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MOSCOW VISIT - TASS AND OTHER REPORTS

29 JUNE - 14 JULY 1987

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1^{er} Point :

M.O.

Agenda annotée -

2^e Point

Relaen à travers de
la porte en aplocaen

3^e point

Un comité plénario de la
Conf. aura les annotations
sous la agende - Par consensus -

Attendez - vous un appel ?

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telephone operator where your call can be transferred*

Café la Pergola

Restaurant " les continents "

Une des meilleures tables de Genève

- Problems of disarmament are taken great importance. The advice of many influential, leading people is necessary to keep things moving.

- SECCO should deal with disarmament. USSR ~~is~~ will discuss about it with America

- ☐ - negotiating countries
- ☐ should keep UN, and specially
- ☐ SG, informed about progress
- ☐ they make

- SG to present special annual report on disarmament to GA, independently of the regular one -

- Conference on Disarmament
to turn into a standing
organ with monitoring
capacity.

- UN has to play a control
role in disarmament -

~~SG~~ SG as guarantor?

Bilateral negotiations on disarmament do not exclude

multilateral approach within
UN.

- USSR wants to interna-
tionalize all issues - For that
they want to enhance role
UN (SG, SECCO, GA)

- In regional conflicts to

return to idea of special

meetings of SECCO. In every
issue SECCO would discuss
~~report~~ SA special report.

- To establish both in GA +
SECCO committees on
implementation of resolutions
which will report to them
on their activities.

- Group of experts (Nobel
Prizes, former PM and FM)
Scientists to discuss on
UN "perestroika" -

- International Conference
on all important issues:
M.E. Mediterranean Question,
Cyprus, Indian Ocean.

- Preparatory work on
M.E. Rather vague
on S Per. M's role.

MIDDLE EAST

1039.2
CONFIDENTIAL

GP/ab Orig: SG
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NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE USSR

held at the United Nations Headquarters
on 14 July 1987 at 12.00

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

H.E. Mr. Aleksandr M. Belonogov
Permanent Representative of USSR
1 aide

The Ambassador conveyed to the Secretary-General the greetings of Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and said that the Soviet leadership had been very satisfied with the Secretary-General's visit to the USSR. The leadership had been very favourably impressed with the approach shown by the Secretary-General to a number of issues and he noted that the prestige of the Secretary-General and the United Nations had never been higher in the USSR.

The Secretary-General said that for his part he considered the visit to have been a success, both for the high level of meetings he had had and for the great support expressed by the Government both to him personally and the United Nations.

Ambassador Belogonov then read to the Secretary-General a description of the discussion between Mr. R. Murphy, U.S. Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. V.P. Polyakov, head of the Department of Middle East and North African Countries of the Foreign Ministry, which was held in Geneva on 6 and 7 July 1987 (see attachment).


The Secretary-General said that on the Middle East, he had had discussions with Mr. Shimon Peres in Geneva and he was convinced that the Israeli Foreign Minister was determined to proceed toward an international conference. Mr. Shimon Peres had stressed the need to start the peace process before the end of 1987. He had been more flexible on the question of the role of the plenary session of the conference and he appeared to be ready to consider further ideas in this regard. Concerning the Iran/Iraq draft resolution before the Council he understood that the Non-Aligned group had completed the formulation of their position and would be conveying their views to the President that afternoon.

The Ambassador stressed that while his delegation was in favour of early convening of the Security Council there was no decision in Moscow as to the availability of their Foreign Minister. He observed that it might be more important for the Foreign Ministers to be present in the subsequent stage.

The Secretary-General said that much would depend on the Iranian reaction to the resolution; if Iran were not to reject violently the text but would rather ignore it, or if they would react in a somewhat ambiguous manner, then this would leave the door open for some action including a visit of the Secretary-General. He noted that at the moment there was no major military activity in the area. Perhaps the USSR could speak to the Iranians on this question and maybe the Chinese could do likewise.

The Ambassador said that in his Government Statement of 4 July 1987 Moscow had stressed the role of the Secretary-General in the process of reaching a peaceful solution in the Gulf. In his view therefore there should not be a few weeks but a longer period between adoption of the resolution now being discussed and any further steps to be taken by the Council. Maybe 2 or 3 months should be allowed for the two sides to come to the necessary conclusion. When speaking about the next stage after the resolution, the Ambassador said he was referring to the stage of the peaceful efforts of the Secretary-General. That period would be particularly important to give the Secretary-General time to work for the implementation of the resolution itself.

In expressing some scepticism about adoption of a resolution during the present week, the Ambassador said that there were several problems to be resolved even if the text were agreeable to all. In particular he mentioned the problem of sponsorship and the problem of how the debate would be conducted. He agreed with the Secretary-General that as far as the first problem was concerned the best solution would be for the President to table a text on behalf of the Council. As for the debate, he expressed some concern at the fact that if the debate were to follow the adoption of the resolution, different speakers could provide different interpretations and this would not help.


Gianni Picco
14 July 1987

As is known, another round of Soviet-American consultations on the Middle East subject was held in Geneva on July 6 and 7. The Soviet group of experts was headed by V.P. Polyakov, member of the Board, head of the Department of the Middle East and North African Countries of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the U.S. group - by R. Murphy, U.S. Under-Secretary of State.

As regards the Arab-Israeli conflict the exchange of views this time was of a more subject - oriented nature than before and dealt with practical aspects of the settlement. We focused the discussion on the question of convening an international conference on the Middle East.

R. Murphy pointed out an "evolution of the thinking" of the U.S. Administration in favour of accepting the idea of a conference as a framework of peace negotiations between Israel and the Arabs. The Americans tried to mark out their alleged intention to draw some "bridges" between us on the subject of holding the conference, to find mutual ground.

Nevertheless, the discussion revealed that so far there has been no substantial shift in the U.S. position on the Middle East Conference and its approach continues to be dominated by the desire to suit the conference to its own and Israeli interests to the detriment of the Arab interests.

The Americans spoke of progress towards the settlement within the general framework of the conference through some interim agreements of both formal and informal nature building on which, they asserted, new prospects could be opened. According to them, such a

plan of action is suited to the existing Middle Eastern realities which are characterized by a high level of distrust and suspicion.

As for the working basis of the conference the Americans set out the "five points" which they allegedly were able to work out in close contacts with Israel, Jordan and Egypt over the past few months. (It became obvious that the Americans mainly conversed with S. Peres).

① The goal of the conference consists in establishing a comprehensive peace, and direct negotiations is the only means to achieve it.

② The conference can lay down the framework for direct negotiations. Should it be convened it must immediately lead to direct bilateral negotiations.

③ The conference cannot impose solutions upon its participants neither can it veto the agreements reached bilaterally.

④ All participants in the conference should recognize United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, renounce terrorism and violence.

⑤ Legitimate rights of the Palestinians should be considered during the negotiations, and the Palestinians - represented as part of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Speaking about the participation in the conference the Americans mentioned the states directly involved in the conflict, the Palestinians and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The Americans believe that within the conference only bilateral committees on a geographical basis can be established. Should disagreements arise there the Americans admit the possibility of one of

the permanent members of the Security Council assuming the role of mediator provided a necessary request was made by the members of a bilateral committee.

The American side mainly tried to avoid any discussion of the substance of the Middle East settlement by emphasizing that it was a matter for the parties directly involved. In its view, Security Council resolution 242 outlined only the subject - matter of the bilateral negotiations and did not anticipate the parameters of the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

The Palestinian representation at the conference and assurance of the Palestinian right to self-determination were subject of a rather keen discussion. This time the Americans did not so much argue against the fact that it was the PLO that represented the Palestinian people as stressed the absolute unacceptability for any Israeli Government to deal directly with the PLO as an independent negotiating partner. In their opinion, the way out consisted in the PLO having an opportunity to appoint as members of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation its representatives who would be acceptable to Tel-Aviv.

The American side unequivocally rejected the need for it to recognize the Palestinian right to self-determination since it would allegedly signify the establishment of an independent Palestinian state which is unacceptable either to the U.S. or Israel.

