

NOTE TO PRESS OFFICERS

FALKLAND ISLANDS: 7 MAY: POST PRESS CONFERENCE

We should say nothing on the record to gloss or interpret the Secretary of State's statement and answers to questions.

Unattributable

The Foreign Secretary's message was perfectly clear. Argentine intransigence has - now for the second time - pushed off the table constructive proposals which could have made possible a ceasefire within hours. We have been flexible, imaginative, and constructive, and shall continue to be so: 'it remains the Government's highest priority to achieve an early negotiated settlement if that is humanly possible'. We have sent a positive and substantive reply to the Secretary-General and accepted his general approach.

The essentials of the British position are two:

- (a) Argentine withdrawal in accordance with 502. No ceasefire without a clear link with withdrawal because this would remove the incentive to negotiate. 'I have not the slightest iota of doubt that the sustained build up of military pressure has had and is having its effect. Our securing and protecting of the TEZ is an indispensable element in any possibility of achieving a peaceful result'.
- (b) Rejection of the Argentine demand that a transfer of sovereignty to them should be predetermined, because this would exclude self-determination.

The Argentines must withdraw, peacefully if possible - if not, by force.

Elaboration of the Haig/Peru proposals

There is little to add to the Secretary of State's summary on page 3 of his statement. We should not disclose the list of countries. They are to be 'acceptable to both sides' and it can be assumed that they reflect a balance. The functions of the group would be as described in point (c); with a general responsibility for ensuring respect for the agreement. The proposals included the point at the top of page 4 that the two sides would have acknowledged the existence of differing views between them on the status of the Islands.

Wishes of the Islanders are paramount

We may be probed about Mr Pym's hesitation in confirming to Keith Graves that the wishes of the Islanders are paramount. The line to take is as follows:

We did not invent that word 'paramount': it comes from ~~Article 73 of~~ the UN Charter (text <sup>of Article 73</sup> attached), which declares that the interests of the inhabitants are paramount, emphasises the importance of 'the political aspirations of the peoples', and enshrines the principle of self-determination. If self-determination means anything, it means the right of choice. The wishes of the people are therefore of central importance and provision must be made in any settlement for them to be ascertained and respected. *We are now moving into a UN phase of the negotiations and it is natural that our position should be expressed with reference to UN language.*

NF

7 May 1982

ARTICLE 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

ARTICLE 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

DECLARATION REGARDING  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

ARTICLE 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and

educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

c. to further international peace and security;

d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

ARTICLE 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII  
INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

ARTICLE 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

ARTICLE 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

a. to further international peace and security;

b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

ARTICLE 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in