



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

21 June, 1982

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON

I discussed the draft programme for this visit with the Prime Minister in the light of President Reagan's request at the weekend that she should if possible make time for a brief discussion with him.

I enclose a copy of the programme as we now see it. You will note that we have deleted the bilateral meeting with the Australian Foreign Minister. There will be no time for this - and the Prime Minister received him in London recently. Perhaps appropriate apologies could be made.

Our Press Section will make the media arrangements direct with those concerned.

I have considered whether, in view of the inclusion of Washington, we should expand the team of advisers. But I do not think this is necessary. We should be grateful if David Gilmore would accompany us throughout.

A. J. COLES

B Fall, Esq
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

POSSIBLE REVISED PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY, 23 JUNE

- ?0700 Breakfast TV (in hotel)
- 0900 Hairdresser
- 0945 Call on Secretary General
- 1030 Call on President of General Assembly
- 1100 Prime Minister to address Special Session
- 1130 Accept congratulations
- 1200 On record Press Conference at UN
- 1240 BBC Radio, BBC TV, ITN, IRN interviews
- 1315 Lunch with Secretary General
- 1445/1500 Depart by helicopter to Kennedy Airport
- 1515 Depart Kennedy Airport
- 1630 Arrive Andrew's Airport, Washington
- 1655 Arrive White House by helicopter
- 1700-1800/1815 Talks with President Reagan
- 1815-1840 Press Conference
- 1840 Depart White House by helicopter
- 1905 Depart Andrew's Airport, Washington
- 0730, Thursday, 24 June - Arrive UK

NEW YORK BRIEFS

1. Steering Brief
2. Points to Make
3. Falkland Islands
4. Middle East
5. Iran/Iraq War
6. Global Negotiations

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

- (a) Existing Contracts (John Brown)
- (b) US Steel Measures
- (c) Middle East
- (d) Falklands

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NEW YORK: 22/23 JUNE

STEERING BRIEF

1. Attachments

- (a) Programme;
- (b) UN Secretary-General: Personality Note;
- (c) President of the General Assembly: Personality Note;
- (d) Members of UK Delegation;
- (e) List of Speakers;
- (f) Guest list for Secretary-General's lunch;
- (g) Brief on UNSSD II.

2. Introduction

Leaders or foreign ministers of all major countries have attended UNSSD II. The Non-Aligned are critical of the nuclear powers for the lack of progress in disarmament since UNSSD I in 1978. Groups pressing for more rapid progress have organised actions of protest.

3. Objectives

- (a) To emphasise to the international community and our own public that we will match our justifiable defence policies with a realistic and constructive approach to disarmament;
- (b) to promote Western cohesion on disarmament issues;
- (c) to maintain support for non-proliferation;
- (d) to resist Soviet and Non-Aligned propaganda and to reject unrealistic disarmament proposals;
- (e) to gain support for our policies in the South Atlantic;
- (f) to cement relations with the new Secretary-General.

4. Tactical Handling

Meeting with the Secretary-General

He will want to concentrate on the two crises in his first few

/months

months in office: the Falklands and the Lebanon. It would be appropriate to thank him for the great effort he made to help over the Falklands. The Prime Minister might also mention that she is looking forward to seeing him and his wife when they visit London in July. (She is offering him lunch.) His understanding of spoken English is not as good as might appear, though he speaks it quite well.

The Prime Minister will lunch with the Secretary-General. The guests will include the Australian Foreign Minister, who asked for a meeting with the Prime Minister.

Meeting with Mr Kittani, President of the General Assembly

This is purely a courtesy call. Sir A Parsons can advise if required.

Speech

The Prime Minister will be the first speaker of the day. She will be followed by Spain (possibly the Spanish Foreign Minister) and, in the afternoon, by Mr Street, the Australian Foreign Minister. Other speakers that day are from minor Third World countries.

The Belgian Foreign Minister spoke on the first day of the debate on behalf of the Ten. Other Western leaders have included President Reagan, Chancellor Schmidt and M. Cheysson. Mr Gromyko spoke on 14 June.

TV and Press Interviews

Arrangements are being made by No 10 direct with UKMis New York.

5. Other briefing

Separate briefing has been submitted on the Falklands and the Middle East and on the Prime Minister's visit to Washington.

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FM UKDIS GENEVA IN NEW YORK 212330Z JUNE 82

TO IMMEDIATE FCO

TELEGRAM NUMBER 77 OF 21 JUNE

INFO PRIORITY WASHINGTON.

MIFT: PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO UNSSD II,

1. FOLLOWING IS DRAFT OUTLINE PROGRAMME FOR THE NEW YORK ELEMENTS OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT (22-23 JUNE):

BEGINS

TUESDAY 22 JUNE.