As before the Americans were sceptical about the advisability of creating a preparatory committee for the Middle East Conference not denying, however, the need for the preparation of the conference. They believe that bilateral contacts above all, including the Soviet-American dialogue, represent the framework of such preparation.

Our side presented in detail the Soviet approach to unblocking the Arab-Israeli conflict through the holding of a plenipotentiary conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, on the basis of respect for legitimate interests of all those involved in the conflict. A particular emphasis we laid on the need for an equitable solution of the Palestinian problem as the core of the Middle East settlement. It was stressed that peace in the Middle East could only be achieved when the Palestinian people had the opportunity to implement their inalienable right to self-determination and free choice of their destiny.

A critical analysis was also made of the concept of the conference proposed by the Americans, and it was noted that it suffered from an obvious lopsidedness in Israel's favour. It mainly involved meeting Israeli demands. We emphasized that it ignored the Arab interests and national rights of the Palestinian people. Such an approach gives no reason for the Arab side to come to such a conference. In this light, the road proposed by the Americans cannot lead to a just and lasting peace in the region.

The Iraq-Iran war had a prominent place in the consultations. Judging by the American statements their main concern in the context of this war is the danger of the spreading of the belligerent Islam of the Khomeini kind to other Muslim countries.

R. Murphy spoke a lot to the effect that the United States was striving for an end to the Iraq-Iran war and was ready to cooperate with the Soviet Union in this regard. He expressed satisfaction with the Security Council's work on the draft first resolution and stated

that Washington hoped that such cooperation would continue also in the preparation of the draft second resolution which would envisage coersive measures.

At the same time, judging by R. Murphy's statements, the U.S. Administration intends to continue building up its military presence in the Persian Gulf zone under the pretext of ensuring freedom of navigation and security interests of its allies.

R. Murphy did not rule out the possibility that the U.S. militaristic preparations in the Gulf zone could provoke Iran to take some antiamerican countermeasures, including terrorist ones. However, there was a feeling that the exacerbation of confrontation in the Persian Gulf was a deliberate line of the U.S. Administration whose goal apparently consists in not only overcoming negative effects of the "Irangate" in the Arab world but also in reinforcing its positions in the region in the long term.

In presenting our position on the above questions a stress was laid on the fundamental policy of the Soviet Union aimed at an early ending of the Iraq-Iran war, removing tensions in the Persian Gulf and preventing outside interference in the internal affairs of the littoral states. The Americans' attention was drawn to the Soviet Government's statement of July 4 of this year and importance was emphasized of the measures proposed by the Soviet Union to reduce tensions in the Persian Gulf zone.

On the whole we in Moscow view the exchange of opinions with the U.S. representatives as positive keeping in mind the need to involve the United States in international efforts for the convening

of the Middle East Peace Conference. An agreement was reached to continue Soviet-American consultations on the Middle East subject.

M. Am

TALKING POINTS FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH PRESIDENT MUBARAK ON 9 JULY 1987 IN GENEVA

1. UPDATE ON CONTACTS WITH PARTIES, AND WITH SOVIETS

AFTER HIS MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER MEGUID ON 20 JUNE, MR. GOULDING PROCEEDED TO TUNIS, WHERE HE MET WITH MR. ARAFAT. HE THEN JOINED ME IN GENEVA ON 23 JUNE, FROM WHERE WE TRAVELLED TOGETHER TO MOSCOW. I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF HIS DISCUSSIONS IN TUNIS AS WELL AS OF MY TALKS WITH THE SOVIETS.

A. GOULDING'S MEETING IN TUNIS

IN TUNIS, MR. ARAFAT MADE AN EFFORT TO BE POSITIVE AND FLEXIBLE ALTHOUGH, AS USUAL, HE DID NOT COMMIT HIMSELF TO ANY FIRM POSITION. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE RECENT MEETING OF THE PNC HAD REITERATED ITS SUPPORT FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. BUT CONTRARY TO MY ENVOYS' EXPECTATIONS, HE DID NOT INSIST THAT RESOLUTION 38/58 C BE THE BASIS ON WHICH THE CONFERENCE BE CONVENED. THE MEETING WAS DEVOTED IN LARGE PART TO A DISCUSSION OF WAYS TO COMPLEMENT RESOLUTION 242 WITH SOME REFERENCE TO THE PALESTINIANS' RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION. ARAFAT RELUCTANTLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE PLO WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE AS A SEPARATE DELEGATION, AND THAT SOME UNDERSTANDING WITH JORDAN WOULD BE REQUIRED.

THE USSR IS READY TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH ALL THE PARTIES, INCLUDING ISRAEL, ON HOW THE CONFERENCE'S WORK COULD BE ORGANIZED, WHAT DOCUMENTS WOULD BE ADOPTED AND HOW PEACE COULD BE GUARANTEED, AS WELL AS THE LESSER PROCEDURAL QUESTIONS. UNDER THE USSR'S PROPOSALS, THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS A WHOLE, OR THE PERMANENT MEMBERS, COULD DISCUSS HOW THE SETTLEMENT SHOULD BE GUARANTEED.

REGARDING THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION, THE SOVIETS EMPHASIZE THAT THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION MUST BE RECOGNIZED FOR THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, AND THAT THE PLO MUST BE A FULL PARTICIPANT IN THE CONFERENCE. THE PLO LEADERSHIP COULD ACCEPT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242 IN EXCHANGE FOR RECOGNITION OF ITS NATIONAL RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION. IN THE SOVIET VIEW, THE PLO, NOW THAT IT IS REUNITED, IS MORE OPEN TO CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE. THE SOVIETS SAY THEY ARE WORKING ACTIVELY WITH THOSE PALESTINIANS WHO WANT TO SHOW A BALANCED, CONSTRUCTIVE AND FLEXIBLE APPROACH, WITHOUT EXTREMISTS OR THOSE OPPOSED TO A SETTLEMENT.

AS FOR SYRIA, THE SOVIETS HIGHLIGHT THEIR CLOSE CONTACTS WITH LEADERS IN DAMASCUS AND IN PARTICULAR CITE DISCUSSIONS WITH PRESIDENT ASSAD DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW. THEY DO NOT SEEM TO VIEW SYRIA'S POSITION AS A PROBLEM. IN FACT, THEY ARGUE THAT THE SYRIANS HAVE NEVER OBJECTED TO THEIR MIDDLE EAST PROPOSAL OF JULY 1984, WHICH INCLUDED THE IDEA OF BILATERAL COMMITTEES AND THE PARTICIPATION OF EGYPT IN A CONFERENCE.

IN THEIR VIEW, THE DIVISION IN THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT IS A MAJOR PROBLEM. THEY INDICATE THAT A POSITIVE EVOLUTION IN THE ISRAELI POSITION WILL MEET WITH A CORRESPONDING SHIFT IN THE SYRIAN POSITION.

MEANWHILE, THE SOVIETS SAID THAT THEY STRONGLY REJECTED THE SETTING BY ISRAEL OF CONDITIONS FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. RESTORATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, THEY SAY, WILL DEPEND ON PROGRESS TOWARDS A MIDDLE EAST PEACE SETTLEMENT. AS FOR JEWISH EMIGRATION, THIS COULD TAKE PLACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SOVIET LAWS; BUT IT WOULD BE UP TO THE EMIGRÉS TO CHOOSE WHERE TO LIVE AFTER LEAVING THE SOVIET UNION.

WHAT I WAS TOLD BY MY SOVIET INTERLOCUTORS WAS CLOSE TO THEIR JULY 1984 PROPOSALS. BUT IT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY REPEATED EXPRESSIONS OF THE DESIRE TO BE CONSTRUCTIVE AND FLEXIBLE. I BELIEVE THAT WE SHALL BE ABLE TO TEST THOSE STATEMENTS ONLY WHEN THERE IS A CLEAR COMMITMENT FROM ISRAEL TO PARTICIPATE IN A CONFERENCE AND IT BECOMES POSSIBLE TO NEGOTIATE IN EARNEST RESOLUTION OF THE REMAINING PROCEDURAL PROBLEMS.

