

GPdec

EAST BERLIN (GDR)

29 JUNE - 2 JULY 1983

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ORIGINAL ORDER

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UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1022

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64

FILE

7

ACC.

94/152

File: *Tnp GDR follow up*
XRef: *UK*
b/f: *VO/EO/AS/GP/PK*
CC: Mr. Sutterlin ✓

NOTE FOR THE FILE

Mr. Gore-Booth of the UK Mission called on the Chef de Cabinet on 11 October in connexion with the Secretary-General's visit to the German Democratic Republic in June/July this year.

Mr. Gore-Booth wished to take up several matters on behalf of the three Western Powers, UK, US and France. He left the attached aide-memoire with the Chef de Cabinet. He raised two specific points:

- representatives of the GDR army, including the "Stadtkommandant" of Berlin, had apparently been present during the wreath-laying ceremony;
- the Secretary-General signed the Golden Book of the "Capital of the German Democratic Republic".

He indicated that the Western Powers had lodged a protest with the Soviet Union over these incidents. It was hoped that these concerns would be borne in mind when future visits by the Secretary-General to the eastern sector of Berlin were planned.

The Chef de Cabinet took note of the points raised. He explained the understanding of the Secretary-General that the uniformed personnel in attendance at various official functions in Berlin, including the wreath-laying at the Memorial to the Victims of Fascism and Militarism, were not members of the armed forces but rather of the Dzierzynki Regiment. The latter performed the duties of an honorary guard and were part of the state security organization. As for the "Golden Book", it had been placed open for signature for the Secretary-General and there was no indication that it referred to "the capital city of the GDR" rather than simply to "Berlin". The Secretary-General's inscription had been couched in purely general, philosophical terms.

The Chef de Cabinet emphasized the care taken in the planning of the visit to take account of the special political sensitivities regarding Berlin. Mr. Gore-Booth took note of these points. In planning future visits to Berlin (East or West) their political sensitivities should naturally be given careful consideration.

Michael Stopford
13 October 1983

The French, UK and US Governments have noted reports of the presence of the "Stadtkommandant" and other German military personnel during the recent visit of the Secretary General of the United Nations to the eastern sector of Berlin. They have also seen reports to the effect that the Secretary General visited the "Mayor" and signed the Golden Book of the "capital of the German Democratic Republic". I am instructed to state on behalf of the three powers, that these events, which were not consistent with the quadripartite status of Berlin, cannot in any way affect the rights and responsibilities of the four powers relating to all four sectors of Berlin and the corresponding, related quadripartite agreements, decisions and practices.

Trip GDR - follow up

LEB: file

20-9

RECEIVED

NOTE FOR MR. DAYAL

SEP 20 1983

[Handwritten signature]
20/9

The honour guard which was present when the Secretary-General laid a wreath at the Memorial to the Victims of Fascism and Militarism in Berlin must indeed have been from the Felix Dzierzynki Regiment. A GDR colleague in the Secretariat (Dieter Weigert of DPI) informs me that this regiment performs all such honorary functions: it acts as an honour guard at all state memorials and important buildings and as an honour company at official functions such as ambassadorial presentation of credentials and salutes at the airport.

The regiment is not part of the army. It is part of the State security apparatus. It is not under the control of the Defence Ministry but either the Internal or State Security Ministry. It was named after the first head of State Security in the Soviet Union.

Confusion could easily have arisen from the fact that the Dzierzynki Regiment uses army uniforms. Western observers could have drawn the wrong conclusions from press photographs.

Michael J. Stopford
20 September 1983

[Handwritten signature]

cc: Mr. Olivares
Mr. Sutterlin

TO:

A:

Mr. V. Dayal

FROM:

DE:

James S. Sutterlin

Room No. — No de bureau

Extension — Poste

Date

8861

15 Sept 83

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED	X	SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

VD
para 2. is quite correct.
para 3 would be impossible
for us to confirm. But I
know a pleasant GDR man
in DPI, Dieter Weigert, of
whom I could make general
enquiries.

NOTE FOR MR. DAYAL

VD
that really but
I could be
forced to
remember

EO/MJS

Any recollection
whether it was the
Brigade?

1579

I have learned that the Bonn Group (France, FRG, UK and USA representatives in Bonn) is still preparing a complaint about the Secretary-General's visit in East Berlin. They are apparently concerned about his signature of the Golden Book and the presence of a military honour guard when he laid a wreath.

I have informally suggested that if they read the inscription in the Golden Book they will find it was carefully drafted to avoid any acknowledgement that the Golden Book was connected with the GDR or the capital of the GDR. Any implication that East Berlin was part of the GDR was carefully avoided.

I also indicated that the schedule proposed by the GDR was vetted to avoid any military ceremony in East Berlin. It is my assumption that the honor guard which was, after all, present when the SG laid a wreath was from something called the Dzierzynki Brigade which is not part of the army and is present when Ambassadors -- including the French, UK and US -- present their credentials in East Berlin. You may be able to confirm this, if you were present.