20.40 ETA JFK (VC 10)

MET BY SIR A PARSONS AND MR SUMMERHAYES

MR NIXON WILL ALSO BE PRESENT

21.30 ARRIVE HOTEL - UN PLAZA

WEDNESDAY 23 JUNE.

07.10 LIVE INTERVIEW WITH ABC TV: GOOD MORNING AMERICA
(AT UN PLAZA HOTEL)

07.40 LIVE INTERVIEW WITH NBC TV: TODAY SHOW
(AT UN PLAZA HOTEL)

08.10 LIVE INTERVIEW WITH CBS TV: MORNING NEWS
(AT UN PLAZA HOTEL)

08.45 HAIRDRESSER

09.45 CALL ON SECRETARY-GENERAL: ACCOMPANIED BY SIR A PARSONS,
MR SUMMERHAYES, MR WHITMORE.

10.30 CALL ON PRESIDENT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY: 38TH FLOOR

11.00 PM TO ADDRESS SPECIAL SESSION.

11.30 ACCEPT CONGRATULATIONS (IN INDONESIAN LOUNGE)

12.00 ON RECORD PRESS CONFERENCE AT UN (CONFERENCE ROOM 4)

12.40 SEPARATE INTERVIEWS AT UN (STUDIO 8) WITH:

BBC RADIO : PAUL REYNOLDS OR JAMES LONG

BBC TV : MARTIN BELL

ITN : TREVOR MCDONALD

IRN : ANDREW MANDERSTAM

13.15 LUNCH WITH SECRETARY-GENERAL: 3 SUTTON PLACE - GUEST LIST
BELOW: PERSONALITY NOTES WILL BE PROVIDED.

14.40 DEPART BY CAR FOR KENNEDY AIRPORT

15.20 DEPART KENNEDY AIRPORT FOR WASHINGTON.

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2. FOLLOWING IS GUEST LIST FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S LUNCH:

BEGINS

SECRETARY-GENERAL

PRIME MINISTER

MR TONY STREET

MR AND MRS DAVID ANDERSON

MR AND MRS LUC DE LA BARRE

DE NANTEUIL

MR AND MRS BRIAN URQUHART

MRS FRANCES POMETTA

MRS MARIETTA TREE

MRS BROOKE ASTOR

MR DAVID ROCKEFELLER

MRS LUCILLE MAIR

SIR ANTHONY PARSONS

MR DAVID SUMMERHAYES

MR AND MRS HAMILTON WHYTE

MR C A WHITMORE

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

FRENCH PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR SPECIAL
POLITICAL AFFAIRS

SWISS PERMANENT OBSERVER

SPECIAL ADVISER TO UNICEF ON
WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT

ENDS

SUMMERHAYES

STANDARD
ACDD
UND
NAD
SPD

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B

MR JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

1. Born 1920 in Lima. Graduated in Law from the Catholic University, Lima, 1943. Joined the Peruvian Diplomatic Service 1944 and served in the Peruvian Embassies in Paris, London, La Paz and Rio. From 1964 he was successively Ambassador in Berne, Head of the Foreign Ministry, Peru's first Ambassador in Moscow, and Permanent Representative at the UN. In October 1975 he became the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Cyprus, and, after a brief interlude as Peruvian Ambassador in Caracas, was appointed UN Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs in 1979. He later became the Secretary-General's Personal Representative for Afghanistan and at the Rhodesian independence elections. He resigned in May 1981 and was nominated Peruvian Ambassador to Brazil but his appointment became a political issue in the Peruvian Parliament, and he left the service of the Peruvian Government the same year.
2. In the 1981 contest for the Secretary-Generalship he became one of the compromise candidates only after Waldheim and Salim (Tanzania) agreed to withdraw from the contest. The Russians immediately made clear that he was the only one they could accept. In the subsequent ballot he received the necessary nine votes. His nearest rival gained ten but was vetoed by the Russians.
3. He is an able diplomat, non-Latin in temperament, self-effacing and modest. He shuns the limelight, thinks hard before acting, and has said that he does not want to serve more than one term. He regards his years in London and Paris as formative and professes special admiration for the UK. His attempts to negotiate a peaceful solution to the Falklands crisis were scrupulously impartial. The failure was not his fault.
4. He speaks perfect French. His English is less good and he does not always understand what is said. His spoken English is better and he handles questions from the media adroitly.
5. His first marriage, by which he had two children, ended in divorce. His second wife is Marcela Temple de Perez de Cuellar, a Peruvian, whose father is of British origin.

