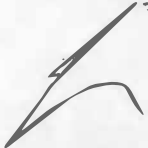
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NOTE FOR THE FILE

Attached are three communications which were given to the Secretary-General on Sunday, 27 January 1985 in Thailand near the border with Kampuchea.

1. A letter from the people of Bang Poo evacuation centre adjacent to Khao I Dang. The Secretary-General mentioned point A marked on page 3, to General Pichit Kulvanich, Commander of the 1st Army who accompanied the Secretary-General throughout his visit to the area.
2. A motion read to the Secretary-General by Mr. Chhay Kim How at Site No.6, evacuation site, 2 km from the border at Nong Chan Camp. The document was read before the press and
3. A motion conveyed on behalf of the people in the "KPNLF villages" of Dan Rek, Ampil and Sanlor Chngan.

  
J.P. Kavanagh  
27 January 1985

cc: Mr..Ahmed ,  
Mr. Dayat ✓  
Mr. Kunugi  
Mr. Prattley

  
4/2

Bang Poo Cambodian Population,  
Thailand,

January 27, 1985,

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar  
United Nations Building  
New York, New York  
USA

Dear Excellency,

In the name of all Cambodian people dwelling in the temporary Bang Poo Camp, we have the honour of welcoming your Excellency, the secretary-general of the United Nations Organization.

The presence of your excellency here makes everybody intensely excited. We have the honour of presenting to your Excellency all Cambodian problems and the truth about the Cambodian people's sufferings caused by Communist Vietnamese invaders.

Excellency. Following the homicide during Pol Pot régime, Vietnamese troops amounting to about 180,000 have invaded Cambodia since January 7, 1979 and taken turns at killing Cambodian people by their Vietnamization policy. Cambodian people all over the country have been oppressed, imprisoned, tortured and killed extremely barbarously. All Cambodian affairs in the PRK government are handled and decided by Vietnamese authorities. It is Vietnamese authorities who have destroyed Cambodian culture and stolen Cambodian anti-



quities. Cambodian monks are forced to pay heavy taxes. Cambodian women are raped and forced to marry the Viets. In addition, Vietnamese authorities have allowed their civilians to resettle in PRK, where they are not obliged to pay any taxes. The farms of Cambodian farmers are confiscated and given to the Vietnamese settlers.

Excellency. The Cambodian people who escaped PRK to Thai-Cambodian border were also killed by the shelling of Vietnamese troops. Houses were destroyed. Wives were separated from husbands. Children lost their parents.

Excellency. The temporary Bang Poo Camp are the shelters of the Cambodian people who escaped Nong Samet Camp during the attack of Vietnamese troops on the camp on December 25, 1984. The refugees are lacking in everything, but we trust that UNBRO will help us to survive in this time of suffering.

We appeal to the United Nations Organization, world community and all peace and freedom-loving countries to bring peace and self-determination to Cambodia according to your Excellency authority and the past resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization on Kampuchea. Vietnamese troops must withdraw from Cambodia.

Finally, we express our deepest gratitude to your Excellency. May your Excellency have success and good health!

Herewith please find attached a motion concerning our fellow Cambodians who are presently in grave danger on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Sincerely yours,

Thon Thon

Mr. Thon Thon

Motion presented by the Khmer  
displaced civilians to the Se-  
cretary-General of the United  
Nations.

We, the Khmer civilian people, living in the KPNLF villages of Dang Reik, Ampil, Sanlor-Chngan, have been victims of the recent attacks and shelling of the Vietnamese occupation troops in Cambodia, prompting our flight to the neighbouring Thailand.

We are grateful for the hospitality of the Thai Royal Government and for the care and aid provided us by the UNBRO, the respective evacuation sites... Still these sites are situated at the reach of the Vietnamese artilleries: recently shells were fired and landed at the evacuation site 1. According to our intelligence reports, possible VN incursions deep into Thai territory may have the purpose of forcing us back to the VN special detention zones.

We, the Khmer civilian population, beg the Secretary General of the United Nations to kindly intercede in our favor and request the authorization for us to be moved deeper in Thailand, in a safer site. We are grateful for the relocation of our compatriots of Nong Samet Camp in a safer place.

We strongly condemn the shelling of Dang Reik Camp, killing 17 and wounding 25 of our civilian compatriots, mainly women and children.



BY THE KIMER DISPLACED  
CIVILIANS TO THE SECRETARY

We, the Khmer civilian people, living in the KPNLF villages of Dang Rek, Ampil, Sanlor-Chngan, have been victims of the recent attacks and shellings of the Vietnamese occupation troops in Cambodia, prompting our flight to the neighbouring Thailand.

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We strongly condemn the shelling of Dang Rek camp, killing 17 and wounding 25 of our civilian compatriots, mainly women and children.

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## Motion soumise à Monsieur le Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies.

Considérant que depuis l'année 1979, le Camp de Nong Chau a été, à plusieurs reprises, attaqué par les agresseurs communistes Vietnamiens ;

Considérant qu'à chaque attaque, les Communistes Vietnamiens n'hésitent pas à incendier des maisons, des hôpitaux, des écoles, des pagodes et à tuer hommes, femmes et enfants innocents ne vivant qu'aux dépens des aides humanitaires ;

Considérant que l'occupation illégale des Communistes Vietnamiens au Cambodge est contraire aux Chartes des Nations Unies ;

Considérant que les actes barbares et cruels pratiqués à l'encontre du peuple Khmer persistent et s'agrandissent de jour en jour, en violation flagrante des droits de l'Homme ;

Considérant que l'occupation des agresseurs communistes Vietnamiens au Cambodge actuel est un grand danger pour notre pays dans l'avenir ;

Au nom de la population civile, au nom du personnel de tous les services Administratifs du Camp de Nong Chau et en mon nom personnel, qu'il me soit permis de demander avec insistance à Monsieur le Secrétaire Général de bien vouloir user de sa Haute Compétence pour mettre fin aux malheurs et aux souffrances sus-cités de nos Compatriotes et pour trouver une meilleure solution pouvant amener la paix au Cambodge, en faisant appliquer les Résolutions de l'ONU au Laos et au Kampuchea.

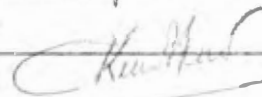
A bas ! les agresseurs vietnamiens

A bas ! les expansionnistes et hégémonistes Vietnamiens

A bas ! la Vietnamisation

Fait à Nong Chau le 24 janvier 1985

Le Représentant,



Chhy Kim Hoa

UN Party-Flight to WATTANANAKORN from Bangkok, 27 January 1985  
Maximum Available Seats Allocated by the Foreign Ministry 16

Secretary General's Party

1. H.E. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
2. Mrs. Perez de Cuellar
3. Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed
4. Mr. S.A.M.S. Kibria
5. Mr. Tatsuro Kunugi
6. Mr. Winston R. Prattley
7. Mr. Jamshid Anvar
8. Mr. Francois Giuliani
9. Mr. Hedi Annabi
10. Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh
11. Ms. Yanick Saint-Victor
12. Mr. John Hrusovsky
13. Mr. Gerard Levtchenko

To Be Accommodated

- Mr. Gerald E. Walzer, UNHCR
- Mr. Jean-Paul Fallet, ICRC
- Mrs. Prattley
- Mr. Takashi Endo, ESCAP,  
Information Service

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b/t: VO/EB/AS  
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NOTES OF THE MEETING BETWEEN  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRIME MINISTER  
AT THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
SARANROM PALACE ON SATURDAY, 26 JANUARY 1985,  
AT 15:00 HOURS

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Trip  
Thailand  
Thailand

The Prime Minister said what a great honour it was for him to reciprocate the warm welcome which the Secretary-General had extended to him at the United Nations Headquarters last April. The Secretary-General's visit to the region would provide him with a valuable opportunity to gain a first hand impression of the various problems and he could then spell out the necessity for a solution. The Secretary-General felt that this statement reflected very closely his own thinking regarding his visit to Thailand and the region. He had, of course, been there before and so he was not a stranger. He had indeed foreseen that the dry season would give rise to increased tension. However, he had not expected the intensity of military activities which had taken place near the Thai-Kampuchean border in recent weeks. There was, however, a positive aspect to all of this. It would place him in a very good position to express his great concern to all the parties concerned. He would urge the authorities on the other side to show greater restraint in order to create the type of atmosphere necessary for progress.

The Prime Minister expressed appreciation of the difficulty of the Secretary-General's mission. He voiced full trust and confidence in the Secretary-General personally and in the Organization. His government was confident that the United Nations could alleviate the problems blocking a peaceful solution. He wished to show the Secretary-General that Thailand would abide by any solution endorsed by the United Nations. The Secretary-General expressed his appreciation of these assurances. Such Co-operation on the part of the Thai Government would no doubt make his tasks a lot easier. "We will all have to help each other in finding a peaceful solution."

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The Prime Minister paid tribute to Mr. Kibria, the Executive Secretary of ESCAP and to the important role which he was playing in the region. The Prime Minister also referred positively to the lease and the supplementary agreement regarding the land beneath the United Nations Building which was to be signed the same afternoon. Mr. Kibria had done much to bring the document involved to the signing table.

As the Prime Minister said that he had received a full report of the Secretary-General's discussions that morning with Foreign Minister, ACM Siddhi. He endorsed all that the Minister had said. Continuing, he asked the Secretary-General to convey to the Vietnamese Government the fact that Thailand considered no country as its foe. Thailand held its neighbours in high regard and wanted peaceful and friendly relations with each other. He, for his part, would do all he could to bring peace to this part of the world. His government would do all it could to co-operate with Laos, Vietnam, or Kampuchea. Thailand was so attached to peace that it was prepared to "pay any cost" to achieve it. The Thai authorities resorted to military operations only in order to protect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Prime Minister hoped that the other side would respond to this and abandon the practices whereby it violated the Resolution of the General Assembly.

The Prime Minister went on to point out that the people of Laos and Thailand were not only neighbours but relations too. Traditionally, there had been free passage on the Mekong River. Thailand could feel that it had no problem with Laos. However, as Minister Siddhi had pointed out earlier, Thailand could <sup>not</sup> accept recent statements according to which certain portions of Northwestern Thailand should be ceded to Laos. The Prime Minister asked the Secretary-General to convey this to his host in Vientiane.