J.S.S.
James S. Sutterlin
15 September 1983

File OK
Xref Trapp Berlin

NOTE FOR MR. DAYAL

RECEIVED

AUG 18 1983

Discussed
OK VD
No further action
unless OK for 1982
takes it up again 7/30/83
p.m.

Frank Berman of the British Mission told me on 17 August that "as I would understand" there were several things that would have to be taken up by the three western powers with regard to the Secretary-General's visit to East Germany. I said that, as a matter of fact, I did not know what he had in mind. Berman said that for one thing in connection with the wreath-laying ceremony in East Berlin there had been a military guard of honour. I said that I had not been aware of this, but there had been full appreciation in the Secretary-General's office of the demilitarized status of Berlin. I knew that the proposed programme had been reviewed carefully with this in mind. As far as I knew the only military guard that had been shown on the programme was at the welcoming ceremony in Schoenefeld Airport which lies outside of Berlin.

Berman said that it was understood how "such things" happen and no one could blame the Secretary-General. Nonetheless, something would have to be said and he wondered with whom they should speak. I suggested that the Chef de Cabinet would be the appropriate person.

J. S.
James S. Sutterlin
18 August 1983

c.c. Mr. Fleischhauer

MJS/amv

cc: SG

Mr. Buffum

File: Centre for Human Rights - Geneva

XRef: St. H. P. - G. DR

b/f: VD/EO/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/FP/MIP/JP

11 August 1983

Dear Mr. Herndl,

Many thanks for sending me the copies of the various memoranda concerning the case of Mr. Jahn. It will certainly be useful to have them on our files and I have also briefed Mr. Olivares on the situation. We would indeed like to hear from you of any further developments.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Michael Stopford
Second Officer

Mr. Kurt Herndl
Director
Centre for Human Rights
Geneva

MIP/lc

cc: SG

b/f: VD/AS/CHAO/ID/GP/FP/1178
File: Trip Berlin GDR
Xref: Job application

UNESCO

12 de julio de 1983

Estimado Señor Iturrizaga:

* En nombre del Secretario General agradezco su carta de 16 de junio. Inmediatamente de recibirla la hice transmitir a la sede de la UNESCO en Paris donde hay mayores posibilidades de poder encontrar una vacante en el campo de su competencia.

Estoy seguro que allá estudiarán su solicitud y explorarán las posibles vacantes que existan donde sus calificaciones artisticas puedan ser utilizadas, ya sea en el campo académico o cultural.

El Secretario General me ha encargado transmitirle un cordial saludo y sus mejores deseos de éxito en el estreno de sus obras.

Atentamente,

Emilio de Olivares
Director Ejecutivo

Señor
Luis Iturrizaga
Barnhelmstr. 15 a
1000 Berlin 38

Federal Republic of Germany

MTP:lc

Mr. Alain Raffray
Deputy Director
UNESCO Liaison Office

12 July 1983

Fmilio de Olivares
Executive Assistant
to the Secretary-General

* *

Please find attached a letter addressed to the Secretary-General by Mr. Iturrizaga and a copy of my reply, both of them self-explanatory.

Mr. Iturrizaga met the Secretary-General in Berlin and I would appreciate it if you could transmit this correspondence to UNESCO Headquarters.

Luis Iturrizaga
Barnhelmstr. 15 a
1000 Berlin 38/ R.G.A.

156
16 de junio de 1983

Exco. sr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas

RECEIVED
JUN 17 1983

Muy estimado sr. embajador :

Siguiendo el consejo del sr. de Soto en Berlin, me permito enviarle mi curriculum vitae, completando la información referente a mi petición. El sr. Walter Stubbs le envió en el mes de marzo una carta de los festivales de Berlin Occidental y otra de la ópera de esta ciudad donde se confirma el deseo de esos organismos de estrenar obras mías. La oficina de la Bienal de Música de la R.G.A. me ha confirmado telefónicamente la decisión del Sindicato de Compositores de concederme el encargo mencionado en mi carta del 3.6. Este trabajo será remunerado con 2500 marcos orientales (ca. 500 marcos occidentales) que no los podré sacar de la R.G.A. De la ópera no recibiré remuneración alguna y de los 5000 marcos que me faltan por recibir de los Festivales de éste Berlin, tendré que pagar yo los gastos de la preparación del material de orquesta. Este encargo está remunerado en total con 10000 marcos occidentales. Considerando el tiempo de trabajo que exigen obras como las arriba mencionadas para su realización y la suma que es necesaria para sostener a una familia durante ese lapso de tiempo, es indudable que una subvención o apoyo de carácter material es imprescindible para poder llevar a cabo esta empresa.

Como el ejercicio de mi actividad como docente privado de música, gracias a la cual me había sido posible cubrir un mínimo de mis obligaciones, se vuelve poco a poco imposible a causa de la crisis y por otro lado las universidades y conservatorios no dan nuevos puestos por el mismo motivo, decidí después de consultar mi caso con el sr. Walter Stubbs, de dirigirme a usted a fin de salvar mis trabajos y mi existencia.