ISMAT KITTANI (Iraq)

President of UN General Assembly since September 1981

GENERAL

Born 1929. Kurd, from leading family near Amadiyah. Career diplomat in Iraqi Diplomatic Service through successive revolutions. Made his peace with present government after 1968 coup.

EDUCATION, POSTS IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AND UN

BA in political sciences, Lux College USA. Joined Iraqi MFA 1952. From 1953-1981 occupied various diplomatic and UN posts including Under-Secretary of Iraqi MFA and Assistant Secretary-General. Secretary-General Baghdad Arab Summit Conference, November 1978. Chairman of Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, Geneva, August 1980.

ELECTION TO POST OF ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

Position rotates annually between main regional groupings. Usually grouping concerned agrees a nomination and Assembly endorses. Last year, unusually, contested election with candidates from Iraq, Singapore and Bangladesh.

PERSONALITY AND PERFORMANCE IN POST

Kittani has considerable intelligence and charm, as well as being professionally very competent. Westernised. There had been fears that he might be unable to preside impartially because of Iraq's war with Iran. However, he has fulfilled his office without any suggestion of bias and has been an able and effective President.

UK DELEGATION TO UNSSD II

Sir A Parsons GCMG MVO MC
Permanent Representative to the UN

Mr D M Summerhayes CMG
Ambassador to the Committee on Disarmament

Mr L J Middleton
Counsellor, Delegation to the Committee on Disarmament

~~Mr J S Chick
Heads of Arms Control and Disarmament Department, FCO~~

Mr N A Thorne, First Secretary

Mrs J I Link, First Secretary

Mr R A Pullen, First Secretary

Miss J E F Wright, Third Secretary

Footnote

Mr Frank Judd, former Labour Minister and Director of VSO, has agreed to act as independent adviser to the Delegation in liaison with NGOs.

E

UNSSD II: General Debate (8-23 June)

Copies to: H of C
UKDIS Geneva in NY
ACDD, FCO
UND, FCO

Speakers List as at: 10 June

(P = President; PM = Prime Minister; FM = Foreign Minister;
PR = Permanent Representative)

R of R = Right of Reply

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UNSSD II
SECRET

Tuesday, 8 June

AM

1. Singapore
2. Morocco (DFM)
3. Belgium (FM)
4. Sweden (PM)
- 5.

PM

1. Iran (FM)
2. Democràtic Yemen (FM)
3. Sierra Leone/
4. Qatar
5. Samoa

R of R = Iraq

Wednesday, 9 June

AM

1. Mexico (FM)
2. Thailand (DFM)
3. Austria (FM)
4. Brazil
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

PM

1. Sri Lanka (FM)
2. Japan (PM)
3. Kuwait
4. Venezuela
5. Portugal
6. Maldives (FM)
7. /

/ = Changes from last version (4 June)

Thursday, 10 June

Yugoslavia (Head of State)

AM

1. /
2. GDR (FM)
3. Pakistan (FM)
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

PM

1. Afghanistan (FM)
 2. Indonesia (FM)/
 3. Finland (PM)/
 4. Angola (FM)/
 5. Jordan (FM)/
 6. Ghana/
 7. UNESCO/
-

Friday, 11 June

Cyprus (President)

AM

1. Ireland (PM)
2. Philippines
3. China (FM)
4. Holy See/
5. Hungary (FM)/
- 6.

PM

1. Algeria (FM)
 2. France (FM)
 3. India (FM)
 4. Congo (FM)
 5. Zaire
 6. Seychelles (FM)
-

Monday, 14 June

Panama (Head of State)

AM

1. FRG (PM)
2. Poland (FM)/
3. Madagascar
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

PM

1. Peru
 2. New Zealand
 3. Denmark (PM)/
 4. Zambia (FM)
 5. Uganda (PM)/
 6. Mozambique (FM)
 7. Senegal (FM)/
 8. Chile (FM)
-

Tuesday, 15 June

AM

1. Italy (PM)
2. USSR (FM)/
3. Luxembourg (FM)
4. Norway (PM)
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

PM

1. Iceland (FM)
 2. Netherlands (PM)/
 3. Niger
 4. Nigeria (FM)/
 5. Vietnam (DFM)
 6. Guyana
 7. Sudan
 8. Botswana/
-

Wednesday, 16 June

AM

1. Cuba (V. President)
2. Czechoslovakia (FM)
3. Spain
4. Cameroon
5. Turkey (FM)/
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

PM

1. UNITED KINGDOM (PM)
 2. Nepal
 3. Mali
 4. Nicaragua
 5. Suriname
 6. Dem Kampuchea
 7. Mongolia (FM)/
 8. IAEA/
-

Thursday, 17 June

USA (President)