The Secretary-General felt that the other side knew precisely the nature of his mission in the region. He wished to start a process of negotiation. He hoped to find in Hanoi a preparedness on the part of Vietnamese authorities to engage in discussion and dialogue. He would have the same hopes when travelling to Vientiane. The Prime Minister's position

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coincided with the consistent views of the Secretary-General; "Every effort should be made for peaceful solutions to international problems." In the present case, the international community respected and admired the humanitarianism which Thailand continuously demonstrated, notwithstanding the tremendous burden involved. He felt obliged to convey this support to the Thai Government to fortify them in their tasks. Nonetheless, this would not be enough. There was a need to go to the very root of the problem which, of course, was political in nature. The Secretary-General intended, when visiting the other side, to urge an end to recrimination and accusation. Full agreement could not by definition precede negotiation. The discussions could take a month or could take a year to complete. It was to be hoped, however, that once talks had started, there might be cessation of military activities. Innocent civilians were always the victims of such hostility. The Secretary-General was hopeful for some success and drew encouragement from the Prime Minister's words..

The Prime Minister expressed his appreciation of the Secretary-General's good offices and also of the United Nations' co-operation with the Thai Government in the handling of refugees and ATVs. In this regard, Thailand could not improve on its present effort.. The Prime Minister went on to point out the situation at the border was a very fluid one, in which large numbers of people came and went practically at will. Thailand, not a rich country, had spent a great deal of money in addressing the humanitarian problem. The situation on the border he added gave rise also to the very large expenditure on Thailand's defence budget. He wished to emphasize to the Secretary-General the burden which the problems of the region were placing on Thailand's exchequer.

In reply, the Secretary-General reassured the Prime Minister that he, and indeed the entire international community, were well aware of the financial sacrifice that Thailand was making. This he said was one more argument in favour of a solution which would be in the interest not only of Thailand but of all other countries in the region, with even more serious problems of economic nature.

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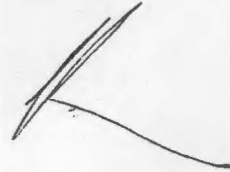
Moving on, the Secretary-General referred to some other international areas which, while not in the Southeast Asia region, would nonetheless be of direct interest to the Government of Thailand by virtue of its membership of the Security Council. The Council, in which Thailand would be ably represented by Ambassador Bhiraphongse was, in the Secretary-General's words a show case. Every move made and position taken by a member of the Council on the entire range of international issues would be scrutinized in extenso by every member of the organization. As he had mentioned to Foreign Minister Siddhi earlier that day, Thailand's election to the Security Council was evidence of the high regard in which the country was held by many of the member states. In response the Prime Minister expressed pride in the work of his Ambassador in New York. He wished to assure the Secretary-General that his Government would do whatever was required to help him. The Secretary-General assured the Prime Minister in turn that his door would always be open to Ambassador Bhiraphongse.

Reverting to the problem of Kampuchea the Prime Minister stressed that the people who suffered most were innocent civilians who were without schools, food or home, and whose lot was a very meagre one. They were without choice even in their own lives. There was a danger that as a people they might lose their own national identity. He reiterated his pleasure at seeing the Secretary-General in that part of the world and expressed the hope that the Secretary-General could use his influence to bring peace to the region. The Secretary-General was widely trusted in the area and he could always rely on a helpful attitude in Bangkok. The Secretary-General said that he was concerned to maintain the confidence of all parties. He could only do this by adopting a strictly impartial and independent approach. It was only on that basis that he could take action. He had nonetheless been encouraged by the Prime Minister's words.

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Continuing, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that the Prime Minister would be in a position to visit the United Nations Headquarters for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations which would be celebrated in September/October 1985. President Soeharto of Indonesia had already indicated that he would attend. The Secretary-General saw the fortieth anniversary as a unique opportunity for the member states to recommit themselves to the United Nations Charter. He mentioned that he was requesting as many heads of state and/or governments as possible to attend the celebrations. In response the Prime Minister said that he would certainly look into the situation and make every effort to go to New York for the occasion.

The meeting concluded and the Secretary-General and the Prime Minister, accompanied by their respective suites, proceeded to the ceremony for the signing of the lease agreement for the United Nations site in Bangkok.



J.P. Kavanagh  
26 January 1985

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Trip Bangkok  
(Thailand and)


Ref with SPP

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT AT THE SIGNING CEREMONY OF  
THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT

SATURDAY, 26 JANUARY 1985, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BANGKOK, THAILAND

IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT I HAVE SIGNED THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT TO THE HOST COUNTRY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ROYAL THAI GOVERNMENT SIGNED ORIGINALLY IN 1954: THIS MARKS AN IMPORTANT MILESTONE IN THE LONG AND HARMONIOUS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS HOST GOVERNMENT IN THIS BEAUTIFUL CITY.

OVER THE LAST THIRTY YEARS; THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION HAS SEEN MANY RAPID AND DRAMATIC CHANGES. IN THAT PERIOD, THE REGION HAS DEMONSTRATED REMARKABLE DYNAMISM AND HAS EMERGED AS A MAJOR ACTOR IN THE WORLD ARENA: ESCAP HAS SHARED AND CONTINUES TO SHARE IN THIS ADVANCE, AND AS A RESULT, HAS EXPERIENCED A STEADY INCREASE IN THE



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SCOPE AND INTENSITY OF ITS OPERATIONS. IT WAS PROFITING, CONSEQUENTLY THEREFORE WHEN THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECIDED THAT NEW CONFERENCE FACILITIES SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED HERE IN THAILAND, ON LAND SO GENEROUSLY PROVIDED BY THE ROYAL THAI GOVERNMENT. THIS DECISION DEMONSTRATES IN A CLEAR AND CONCRETE WAY THE CONFIDENCE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HAS IN THE GROWTH OF BANGKOK AS A MAJOR UNITED NATIONS DUTY STATION AND AS AN IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CENTRE.

ON THIS HAPPY OCCASION, I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY FULL CONFIDENCE THAT THE EXCELLENT LEVEL OF CO-OPERATION THAT HAS BROUGHT THESE AGREEMENTS TO THE SIGNING TABLE WILL ENSURE THAT THE PROJECT IS BROUGHT TO A SUCCESSFUL AND TIMELY COMPLETION.

THANK YOU.



VD/CM

cc:

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VD Chron

b/F:

AS/ID/ZHOA/GP/FP

File:

XREF:

*Trip Thailand*  
*UNESCO*

25 Jan. 1985

VD/CM

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ESCAP

BANGKOK (THAILAND)

RAVANAGE FOR SECCEN'S INFORMATION. ON 22 JANUARY, M'BOW SENT MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT SCHWARTZ OFFERING UNESCO'S EXPERTISE TO REPAIR DAMAGES TO MONUMENTS FOLLOWING NINE BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN SERIE ON 21 JANUARY. LESS THAN A YEAR AGO, A CEREMONY WAS HELD IN MONROVIA CELEBRATING COMPLETION OF A DECADE LONG EFFORT BY UNESCO TO RESTORE THE MONUMENTS.

DAYAL

Mr. Virendra Dayal

Chef de Cabinet

TOAST BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
AT THE BANQUET TO BE HOSTED IN HIS HONOUR  
BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF THAILAND

26 Jan 1985

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Trip Thailand  
Thailand  
SG Remarks

MR. PRIME MINISTER,  
EXCELLENCIES,  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I WISH TO THANK YOU MOST SINCERELY FOR YOUR KIND WORDS, AND  
TO EXPRESS TO YOU MY APPRECIATION FOR THE WARM WELCOME AND  
GENEROUS HOSPITALITY WHICH MY WIFE, THE MEMBERS OF MY PARTY, AND  
I HAVE ENJOYED SINCE OUR ARRIVAL IN YOUR COUNTRY. WE ARE,  
INDEED, VERY HAPPY TO BE IN BANGKOK, A CITY RENOWNED FOR THE  
BEAUTY OF ITS TEMPLES, WATERWAYS, AND EXOTIC FLOWERS.

- 2 -

WE, AT THE UNITED NATIONS ARE REMINDED DAILY OF THAILAND, AND  
THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER AND WATERWAYS IN YOUR TRADITIONAL LIFE  
BY THE GOLDEN REPLICA OF THE ROYAL BARGE "SUPHANNAPHONG", WITH  
WHICH YOU GRACED US, MR. PRIME MINISTER, DURING YOUR VISIT TO  
THE UNITED NATIONS LAST APRIL.

ALTHOUGH I HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THAILAND  
AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON TWO PREVIOUS OCCASIONS,  
THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT I AM VISITING AS SECRETARY-GENERAL.  
THIS VISIT IS ALSO THE FIRST STOP ON A TOUR OF SEVERAL COUNTRIES  
OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.

IT IS FITTING THAT I BEGIN THIS TRIP WITH THAILAND, POISED AS IT IS, AT THE CROSSROADS OF TWO GREAT ASIAN CIVILIZATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN SO SUCCESSFULLY BLENDED INTO YOUR NATIONAL TRADITIONS, CULTURE AND PERSONALITY.

GIVEN THIS BACKGROUND, THAILAND IS IDEALLY SUITED TO HOST THE REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THE PRESENCE IN BANGKO OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND PACIFIC ALSO DERIVES FROM THE UNSWERVING SUPPORT YOUR COUNTRY HAS EXTENDED TO THE UNITED NATIONS, EVER SINCE IT JOINED THE ORGANIZATION IN 1946.

I SHOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS MY GRATITUDE FOR THE WARM HOSPITALITY WHICH YOUR GOVERNMENT CONTINUALLY EXTENDS TO ESCAP. WITHOUT YOUR CLOSE COOPERATION THE REGIONAL COMMISSION WOULD BE SIMPLY UNABLE TO MEET ITS CHALLENGING TASKS AS EFFECTIVELY AS IT DOES.