2. QUESTIONS TO PUT

A. IN LIGHT OF EGYPT'S PRIVILEGED POSITION VIS-À-VIS BOTH JORDAN AND THE PLO, I WOULD BE INTERESTED IN YOUR ASSESSMENT OF THE PROSPECTS FOR A RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN THEM.

B. IN THE EVENT THAT MR. PERES IS UNSUCCESSFUL IN FORMING A NEW GOVERNMENT, AND MR. SHAMIR REMAINS IN POWER UNTIL OCTOBER 1988, WHAT IN YOUR OPINION, COULD BE DONE TO MAINTAIN THE MOMENTUM TOWARDS THE CONVENING OF A CONFERENCE?

3. CONCLUDING STATEMENT

FOR MY PART, I REMAIN COMMITTED TO THE EARLY CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE THAT WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO ALL PARTIES CONCERNED AND, TO THAT END, I WILL BE CONTINUING MY EFFORTS. I WOULD BE HAPPY TO HEAR ANY SUGGESTIONS YOU MIGHT HAVE AS TO WAYS YOU THINK I COULD BE HELPFUL.

TALKING POINTS FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH FOREIGN MINISTER PERES ON 9 JULY 1987 IN GENEVA

1. UPDATE ON CONTACTS WITH PARTIES, AND WITH SOVIETS

AFTER HIS MEETING WITH YOU ON 15 JUNE, MR. GOULDING PROCEEDED TO AMMAN, DAMASCUS, BEIRUT, CAIRO AND TUNIS. HE JOINED ME IN GENEVA ON 23 JUNE, FROM WHERE WE TRAVELLED TOGETHER TO MOSCOW. I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF HIS DISCUSSIONS IN THE AREA AS WELL AS OF MY TALKS WITH THE SOVIETS.

A. GOULDING'S MISSION TO AREA

AS YOU KNOW, JORDAN STRONGLY SUPPORTS THE EARLY CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. THE JORDANIAN GOVERNMENT FEELS THAT SUFFICIENT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED ON THE KEY OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES TO WARRANT CONVENING A CONFERENCE AS SOON AS THERE IS A CLEAR ISRAELI COMMITMENT TO DO SO. JORDAN TAKES THE VIEW THAT PREOCCUPATION WITH DETAILS AT THIS STAGE WOULD BE COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE AND THAT ISSUES SUCH AS PALESTINIAN REPRESENTATION AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PLENARY AND THE COMMITTEES COULD BE RESOLVED ONCE THE WAY IS OPEN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO ISSUE INVITATIONS TO THE CONFERENCE.

JORDAN IS, MEANWHILE, VERY ACTIVE IN TRYING TO FORGE A UNIFIED ARAB POSITION ON THE CONFERENCE, AND IN PARTICULAR IS IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH SYRIA AND EGYPT.

REGARDING SYRIA, I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU HAVE SERIOUS DOUBTS ABOUT ITS WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. HOWEVER, IF WE ARE TO ACHIEVE A LASTING SETTLEMENT I BELIEVE IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE THAT SYRIA SHOULD ATTEND THE CONFERENCE. THAT SAID, SYRIA'S POSITION AS CONVEYED BY FOREIGN MINISTER SHARA'A WAS AN EMPHATIC REAFFIRMATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 38/58 C. HE INSISTED THAT THIS RESOLUTION WAS THE ONLY POSSIBLE BASIS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. HE TOOK THE LINE THAT DETAILED PROCEDURAL QUESTIONS COULD NOT BE ADDRESSED UNTIL ISRAEL HAD FIRST MADE A PRIOR COMMITMENT TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE ON THAT BASIS. THIS VIEW DOES NOT COINCIDE WITH WHAT I HAVE HEARD EITHER FROM THE JORDANIANS OR FROM PRESIDENT CARTER AFTER HIS RECENT VISIT TO DAMASCUS. THE RUSSIANS, AS I SHALL MENTION, ALSO INDICATED THAT MR. SHARA'AS REMARKS WERE NOT THE LAST WORD FROM DAMASCUS.

AS FOR EGYPT AND LEBANON, BOTH EXPRESSED THEIR READINESS TO ATTEND AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT FELT, LIKE ITS JORDANIAN COUNTERPART, THAT THE KEY PRECONDITIONS HAD ALREADY BEEN AGREED UPON AND THERE WAS NO NEED TO GO INTO FURTHER DETAILS AT THE PREPARATORY STAGE.

THE POSITIONS PUT FORTH BY OUR VARIOUS INTERLOCUTORS WERE VERY CLOSE TO THOSE OUTLINED IN THEIR JULY 1984 PROPOSAL FOR A MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT.

THE USSR, WE WERE TOLD, ENVISAGES THE CONFERENCE AS A FORUM IN WHICH THE PARTIES AND THE PERMANENT MEMBERS WOULD SEARCH FOR COMPROMISE SOLUTIONS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PARTIES CONCERNED. IT SHOULD NOT BE A FORUM FOR RHETORIC AND MUTUAL RECRIMINATION. THE CONFERENCE COULD SET UP COMMITTEES, SOME TO DEAL WITH SPECIFIC PROBLEMS, IN WHICH ALL PARTIES WOULD PARTICIPATE, AND OTHERS TO DISCUSS BILATERALLY RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND EACH OF ITS NEIGHBOURS. THE USSR IS READY TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH ALL THE PARTIES, INCLUDING ISRAEL, ON HOW THE CONFERENCE'S WORK COULD BE ORGANIZED, WHAT DOCUMENTS WOULD BE ADOPTED AND HOW PEACE COULD BE GUARANTEED, AS WELL AS THE LESSER PROCEDURAL QUESTIONS. UNDER THE USSR'S PROPOSALS, THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS A WHOLE, OR THE PERMANENT MEMBERS, COULD DISCUSS HOW THE SETTLEMENT SHOULD BE GUARANTEED.

REGARDING THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION, THE SOVIETS EMPHASIZE THAT THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION MUST BE RECOGNIZED FOR THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, AND THAT THE PLO MUST BE A FULL PARTICIPANT IN THE CONFERENCE. THE PLO LEADERSHIP COULD ACCEPT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242 IN EXCHANGE FOR RECOGNITION OF ITS NATIONAL RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION. IN THE SOVIET VIEW, THE PLO, NOW THAT IT IS REUNITED, IS MORE OPEN TO CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE.

THE SOVIETS SAY THEY ARE WORKING ACTIVELY WITH THOSE PALESTINIANS WHO WANT TO SHOW A BALANCED, CONSTRUCTIVE AND FLEXIBLE APPROACH, WITHOUT EXTREMISTS OR THOSE OPPOSED TO A SETTLEMENT.

AS FOR SYRIA, THE SOVIETS HIGHLIGHT THEIR CLOSE CONTACTS WITH LEADERS IN DAMASCUS AND IN PARTICULAR CITE DISCUSSIONS WITH PRESIDENT ASSAD DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW. THEY DO NOT SEEM TO VIEW SYRIA'S POSITION AS A PROBLEM. IN FACT, THEY ARGUE THAT THE SYRIANS HAVE NEVER OBJECTED TO THEIR MIDDLE EAST PROPOSAL OF JULY 1984, WHICH INCLUDED THE IDEA OF BILATERAL COMMITTEES AND THE PARTICIPATION OF EGYPT IN A CONFERENCE. IN THEIR VIEW, THE DIVISION IN YOUR GOVERNMENT IS A MAJOR PROBLEM. THEY INDICATE THAT A POSITIVE EVOLUTION IN THE ISRAELI POSITION WILL MEET WITH A CORRESPONDING SHIFT IN THE SYRIAN POSITION.

MEANWHILE, THE SOVIETS SAID THAT THEY STRONGLY REJECTED THE SETTING BY ISRAEL OF CONDITIONS FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. RESTORATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, THEY SAY, WILL DEPEND ON PROGRESS TOWARDS A MIDDLE EAST PEACE SETTLEMENT. AS FOR JEWISH EMIGRATION, THIS COULD TAKE PLACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SOVIET LAWS; BUT IT WOULD BE UP TO THE EMIGRÉS TO CHOOSE WHERE TO LIVE AFTER LEAVING THE SOVIET UNION.