AM

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

PM

1. Bangladesh (PM)
 2. Malta (FM)/
 3. Bulgaria (FM)
 4. Burma
 5. Jamaica (FM)
 6. Ethiopia/
 7. Iraq/
 8. Albania/
-

Friday, 18 June

AM

1. Israel (PM)
2. Bahamas
3. Canada (PM)
4. Greece (FM)
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

PM

1. Honduras (FM)/
 2. Kenya
 3. Malaysia/
 4. Libya
 5. Bahrain
 6. Zimbabwe (FM)
 7. Cape Verde
 8. Argentina/
 9. Antigua and Barbuda/
-

Monday, 21 June

AM

1. Upper Volta (FM)
2. Ukraine (FM)
3. Somalia
4. Gabon
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

PM

1. Bhutan
 2. Egypt
 3. Tanzania (FM)
 4. Burundi (FM)
 5. Yemen
 6. Syria
 7. Uruguay
 8. Dominican Republic/
 9. Guinea/
 10. UNEP/
-

Up-to-date version as at 5 pm on 21 June

Tuesday, 22 June

AM

1. Fiji (PR)
2. Byelorussia SSR (FM)
3. Romania (FM)
4. Lebanon
5. Tunisia
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

PM

1. Papua New Guinea (PR)
2. Benin
3. Trinidad & Tobago
4. Rwanda
5. Togo
6. Mauritania
7. St Vincent & Grenadine (FM)
8. Argentina
9. Oman
10. Arab League

Wednesday, 23 June

AM

1. UNITED KINGDOM (PM)
2. Spain
3. Grenada (FM) —
4. Colombia (FM)
5. UNDP
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

PM

1. Bolivia
 2. Lao
 3. Australia (FM)
 4. United Arab Emirates
 5. Guyana
 6. Mauritius
 7. Liberia
 8. Costa Rica
-

F

GUEST LIST FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S LUNCH

Secretary-General

Prime Minister

Mr Tony Street

Australian Foreign Minister

Mr and Mrs David Anderson

Australian Permanent Representative

Mr and Mrs Luc de la Barre
de Nanteuil

French Permanent Representative

Mr and Mrs Brian Urquhart

Under-Secretary-General for Special
Political Affairs

Mrs Frances Pometta

Swiss Permanent Observer

Mrs Marietta Tree

Mrs Brooke Astor

Mr David Rockefeller

Mrs Lucille Mair

Special Adviser to UNICEF on
Women's Development

Sir Anthony Parsons

Mr David Summerhayes

Mr and Mrs Hamilton Whyte

Mr C A Whitmore

G

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NEW YORK: 22/23 JUNE

UNSSD II

Points to Make

1. Welcome discussion of disarmament. Nuclear disarmament must be balanced by measures in non-nuclear field. Security of nuclear weapon states depends on balance of deterrence.
2. Special Session can give fresh impetus to disarmament negotiations taking place outside United Nations, eg INF, MBFR, START.
3. Need a practical and realistic approach. Declaratory proposals are no use. Must work for specific verifiable agreements; hence our support for renewed US/USSR negotiations on nuclear weapons.
4. Need for constructive approach. States view their security requirements differently. But search for common ground, for specific and achievable agreements must continue.
5. Comprehensive programme of disarmament has to be flexible. No place for legal language, or predetermined timetable of negotiations.

/Background

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NEW YORK: 22/23 JUNE

UNSSD II

Background

1. The main items on the agenda of UNSSD II are a review of progress since UNSSD I in 1978, consideration of a Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, and a review of UN disarmament machinery. The dates of the Session are 7 June - 9 July.
2. UNSSD II is dominated by the strength of feeling among the non-aligned over the lack of progress in disarmament negotiations and notably on nuclear questions, to which they attach overriding importance. The nuclear powers, and particularly the US, are coming under heavy criticism.
3. The 'Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament' (CPD), commissioned by UNSSD I, has been under negotiation in the Committee on Disarmament (CD). Discussions in the CD showed a wide gulf between the non-aligned, who demand a legally binding programme with a strict time-frame which lays emphasis on achieving nuclear disarmament in the early stages, and the West, which is aiming for a more realistic programme with no artificial time constraints. The Soviet Union and its allies favour a vague, declaratory approach. No real progress was made in the CD and differences will have to be resolved or circumvented at UNSSD II itself. Work is now proceeding in drafting groups under direction of a working group.
4. UNSSD II is a focus of attention by the peace movements, and demonstrations and protests have occurred. Up to 150 representatives of British Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have attended. Mr Frank Judd, Director of the VSO and former Labour Minister is acting as independent adviser to the UK Delegation in liaison with NGOs.
5. Among the statements made at UNSSD II, those of President Reagan and Mr Gromyko have attracted most public attention. President Reagan reiterated his four proposals for arms control: the
/elimination