THE DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTION WHICH THAILAND HAS MADE TO THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN RECOGNIZED BY ITS ELECTION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE ELECTION BEARS WITNESS TO THE POSITION OF PRESTIGE YOUR COUNTRY HOLDS IN THIS REGION AND IN THE ORGANIZATION. IT IS ALSO A TRIBUTE TO THE FAITH YOU, PERSONALLY, MR. PRIME MINISTER, AND YOUR GOVERNMENT HAVE CONSISTENTLY SHOWN IN THE UNITED NATIONS.



IN 1985, WE WILL CELEBRATE THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF OUR ORGANIZATION. AS I HAVE SAID ELSEWHERE, THIS YEAR PROVIDES A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY, NOT ONLY TO REVIEW THE PERFORMANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, BUT ALSO TO ENCOURAGE A RE-DEDICATION BY ITS MEMBER STATES TO THE PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF THE CHARTER, TO SUPPORT ITS EFFORTS AND TO RE-INVEST INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION WITH NEW VIGOUR. WE THEREFORE LOOK FORWARD TO THE CONSTRUCTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THAILAND IN THE WORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE IDEALS OF TOLERANCE, UNDERSTANDING AND PEACE WHICH ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF ITS BUDDHIST HERITAGE.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THAILAND'S CLOSE AND CONSTRUCTIVE CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS IS NARCOTICS CONTROL, WHICH IS A MATTER OF SERIOUS INTERNATIONAL CONCERN, BECAUSE OF ITS FAR-REACHING SOCIAL AND HUMAN CONSEQUENCES. I AM, OF COURSE, KEENLY AWARE OF THE INTEREST SHOWN BY HIS MAJESTY KING BHUMIBÓL ADULYADEJ IN THIS PROBLEM, AND OF HIS IMAGINATIVE INITIATIVES TO TACKLE IT AT ITS SOURCE. IN THIS CONNEXION, I WOULD LIKE TO PAY A WARM TRIBUTE TO HIS MAJESTY FOR HIS WISE AND INSPIRED LEADERSHIP, WHICH HAS WON THE DEVOTION OF HIS PEOPLE AND THE ADMIRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

MR. PRIME MINISTER,

THAILAND'S DEDICATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS IS MATCHED BY ITS COMMITMENT TO THE PROMOTION OF VIGOROUS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT HOME, AND TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF REGIONAL STABILITY AND PROSPERITY THROUGH THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH-EAST ASIAN NATIONS.

AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE BANGKOK DECLARATION, IN 1967, ASEAN WAS SEEN MAINLY AS AN ACT OF FAITH IN THE VIRTUES OF ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION, TRADE AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES. ITS REMARKABLE GROWTH HAS ENABLED IT TO ACCOMPLISH MANY OF ITS GOALS IN THESE FIELDS AND TO BECOME AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF CO-OPERATION, BOTH WITHIN THE REGION AND IN ITS DEALINGS WITH EXTRA-REGIONAL GROUPS, PARTICULARLY THE INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS.

IT IS POLITICALLY, HOWEVER, THAT ASEAN HAD MADE ITS GREATEST IMPACT IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA. ASEAN HAS WORKED HARD TO FORGE GREATER UNITY AND TO ACHIEVE A REMARKABLE SOLIDARITY ON MANY OF THE MAJOR ISSUES FACING THE WORLD TODAY. WE, AT THE UNITED NATIONS, CAN TESTIFY TO ITS IMPRESSIVE RECORD IN THIS REGARD, AND TO ITS ABILITY TO PUT FORWARD ITS VIEWS WITH GREAT SKILL AND PERSUASIVENESS.

MR. PRIME MINISTER,

THE CORNERSTONE OF ASEAN'S POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY IS THE CREATION, IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA, OF A ZONE OF PEACE, FREEDOM AND NEUTRALITY, KNOWN AS ZOPFAN. THIS IDEAL, HOWEVER, CANNOT BE REALIZED WHILE SITUATIONS OF UNRESOLVED CONFLICT PERSIST IN THE REGION.

OVER THE LAST TWO MONTHS, I HAVE FOLLOWED WITH INCREASING CONCERN THE TENSION AND HOSTILITIES WHICH HAVE DEVELOPED IN THE THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER AREA.

THESE EVENTS HAVE IMPOSED FURTHER DEPRIVATION AND HARDSHIP ON THE CIVILIAN POPULATION CONCERNED. THEY HAVE DEMONSTRATED, ONCE AGAIN, THE RISKS OF ESCALATION AND WIDER CONFRONTATION INHERENT TO ALL MILITARY OPERATIONS. THEY HAVE ALSO UNDERScoreD THE URGENT NEED FOR A RESOLUTE RETURN TO THE PATH OF DIALOGUE AND NEGOTIATIONS, WITHOUT WHICH THERE CAN ONLY BE FURTHER SUFFERING, DESTRUCTION AND AGONY FOR ALL CONCERNED.

I AM NATURALLY AWARE, MR. PRIME MINISTER, THAT DIALOGUE CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT BE AN END IN ITSELF, BUT IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN, AND WILL REMAIN, A FUNDAMENTAL INSTRUMENT OF CONFLICT CONTROL AND RESOLUTION.

I DO NOT UNDERESTIMATE THE OBSTACLES TO THE DEFINITION OF A MUTUALLY-ACCEPTABLE BASIS FOR A PRODUCTIVE DIALOGUE, PARTICULARLY IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES. IT IS MY CONVICTION, HOWEVER, THAT THAILAND AND ITS ASEAN PARTNERS HAVE A SPECIAL ROLE TO PLAY IN THIS PROCESS, THROUGH THE SYSTEMATIC EXPLORATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF ALL THE APPARENT OR POTENTIAL AREAS OF CONVERGENCE.

IT IS ONLY IN THIS WAY THAT WE WILL ULTIMATELY SUCCEED IN CREATING AN ATMOSPHERE CONDUCIVE TO MUTUAL ACCOMODATION AND TO THE INITIATION OF GENUINE NEGOTIATIONS INVOLVING ALL PARTIES CONCERNED.

IT IS THUS THAT WE WILL LEAVE BEHIND US THE PROTRACTED CONFLICTS AND RIVALRIES OF THE PAST AND OPEN THE WAY TO RENEWED HOPES FOR THE ENDURING ERA OF PEACE AND STABILITY, TO WHICH THE PEOPLES OF THIS REGION HAVE ASPIRED FOR SO LONG.

THE ROAD TO PEACE IS, ASSUREDLY, A TORTUOUS AND DIFFICULT ONE. BUT, WITH GOOD WILL AND CO-OPERATION, IT SHOULD NOT BE IMPOSSIBLE TO EMBARK RESOLUTELY ON THE PATH TOWARDS A JUST AND COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION OF KAMPUCHEA AND THE RESTORATION OF RELATIONS OF GOOD NEIGHBOURLINESS, CO-OPERATION AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN ALL THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED.

THE PURPOSE OF MY TRIP TO THE REGION IS, PRECISELY, TO CONSIDER WAYS OF ACHIEVING THE NECESSARY PROGRESS TOWARDS THIS NOBLE GOAL. IN THIS REGARD, I WISH TO ASSURE YOU, MR. PRIME MINISTER, THAT I WILL CONTINUE TO DO MY UTMOST TO BRIDGE THE DIFFERENCES AND FACILITATE THE SEARCH FOR A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED.

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MR. PRIME MINISTER,

THE POLITICAL CRISES OF THE REGION HAVE BROUGHT, IN THEIR WAKE, ENDURING HUMAN TRAGEDIES. I WISH TO REFER HERE TO THOSE POPULATIONS DISPLACED BY CONTINUED STRIFE, UPROOTED FROM THEIR FAMILIES, THEIR TRADITIONAL HOMES AND CULTURES, AND FORCED TO SEEK SHELTER AMONG THEIR NEIGHBOURS. THAILAND HAS, FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, WELCOMED ON ITS SOIL SOME 600,000 INDO-CHINESE REFUGEES, THUS LIVING UP TO ITS WELL-KNOWN TRADITION OF HOSPITALITY. CLOSE TO HALF A MILLION OF THESE REFUGEES HAVE SUCCESSFULLY BEEN RESETTLED IN THIRD COUNTRIES, IN AN IMPRESSIVE EFFORT WHICH REMAINS UNIQUE IN THE HISTORY OF REFUGEE CRISES.

THAILAND'S CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES, PARTICULARLY UNHCR AND UNDRO, IS HIGHLY APPRECIATED, NOT ONLY BY THE UNITED NATIONS, BUT BY ALL THOSE WHO UNDERSTAND THE BURDENS OF COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM. THAILAND'S CONTINUING COMMITMENT TO THIS HUMANITARIAN ENDEAVOUR DESERVES THE SUPPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, AND I WISH TO ASSURE YOU THAT, FOR MY PART, I WILL CONTINUE TO DO WHATEVER I CAN TO ENSURE THAT THIS SUPPORT IS FORTHCOMING.

MR. PRIME MINISTER,

I AM PLEASED TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY ON THIS VISIT OF GETTING TO KNOW YOUR COUNTRY BETTER. OUR EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON THE MAJOR ISSUES FACING THIS REGION AND THE WORLD HAS BEEN INVALUABLE. AS I CONTINUE ON THROUGH THE REGION AND TO THE PACIFIC, I HOPE TO GAIN VALUABLE INSIGHTS INTO THE PROBLEMS FACING YOU, AS THEY ARE ADDRESSED FROM VARYING STANDPOINTS.



EXCELLENCIES,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT IS IN THIS SPIRIT THAT I NOW INVITE YOU TO JOIN ME IN A  
TOAST ~~TO THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN OF THAILAND, TO~~  
*TO* THE HEALTH OF HIS EXCELLENCY PRIME MINISTER PREM TINSULANONDA,  
TO THE WELL-BEING AND PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THAILAND, AND  
TO PEACE IN YOUR REGION AND IN THE WORLD.