Tal vez quisiera usted examinar la posibilidad de apoyarme

en todo caso, confiandome una labor en el campo académico o cultural, dentro de las entidades de la Organización.

Yo creo que la mejor recomendación que puedo presentarle en lo que se refiere al nivel y seriedad de mis trabajos, es el rango internacional y la gran experiencia en el campo de la música contemporánea de los tres institutos que desean producir obras mías. En lo que respecta a la naturaleza de mis problemas de carácter material y al juicio de mi persona, creo que yo no podría encontrar una personalidad mas calificada para facilitarle a usted las referencias convenientes que el sr. embajador Ricardo Walter Stubbs quien ha tenido la benevolencia de iniciar esta gestion.

Expresandole mi mas profundo agradecimiento por la atencion que le quiera usted brindar a la pte. y con seguridad de mi consideración mas distinguida, quedo de usted,

su mas att y r.

Cusi Yturriaga

CURRICULUM VITAE

Luis Iturrizaga

Lugar y fecha de nacimiento: Lima-Perú, 7 de Agosto de 1926

Dirección: Barnhelmstr. 15 a
D-1000 Berlin 38
Tel.: 030-803 24 15

I. ESTUDIOS

Estudio de Medicina

- Dos años de estudios en la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos de Lima. Examen de admisión aprobado el año 1942

Estudios de Piano

- en el Conservatorio Nacional de Música de Lima con el Prof. G. Leguia y el Prof. F. Ibanñez 1941-43
- Teoría y solfeo con A. Mejía
- Clases privadas con el pianista G. Caro, antiguo alumno de Claudio Arrau y de V. Scaramuzza a partir del año 1944

Cursos Preliminares de Composición

- en el Conservatorio Nacional de Música de Lima
- Contrapunto de Hindemith con el Prof. R. Holzmann
- Armonía y contrapunto de Fux con el Prof. Aurelio Maggionni, maestro de composición en el Cons. G. Verdi de Milano, durante su estada en Lima como director del Cons. 1952-54

Estudios de Composición

- en el Conservatorio Real de Música de Madrid
- Composición con el Prof. J. Gomez
- Contrapunto y fuga con el Prof. F. Cales
- Examen de final de carrera con notas sobresalientes. Diploma de Capacidad en Composición 1954-56

Estudios de perfeccionamiento de composición
en la Hochschule für Musik Berlin
en la Technische Universität Berlin
en los Cursos de Música Contemporánea de Darmstadt
y en el Estudio de Música Electrónica de la Rijksuniversiteit v. Utrecht

- Composición, instrumentación, música escénica
con el Prof. Boris Blacher [H.f.M. Berlin]
- Música dodecafónica con el Prof. J. Rufer
[H.f.M. Berlin]
- Análisis musical con el Prof. Siegfried Borris
[H.f.M. Berlin]
- Contrapunto de Palestrina, dictado musical con el
Prof. H.-F. Hartig [H.f.M. Berlin]
- Cursos de música contemporánea con el
Prof. H.H. Stuckenschmidt [TU Berlin]
- Seminario de música experimental con el
Prof. F. Winckel y el Prof. B. Blacher [TU Berlin]
- Participante regular de los Cursos de Musica Con-
temporánea de Darmstadt. [Cursos de composición
con O. Messiaen, P. Boulez, G. Ligeti. Cursos instru-
mentales con el Prof. S. Palm, S. Gazzelloni y
Lothar Faber] 1958-63
- Prácticas de música electrónica con el
Prof. G.M. König [R. U. Utrecht] [4 meses] 1968

II. TRABAJOS DE INVESTIGACION

EN EL CAMPO DE LA TECNICA DE COMPOSICION MUSICAL

Inmediatamente después de la primera visita de los cursos de música moderna de Darmstadt, inicio de trabajos de investigación con el fin de desarrollar un "sistema tonal de campo de acción universal". Esto significa un sistema basado en principios que permiten determinar las funciones armónicas en las que se debe integrar la sonoridad deseada, tomando como punto de partida la estructura de sus intervalos. Gracias a éste sistema es posible nuevamente el utilizar como fuente de energía del acto creador una de las fuerzas elementales de la música: la fuerza del universo tonal.

En los puntos primordiales puedo considerar que los trabajos de investigación referentes están concluídas; ellos fueron realizados en tres etapas:

- Periodo de trabajo en obras que fueron concluídas, pero durante el cual los principios fundamentales de éste sistema estaban solamente parcialmente descubiertos. Influencia de los procedimientos seriales y tonales libres. 1962-70
- Periodo de trabajos intensos dedicados al desarrollo integral del nuevo sistema. Descubrimiento de los principios fundamentales. Durante esta etapa fueron iniciadas una serie de obras que no fueron concluidas. 1970-81
- Etapa de trabajo en obras que están concebidas integralmente dentro del nuevo sistema, a partir de 1981

Durante todo el lapso de tiempo dedicado al desarrollo del nuevo sistema tonal, trabajos paralelos en el campo de la métrica y del ritmo con el fin de desarrollar un sistema que permita organizar las estructuras musicales siguiendo el principio de las funciones rítmicas y no el principio serial-rítmico, que es solo un procedimiento mecánico.