elimination of land-based intermediate-range missiles; a one-third reduction in strategic ballistic missile warheads; a substantial reduction in NATO and Warsaw Pact ground and air forces; and new safeguards to reduce the risk of accidental war. He also proposed a conference to develop the UN instrument for reporting of military budgets. Mr Gromyko's speech included a message from President Brezhnev pledging the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. He also announced that the Soviet Union would be placing part of its peaceful nuclear facilities under the IAEA safeguards system: a welcome move.

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NEW YORK: 15/16 JUNE
UNSSD II

Points to Make

1. Welcome Special Session. Hope it will give fresh impetus to disarmament negotiations taking place outside United Nations, eg INF, MBFR, START.
2. Need a practical and realistic approach. Declaratory proposals are no use. Must work for specific verifiable agreements; hence our support for renewed US/USSR negotiations on nuclear weapons.
3. Need for constructive approach. States view their security requirements differently. But search for common ground, for specific and achievable agreements must continue.
4. Comprehensive programme of Disarmament has to be flexible. No place for legal language, or predetermined timetable of negotiations.
5. Measures of nuclear disarmament will, of course, have a high priority but must be balanced by parallel measures in non-nuclear field; security of nuclear weapon states depends on possession of such weapons as a deterrent.

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NEW YORK: 15/16 JUNE

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4. UNSSD II will be a focus of attention by the peace movements, and demonstrations and protests are to be expected.

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Up to 150 representatives of British Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) will attend. Mr Frank Judd, Director of the VSO and former Labour Minister is acting as independent adviser to the UK delegation in liaison with NGOs.

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PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NEW YORK: 15/16 JUNE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

POINTS TO MAKE

APPRECIATE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S EFFORTS

1. We are grateful for your sustained attempts to create the conditions necessary for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. There is considerable admiration in Britain for your untiring commitment, which has I believe strengthened the standing of the UN.

OUR MILITARY ACTION FORCED ON US BY ARGENTINE INTRANSIGENCE

2. We are still faced after 10 weeks with continuing Argentine intransigence in their refusal to implement Security Council Resolution 502 and withdraw their forces. The conflict was forced on us against our will. But we were obliged to resort to military action in self-defence, and to protect the Falkland Islanders. We cannot allow the Argentines to maintain or consolidate their position on the Islands. We remain open to diplomatic progress; but you must be as doubtful as we are of the prospect of a change of heart in Buenos Aires.

WE SINCERELY HOPE THAT ARGENTINE DEPARTURE WILL BRING AN END TO HOSTILITIES

3. Our objectives are clear and limited. The Argentine forces must leave. We have absolutely no wish to prolong hostilities beyond the point where all Argentine forces have left the Islands. We sincerely hope that Argentina will recognise this, and will be prepared to adopt a similar position.

NEXT REQUIREMENT IS RECONSTRUCTION

4. We are already giving urgent attention to the economic and social rehabilitation and further development of the Islands, and the possible options for their future political development and security. However, these are difficult and complex tasks, and cannot be undertaken hurriedly. We hope that once peace and proper administration are reestablished we will be able to call on the understanding and cooperation of the international community, including organs of the United Nations, in the process of renewal. We trust that the international community will respond. Everyone's best interests lie in a peaceful, secure and prosperous future for the region.



PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NEW YORK: 15/16 JUNE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

BACKGROUND

1. The Secretary-General's actions in the crisis so far have been:

(a) 6-19 May

The Secretary-General held a series of consultations in New York with the British and Argentine UN representatives, leading up to the British draft interim agreement of 17 May and the Argentine response of 19 May.

(b) 19 May

The Secretary-General tabled an Aide Memoire.

In reply we said that we would need to see substantive Argentine reaction before we could respond in detail to the Aide Memoire. No substantive Argentine response received.

(c) 26 May

Security Council Resolution 505 gave Secretary-General a mandate for further exchanges which he pursued.

(d) 31 May

Secretary-General put forward a 5 point plan. We said it was unacceptable. The Argentines made their acceptance subject to impossible conditions.

(e) 2 June

Secretary-General reported the lack of progress to the Security Council.

(f) 5 June

After the vetoing of Panamanian/Spanish Security Council

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resolution on 4 June

Secretary-General put forward further proposals in a confidential message to the Prime Minister and to President Galtieri. We and the Argentines responded that they were unacceptable.

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