\* \* \* \* \*



*Trip Thailand  
Thailand*

NOTES OF A MEETING BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE FOREIGN MINISTER  
OF THAILAND, ACM SIDDHI SAVETSILA AT THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN  
BANGKOK ON SATURDAY, 26 JANUARY 1985 AT 11:00 HOURS

Present:

Secretary-General

Mr. R. Ahmed

Mr. S.A.M.S. Kibria

Mr. T. Kunugi

Mr. W.J. Prattley

Mr. F. Guiliani

Mr. H. Annabi

Mr. J.P. Kavanagh

H.E. ACM Siddhi Savetsila

H.E. Dr. Kramol Tongdhamachart

H.E. Sub.Lt. Prapas Limpabhandhu

Sq.Ldr. Prasong Soonsiri

Mr. Arsa Sarasin

General Pathom Sermsin

Mr. Charoenjit Na Songkhla

M.L. Bhiraphongse Kasemsri

Mr. Pracha Kuna-Gasem

M.R. Thep Devakula

Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram

Mr. Sawanit Kongsiri

Mr. Tej Bunnag

Mr. Nikhom Tantemsapya

1. The Minister extended the "warmest" welcome to the Secretary-General who, he said, had come to the region at the right moment. Thailand attached great importance to the Secretary-General's visit and welcomed the fact that he would commence his schedule in Thailand. Thailand appreciated greatly the Secretary-General's continuing interest and constructive role in the search for a solution to the problem of Kampuchea. His government deeply appreciated the Secretary-General's statement of 27 December expressing concern for the continued fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border and appealing to all concerned to lessen the risk to Kampuchean lives. In addition, Thailand appreciated the constructive role of Messrs. Ahmed and Kunugi.

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2. The Secretary-General agreed to the following agenda proposed by ACM Siddhi:

1. Regional political and military issues
2. Security Council matters
3. Economic matters, including global negotiations and UNCTAD
4. Other business including narcotics, 40th anniversary of the United Nations and the Interim Mekong Committee.

#### Regional Political Issues

3. Thailand, said the Minister, discerned in Vietnamese policy a desire not only for a Federation of Indo-China but a desire to exercise influence over Thailand as well. He referred to Vietnam's designs on 16 or 18 of Thailand's north-eastern provinces. On 9 January 1984, Jacques Chirac had told ASEAN Ambassadors in Paris of Pham Van Dong's opinion that the provinces in question rightly belonged to Laos. Moreover, Vietnam would have to support Laos in any dispute with Thailand on the issue. The same story had been told by defectors from the Communist Party of Thailand. At a high-level meeting in 1976, Le Duan had offered to the CPT the services of two armoured divisions. The CPT, however, had rejected this offer, preferring to receive aid in the form of arms supplies and not Vietnamese personnel. As a result of this rejection, Vietnam had suspended contact with the CPT and established a pro-Hanoi party inside Laos called Pak Mai. So it was clear to Bangkok that Vietnam entertained regional ambitions. Further evidence of this ambition was provided by demographic changes imposed on Kampuchea and Laos by Vietnam.

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4. Thailand saw Laos as a younger brother with whom it desired closer relations. Unfortunately for 6-7 months past, Laos had tried to raise tensions. Thailand for its part had ignored provocative polemic.

5. For the time being, Kampuchea remained the best example of the Vietnamese "grand design". Thailand would not accept a fait accompli there, for if it did so, Thailand would be next on the list. Even last week the Foreign Minister of Sweden had briefed the Prime Minister following a visit to Hanoi. Mr. Bodstrom had carried the message from Mr. Co Thach<sup>h</sup> that Vietnam wanted a peaceful settlement with Thailand. Co Thach had asked that Thailand expell the 20,000 Khmer Rouge troops it said were on Thai territory, conclude a non-aggression pact with Laos and Vietnam and agree to a DMZ along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Thailand for its part saw no need for a non-aggression pact with Vietnam with which it did not share a border. Thailand did not recognize as permanent the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea nor the puppet regime of Heng Samrin. It would not therefore demarcate its border with that regime. In sum all these proposals had been made by Vietnam and rejected by Thailand fully two years previously.

6. The military situation inside Kampuchea this year was different to that which obtained a year ago. In 1984 Co Thach had tried to take the political initiative during his visits to Australia and Indonesia. The Vietnamese attacks on the Thai-Vietnamese border had begun immediately upon his return to Hanoi. Since then the coalition government of Kampuchea had increased its effectiveness, destroying infrastructure. Even before the current dry season, Vietnamese troops had attacked the camps along the border.. Occasionally they had crossed into Thailand and dug in for a period. The Soviet Union had continued with large arms shipments.

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7. The pre-planned attacks on the KPNLF camps had begun on 14 November. On 15 December the Vietnamese troops had crossed into Thailand. On 7 January a very large attack by up to five regiments, preceded by an artillery barrage of 3,000 shells, had been launched on the civilian camp at Ampil, which also served as headquarters of the KPNLF. Vietnamese troops remained up to 5 km inside Thailand. The Thai armed forces while searching for the intruders in difficult terrain, had had a plane shot down by a SAM 7 missile. Also at Ban Sangae, the Vietnamese had considered the Thai tank ditch as the border and had tricked junior Thai officers into engaging in conversations with them. These most recent incursions demonstrated once again Vietnamese disregard for Thai sovereignty and represented a threat to Thailand's national security which the world would have to recognize.

8. Thailand, said the Minister, was a small developing country. Unlike Vietnam it paid for its own self-defence which diverted resources from the country's development needs. In fact a settlement of the Kampuchean question was crucial to the development of the Southeast Asian region as a whole. Vietnamese troops would need to withdraw, leaving the Kampuchean people free to choose their own destiny through free and fair elections. Kampuchea would have to be independent, neutral and non-aligned.

9. Regarding the current political situation, Minister Siddhi mentioned that his Indonesian counterpart, Dr. Mochtar, had been obliged by the current situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border to postpone a planned visit to Hanoi during which he had intended to discuss the bilateral

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and regional matters. He went on to say that the 18 January communique of the three countries of Indochina had demonstrated that Vietnam was not sincere in its desire for a solution of the problem of Kampuchea. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers would be meeting on the 11-12 February and at that stage would adopt a joint position on the communique. In the meantime, Thailand would appreciate it if the Secretary-General, while in Hanoi, could clarify some points relating to the communique and brief the Thai officials upon his return to Bangkok.

10. \*The Secretary-General expressed his thanks to the Minister and through him to the government of Thailand for the very warm reception he had received in Bangkok. The purpose of his trip to the region was to make a personal evaluation of the situation on the ground. It was important that the United Nations Secretary-General give expression to the interest of the international community in the region which, in his opinion, was "explosive". At the same time it would be useful to exchange views with the government of Thailand on a number of important international issues in view of Thailand's membership of the Security Council. He had listened with interest to Minister Siddhi's exposé. He was convinced that something had to be done as soon as possible to

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\* The Secretary-General had before him the attached speaking notes.



start a negotiating process to find a solution to the problems of the region. He would have to develop common denominators between the two sides so as to facilitate a just and lasting solution. He wished to assure the Minister that he would work towards this goal, all the time bearing in mind the Resolutions of the General Assembly. As Secretary-General he had a clear interest in the implementation of these resolutions. ✓  
He wished to point out however that his own personal quiet diplomacy was conducted in parallel to these Resolutions. In this context he would convey to the government of Vietnam, Thailand's grave concern over the violations of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. He shared the view that Thailand should not be affected in this way by the situation in Kampuchea.

11. The Secretary-General went on to express his warm appreciation of all that the Thai Government had done on a humanitarian basis to facilitate the tasks of his colleague Messrs. Kunugi and Prattley in alleviating the suffering of Kampuchean refugees as well as the boat people. ✓

12. The Secretary-General mentioned that he would make a brief stop in Vientiane on Monday, 28 January and would have therefore an opportunity to raise the question of the border dispute between Thailand and Laos. He invited Minister Siddhi to outline Thailand's views on the subject.

13. Finally, the Secretary-General asked if there was anything which he could usefully convey to the government of Vietnam on Thailand's behalf during his forthcoming visit to Hanoi. While realizing that the problem was not a bilateral one between Thailand and Vietnam, he would be only too pleased to act as a go between. ✓

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14. In reply the Minister expressed his appreciation of the fact that the Secretary-General had offered to speak to both sides and supported his visit to Hanoi. He suggested that the Secretary-General might convey the following to the government of Vietnam:

1. Vietnam should stop its attacks along the Thai-Kampuchean border. It should try to be reasonable and cease its efforts to isolate Thailand from its ASEAN partners. It should cease blaming Thailand for colluding with China. Thailand spent less per capita than any other country in the region on defence but nonetheless was concerned for the safety of its people. Thailand had nothing against Vietnam but on the other hand felt obliged to oppose what Vietnam was doing in Kampuchea. Thailand found it difficult to understand why Vietnam spoke of a troop withdrawal while at the same time intimating that its troops would remain in Kampuchea for 5-10 years. Vietnam would have to clarify what exactly it meant to do.

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2. Thailand and its ASEAN partners longed for peace and mutual cooperation with (opened communication from) Vietnam. Vietnam should cease its polemical attacks, whether launched directly or through Laos. Vietnam should stop the war which was firstly to no one's advantage in the region and secondly would surely be exploited by outside interests.

3. Thailand wanted peace with Vietnam and wanted to help it in its development programme. The situation in the region was being subordinated to great power rivalry. China simply would not accept a long term Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea. Thailand had a purely humanitarian role to play, but of course would have to defend itself if necessary.

15. Regarding the Lao-Thai border dispute, the Minister said that there were no Thai troops left in the three villages. All troops had been pulled back to the border and the Lao authorities had been invited to verify this. Having accepted previously that this withdrawal had indeed taken place, the Indochinese countries - through their communique of 18 January - seemed to have reverted to the view that no withdrawals had taken place after all. Thailand wanted a good relationship with Laos. The border dispute was a non-issue. Any damage which had been caused was attributed to Laotian shelling. Thailand after all had spent money building roads in the area and had refrained from dramatizing issues when its troops had come under attack. If Laos wished to negotiate with Thailand it should

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do so on a wide basis, not only on the question of the three villages. The Secretary-General should ask the authorities in Vientiane to do something to indicate their good will towards Thailand. The Thai and Lao peoples after all were brothers, spoke the same language and shared a common culture. The Secretary-General reaffirmed his intention to seek an end to mutual recrimination and to urge the initiation of a negotiating process between the parties concerned.