WHAT I WAS TOLD BY MY SOVIET INTERLOCUTORS WAS CLOSE TO THEIR JULY 1984 PROPOSAL. BUT IT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY REPEATED EXPRESSIONS OF THE DESIRE TO BE CONSTRUCTIVE AND FLEXIBLE. I BELIEVE THAT WE SHALL BE ABLE TO TEST THOSE STATEMENTS ONLY WHEN THERE IS A CLEAR COMMITMENT FROM ISRAEL TO PARTICIPATE IN A CONFERENCE AND IT BECOMES POSSIBLE TO NEGOTIATE IN EARNEST RESOLUTION OF THE REMAINING PROCEDURAL PROBLEMS.

2. QUESTIONS TO PUT

A. I UNDERSTAND THAT WHEN MR. GOULDING MET WITH YOU, YOU MENTIONED THAT YOU WOULD TRY TO BRING ABOUT EARLY ELECTIONS IN THE HOPE THAT YOU COULD FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT COMMITTED TO ATTEND A PEACE CONFERENCE. I WOULD BE INTERESTED IN HEARING YOUR VIEWS ON WHERE THINGS STAND AT THIS STAGE.

B. IN THE EVENT THAT THE NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT CONTINUES UNTIL OCTOBER 1988, DO YOU THINK IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN YOUR POSITION AND THAT OF MR. SHAMIR?

C. FROM MY CONSULTATIONS WITH BOTH THE PARTIES AND THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, IT APPEARS THAT THE TWO MOST DIFFICULT PROCEDURAL ISSUES ARE THOSE CONCERNING PALESTINIAN REPRESENTATION AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BILATERAL COMMITTEES AND THE PLENARY. HOW DO YOU SEE THESE TWO ISSUES?

3. CONCLUDING STATEMENT

ON MY PART, I REMAIN COMMITTED TO THE EARLY CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE THAT WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO ALL THE PARTIES CONCERNED AND I WILL CONTINUE MY EFFORTS TO THAT END. I WOULD BE HAPPY TO HEAR ANY SUGGESTIONS YOU MIGHT HAVE AS TO WAYS YOU THINK I COULD BE HELPFUL.

.GORBACHYOV, CUELLAR--MEETING =1.

(NINE TAKES)

29/6 TASS 149

MOSCOW JUNE 29 [TASS] - MIKHAIL GORBACHYOV MET WITH JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR IN THE KREMLIN TODAY.

WELCOMING THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL, GORBACHYOV EXPRESSED THE SOVIET UNION'S INVARIABLE RESPECT FOR THE U.N. WORK. THE ORGANIZATION HAD DONE MUCH IN THE PAST AND ITS ROLE WOULD BE GROWING. SPECULATIONS THAT THE U.N. WAS DECLINING, LOSING FACE WERE TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE.

THE WORLD SITUATION HAD CHANGED OVER THE PAST FORTY YEARS. MORE THAN A HUNDRED OF NEW NATIONS ENTERED THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE. THE WORLD WAS SATURATED WITH INTERESTS, AND IT WAS THE TASK OF TASKS TO FIND BALANCE BETWEEN THEM.

THE U.N., POSSESSING IMMENSE EXPERIENCE, BOTH SUCCESSFUL AND NOT, WAS THE BEST SUITABLE BODY FOR THAT. WITHOUT ACHIEVING A BALANCE OF DIVERSE INTERESTS THERE WOULD BE NO STABILITY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SAID.

THE NEW SITUATION WAS KNOCKING AT THE U.N. DOORS. THE ORGANIZATION, NATURALLY, WAS LOOKING FOR A QUALITATIVELY NEW ROLE TO PLAY, DIFFICULT AS IT WERE, GORBACHYOV SAID.

TIME WAS OVER WHEN PEACE COULD BE ESTABLISHED BY SUBORDINATING IT TO THE INTERESTS OF ONE OR SEVERAL POWERS. AT PRESENT, EVEN IF SOMETHING HAPPENED TO A SMALL NATION, ALL WERE REACTING. NOTHING COULD ANY LONGER BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT RECOGNIZING THE RIGHT OF ALL TO CHOICE, TO SOVEREIGNTY, TO INDEPENDENT USE OF THEIR RESOURCES AND PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THIS CONCLUSION WAS ORGANICALLY INCLUDED IN A CONCEPT WHICH THE CPSU AND THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP HAD THOROUGHLY THOUGHT OUT AND WERE SEEKING TO TRANSLATE INTO POLICY FOR TWO YEARS NOW, THE SOVIET LEADER SAID.

+NOT EVERYTHING HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. BUT WE SEE THAT IT IS EVOKING GROWING UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONSE IN THE WORLD. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT WE HAVE ADOPTED A CORRECT PATH WHICH WE ARE GOING TO CONSISTENTLY FOLLOW.+

AGREEING WITH HIS INTERLOCUTOR'S IDEA THAT ONE OF THE DUTIES OF THE LEADERS OF MAJOR COUNTRIES INCLUDED GENERATING A NEW ATMOSPHERE IN THE WORLD, GORBACHYOV RECALLED THE CONCEPT OF GENERAL SECURITY ADVANCED BY THE 27TH CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, WHICH COMPRISED NOT ONLY A MILITARY-POLITICAL ASPECT BUT ALSO ECONOMIC, HUMANITARIAN AND ECOLOGICAL ONES.

HE ALSO RECALLED THE JANUARY 15, 1986, BLUEPRINT FOR A NUCLEAR-FREE WORLD, WHICH HAD BEEN A RESULT OF AN INDEPTH ANALYSIS AND OF BECOMING AWARE THAT THE WORLD HAD GROWN TIRED OF BEING CONSTANTLY UNDER THE THREAT OF CATASTROPHE AND TIRED OF

CONFRONTATION AND NEEDED A POINT OF SUPPORT FOR ITS HOPE FOR A WAY OUT OF THE DANGEROUS SITUATION.

+IN THAT PROGRAM WE HAVE DEFINED THE PERSPECTIVE. IT SPECIFIES BOTH THE LONG-TERM AIM AND THE PHASES TO BE COVERED ON THE WAY TO IT AS WELL AS THE MIDDLE-TERM AND IMMEDIATE GOALS. WE HAVE DEVELOPED OUR SPECIFIC INITIATIVES ACCORDINGLY, INVITING EVERYONE TO COOPERATION,+ GORBACHYOV SAID.

+WE HAVE SUGGESTED SERIOUS COMPROMISES AND GIVEN OUR PARTNERS QUITE A FEW CHANCES. THIS ONLY SERVES TO BEAR OUT THAT WE ARE NOT PLAYING POLITICS AND ARE NOT ACTING VIGOROUSLY TO CATCH SOMEBODY'S FANCY OR MAKE A PROPAGANDA GAIN, BUT ARE FAITHFUL TO OUR PEACEFUL LINE AND REALIZE THAT TIME MAY NOT BE MARKED ANY LONGER AND THAT SOMEBODY MUST SET AN EXAMPLE BY ACTION,+ GORBACHYOV CONTINUED.

+WE ALSO REALIZE THAT THE CLEARER THE OUTLINES OF POSSIBLE AGREEMENTS, FOR EXAMPLE THOSE ON MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS, THE GREATER RESISTANCE FROM MILITARIST GROUPS. BUT IT IS POLITICIANS' BUSINESS TO BREAK IT DOWN. AS FOR THE ECONOMIC ASPECT AND THE INTERESTS OF NATIONS, IT IS NOT ONLY FEASIBLE BUT WHOLESOME TO GET RID OF DICTATES BY THE MILITARY ELEMENT IN INDUSTRY,+ HE SAID.

THE INTERLOCUTORS AGREED THAT SCIENCE WAS NOW ENTERING POLITICS NOT ONLY THROUGH MILITARY TECHNOLOGY BUT ALSO THROUGH SOCIAL THINKING BY CONCERNED SCIENTISTS. IT MAKES A VAST POTENTIAL FOR PEACE AND THE MORE COMPETENT PART OF WORLD OPINION. IT IS AT THE DISPOSAL OF MANKIND AND HENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

GORBACHYOV EXPRESSED GRATITUDE TO THE U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HIS SUPPORT TO THE SOVIET MORATORIUM ON NUCLEAR TESTING AND REAFFIRMED THAT THE USSR WAS PREPARED TO RESUME THE MORATORIUM IF IT WAS JOINED BY THE UNITED STATES.