III. OBRAS [elección]

Tres invenciones a una voz para piano
Lima, 1946, obra atonal

Invenciones a dos voces para piano
Lima. ca. 1947-48, obra atonal

Lento para piano
Lima, 1953, obra atonal

Tres villancicos en estilo antiguo
para 4 voces mixtas a capella
Lima, 1953. Estrenados en el Conservatorio Nacional, y producidas
por la Radio Nacional de Madrid en 1957

Adagio y Contrapunto
para piano. Madrid, 1957. Estreno en el Instituto Nacional de
Cultura Hispánica

Fuga para piano
Madrid, 1956

Variaciones para orquesta
Berlin, 1959-60

Tres Salmos
para coro a capella mixto a 8 voces. Producidos por la radio de Frankfurt
[HR] con el Coro de Cámara dirigido por G. Arndt y por la radio de Berlin
[RIAS] con el Coro de Cámara dirigido por v. Michnay [Ed. Tonos, Darmstadt]
Berlin, 1961

Diamante
Solo para flauta traversa y para flauta en sol. [Ed. Tonos, Darmstadt]
Berlin, 1962. Estreno en la XVIII. Bienal de Venecia por Severino
Gazzelloni

Modulaciones para orquesta sinfónica
Berlin, 1962

Massen
para piano. Berlin. 1962

Ritmos
para piano. Berlin, 1963

Vertical

para orquesta. [Ed. C.F. Peters, Frankfurt]

Berlin. 1965. Obra de encargo de la radio SFB. Obra en revisión

Concierto para oboe

Berlin. 1966-67. Obra de encargo de los Festivales de Berlin.

Estrenada por la Radio-Symphonie-Orchester Berlin bajo la dirección de Bruno Maderna. Solista: Lothar Faber

Meteoro

para contralto, violoncello, clarinete en Si-bemol, percusión y piano.

Paris-Athen-Utrecht-Berlin, 1968-69. Obra de encargo de la radio

RIAS. Estreno en la Academia de las Artes de Berlin, 1974

[Conjunto de solistas de la Filarmónica de Berlin y Barbara Scherler bajo la dirección de Hans Hilsdorf]

Existe además una serie de obras inconclusas que sirvieron de base a los trabajos dedicados al nuevo sistema tonal, compuestos entre 1970-1980.

Obras en preparación

Variaciones para piano

Pieza para orquesta de cuerdas

Obra de encargo de los Festivales de Berlin

Pieza para un conjunto de cámara de la ópera de Berlin

Estudios rítmicos para violin solo

IV. PREMIOS, RECONOCIMIENTOS

Premio del curso de piano en el Conservatorio Nacional de Música de Lima	1943
Premio de la clase de armonía del Conservatorio Nacional de Música de Lima	1953
Beca para estudios de composición en Madrid del Instituto Nacional de Cultura Hispánica	1954
Beca del DAAD [Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst]	1958
Premio Nacional de Cultura del Perú para Música por las Variaciones para Orquesta	1964
Invitación de la UNESCO para una estancia en París y Atenas [Composición de Meteoro]	1968
Invitación de la Sociedad Brahms de Baden-Baden para una estancia en la Villa Brahms en el año 1983 con el fin de componer una obra	1982

CRITICAS

"En los primeros cinco días de la Bienal de Música Contemporánea de Venecia se estrenaron 18 obras. Tres de ellas merecen el predi-
cado de sobresaliente. En primer lugar queremos mencionar
"Diamante", un solo para flauta, del compositor peruano Luis
Iturrizaga, que fue ejecutado brillantemente por Severino Gazzelloni..."
[Heinrich von Lüttwitz. "Die Welt"]

"... entre ellas un Concierto para Oboe del compositor peruano
radicado en Berlin, Luis Iturrizaga. El concierto comienza con el
solo de oboe [compuesto para el brillante oboista Lothar Faber]
y concluye con una larga fermata para el instrumento solista.
Una obra fascinante compuesta por encargo de las Festivales de Berlin."
[W.S. . Berliner Morgenpost]

"Maderna dirigió el estreno del Concierto para Oboe de Luis Iturrizaga.
Una obra de grandes dificultades técnicas instrumentales y de caracter
espectacular en el terreno rítmico y armónico..."
[E.E. Stückenschmidt, F.A.Z.]

"'Metecro' es la personificación musical de las experiencias del com-
positor durante los acontecimientos en Paris del año 1968. La intención
de Iturrizaga fué especialmente evidente en el gran solo para la per-
cusión: rumores muy suaves del xilófono, otros instrumentos de la
batería entran poco a poco arribando a una erupción, una explosión
sonora..."
[Wolfgang Schultze, "Die Welt"]

"La partitura de los "Tres Salmos" para coro a capella de Luis
Iturrizaga ha sido impresa ...
Son coros declamados con una rítmica masiva de gran fuerza plástica."
[Prof. Dr. Siegfried Borris, Berlin]

MJS/jb - cc: SG /AS/
bf: EO/CHAO/ID/mip
File: trip file-GDR
XRef: GDR

11 July 1983

dep 4:30 PM
12/7/86

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

On my return to United Nations Headquarters, I should like to reiterate my sincere thanks for the kind welcome and cordial hospitality extended to my wife and me, as well as to the members of my delegation, during my visit to the German Democratic Republic.