His own message to the government of Laos would be "please stop attacking the Thai government and support negotiation". The Secretary-General would remain at the disposal of both parties to help them solve their problems.\*

16. The Minister then asked Sq.Ldr. Prasong to brief the Secretary-General on refugee questions.\*\* Thailand, said Sq.Ldr. Prasong, was at present accommodating a total of 128,000 refugees in four holding centres. In the present fiscal year, The UNHCR had allocated a total of \$US25 million to cope with the problem. Since 1982, receiving countries had made their criteria for resettlements of refugees much stricter.

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\* The Minister handed the Secretary-General the attached "SECRET" notes.

\*\* Squadron Leader Prasong circulated the attached statistical tables and maps.

As a result there had been a sharp decline in the number of refugees being resettled. The number for 1984 was only 37,000.

17. This year Vietnamese forces had launched attacks on the civilian population at the Thai-Kampuchean border unprecedentedly early and on a greater scale than hitherto. 165,000 KampucheanS had already fled across the border in the period from November 1984 to mid-January 1985. A total of 190 of these people had been killed and 700 wounded. All buildings in the camps which had come under attack had been destroyed. In 1980 a total of 9,200 refugees had been repatriated. Since then however, despite an agreement reached with UNHCR, the total number repatriated was only 2,600.

18. Between 100 and 150 Laotian refugees were now crossing the border every day. The total in 1984 had acceded 20,000 as compared to 7,000 during the previous year.

19. The Squadron Leader asked the Secretary-General to do what he could to accelerate the rate of acceptance for resettlement by other countries and to lighten the heavy burden on Thailand. This applied particularly to refugees of Laotian origin. He asked the Secretary-General to raise this problem in Vientiane and to seek ways and means to develop a programme of voluntary repatriation.

20. The immediate priority at present was to care for the 165,000 KampucheanS who had fled into Thailand during recent hostilities. The United Nations should focus on these people rather than develop assistance to the regime in Phnom Penh.

21. The Royal Thai Government, said the Squadron Leader, was very well aware of the continuing attacks on boat people at sea. Such actions were

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contrary to international law and humanitarian principles. RTG had taken all possible measures to suppress this practice. However, it was beyond the government's capabilities to mount continuous patrols throughout the Gulf of Thailand. The Squadron Leader went on to describe the resources, both military and civil, which his government had deployed in its efforts to suppress the piracy. Four Thai fishermen had been sentenced to 9 years of imprisonment following conviction and several others to shorter prison terms. A total of 22 suspects were at present in detention awaiting judgement. These measures represented progress on the issue. Nonetheless the problem was a regional one and demanded the attention of the littoral states. An effective solution would have to tackle the root causes of the problem inside Vietnam. The Secretary-General might ask the Vietnamese government to stop sending its people abroad by sea. The Vietnamese government would have to stop the disorderly flow of people and pursue an orderly departure programme.

22. The Secretary-General then invited Mr. Kunugi to take the floor. Mr. Kunugi expressed his deep gratitude to the RTG for their continued co-operation in alleviation of the problems affecting refugees and displaced persons. ✓  
As in the past, his office was trying to ensure that all appropriate relief was extended to the affected population with the support of the international community. As in the past, he was asking RTG to

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assist in the mobilising of funds and resources. His budget for 1985 represented an increase of US\$4.5 million over that of the previous year. It was not possible to say at the moment whether this would be sufficient to enable the programme to cover the large scale emergency of recent weeks. He would attempt to present an accurate estimate of additional costs at the forthcoming donor's meeting. For the moment, thanks to the support of the major donors, the operation was covered up to the end of March and for some items until the middle of the year.

23. The Secretary-General then invited Mr. Prattley to take the floor. Mr. Prattley said that in his wide experience of emergency situations, he had never seen a government more willing than RTG to provide humanitarian assistance to an affected population. The relief effort of 1979-1980 gave clear evidence of this and would not have been possible without the full support of RTG. Over the past years, however, the character of the operation had changed. While in the two years following 1979, the people had been displaced from their homes by events in Kampuchea, it was now clear that the coalition government reflected the will of many free Kampuchean people and of course Thailand gave sanctuary to these people. While everybody was aware of the legitimacy bestowed on the coalition government by the General Assembly Resolution, there was nonetheless, a need to reflect on the morality of the situation whereby innocent people were kept in a battle zone on an on-going basis. Nearly all the affected civilians numbering approximately 175,000 were now safe in Thailand. The question of future funding of the UNHCR would have to be seen in the

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context of overall policy. Should these people be sent back year after year to a dangerous location or should they be removed to a more secured environment which would also help to protect Thailand's security. While he recognized that liberated elements had to protect their population, he hoped nonetheless that serious consideration would be given to an improved long term solution to the problem, from a humanitarian point of view.

24. The Secretary-General then invited Mr. Ahmed to take the floor. Mr. Ahmed assured Squadron Leader Prasong that the flow of Laotian refugees across the border was an important concern to both the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Refugees. They had taken note of the considerable increase registered in December last when 3,000 people had crossed the border in a single month. This development had given rise to apprehensions regarding the conditions under which these people left and the prospects for their eventual repatriation. He wished to welcome RTG's decision to set up a screening procedure to determine the reasons for the exodus. It was important, he felt, to put this procedure in operation as soon as possible so as to ensure that genuine refugees and others received the necessary guarantees for their safety.

25. Mr. Ahmed then reverted to the question of voluntary repatriation and recalled that the Laotian government had agreed recently to repatriate a certain number of people. He said that the Secretary-General would impress on the Laotian government the need for faster procedures. In this connection he noted that the government in Vientiane had agreed to the opening of a border crossing in the north which he saw as a helpful gesture.

26. Mr. Ahmed expressed deep appreciation of the RTG's initiative in tackling the problem of piracy at sea as explained earlier by

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Squadron Leader Prasong, Thailand had shown a pioneering spirit. He felt sure that the Secretary-General would make every effort to sensitise the international community to the need for the global approach to this problem. Donor countries as well as countries of the region and countries of origin would all have to co-operate. He recognized of course that the problem would not have arisen had the boat people not been obliged to leave their homes. Notwithstanding this, however, he was pleased to note that the ODP was gaining momentum. Last year for the first time since 1979, more people had left Vietnam legally through ODP than illegally by sea. It would perhaps be useful for the United Nations and Thailand to speak simultaneously in a co-ordinated and parallel manner to develop a regional approach to this problem. He very much hoped that the anti-piracy programme would be extended beyond mid 1985.

27. Having listened to his three colleagues, the Secretary-General then assured the Minister that he would continue his active role in mobilizing international assistance to alleviate Thailand's heavy burden. The Minister expressed his gratitude.

28. Continuing, the Minister said that each year his government incurred heavy costs in providing temporary housing for refugees along the border with Kampuchea. It had been agreed, he said, by the coalition government that the lives of these people should be spared. The KPNLF forces had removed themselves from the camps following the decision to disperse and penetrate deeply inside Kampuchea. As a result the settlements were now purely civilian. The Secretary-General might ask the Vietnamese Government not to attack those camps. If this happened there would be no recurring need for emergency funds.

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29. The Minister said the Secretary-General might also ask the Laotian government to take care of its own people. Thailand would not forcibly repatriate Laotian refugees. A programme of voluntary repatriation together with some settlement in their countries could solve the problem easily.

30. The Foreign Minister referred to Thailand's recent election to the Security Council and asked the Secretary-General to brief him on the questions which, in the Secretary-General's opinion, would arise in the Council in the first six months of 1985. He added that he was leaving for the Middle East on the following day. In response, the Secretary-General congratulated the Minister on Thailand's election to the Council. This endorsement by the member states was further evidence of the high regard in which they held Thailand. He paid tribute to Ambassador Bhirabhongse. He went on to express the hope that, in the wake of the recent bilateral talks between the Soviet Union and the United States Foreign Ministers in Geneva, the international atmosphere would improve significantly. The high level of tension which had obtained for some time had prejudiced the search for solutions to a wide range of international problems.

#### LEBANON

31. The Secretary-General reviewed progress in the Naquara talks which were taking place under United Nations aegis, as well as the IDF's plans for withdrawal from southern Lebanon. The situation as it stood now could interfere with his programme in the region. A dangerous military void could arise from phase 1 of the IDF's withdrawal. The

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Secretary-General was particularly concerned about the situation in and about the refugee camps in Sidon which accommodated upwards of 100,000 Palestinian refugees. Lebanon was not in a position alone to take control of the entire area in question. What was needed was a co-operative effort between the Lebanese army and the UN which, at the present time, had in excess of 5,000 men deployed in the vicinity. Any redeployment of these UN forces, however, would require a resolution of the Security Council. There was no reason to wait for the completion of phase 1 of the IDF's withdrawal in order to commence UN redeployment. Indeed, there was a need to act as soon as possible. In this connection, the UN Secretariat had prepared contingency plans. At the present time, the ball was in the court of the Lebanese Government which would have to make a request for UN forces to meet its specified needs. Mr. Urquhart was in Lebanon at the present time assisting the Lebanese Government to formulate such a request. Even if solutions were found to the situation in Lebanon, the central problem of the region would remain. In this context, the Secretary-General had been glad to learn of the intention on the part of the U.S. and the Soviet Union to meet bilaterally to discuss the area.

#### CYPRUS

32. The Secretary-General recalled the nature of his Security Council mandate of good offices as well as the progress made at the proximity talks in late 1984. He referred to the difference of perception of the respective sides regarding the nature of the documentation which

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the Secretary-General had put before the recent summit meeting. He stressed that both sides had known the position of the other before they came to New York. While he was unable to prevail on the two sides to agree to a compromise formula, he was not discouraged. They had come together for the first time in five years and they expressed a readiness to meet again. The Secretary-General would try to bring them together for a further meeting possibly in early March. He would report this to the Security Council only when he had received the agreement of the parties to a date for a further summit meeting. He was confident that he could count on the support of Thailand in his effort.