HE ALSO REMINDED CUELLAR OF THE +GROUP OF SIX+'S INITIATIVE AND OF THE FACT THAT THE SOVIET UNION AGREED TO CHALLENGE INSPECTIONS AND WAS PREPARED EVEN RIGHT NOW TO SEND ITS REPRESENTATIVES TO FULL-SCALE TALKS ON A BAN ON TESTING, DURING WHICH IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO DEAL ALSO WITH THE ISSUE OF RATIFYING THE 1974 AND 1976 TREATIES AND TAKE ACCOUNT OF AMERICAN CONGRESS' S IDEAS ABOUT REDUCING THE YIELDS AND NUMBERS OF EXPLOSIONS.

GORBACHYOV EXPLAINED THE +KEY PROVISIONS+ WHICH HAD BEEN DISCUSSED DURING GEORGE SHULTZ' VISIT TO MOSCOW, POINTING OUT THAT KEEPING ARMS OUT OF SPACE REMAINED THE SOVIET UNION'S SINE QUA NON CONDITION. THE UNITED NATIONS IS CALLED UPON TO PLAY ITS ROLE IN THIS AREA AS WELL SINCE OUTER SPACE IS MANKIND'S COMMON PROPERTY AND CARING FOR IT IS A DIRECT DUTY OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

THE PROBLEM OF DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT WAS DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. THE POSITION DEFINITELY TAKEN BY THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT HAS BECOME AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE FIELD. THE SOVIET UNION IS PREPARING NEW PROPOSALS ON THIS PROBLEM WHICH AFFECTS PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE WORLD. WHAT IS NEEDED IS ABOVEBOARD AND JUDICIOUS COOPERATION RATHER THAN SHIRKING THE SUBSTANCE OF THE MATTER IN A BID TO PRESERVE THE MECHANISM OF NON-EQUIVALENT EXCHANGES AND EXPLOITATION. TO PUT OFF A SOLUTION MEANS TO MAKE MANKIND FACE A VERY SERIOUS DANGER: A COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL OF GREAT POWER COMPARABLE WITH THE NUCLEAR THREAT IS FAST BEING ACCUMULATED.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR EXPRESSED PROFOUND CONCERN OVER THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF. TOLD THE SOVIET SIDE ABOUT THE INTENTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. HIS PERSONAL EFFORTS, APPEALED TO COOPERATION OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE FACE OF THE THREAT OF THE WAR'S EXPANSION.

MIKHAIL GORBACHYOV CONFIRMED THE SOVIET UNION'S INTEREST THAT THE CONFLICT SHOULD NOT SPREAD AND THAT THE LONG-DRAWN-OUT POINTLESS IRAN-IRAQ WAR SHOULD FINALLY BE STOPPED. HE TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL ABOUT THE EFFORTS TAKEN BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT. +WE SHALL BE ACTING WITH A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY+, HE SAID. +LET US CONSIDER WHAT WE CAN DO IN THE EXISTING SITUATION AND WHAT CAN BE DONE BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL+.

WHEN THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS WAS DISCUSSED, THE SIDES ANALYSED PROBLEMS AND OBSTACLES TO THE ONLY POSSIBLE MODE OF SETTLEMENT, THROUGH AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND ALL THE PARTIES IMMEDIATELY CONCERNED. A GREAT DEGREE OF CLOSENESS OF THE APPROACHES TO THE NATURE AND TASKS OF THE CONFERENCE WERE NOTED. THE ENTIRE PROCESS OF SETTLEMENT AND ITS CONCLUDING STAGE SHOULD HAVE A CONSTRUCTIVE NATURE, MIKHAIL GORBACHYOV SAID. RECRIMINATION WOULD BE OF NO AVAIL. EQUITABLE SOLUTIONS TO ALL QUESTIONS, WITH TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE INTERESTS OF BOTH THE ARABS AND ISRAEL AND, CERTAINLY, GUARANTEES WERE NEEDED.

THE AFGHAN PROBLEM WAS TOUCHED UPON. THE EFFORTS OF THE PERSONAL ENVOY OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL WERE COMMENDED. THE INTERLOCUTORS NOTED THAT THE PROCESS OF THE SETTLEMENT IN BOTH ITS INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ASPECTS HAD STARTED. MIKHAIL GORBACHYOV EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT IT COULD YIELD A RESULT NOT IN REMOTE FUTURE BUT IN NEAR FUTURE. +OUR ONLY WISH IS THAT AFGHANISTAN SHOULD BE A NEUTRAL AND INDEPENDENT STATE FRIENDLY TO THE USSR AND NOT A BASE FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITY THREATENING THE SECURITY OF NEIGHBOURS+, HE SAID.

MIKHAIL GORBACHYOV AND PEREZ DE CUELLAR EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH A FRIENDLY CONVERSATION WHICH PREAFFIRMED THE EXISTENCE OF VAST OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERACTION BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE UNITED

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.UN SECRETARY-GENERAL -- TALKS AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY =1.

(SIX TAKES)

30/6 TASS 113

MOSCOW JUNE 30 ~~TASS~~ - EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE, A MEMBER OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE U.S.S.R., AND JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR, THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL, HELD TALKS AT THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE U.S.S.R. JUNE 29-30 ON A BROAD RANGE OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS AND ON THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN PROMOTING THEIR POSITIVE SOLUTION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR EXPRESSED PROFOUND SATISFACTION WITH HIS MEETING AND CONVERSATION WITH MIKHAIL GORBACHYOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE. HE SAID THAT THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS HAD ENLARGED AND DEEPENED HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE SOVIET UNION'S FOREIGN POLICY GOALS, ITS CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS AND IN GIVING THEM POSITIVE DIRECTION.

EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE CALLED THE ATTENTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE SOVIET INITIATIVES REFLECTING THE SOVIET UNION'S NEW APPROACH TO CONCEPTS OF BUILDING A NUCLEAR WEAPON-FREE WORLD AND A SYSTEM OF COMPREHENSIVE SECURITY.

+DURING THE CONVERSATIONS WITH THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP AND YOUR TOUR OF THE SOVIET UNION,+ EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE SAID, +YOU COULD SEE FOR YOURSELF YET ANOTHER TIME THE SINCERE STRIVING OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN CONDITIONS OF DEMOCRACY, FREEDOM AND JUSTICE. SPEAKING OF ITS FOREIGN POLICY ASPECT, THIS IS THE ESSENCE OF PERESTROIKA (RESTRUCTURING).

+THE INTEREST GENERATED IN THE SOVIET UNION BY THE VISIT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL,+ EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE WENT ON TO SAY, +REFLECTS WHAT IMPORTANCE IS ATTACHED IN OUR COUNTRY TO THE U.N. THE AUTHORITY OF THOSE ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONALITIES WHO ARE STRIVING, IN THEIR ACTIONS, NOT MERE WORDS, FOR PEACE, FOR RIDDING MANKIND OF THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR ANNIHILATION, TERMINATING THE ARMS RACE AND MAKING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS MORE DEMOCRATIC AND HUMANE IS RAPIDLY GROWING.+

EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE EMPHASIZED THAT THE ACUTENESS OF SPECIFIC PROBLEMS FACING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN VARIOUS REGIONS OF THE WORLD AND SPHERES OF ACTIVITY -- MILITARY, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, HUMANITARIAN AND ECOLOGICAL SPHERES -- DICTATED THE NEED FOR ALL-ROUND EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS MEMBER-COUNTRIES ALONG THE LINES OF ESTABLISHING A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, ENSURING ITS GUARANTEES AND DEPENDABILITY.