I very much appreciated your assistance in making such excellent arrangements for this visit. It was indeed a very useful and productive stay and I found the talks which I was able to have with your country's authorities most interesting and rewarding. My wife and I were also most grateful for the personal care which you and Mrs Ott took of us.

I should like you to accept the enclosed photograph as a token of my appreciation.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

His Excellency
Mr Harry Ott
Permanent Representative
of the German Democratic Republic
to the United Nations
New York

ZCZC MQP1385 MBP0412
SS CABGE
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 12 1511Z
ETATPRIORITE
H.E. MR. GUENTHER WITTECK
CHAIRMAN OF THE DRESDEN COUNTY COUNCIL
DRESDEN
(GDR)

Stop for 1
Trip GDR

MBP0412-07
MR. CHAIRMAN,

ON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO
THANK YOU ONCE MORE FOR THE KIND WELCOME AND GENEROUS HOSPITALITY
EXTENDED TO MY WIFE AND ME, AS WELL AS TO THE MEMBERS OF MY
DELEGATION, DURING MY RECENT VISIT TO DRESDEN.

AS YOU KNOW, I WAS VERY GLAD TO BE ABLE TO INCLUDE A VISIT
TO YOUR HISTORIC CITY DURING MY STAY IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC. I WAS INDEED IMPRESSED BY THE GREAT PROGRESS YOU HAVE
MADE IN RESTORATION AND RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE SUFFERING AND
DEVASTATION OF THE LAST WAR.

MY WIFE AND I WILL RETAIN THE FONDEST MEMORIES OF OUR VISIT
TO YOUR CITY AND COUNTY AND WE SEND YOU AND MRS WITTECK OUR
BEST WISHES AND KING REGARDS.

(JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR)

COL MBP0412-07

07122025

Stopford

Trip GDR

ZCZC MQP1365 MAP0353
SS CABOE
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 112314Z
ETATPRIORITE
H.E.MR. ERICH HONECKER
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND GENERAL
SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY
BERLIN (GDR)
MAP0353-07 EXCELLENCY,

ON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK
YOU FOR THE VERY KIND RECEPTION EXTENDED TO ME DURING MY VISIT TO THE
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

I WAS VERY GLAD TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT YOUR COUNTRY AND
TO WITNESS AT FIRST-HAND THE IMPRESSIVE PROGRESS YOU HAVE ACHIEVED IN
RECONSTRUCTION SINCE THE DEVASTATION OF THE LAST WAR. I PARTICULARLY
APPRECIATED THIS OCCASION FOR AN EXTENSIVE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH YOU
ON MATTERS OF COMMON CONCERN AND WAS MOST GRATIFIED AT THE STRONG
SUPPORT YOU AFFIRMED, ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, FOR THE ENDEAVOURS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST
CONSIDERATION. (JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR)

~~COC CKD~~ -----

07112346

NNNN

ZCZC MQP1366 MAP0354

SS CABGE

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 112314Z

ETATPRIORITE

H.E.MR . OSKAR FISCHER

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BERLIN (GDR)

MAP0354-07 EXCELLENCY,

ON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO
THANK YOU FOR THE KIND WELCOME AND GENEROUS HOSPITALITY EXTENDED
TO MY WIFE AND ME, AS WELL AS TO THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION,
DURING MY VISIT TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

YOU MAY BE SURE THAT I WARMLY APPRECIATED ALL YOU DID TO MAKE THE
VISIT SUCH A USEFUL AND PLEASANT ONE. I WAS VERY GLAD FOR THIS
OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT HONECKER, PRIME MINISTER STOPH
AND YOURSELF AND I FOUND THE DISCUSSIONS WHICH WE HAD TOGETHER MOST
INTERESTING AND REWARDING. AS YOU KNOW, I AM GRATEFUL FOR THE STRONG
SUPPORT EXTENDED BY THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED
NATIONS AND LOOK FORWARD TO MAINTAINING THIS FRUITFUL CO-OPERATION
IN THE FUTURE.