#### NAMIBIA

33. The Security Council Resolution 435 contained all necessary elements for the resolution of the problem which consisted in essence of the independence of Namibia. The Resolution contained several conditions for its implementation and they had all now been satisfied. He had managed, while in South Africa in 1983, to satisfy the South African Government's apprehensions with regard to the membership of UNTAG and the impartiality of the UN Secretariat. Linkage of the Cuban troops issue was juridically unacceptable. The Secretary-General mentioned the negotiations between South Africa and Angola and the brokerage role being played by the U.S.. He felt that the main reasons for the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola were the SADF presence in the south and the activities of UNITA. The Secretary-General was hopeful that the U.S. would meet with success in its effort. He stressed, nonetheless, that he could not accept linkage.

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There was a possibility, he said, that the African countries might call a meeting of the Security Council in the near future which might, inter alia, call for mandatory sanctions against South Africa. There were, however, widespread misgivings regarding the usefulness of such a meeting at the present time whose only result might be to expose the division among the African countries.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA

34. The Secretary-General reviewed his Security Council mandate and expressed his support for the effort of Contadora.

35. The Minister mentioned that he would be visiting the Middle East shortly and expressed total agreement with the Secretary-General's approach to the problems of that region, and Ambassador Bhirabhongse would work closely with the Secretary-General. The Minister paid tribute to the Secretary-General's effort in regard to Cyprus. On the Namibia question too, Thailand agreed with the Secretary-General's approach and would work closely with him. In regard to Central America Thailand would listen closely to the views of the EEC countries.

36. On economic matters, Thailand continued to support NIEO and launching of global negotiations. Thailand supported the tasks of UNCTAD and appreciated the views of the Secretary-General with regard to the reform of that organization. Any reorganization, however, would have to take into account the views of the developing countries. With regard to the appointment of a successor to Mr. G. Corea, Thailand shared

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the view that the post should be given to an Asian national. The Minister went on to congratulate the Secretary-General on his leading role in highlighting the seriousness of the situation in Africa.

37. In reply the Secretary-General said that the United Nations would not actually participate in the process of global negotiations. He felt, however, that the developed countries ought to reciprocate the clear flexibility shown by the developing countries. Perhaps it would be better to concentrate on one or two specific issues such as money and trade instead of proceeding with a "global" approach. The word "global" he felt intimidated a number of developed countries.

38. The Secretary-General agreed wholeheartedly that UNCTAD was in need of reorganization and improvement. Moreover, he felt that the principle of equitable regional rotation required that Mr. Corea's successor be an African national. His position nonetheless was a very clear one. He would give the post to an African provided that he was the right man for the job. The Charter of the United Nations after all placed primary emphasis on professional competence and nationality was a secondary consideration. If the Asian group could provide a candidate with exceptional qualifications, he would consider him or her very seriously indeed.

39. Regarding Africa, the Secretary-General described the efforts which have been made of late to co-ordinate the United Nations response to the crisis situation. He and Mr. Morse, who headed the Emergency of the United Nations system as well as the efforts of donor countries and to impress upon recipient countries the need to demonstrate a realistic state of priorities.

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40. In response the Minister expressed warm appreciation of the Secretary-General's openness, frankness and impartiality. Thailand supported him in his responsibilities. The Minister had listened carefully to the Secretary-General's advice regarding global negotiations. He had received similar counsel from his good friends among the developed countries. Nonetheless, Thailand would also have to share the confidence of its fellow developing countries. The selection of the next General-Secretary of UNCTAD was of course a matter entirely for the Secretary-General of the United Nations to decide. Thailand he said would do all it could to alleviate the distress in Ethiopia.

41. The Minister stressed the close attention which the Thai Government gave to the problem of drug abuse. Notwithstanding its energetic efforts, this was not a problem that Thailand could solve unilaterally. This problem was of particular interest to His Majesty the King who would probably be speaking on it at some length. The Minister described briefly the co-operation between his government and that of Burma on this front.

42. Thailand said the Minister would contribute in whatever way it could to an appropriate celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

43. Thailand said the Minister had declined the invitation to attend the 21st meeting of the Interim Mekong Committee which had been scheduled to take place in Hanoi from 10-16 January 1985. It had taken this decision because of the situation obtaining along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Nonetheless Thailand would be prepared to resume discussion with

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Vietnam and Laos at a more opportuned time. He would appreciate it if the Secretary-General could convey this message to the governments of Vietnam and Laos.

44. The Secretary-General said he would look forward to hearing the King's views regarding control of narcotics, which was the subject of a recent important initiative of a number of Latin American countries working together. Continuing he said that the 40th anniversary of the United Nations would provide an opportunity for the member states to renew their legally binding commitment to the Charter of the United Nations which they had signed on becoming members.

45. The Minister thanked the Secretary-General for his comments and agreed that all member states should adhere to the terms of the Charter. Thailand certainly did so and he hoped that his neighbours would begin to do the same.



J.P. Kavanagh

c.c. Secretary-General (by hand Sydney)

Mr R Ahmed  
Under-Secretary-General, Department of Political Affairs,  
Trusteeship and Decolonization.

Mr V Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet, Executive Office of the Secretary-General.

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UNITED NATIONS  
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DATE: 25 JANUARY, 1985  
NUMBER: CYK010-01

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HEREWITH BRIEFING ON AFGHAN REFUGEES, AS REQUESTED.

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1. AFGHAN REFUGEES NOW IN PAKISTAN NUMBER SOME THREE MILLION ACCORDING TO PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES AND 2.4 MILLION ACCORDING TO UNHCR. ESTIMATES OF THEIR NUMBER IN IRAN ARE NOT SO PRECISE. ALTHOUGH IRANIAN GOVERNMENT CLAIMS 1.5 MILLION AFGHANS ARE NOW IN THEIR COUNTRY, OTHER OBSERVERS BELIEVE NUMBER IS HALF THAT MUCH. UNHCR JUST BEGAN IN 1984 A SMALL PROGRAMME IN IRAN FOR SOME 50,000 REFUGEES.

2. IN CONTEXT OF NEGOTIATIONS CONDUCTED UNDER SECRETARY-GENERAL'S AUSPICES, COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT INCLUDES PORTION CONTAINING THE CONDITIONS FOR VOLUNTARY RETURN OF AFGHAN REFUGEES TO THEIR HOMES. IT IS ENVISAGED AT THIS STAGE THAT APPROPRIATE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN UNHCR AND AFGHAN GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS BETWEEN AFGHAN GOVERNMENT AND PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT MAY BE CONCLUDED IN CONTEXT OF COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT.

3. WHILE IT IS UNDERSTOOD BY BOTH SIDES AND APPEARS ALREADY IN WRITING IN THE DRAFT TEXT THAT AFGHAN REFUGEES WILL BE APPROACHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING THAT THE CONDITIONS FOR THEIR RETURN ARE SATISFACTORY TO THEM, PROCEDURE FOR THIS HAS BEEN SUBJECT OF DISCUSSIONS THROUGHOUT THE LAST TWO YEARS, BUT NO COMMON GROUND HAS YET BEEN FOUND. PAKISTAN MAINTAINS THAT REFUGEES SHOULD BE APPROACHED BY UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS, POSSIBLY BY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NEGOTIATING TEAM, WHEREAS AFGHAN SIDE WOULD ACCEPT ONLY THAT UNHCR OFFICIALS APPROACH REFUGEES SO AS TO AVOID ANY IMPRESSION THAT DISCUSSIONS WITH THE REFUGEES WOULD BE OF POLITICAL NATURE.

4. NEITHER SECRETARY-GENERAL NO DIEGO CORDOVEZ HAVE EVER OFFICIALLY CONTACTED REFUGEES, AS UNHCR IS MORE APPROPRIATE ORGAN TO DEAL WITH THEM AT THIS POINT.

5. PROBLEM OF HOW AND WHO SHOULD APPROACH AFGHAN REFUGEES IN CONTEXT OF COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT COULD, HOWEVER, BE TACKLED ONCE OTHER ASPECTS OF COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT WERE AGREED. IT HAS BEEN OUR POSITION THROUGHOUT LAST TWO YEARS OF NEGOTIATIONS THAT IT WOULD BE MORE APPROPRIATE TO APPROACH REFUGEES ONLY AFTER REPEAT AFTER INDICATION OF TIMING OF WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS WAS OBTAINED.

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DATE: 25 JANUARY, 1985  
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TO: KAVANAGH FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL --ONLY--  
FROM: CORDOVEZ, NEWYORK  
DATE: 25 JANUARY, 1985  
NUMBER: CYK010-01

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Réserve au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

cc: SC	VD/CHRON
Trip Thailand	Mr. Ahmed
File: b/c	AS/ID
Ref: TATD	SEASIA
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TO: ESCAP  
A: BANGKOK (THAILAND)


BY FACSIMILE

KIBRIA. KINDLY CONVEY ATTACHED TO  
AHMED/KAVANAGH FOR INFORMATION IN CASE THEY HAVE NOT SEEN.  
VIETNAMESE MISSION HAS ASKED FOR THIS INTERVIEW BY  
CO THACH TO BE CIRCULATED IN NEW YORK AS GENASSEMBLY  
DOCUMENT.

(Cable editors: please send attached by facsimile)

DAYAL

Cleared by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Visé par : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Authorized by:  Mr. Virendra Dayal  
Autorisé par : \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature  
Chef de Cabinet  
Name and title (please type) - Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

INTERVIEW BY VIET NAM NEWS AGENCY WITH FOREIGN MINISTER  
NGUYEN CO THACH ON RESULT OF THE 10TH CONFERENCE OF THE  
FOREIGN MINISTERS OF LAOS, VIET NAM AND KAMPUCHEA HELD  
IN HO CHI MINH CITY ON JANUARY 17 AND 18, 1985

---

Hanoi, January 19, 1985

Question 1 : Could you please, comrade Minister, evaluate the past 10 conferences of the Foreign Ministers of the three-Indochinese countries?

Answer : The past ten conferences have been landmarks in the six-year hard struggle of the three Indochinese peoples against the Chinese hegemonists and the Thai reactionaries, for their national rights and peace, especially the Kampuchean people's right to live in peace without the threat from the genocidal polpotists.