MORE

+THIS IS THE AIM OF THE JOINT INITIATIVE SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE SOVIET UNION TOGETHER WITH THE GROUP OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES,+ EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE SAID.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR NOTED THAT THE IDEA OF A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY THAT WOULD EMBRACE ALL SPHERES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DESERVED VERY SERIOUS ANALYSIS ON THE PART OF ALL STATES. CONCRETE PROPOSALS ON THE ESSENCE OF THAT CONCEPT WHICH THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER CO-ARCHITECTS OF THAT INITIATIVE ARE TO SUBMIT TO THE 42ND SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE MET WITH GREAT INTEREST.

DURING THE TALKS THE SIDES ALSO HAD A DETAILED EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON WAYS FOR SETTLING U.N.-DISCUSSED CRISES AND CONFLICTS IN THE WORLD.

IT WAS STATED THAT IN THE MIDDLE EAST THE CURRENT SENTIMENT WAS INCREASINGLY IN FAVOR OF A COMPREHENSIVE AND ALL-EMBRACING SETTLEMENT. IN THIS CONTEXT SPECIAL ATTENTION WAS DEVOTED TO THE NEED FOR CAREFUL PREPARATIONS FOR AND CONVOCAION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE SHOULD CENTER ON THE ESSENCE OF THAT COMPLEX AND INTRICATE PROBLEM.

THE SOVIET SIDE EXPOUNDED THE PROPOSAL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE CONFERENCE AND NOTED THAT AT THE BEGINNING THE CASE IN POINT COULD BE A WORKING GROUP. THE IMPORTANT THING IS THAT THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TOGETHER WITH UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL SHOULD JOIN IN PRACTICAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE.

THE SIDES ALSO DISCUSSED IN DETAIL AND WITH INTEREST WHAT COULD BE DONE, IN PARTICULAR WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, TO PREVENT THE ESCALATION OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ AND TO BRING ABOUT AN END AT LONG LAST TO THAT PROTRACTED AND SENSELESS BLOODSHED. THE SIDES TOOK NOTE OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF USING THE POTENTIAL OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE AFGHAN PROBLEM WAS CONCENTRATED ON THE REVIEW OF THE COMMENCED PROCESS OF SETTLEMENT IN ALL OF ITS ASPECTS, DOMESTIC AND EXTERNAL. THE INFORMATION WAS SET FORTH CONCERNING EFFORTS OF THE PERSONAL ENVOY OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL AT THE GENEVA TALKS ON THAT PROBLEM. "IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT THE POLICY OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION CONSISTENTLY PURSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN AND THE GENEVA TALKS WERE PARALLEL, MUTUALLY REINFORCING PROCESSES.

THE SOVIET SIDE REAFFIRMED THE DETERMINATION TO PROMOTE IN EVERY WAY THE PROCESS OF SETTLEMENT OF THE SITUATION RELATED TO AFGHANISTAN AND EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR AFGHANISTAN'S PROPOSALS AND

EFFORTS AIMING FOR AN EARLY ATTAINMENT OF THAT GOAL.

THE SIDES TOUCHED ON OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS AND ON WAYS FOR ENHANCING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

ITEM ENDS++

TASS-06-30 1502EDT<

.RYZHAKOV--CUELLAR -1.

(THREE TAKES)

30/6 TASS 127

MOSCOW JUNE 30 TASS - NIKOLAI RYZHAKOV, CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, TODAY RECEIVED IN THE KREMLIN U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR WHO IS STAYING IN MOSCOW ON AN OFFICIAL VISIT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WAS PAID DURING THE MEETING TO U.N. TASKS IN ESTABLISHING A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER, HALTING THE ARMS RACE AND SWITCHING FUNDS TO PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES.

RYZHAKOV SPOKE ABOUT THOROUGH-GOING CHANGES IN THE LIFE OF SOVIET SOCIETY, STRESSING THE INTRINSIC CONNECTION BETWEEN THE PARTY'S POLICY OF SPEEDING THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE NATION AND THE COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY OF PEACE.

AS HE TOUCHED ON WORLD ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, THE SOVIET HEAD OF GOVERNMENT SAID THAT ACHIEVING A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER AND THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF STATES WAS AN URGENT AND QUITE REALISTIC TASK. HE SAID IT WAS IMPORTANT TO CREATE STABLE EXTERNAL CONDITIONS FOR EQUITABLE AND EXTENSIVE ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG ALL COUNTRIES, SOCIALIST AND CAPITALIST, DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING. A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING NATIONS' FOREIGN DEBT, RYZHAKOV SAID, CALLED FOR PERSEVERING EFFORTS FROM THE ENTIRE WORLD COMMUNITY AND THE SOVIET UNION RECENTLY HAD TOGETHER WITH THE OTHER WARSAW TREATY COUNTRIES SET FORTH ITS VIEWS ON THE ISSUE.

THE SIDES THEN CALLED FOR THE MORE IMPORTANT U.N. DECISIONS ON WORLD ECONOMIC PROBLEMS TO BE REALIZED AND FOR THE ORGANIZATION TO ACQUIRE A GREATER ROLE IN THE FIELD.

THE SOVIET SIDE EMPHASIZED THE PRESSING NEED TO REALIZE IN PRACTICE THE PRINCIPLE "DISARMAMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT" AND RELEASE THE ENORMOUS FUNDS DEVoured BY THE ARMS RACE FOR PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES. THE MILITARIZATION OF THE ECONOMY MUST BE COUNTERED BY PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES IN THE MORE IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL FIELDS AND JOINT PROJECTS SHOULD BE LAUNCHED IN THE NUCLEAR, SPACE, CHEMICAL AND OTHER SPHERES OF THE CIVILIAN ECONOMY. SWITCHING RESOURCES FROM MILITARY TO CIVILIAN NEEDS, INCLUDING AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND STARTING COOPERATION IN LEADING INDUSTRIES WOULD BE A POWERFUL FACTOR FOR FOSTERING TRUST, AN ATMOSPHERE OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND PREDICTABILITY, RYZHAKOV SAID. THE UNITED NATIONS, HE ADDED, WAS CALLED UPON TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT

.GROMYKO--MEDAL =1.

(THREE TAKES)

29/6 TASS 154

MOSCOW JUNE 29 TASS - ANDREI GROMYKO, MEMBER OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, MET WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL IN THE KREMLIN TODAY.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR PRESENTED A U.N. MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE. GROMYKO WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION FOR OBSERVING YEAR OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE IN THE SOVIET UNION.

CUELLAR, IN HIS PRESENTATION SPEECH, OBSERVED THAT THE FACT THAT A TOP STATE LEADER AND ONE OF THOSE WHO SIGNED THE U.N. CHARTER PERSONALLY TOOK PART IN THE COMMISSION'S WORK CONFIRMED YET ANOTHER TIME THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED BY THE SOVIET PEOPLE TO THE YEAR OF PEACE PROGRAMME.

CUELLAR SAID THAT DURING INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES PROPOSED ESTABLISHING A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY.

THIS INITIATIVE WAS DIRECTED AT IMPLEMENTING THE AIMS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE U.N. AND USING THE POTENTIAL OF THE U.N. CHARTER FOR MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY BY WAY OF WORKING OUT MUTUAL SAFEGUARDS IN ALL ASPECTS OF INTER-STATE RELATIONS.

ANDREI GROMYKO DELIVERED A REPLY SPEECH. HE SAID THAT THE SOVIET UNION WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO RESPOND TO THE CALL OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO MARK THE YEAR 1986 AS THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE. HE SAID THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD ADVANCED THAT YEAR THE INITIATIVES AIMED AT CREATING A NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE WORLD. THIS YEAR IT ADVANCED THE PROPOSAL FOR THE ELIMINATION OF MEDIUM- AND SHORTER-RANGE MISSILES IN EUROPE.

HE SAID THERE WERE IN THE WORLD QUITE INFLUENTIAL FORCES WHICH WOULD LIKE PEOPLES TO PUT UP WITH THE ARMS RACE. +BUT ALL OBSTACLES SHOULD BE REMOVED. WHAT IS THE MAIN THING, THEY CAN BE REMOVED IF THE PEOPLES AND THEIR GOVERNMENTS, TRUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS GOALS AND PRINCIPLES, WILL BE ACTING VIGOROUSLY, DECISIVELY AND WITH COHESION+, HE SAID.