MY WIFE AND I WOULD PARTICULARLY LIKE TO EXPRESS OUR SINCERE THANKS
TO YOU AND MRS FISCHER FOR THE MANY KINDNESSES YOU EXTENDED TO US AND
WE SEND YOU BOTH OUR GOOD WISHES AND WARM PERSONAL REGARDS.
(JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR)
COLCKD

=07112350

NNNN

Stop Pur 2
Trip GAR

NNNN

GDR

ZCZC MQP1364 MAP0352

SS CABGE

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 112314Z

ETATPRIORITE

H.E.MR. WILLI STOPH

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC BERLIN (GDR)

MAP0352-07 EXCELLENCY,

ON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THE CORDIAL WELCOME EXTENDED TO ME DURING MY VISIT TO THE GERMANY DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

I PARTICULARLY APPRECIATED THE OCCASION AFFORDED BY MY VISIT TO MEET WITH YOU AND I FOUND OUR DISCUSSIONS MOST INTERESTING AND REWARDING. LET ME TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO REITERATE MY SINCERE GRATITUDE FOR THE ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT EXTENDED BY YOUR GOVERNMENT TO THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL CO/OPERATION.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION. (JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR)
COLCKD

=07112341

NNNN

MJS/ET
✓ b/f: VD/EO/AS/IO/CHAO/GA/EP/ATP
file: Trip 90R
key: 90e
cc: SG

11.7.83 M.J.Stopford 3802 5031

EDSG

H.E. MR. ERICH HONECKER

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND GENERAL
SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY
BERLIN (GDR)

EXCELLENCY,

ON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THE VERY KIND RECEPTION EXTENDED TO ME DURING MY VISIT TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

I WAS VERY GLAD TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT YOUR COUNTRY AND TO WITNESS AT FIRST-HAND THE IMPRESSIVE PROGRESS YOU HAVE ACHIEVED IN RECONSTRUCTION SINCE THE DEVASTATION OF THE LAST WAR. I PARTICULARLY APPRECIATED THIS OCCASION FOR AN EXTENSIVE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH YOU ON MATTERS OF COMMON CONCERN AND WAS MOST GRATIFIED AT THE STRONG SUPPORT YOU AFFIRMED, ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, FOR THE ENDEAVOURS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

HAVIER PEKEZ DE CUELLAR

M.J.Stopford, Second Officer

11.7.83 M.J.Stopford 3802 5031

EOSG

H.E. MR. WILLI STOPH
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
BERLIN (GDR)

EXCELLENCY!

ON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THE CORDIAL WELCOME EXTENDED TO ME DURING MY VISIT TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

I PARTICULARLY APPRECIATED THE OCCASION AFFORDED BY MY VISIT TO MEET WITH YOU ~~AND~~ I FOUND OUR DISCUSSIONS MOST INTERESTING AND REWARDING. LET ME TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO REITERATE MY SINCERE GRATITUDE FOR THE ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT EXTENDED BY YOUR GOVERNMENT TO THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

M.J.Stopford, Second Officer

11.7.83 - M.J.Stopford 3802 5031

EOSG

H.E. MR. OSKAR FISCHER
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
BERLIN (GDR)

EXCELLENCY,

ON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THE KIND WELCOME AND GENEROUS HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO MY WIFE AND ME, AS WELL AS TO THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION, DURING MY VISIT TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

YOU MAY BE SURE THAT I WARMLY APPRECIATED ALL YOU DID TO MAKE THE VISIT SUCH A USEFUL AND PLEASANT ONE. I WAS VERY GLAD FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT HONECKER, PRIME MINISTER STOPH AND MYSELF AND I FOUND THE DISCUSSIONS WHICH WE HAD TOGETHER MOST INTERESTING AND REWARDING. AS YOU KNOW, I AM GRATEFUL FOR THE STRONG SUPPORT EXTENDED BY THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND LOOK FORWARD TO MAINTAINING THIS FRUITFUL CO-OPERATION IN THE FUTURE.

MY WIFE AND I WOULD PARTICULARLY LIKE TO EXPRESS OUR SINCERE THANKS TO YOU AND MRS FISCHER FOR THE MANY KINDNESSES YOU EXTENDED TO US AND WE SEND YOU BOTH OUR GOOD WISHES AND WARM PERSONAL REGARDS.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

M.J.Stopford, Second Officer

11.7.83 M.J.Stopford 3802 5031

EOSG

H.E. MR. GUENTHER WITTECK
CHAIRMAN OF THE DRESDEN COUNTY COUNCIL
DRESDEN (GDR)

MR. CHAIRMAN,

ON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU ONCE MORE FOR THE KIND WELCOME AND GENEROUS HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO MY WIFE AND ME, AS WELL AS TO THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION, DURING MY RECENT VISIT TO DRESDEN.

AS YOU KNOW, I WAS VERY GLAD TO BE ABLE TO INCLUDE A VISIT TO YOUR HISTORIC CITY DURING MY STAY IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. I WAS INDEED IMPRESSED BY THE GREAT PROGRESS YOU HAVE MADE IN RESTORATION AND RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE SUFFERING AND DEVASTATION OF THE LAST WAR.

MY WIFE AND I WILL RETAIN THE FONDEST MEMORIES OF OUR VISIT TO YOUR CITY AND COUNTRY AND WE SEND YOU AND MRS WITTECK OUR BEST WISHES AND KIND REGARDS.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

M.J.Stopford, Second Officer

12 July 1983

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Enclosed for your information are copies of cables which the Secretary-General sent on returning to Headquarters after his visit to the German Democratic Republic.

May I take this opportunity to express, on behalf of all the members of the delegation accompanying the Secretary-General, our sincere appreciation for the excellent arrangements you made for this very fruitful visit.