The ten conferences have demonstrated the three Indochinese countries' consistent stand, namely withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea paired with the exclusion of the Polpotists, respect for the national rights of the countries in Southeast Asia, and peaceful coexistence among the Southeast Asian countries. At the same time, they have shown that the three Indochinese countries stand for a peaceful settlement of all disputes among nations. However, China and Thailand hope that the Vietnamese troops would pull out of Kampuchea so that they could bring the Polpotists back to Kampuchea to sabotage the Kampuchean people's revival. They are opposed to negotiations and have invariably resorted to confrontation in the hope of carrying out their scheme.

The tenth conference is a concentrated expression of the triumph of the just struggle of the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese peoples over the schemes of the hegemonists and expansionists and also of the triumph of the stand for negotiation over the policy of confrontation.

Question 2 : What is your comment on the fact that many Asean countries view the Kampuchean question as not one between Asean and Indochina ?

Answer : China has pitted the Asean countries against the Indochinese countries on the Kampuchean question. It has undermined the relations between these countries and the efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace in execution of its divide-and-rule policy. That the Asean countries have declared that the Kampuchean question is not one between Asean and Indochina



is a failure of China. It opens the door to the development of relations among Southeast Asian countries and the making of Southeast Asia a region of peace, and will create favourable conditions for a quicker withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea.

Question 3 : What is new in the three Indochinese countries' proposal for a political solution as mentioned in point six of the Communiqué ?

Answer : This proposal is a new reflection of the stand of the three Indochinese countries and of the legitimate interests of all parties concerned.

Question 4 : What is new in the new proposal of the three Indochinese countries for an international conference compared with the previous proposals ?

Answer : In their previous proposals, the three Indochinese countries suggested that in addition to the southeast asian countries, such an international conference should include the six big powers which had participated in the restoration of peace in Indochina in 1954, in Laos in 1961-1962 and in Viet Nam in 1973. This time, they proposed that the participation of countries outside the region should include not only those six countries but also other countries which have contributed to peace in Southeast Asia, such as Sweden, Australia, etc. We hope that as many countries as possible would contribute to peace in Southeast Asia.

Question 5 : Is it true that Indonesia has lately adopted a stance different from Thailand's vis-a-vis the solution of problems in Southeast Asia.

Answer : Indonesia is a big country which adopts a long-term view. Over the past 40 years, it has advocated independence, peace and solidarity of Asian and African countries, against imperialism and colonialism. This year will see the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the historic event, the Bandung Conference, held in Indonesia in 1955. During the Vietnamese people's fight against the U.S. imperialists' aggression, Indonesia was the only Asean country which supported Vietnam. It did not take part in U.S. war as Thailand did. In his statement, General Murdani, Commander-in-chief of the Indonesian armed forces, considered China a long-term threat toward Southeast Asian countries. That statement demonstrated the unswerving stance Indonesia has adopted since the Chinese-backed abortive coup attempt in Indonesia in 1965. The interests of Indonesia and the other Southeast Asian countries require that they unite and cooperate with one another to cope with the danger of Chinese hegemonism and expansionism. That came in a recent statement by General Murdani.

Question 6 : How did the conference assess the prospects of the situation in the coming years ?

Answer : Faced with the hostile policy of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists and their henchment, the struggle of the three Indochinese

countries to build and defend their countries still has to go through many difficulties and complications. However, never in the past six years have we had as good prospects as now. The growth of the three Indochinese countries, especially the stable development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has brought about two possibilities : either we shall continue to strive for a political solution as proposed by the three countries, or there will be no political solution. Meanwhile, together with the growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in the coming years the major part of the Vietnamese army volunteers will pull out of Kampuchea, and the so-called "Kampuchean problem" will be resolved by itself.

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SECRET

Regional Political Issues

The Grand Design and the Threat to Southeast Asia

Vietnam has a Grand Design on all of Indochina and Thailand. Ho Chi Minh and his legacy of Greater Federation of Indochina is a well-known fact.

We have long been aware of the design on Thailand, especially on the 16 north-east provinces of Thailand.

Former French Premier, Jacques Chirac, now Mayor of Paris, hosted a luncheon for ASEAN Ambassadors on 9 January 1984. He told the ASEAN Ambassadors that Pham Van Dong himself had told him the 16 provinces belonged to Laos and, in order to help Laos if there were to be a dispute with Thailand over these provinces, Vietnam had stationed troops in Laos.

Other high-ranking French officials have reaffirmed this, including Francois Missofe, former French Minister for Youth and Sports Affairs.

We also have a clear record of Le Duan's meeting with former high-ranking members of the Communist Party of Thailand in 1976. He urged that the CPT accept the assistance of two armed divisions from Laos in a joint effort to "liberate" the 16 provinces. Once "liberated zones" were established, a communist government would be set up and would seek recognition from communist governments around the world and negotiate with the Thai Government in Bangkok. The defectors, recalling the bitter experience of Laos itself, refused to accept the offer. This clearly demonstrates that Vietnam does have a Grand Design — including one for Thailand.

There are other pieces of evidence of Vietnamese Grand Design over the entire sub-region. For instance, Vietnam's refusal to repatriate refugees that had come to Thailand after the fall of Dien Bien Phu. The reason is that these refugees have maintained loyalty to Hanoi. Also the deliberate move to settle Vietnamese citizens in Laos and in Kampuchea, where there is vast evidence of "forced demographic change" being imposed by Vietnam.

The occupation of Kampuchea is the best evidence, so far. It is part and parcel of that Grand Design.

We cannot and will not accept a fait accompli in Kampuchea. To accept would give Vietnam encouragement to pursue its Grand Design. Next target must be Thailand. If this is the case then all of Southeast Asia would also be vulnerable.

We must conclude that the Grand Design exists and is being pursued actively by Vietnam not only over Laos and Kampuchea but also Thailand.

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The numerous incursions into Thai territory over the past two months are also clear indications of the disregard Vietnam has for Thailand's security and territorial integrity.

This is a threat to our national security and the world must recognize it as such.

Thailand is a developing country. We stand alone in our own defense. We do not have, like Vietnam, powerful friends to supply arms and aid. We have to buy our own armaments at great costs, especially to our development efforts.

The settlement of the Kampuchean problem is therefore crucial to the future security of Southeast Asia. The settlement must not be such as to leave more problems for the future, like the settlement of the Vietnam war.

It must be just and durable. It must be based on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, leaving the Kampucheans to decide their own destiny and to govern themselves in the way they choose, without interference.

We want to see a Kampuchea that is independent, neutral and non-aligned.

#### Vietnamese Trickery and Inflexibility

The Jan. 18 Communique of the 10th Conference of the three so-called Indochinese countries in Hanoi demonstrates once again that Vietnam has no sincerity or real wish to settle the current problem in Kampuchea.

Vietnam continues to evade the real issue, which is: its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea.

Its special references to the recent visit to Vietnam by General Murdani, Indonesian Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, reaffirmed Vietnam's intention of driving a wedge between the ASEAN countries.

It tries to isolate Thailand and portrays Thailand as being in collusion with China.

It tries to blur the issue further by bringing in the bilateral issue between Thailand and Laos on the border dispute.

These and other elements in the communique have often been repeated. When Vietnamese Foreign Minister Co Thach travelled through several ASEAN countries and to Australia last year, he used different points and emphases from one place to the next. All this indicates that he has never really been interested in the search for solution to the problem but in trying to confuse the issue and world public opinion. This also indicates to us that he resorts to trickery to accomplish his goals, all the while remaining inflexible.

SECRET

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UN Secretary-General's Role

You stand for principles. Your work is to uphold these principles of the Charter. Your efforts are devoted to the search for peaceful and durable solutions to important issues of peace and security, such as Kampuchea.

Thailand and ASEAN look to you to help bring about such a solution to the Kampuchean problem. Such a solution must be based on the relevant resolutions, which contain elements and provisions which are fair and reasonable to all parties concerned, including Vietnam.

No one wants to humiliate Vietnam.

Everyone wants to help the Kampucheans — to live a free and normal life, like others. Most of all, the Kampucheans must have the right to decide their own future. They must be masters of their own country and destiny.

Vietnamese solution

We don't see how the Vietnamese proposed solution to the Kampuchean problem can work. They want a fait accompli. They want to have complete domination over Kampuchea as well as Laos. They want to eliminate the Khmer Rouge. These wishes can never come true because the Kampuchean people will resist. Because the Vietnamese have no right to impose their will forever in Kampuchea. They are doomed to failure, like all other powers before them that have tried to impose their will by force of arms on other people.

ASEAN Efforts

The ASEAN countries continue to search actively for solution, based on principles laid down by the General Assembly.

Our senior officials have a special working group that monitor closely the developments on Kampuchea.

We all keep our lines of communication open with Vietnam and other interested parties.

We listen carefully to all our friends who wish to be helpful.

We think our efforts will succeed in the end because they are based on principles which are just and defensible and because the international community supports these efforts.

World public opinion is a powerful factor. Something that the Vietnamese conquerers of Kampuchea do not have and never will.

.....

January 24, 1985

Additional points in Ho Chi Minh Communique, 18 January 1985, which H.E. FM may wish to ask UNSG to raise with Vietnamese side.

In para 6: Vietnam completely disregards UN resolutions, calling for VN immediate troops withdrawal, and proposes a package deal instead. In it, Vietnam deceptively proposes its troops withdrawal conditional upon following sequence of factors which also need clarifications:-

1. the exclusion of the genocidal Pol Pot clique:

• Are they not Kampucheans?

- What does Pol Pot clique include?

- Heng Samrin and Hun Sen were Khmer Rouge.

- How can foreigners demand exclusion of Kampucheans from Kampuchean affairs?

- When and how can Pol Pot clique be eliminated?

If troops withdrawal is conditional on this factor,

It means Vietnam is insincere in its withdrawal

and in the holding of general elections in Kampuchea.

2. respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination:

- does that mean the so-called general elections held by Heng Samrin regime, under their so-called constitution?

3. the right to come back to a life free from the threat of genocide:

- Why don't we let the Kampucheans decide which leaders or which kind of government they prefer.

This is self-determination after all.

4. ...