ANDREI GROMYKO NOTED THE SOVIET PEOPLE HELD THAT THE NOBLE GOALS OF THE YEAR OF PEACE SHOULD FURTHER REMAIN CENTRAL TO THE ACTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS MEMBER-STATES AND ALL PEACE FORCES. THE UNITED NATIONS COULD MAKE A LARGE CONTRIBUTION TO THE BUILDING OF A NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE AND NON-VIOLENT WORLD.

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.CUELLAR--NEWS CONFERENCE =1.

(FOUR TAKES)

30/6 TASS 105

MOSCOW JUNE 30 TASS - JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR SAID TODAY THAT DURING HIS TOUR OF THE SOVIET UNION HE HAD BEEN GIVEN EVERYWHERE +TREMENDOUS BACKING+ FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS WORK, WHICH, HE ADDED, +WILL INSPIRE ME IN MY ACTIVITIES AS SECRETARY-GENERAL AND IN CONTINUING MY EFFORTS IN ORDER TO FIND A PEACEFUL, NEGOTIATED AND JUST SOLUTION TO INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS+.

THE U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS SPEAKING AT A NEWS CONFERENCE AT THE PRESS CENTER OF THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY.

ANSWERING QUESTIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS ABOUT THE SITUATION IN THE PERSIAN GULF, HE SAID THAT THE PRIME CONCERN NOW WAS +TO OBTAIN A KIND OF SECURITY IN THE GULF AREA IN TERMS OF A FORMULA FOR PRESERVING PEACE+.

+I HAVE DISCUSSED THIS QUESTION WITH THE SOVIET LEADERS,+ HE CONTINUED, +AND I HAVE REALIZED THAT THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES ARE FOLLOWING WITH THE SAME PREOCCUPATION THE VERY DISTURBING SITUATION IN THE GULF.+

+BUT WE HAVEN'T, OF COURSE, DISCUSSED ANY SPECIFIC IDEA. PERHAPS IT WOULD BE PREMATURE,+ CUELLAR SAID.

+WE HAVE TO GIVE THE SECURITY COUNCIL THE CHANCE OF PRODUCING A RESOLUTION ON SUCH AN IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM,+ HE ADDED.

WHEN DISCUSSING THE ISSUE OF CONVENING AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST WITH MIKHAIL GORBACHYOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE, FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE USSR, +I HAVE EXPLAINED TO THEM WHAT WE ARE DOING AT THE UNITED NATIONS+ TOWARD THAT GOAL, THE U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL WENT ON TO SAY.

+WE SHARE THE VIEW THAT THE OBJECTIVE OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE SHOULD BE A COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT AND THAT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE MUST HAVE A REAL DIPLOMATIC FUNCTION,+ HE REMARKED.

+WE UNDERSTAND THAT A SOLUTION OF THE MIDDLE EASTERN PROBLEM SHOULD INCLUDE A SOLUTION OF THE PALESTINIAN PROBLEM+.

VOICING HIS OPINION ON THE ISSUE OF ACHIEVING A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN, THE U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID THAT +THE AFGHANS THEMSELVES SHOULD VIGOROUSLY PURSUE A PROCESS OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION+.

+THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT,+ HE NOTED, +STANDS FOR A REGIME IN KABUL WHICH IS INDEPENDENT, NEUTRAL AND OBVIOUSLY NOT HOSTILE TO THE SOVIET UNION+.

+MY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE DIEGO CORDOVEZ HAS STARTED EXPLORING ALL POSSIBLE AVENUES TO ACCELERATE THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS+ IN GENEVA, CUELLAR ADDED.

+THE UNITED NATIONS IS A CONSTANT FORUM FOR DISCUSSING WAYS AND MEANS OF PUTTING AN END TO APARTHEID,+ HE SAID FURTHER. +I AM PERSONALLY INVOLVED IN THESE EFFORTS BECAUSE I THINK THAT APARTHEAD IS A DENIAL OF ALL HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE IMMENSE MAJORITY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE.+

+THE UNITED NATIONS WILL MAINTAIN ITS PRESSURE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT TO PUT AN END TO APARTHEID,+ THE U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID.

ANSWERING A QUESTION ABOUT PROSPECTS FOR SETTLING THE CONFLICT IN CENTRAL AMERICA, THE U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID THAT +THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PROBLEM+.

+I THINK AT THIS STAGE WE HAVE TO SHOW DISCRETION AND PRUDENCE BECAUSE NOW THERE IS AN AGREEMENT AMONG ALL THE FIVE HEADS OF THE FIVE CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES, WHICH WE ALL HOPE, YOU AND ME, WILL LEAD TO A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS OF CENTRAL AMERICA,+ HE CONTINUED.

+WE ARE VERY HOPEFUL THAT AFTER THE MEETING THAT WILL TAKE PLACE IN GUATEMALA THE FIVE PRESIDENTS OF THE FIVE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS WILL REACH A JUST AGREEMENT, A POSITION OF CONCILIATION BETWEEN THE POSITIONS OF ALL THE PARTIES CONCERNED, AND WE COULD FIND A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM THAT WILL TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE INTERESTS OF ALL FIVE COUNTRIES WITHOUT ANY EXTERNAL INTERFERENCE,+ CUELLAR SAID.

ITEM ENDS +++

TASS-06-30 1348EDTK

.DE CUELLAR ELECTED DOCTOR EMERITUS OF MOSCOW UNIVERSITY -1.
 (TWO TAKES)
 29/6 TASS 78

MOSCOW JUNE 29 TASS - A MEDAL AND A DIPLOMA OF DOCTOR EMERITUS OF MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY WERE PRESENTED TO JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR, THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL, IN A CEREMONY TODAY.

THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE IN THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING ON LENIN HILLS IN THE PRESENCE OF SCIENTISTS AND STUDENTS OF THE COUNTRY'S OLDEST HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOUNDED IN THE 18TH CENTURY BY MIKHAIL LOMONOSOV, A GREAT RUSSIAN SCIENTIST.

ADDRESSING JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR, ANATOLY LOGUNOV, RECTOR OF THE MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY, PRAISED HIS CONTRIBUTION AS A LAWYER TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF LAW AND HIS FRUITFUL WORK AS THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL.

+SOVIET PEOPLE,+ HE SAID, +SUPPORT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THEY HIGHLY VALUE THE PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION MADE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE DRAFTING AND ADOPTION OF A SERIES OF IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.+

PRESENTING THE MEDAL AND THE DIPLOMA, ANATOLY LOGUNOV ASKED THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL TWO TRADITIONAL QUESTIONS: +ARE YOU PREPARED TO UPHOLD THE IDEALS OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP AMONG NATIONS?+ AND +ARE YOU PREPARED ALWAYS TO PROMOTE THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE?+.

THE ANSWER WAS LACONIC -- +YES+. JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR SAID THAT HE REGARDED THE MEDAL AND THE DIPLOMA AS THE RECOGNITION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

HE SAID THAT WHILE STAYING IN THE UNIVERSITY HE WAS THINKING OF STUDENTS AND YOUTH TO WHOM FUTURE BELONGED AND EMPHASIZED THAT THE COMMON TASK OF ALL WAS TO PRESERVE PEACE FOR THE FUTURE GENERATIONS.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SPOKE OF THE LOFTY ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN STRENGTHENING PEACE AND RESOLVING DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS.

HE SAID THAT DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES ON KEY ISSUES OF WORLD POLITICS WAS PROMISING.

THERE ARE NO PROBLEMS IN THE WORLD WHICH CANNOT BE RESOLVED BY PEACEFUL MEANS, THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID. HE WISHED SCIENTISTS AND STUDENTS SUCCESS IN DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND DIRECTING IT TO THE SERVICE OF PEACE.

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL IS STAYING IN THE SOVIET UNION ON AN OFFICIAL VISIT AT THE INVITATION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

ITEM ENDS+++

TASS-06-29 0810EDT<

.PEREZ DE CUELLAR--MEETING WITH PUBLIC =1.