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

Emilio de Olivares
Executive Assistant to the
Secretary-General

His Excellency
Mr. Harry Ott
Permanent Representative of the
German Democratic Republic
to the United Nations
New York

TO: A: Mr. Emilio de Oliveira

FROM: DE: Ngare Anderson Bieler

Room No. - No. de bureau 1037E Extension - Poste 6839 Date 20 July

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POUR INFORMATION

The clippings referred to
will be forwarded to you
by the Information
Support Section of DPI.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Masao Nakachi, Chief
A: Policy and Programme Section; ERD/DPI

DATE: 6 July 1983

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: PRA/HQ/96/83
ER/55

FROM: Tomas Lahoda
DE: Acting Director, UNIC Prague

SUBJECT: Report on MassMedia Coverage of the Secretary-General's
OBJET: Visit in the German Democratic Republic (29 June - 2 July 1983)

Mass information media of GDR paid a maximum attention and wide publicity to the first official visit of the UN Secretary-General in GDR. The Television, Radio and the press carried detailed information on the stay, talks and positions of the top UN representative who was received with every honour by leading GDR's statesmen headed by E. Honecker, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the United Socialist Party of GDR and President of the State Council of GDR. On the arrival of the UN Secretary-General in Berlin his detailed biography, photograph and data on his activities in the UN were published.

Official talks with O. Fischer, Foreign Minister of GDR, were opened on Wednesday, 29 June, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin. The exchange of views concentrated on timely questions of the current international situation in the solving of which it is the UN that plays an important role in efforts to maintain peace and prevent nuclear war. After the wreath-laying ceremony to the memorial of victims of fascism and militarism in the Unter den Linden street, the Foreign Minister of GDR gave a banquet in the Niederschönhausen Castle in honour of the prominent guest where the host as well as the guest delivered toasts (published in full text in the daily press on 30 June).

Thursday, 30 June Mr. Perez de Cuellar met with E. Honecker, President of the State Council of GDR, at its seat. The latter statesman highly appreciated the up-to-day activity of his guest in the office of the UN Secretary-General and assured him that the GDR would continue enforcing fully the achievement of UN goals and contributing by its cooperation to the fulfillment of its demanding peace tasks. In this connection he emphasized the importance of a joint declaration of socialist states which had been adopted at their top-level meeting in Moscow on 28 June 1983. The UN Secretary-General informed on timely UN tasks in the strengthening of international security in the field of disarmament, elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid as well as the development of equitable international economic relations.

A similar exchange of views took place the same day during a meeting of the UN Secretary-General with Willi Stoph, President of the Ministerial Council of GDR, who acquainted the rare guest with results of the build-up of the developed socialist society in GDR. The Prime-Minister stressed that the development of the first socialist state on the German soil had been always closely connected with the struggle for the strengthening of peace in the spirit of principles of the UN Charter, and efforts to widen a corresponding constructive international cooperation. Both the parties agreed that the most important task of all states in the given period was the maintenance of world peace. This must be contributed to also by the elimination of disturbing factors in the international trade and economic relations which requires the introduction of the New International Economic Order on the basis of equality and non-discrimination.

During the visit of the City Hall the UN Secretary-General was welcomed and greeted by the Mayor of the capital of GDR Erhard Krack who acquainted the guest in the Coat-of Arms Hall with the development of the metropolity and problems of its further construction. Mr. J. Perez de Cuellar signed into the visitors' Golden Book of Berlin and expressed his hope that the war which had brought so many sufferings to the city's inhabitants would never be possible again and that durable peace would triumph definitively forever in Berlin, Europe and all over the world. Thursday night the Secretary-General with his company made a sightseeing tour of Berlin lakes.

Friday, the third day of his official visit in GDR, Mr. Perez de Cuellar visited Dresden. Chairman of the Regional Council of the third largest city of GDR, G. Witteck greeted sincerely the guest of honour and informed him on the past and present, the economic structure and production conditions of this historical city whose fate especially urgently appeals that everything possible be done to maintain peace. During his visit of the State Dresden Gallery and the well-known Zwinger, the guest had an opportunity to admire invaluable paintings of world-famous artists that had been saved by the Soviet Army and carefully restored.

A press conference at the Berlin Press Centre by the Secretary-General attracted more than 100 journalists of press agencies, newspapers, Radio and TV of 26 countries. Its course was widely described in the press which on the eve of the official visit, 28 June, carried also the full text of an interview which Mr. de Cuellar had given to an ADN correspondent in New York before his departure for GDR.

....

It is evident from the enclosed clippings (daily NEUES DEUTSCHLAND) how wide and extensive the publicity coverage of the successful Secretary-General's visit in GDR was. It was also the highlight of Radio and TV news programmes.



SG/SM/3439
5 de julio de 1983

BRINDIS DEL SECRETARIO GENERAL EN ALMUERZO EN DRESDE

A continuación presentamos el texto del brindis pronunciado por el Secretario General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar en almuerzo ofrecido en su honor en Dresde, República Democrática de Alemania, el 1 de julio por el Presidente del Consejo Municipal de Dresde.