4. the holding by the Kampuchean of free general elections in the presence of foreign observers
  - who constitute foreign observers?
  - what are their role, to supervise or just observe?
  - free general <sup>real</sup> elections under which rule?
  - who is to oversee this election?
5. building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability...:
  - Is this to be done before, concurrently or after the troops withdrawal?
6. respect by all external states of the national rights of Southeast Asian countries:
  - why bringing in extraneous factor into Vietnam's troops withdrawal?
7. the establishment of an international forum of guarantee and supervision for the implementation of the agreements:
  - what does this imply?
  - would there be no troops withdrawal without this "condition"?
  - who are participants?

Thai-Lao

In para 4: On Thai-Lao border, the Communiqué "firmly demand that the Thai side immediately withdraw its troops from the three hamlets..."

To show its intention of pointing accusing finger at the Thais, the Communiqué intentionally fails to take note of Lao

Permanent ...



Permanent Representative to UN 's letter dated 29 October, 1983 to  
UNSC transmitting text of Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs '  
statement dated 27 October 1983, part of which is quoted as follow

"Their troops were therefore constrained to withdraw  
from the three villages. The Lao local authorities are  
once more administering the three villages,...."

What is the "real" fact in this case?

CONFIDENTIAL

Thai-Lao relations

H.E. Fm may inform UNSG of the followings:

- There is no longer any Thai presence in the three villages. Thai troops have been completely redeployed since October 13, and are now stationed well within Thai border. At present, there are only Lao soldiers stationed in the three villages.
- Peoples from the three villages who had moved into Thai territory reconfirmed the afore-mentioned in para 1 to ICRC representatives who visited them on November 9. The ICRC representatives were also told by the villages that they have voluntarily fled into Thailand and are determined to stay on. (The number of people from the three villages who are staying in temporary shelter provided by Thailand are 946).
- However, should these peoples express their wishes to move back into Laos, Thai side is ready to facilitate for their safe return.
- On the question of Laotian claims for compensation. It is the view of Thai Government that since all the damages done to those three villages were directly caused by indiscriminate action from Laotian troops, Thailand should not be held responsible. On the contrary, the Thai side suffered heavily in terms of loss of lives and damages to property.
- As far as Thailand is concerned, there is no longer any border problems in areas around the three villages. Thus, no matter in which to negotiate..

- Thailand ...

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

- Thailand always adheres to the policy of improving relations with neighbouring Laos. The only valid issue for any future talks between the two countries would only be talks on general normalisation of relations and such talks could not and would not proceed if the Laotian side continues its present polemics against Thailand.

- Thailand has along taken unilateral actions to defuse tension with a view to resolving problem peacefully and has exercised her utmost self-restraint towards Laos' allegations against Thailand, but no positive response has been made by Lao side which undoubtedly indicates that Laos has no sincere desire for friendly relations with Thailand.

---

CONFIDENTIAL

1. H.E. ACM Siddhi Savetsila  
Minister of Foreign Affairs
2. H.E. Dr. Kramol Tongdhamachart  
Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office
3. H.E. Sub. Lt. Prapas Limpabhandhu  
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
4. Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri  
Secretary-General, National Security Council
5. Mr. Arsa Sarasin  
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
6. General Pathom Sermsin  
Chief of Staff, Royal Thai Arm Forces
7. Mr. Charoenjit Na Songkla  
Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Interior
8. M.L. Birabhongse Kasemsri  
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Thailand to the  
United Nations, New York
9. Mr. Pracha Kuna-Gasem  
Director-General, Department of Economic Affairs, MFA
10. M.R. Thep Devakula  
Director-General, Department of Political Affairs, MFA
11. Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram  
Director-General, Department of International Organizations, MFA
12. Mr. Sawanit Kongsiri  
Director-General, Department of Information, MFA
13. Mr. Tej Bunnag  
Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
14. Mr. Nikhom Tantemsapya  
Deputy Director-General, Department of International Organizations, MFA

# UNITED NATIONS BORDER RELIEF OPERATION

SKETCH MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF THAI/KAMPUCHEAN BORDER  
ENCAMPMENTS AND EVACUATION SITES



## ENCAMPMENTS AND EVACUATION SITES



*circulated at meeting  
with F.M. Sitti of Thailand  
10.00 Sat 26 Jan.*

DOCUMENT C

Status of Displaced Kampuchean along the Thai-Kampuchean Border.

Since the Vietnamese dry season offensive in 1984, 10 out of 19 Kampuchean encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border were attacked by Vietnamese forces, causing the flow of approximately 165,000 Kampuchean into Thailand. Details as follows:

Encampments	Date of evacuation	Total No	new site in Thai territory
1. Ta Tum	13 April 84	33,000	Camp David
2. Nong Chan	18 Nov. 84	22,000	Site 6 (SW of Ban Angsila)
3. Nam Yun	8 Dec. 84	2,500	NE of Arn Pass
4. Sokh San	11 Dec. 84	8,400	SW of Khlong Pun Haeng Nok
5. Nong Samet	25 Dec. 84	61,000	Bang Pu (Khao-I-Dang)
6. O Bok	25 Dec. 84	1,600	O Bok Pass 5 km. inside Thailand
7. Paet Um	5 Jan. 85	4,000	2 km. from Ban Paet Um
8. Ampil	7 Jan. 85	23,000	Site I Ban Sa-ngae
9. Ban San Ro Changan	7 Jan. 85	7,000	Site I Ban Sa-ngae
10. Ban Bara Nae	16 Jan 85	2,500	Camp David
		165,000	

The total number of affected Thai villagers is 6,280. They have been evacuated to Ta Phraya District and Nam Yun District in Prachinburi and Ubon Ratchatani provinces respectively.



# UNITED NATIONS BORDER RELIEF OPERATION

## SKETCH MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF THAI/KAMPUCHEAN BORDER ENCAMPMENTS AND EVACUATION SITES



SKETCH MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF THAI / KAMPUCHEAN BORDER  
ENCAMPMENTS AND EVACUATION SITES



28-12

~~VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/EP/EP/IA~~

*for circulation*

Trip Thailand

ZCZC DAL4409 NCL8398 BKK1911

DB NYK

.BANGKOK (ESCAP) 23 0437Z

NO. 2085 CONFIDENTIAL OLIVARES EOSG FROM KIDIRA. I GIVE BELOW TENTATIVE PROGRAMME OF SECRETARY-GENERALS VISIT TO THAILAND, AS GIVEN TO ME BY THAI FOREIGN MINISTRY.

FRIDAY JANUARY 25

13-15 HRS. ARRIVE AT BKK AIRPORT BY SQ23. TENTATIVELY HE IS TO WELCOMED PERSONALLY BY H.E. PRIME MINISTER. PROCEED TO THE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

SATURDAY JANUARY 26

1000 HRS. WORKING SESSION WITH H.E. FOREIGN MINISTER AT THE MINISTRY.  
1200 HRS. WORKING LUNCH HOSTED BY H.E. FOREIGN MINISTER.  
1500 HRS. CALL ON H.E. PRIME MINISTER AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.  
1600 HRS. SIGN A LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVT. OF THAILAND AND THE UNITED NATIONS (ESCAP).  
1900-2000 HRS. RECEPTION AND BANQUET HOSTED BY H.E. PRIME MINISTER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE. (SEPARATE PROGRAMME FOR MADAME IN THE AFTERNOON WILL BE ARRANGED).

SUNDAY JANUARY 27

0900 HRS. VISIT KHAO-I-DANG HOLDING CENTER FOR KAMPUCHEAN ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS (IF NOT ACCEPTABLE TO UNSG, TRIP COULD BE ARRANGED ON FEB. 1).

MONDAY JANUARY 28

1030 HRS. DEPART BKK FOR HANOI BY QV421.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30

1520 HRS. ARRIVE AT BKK AIRPORT BY TG501. PROCEED TO THE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

HOTEL.

1830-2000 HRS. RECEPTION AT ESCAP

1900 HRS. PERM. SEC. ARSA MEETS WITH USG RAFEE AHMED.

2000 HRS. WORKING DINNER HOSTED BY H.E. ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER.

THURSDAY JANUARY 31

MORNING VISIT ESCAP SECRETARIAT.

AFTERNOON POSSIBLE AUDIENCE WITH H.M. THE KING.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 1

MORNING SIGHTSEEING OR VISIT KHAO-I-DANG (IN CASE HE PREFERS  
TODAY RATHER THAN ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 27).

1500 HRS. PRESS CONFERENCE AT ESCAP HQS., AT THE HOTEL OR AT AIRPORT.

1700 HRS. DEPART BKK BY MH/TG83 FOR K.L.

I INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO FOLLOWING POINTS:

(1) SIGNING OF LEASE AGREEMENT FOR LAND FOR ESCAP CONFERENCE  
COMPLEX IS SUBJECT TO FINALIZATION OF TERMS OF LEASE:

(2) DETAILED PROGRAMME DURING SECRETARY-GENERALS VISIT TO  
ESCAP WILL BE PREPARED ALONG LINES INDICATED IN MY CABLE OF 17

DECEMBER:

(3) PRESS CONFERENCE MAY BE HELD EITHER AT ORIENTAL HOTEL OR UNITED  
NATIONS BUILDING:

(4) AS REGARDS PROGRAMME FOR MADAME PEREZ DE CUELLAR IT WOULD BE  
USEFUL TO KNOW HER WISHES AND INTERESTS. MRS. KIBRIA WILL BE  
DELIGHTED TO ASSIST HER DURING HER STAY IN BANGKOK.

SINCE THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS KIND ENOUGH TO ASK ME TO JOIN  
HIS PARTY DURING HIS VISIT TO THE REGION I AM MAKING TRAVEL  
ARRANGEMENTS ACCORDING TO PROGRAMME WHICH WAS SENT BY MR. DAYAL.

HOWEVER, PLEASE DO LET ME KNOW IF THERE HAS BEEN ANY CHANGE  
SO THAT I CAN MAKE APPROPRIATE CHANGES IN MY PLANE BOOKINGS.

REGARDS. (ESCAP BANGKOK)

COL CKD

=12280812



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COL CKD

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TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARY GENERAL

TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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