(TWO TAKES)

30/6 TASS 56

MOSCOW JUNE 30 TASS - SOVIET PEOPLE HIGHLY APPRECIATE THE CONTRIBUTION MADE BY THE U.N. TO THE PRESERVATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION OF NATIONS. THIS WAS POINTED OUT TODAY AT A MEETING OF U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET PUBLIC.

HEADS AND ACTIVISTS OF SOME 30 MAJOR PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS OF THE COUNTRY GATHERED IN THE HALL OF THE PRESS CENTRE OF THE USSR MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO ATTEND THE MEETING. THEY EMPHASIZED IN THEIR SPEECHES THAT THE SOVIET PUBLIC EXPECTED THE U.N. TO USE TO THE FULL THE OPPORTUNITIES THAT HAD OPENED UP IN CONNECTION WITH A WHOLE NUMBER OF NEW CONSTRUCTIVE INITIATIVES PUT FORWARD RECENTLY BY THE SOVIET UNION AND COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY IN GENERAL.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR POINTED OUT BROAD PARTICIPATION OF THE SOVIET PUBLIC IN THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE. HE SAID THAT RALLIES AND CONFERENCES HELD IN THE USSR HAD CONFIRMED ONCE AGAIN THE INTENTION OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE TO RESOLUTELY UPHOLD PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND THE ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. THE LESSON OF PEACE GIVEN IN SOVIET SCHOOLS ON SEPTEMBER 1 GIVES AN OPPORTUNITY TO DRAW SCHOOL STUDENTS INTO THIS NOBLE MOVEMENT.

THE U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL SAID THAT NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD MOBILIZE PUBLIC OPINION IN THE INTERESTS OF THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. IN ITS TURN THE U.N. WILL SEEK TO CREATE IN THE WORLD A JUST AND HARMONIOUS INTERNATIONAL ORDER.

THE "PEACE CHAMPION" MEDAL OF THE SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE WAS PRESENTED TO JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR AT THE MEETING.

ITEM ENDS +++

TASS-06-30 0656EDT<

AM-SOVIET-PEREZ

U.N. CHIEF INVITES GORBACHEV TO ADDRESS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MOSCOW, JUNE 30, REUTER - UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR SAID TODAY HE HAD INVITED SOVIET LEADER MIKHAIL GORBACHEV TO ADDRESS THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIS FALL OR NEXT.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR TOLD REPORTERS AFTER TALKS WITH GORBACHEV YESTERDAY THAT HE FELT "THE SOVIET UNION SHOULD BE HEARD AT THE U.N. AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL."

GORBACHEV HAD NOT GIVEN A CONCRETE REPLY TO HIS INVITATION, HE SAID.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COULD PROVIDE A CONTEXT FOR ANOTHER SUMMIT MEETING BETWEEN GORBACHEV AND PRESIDENT REAGAN.

PROSPECTS FOR A SUMMIT HAVE IMPROVED AS THE SUPERPOWERS HAVE NARROWED THEIR DIFFERENCES ON ELIMINATING MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR ARMS FROM EUROPE.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR SAID HIS TALKS WITH GORBACHEV, WHICH COVERED AFGHANISTAN, THE MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL AMERICA AND SOUTH AFRICA, HAD GIVEN HIM A "TREMENDOUS BUCK" AS U.N. LEADER AND INSPIRED HIM TO CONTINUE HIS WORK TO SOLVE WORLD PROBLEMS.

REUTER 1220

M. PEREZ DE CUELLAR ÉVOQUE L'HYPOTHÈSE D'UNE FORCE DE L'ONU DANS LE GOLFE

MOSCOU, 30 JUIN (AFP) - LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DES NATIONS UNIES, M. JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR, A ÉVOQUÉ LA POSSIBILITÉ POUR L'ONU DE METTRE SUR PIED UNE FORCE CHARGÉE D'ASSURER LA SÉCURITÉ DE LA NAVIGATION DANS LE GOLFE, MARDI À MOSCOU, AU TERME D'UNE VISITE D'UNE SEMAINE EN UNION SOVIÉTIQUE.

INTERROGÉ À CE SUJET AU COURS D'UNE CONFÉRENCE DE PRESSE, M. DE CUELLAR A DÉCLARÉ: "SI LE CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ NE DONNAIT MANDAT D'ORGANISER UNE TELLE OPÉRATION, JE LE FERAIS, BIEN ENTENDU". IL A RAPPELÉ QUE L'ONU ÉTAIT "L'UNIQUE MÉCANISME AYANT UNE EXPÉRIENCE EN MATIÈRE D'OPÉRATIONS DE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX". NOTANT QU'UNE TELLE OPÉRATION DANS LE GOLFE SERAIT "EXTRÊMEMENT COMPLEXE", IL A SOULIGNÉ QUE C'ÉTAIT "AU CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ, ET NON AU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL, DE DIRE SON MOT À CE SUJET".

M. DE CUELLAR A ESTIMÉ QUE LE CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ AVAIT "APPAREMMENT ADOPTÉ" SA SUGGESTION DE METTRE SUR PIED UNE COMMISSION D'EXPERTS CHARGÉE D'ÉTABLIR LA RESPONSABILITÉ DU DÉCLENCHEMENT DES HOSTILITÉS ENTRE L'IRAN ET L'IRAK. LE CONSEIL DE SÉCURITÉ TRAVAILLE DEPUIS PRÈS DE SIX MOIS, A-T-IL RAPPELÉ, À L'ÉLABORATION D'UN PROJET DE RÉSOLUTION DEVANT METTRE AU POINT UNE "FORMULE POUR LA SAUVEGARDE DE LA PAIX DANS LA RÉGION DU GOLFE".

MOSCOU - À PROPOS DE L'AFGHANISTAN, M. DE CUELLAR A ESTIMÉ QUE LE PROCESSUS DE NÉGOCIATIONS INDIRECTES AFGHANO-PAKISTANAISES DE GENÈVE POURRAIT ÊTRE "ACHEVÉ RAPIDEMENT". LE NUMÉRO UN SOVIÉTIQUE, M. MIKHAIL GORBATCHEV, QU'IL A RENCONTRÉ LUNDI, CONSIDÈRE QU'UN "RÈGLEMENT POLITIQUE AUTHENTIQUE" PASSE PAR "LA POURSUITE PAR LES AFGHANS EUX-MÊMES DU PROCESSUS DE RÉCONCILIATION NATIONALE". "M. GORBATCHEV A RÉAFFIRMÉ QUE LE GOUVERNEMENT SOVIÉTIQUE ÉTAIT EN FAVEUR D'UN RÉGIME À KABOUL INDÉPENDANT, NEUTRE ET, NATURELLEMENT, NON HOSTILE À L'URSS", A AJOUTÉ M. DE CUELLAR.

SUR LE PROJET DE CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR LE PROCHE-ORIENT, LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL S'EST DIT "D'ACCORD AVEC LES AUTORITÉS SOVIÉTIQUES POUR FETIMER QU'UNE TELLE CONFÉRENCE DEVRAIT TENDRE À UN RÈGLEMENT GLOBAL ET AVOIR UNE RÉELLE FONCTION DIPLOMATIQUE". "L'OLP NE DOIT PAS ÊTRE EXCLUE DU PROCESSUS DE NÉGOCIATIONS", A-T-IL SOULIGNÉ.

M. DE CUELLAR A ENFIN INDICÉ QUE M. GORBATCHEV AVAIT ACCUEILLI "AVEC INTÉRÊT" SA SUGGESTION DE PRENDRE LA PAROLE DEVANT L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE DE L'ONU, ET ESPÉRÉ QUE LE NUMÉRO UN ENVISAGERAIT UNE VISITE AU SIÈGE DE L'ONU "CETTE ANNÉE OU L'AN PROCHAIN".

M. DE CUELLAR DOIT QUITTER MERCREDI MOSCOU POUR NEW YORK, APRÈS S'ÊTRE ENTRETENU AVEC MM. GORBATCHEV, ANDREÏ GROMYKO, CHEF DE L'ÉTAT, NIKOLAÏ RYJKOV, PREMIER MINISTRE, ET EDOUARD CHEVARDNADZE, MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.