Señor Presidente del Consejo Municipal, señora Witteck, distinguidos invitados:

Mi esposa, mis colegas y yo nos sentimos complacidos de visitar esta ciudad, cuyo nombre ha sido y es sinónimo de cultura y belleza. Deseamos expresarle, Señor Presidente, nuestro sincero reconocimiento por su cordial bienvenida y su generosa hospitalidad.

Al llegar por primera vez a esta hermosa zona, donde el río y los bosques y las colinas circundantes se aunan con tanta armonía, pude entender por qué, a lo largo de los siglos, este lugar ha atraído artistas, estudiosos, músicos, artesanos, que dejaron a Dresde y al mundo un tan importante legado artístico y un tan duradero modelo de excelencia.

Me parece inevitable que se reflexione en esta ciudad, al mismo tiempo que en la fragilidad de la obra del arte, en la perdurabilidad del genio artístico.

No hay persona que no haya tenido una penosa sensación de pérdida cuando algo tan hermoso como una porcelana de Dresde caía y se hacía añicos. No obstante, jamás se dudó de que existía la capacidad de crear otra semejante. Cuán mayor habrá sido el desconsuelo cuando, como ha sucedido repetidamente a lo largo de vuestra historia, una ciudad entera con centenares de miles de habitantes, era devastada por la guerra. A, sin embargo, habéis tenido la voluntad de recrear, la voluntad de plasmar nuevos objetos de belleza para reemplazar aquellos que, como la porcelana de Dresde, no se podían reparar, debemos inspirarnos en el espíritu de esta ciudad y de sus habitantes, y al maravillarnos ante sus logros, debemos tener presente que en nuestro mundo actual existe un nuevo y formidable desafío a la supervivencia humana. En una era nuclear, la guerra podría sacrificar no solamente monumentos culturales, no solamente millones de vidas, como han costado otras guerras, sino también

(más)

la propia existencia humana, es decir, la maravillosa capacidad de recrear, la guerra nuclear representa, pues, una amenaza mortal para la capacidad humana de preservar la herencia cultural que es el signo de la civilización.

Frente a esta realidad, las naciones del mundo deben una vez más renunciar a la guerra como medio de conseguir objetivos nacionales, pero la decisión no basta. Debe haber voluntad y sabiduría para encontrar, a través de la negociación, soluciones justas para los conflictos que amenazan la paz. Debe haber cooperación entre todos los países, según el compromiso contraído en virtud de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, para solucionar los problemas económicos y sociales y promover el respeto de las libertades fundamentales de todas las personas.

Debe haber una reducción de los armamentos, que son, a un mismo tiempo, síntoma y causa de la inseguridad que aflige a la comunidad mundial. Además, a mi juicio, debe haber una determinación de fortalecer la eficacia de las Naciones Unidas y confiar en ellas como principal instrumento de mantenimiento de la paz, para lo cual fueron creadas.

Señoras y señores:

Luego de estas reflexiones, tal vez algo sombrías, deseo proponer que brindemos por la salud del Señor Presidente y por la perduración, en paz, de la belleza que la naturaleza y las manos del hombre han creado en esta maravillosa ciudad para vuestro deleite y ahora también para el nuestro.

* * * * *

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1179
5 July 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Leaves for Geneva via Copenhagen

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

BERLIN, 2 July -- On the last day of his official stay in the German Democratic Republic, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today visited a number of cultural sites in Berlin.

Accompanied by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, the Secretary-General toured the Pergamon Museum, the TV tower, and the Palace of the Republic where Foreign Minister Fischer hosted a farewell luncheon.

The Secretary-General, before boarding a plane for Geneva via Copenhagen, reviewed a military guard of honour at Schoenefeld Airport, where he was seen off by Foreign Minister Fischer, Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin and by the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations in New York, Harry Ott.

* * * * *

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/3439
5 July 1983

TOAST BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT LUNCHEON IN DRESDEN

Following is the text of a toast made by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at a luncheon given in his honour in Dresden, German Democratic Republic, on 1 July by the President of the Municipal Council of Dresden (translation from Spanish):

Mr. President of the City Council, Mrs. Witteck, distinguished guests,

My wife, my colleagues and I are very pleased to visit this city, whose name has been and is synonymous with culture and beauty. We wish to express to you, Mr. President, our sincere gratitude for your cordial welcome and your generous hospitality.

Upon arriving for the first time in this beautiful area, where the river and the woods and the surrounding hills blend so harmoniously, I was able to understand why, throughout the centuries, this place has attracted artists, students, musicians and artisans, who left to Dresden and to the world such an important artistic legacy and such a lasting model of excellence.

In reflecting in this city on the fragility of works of art, I cannot help reflecting also on the durability of artistic genius. Everyone has at some time experienced a painful feeling of loss when something as beautiful as a piece of Dresden china fell and broke into pieces. Yet there was never any doubt that the capacity to create another one like it existed. How much more disconsolate one must have been when, as has happened repeatedly throughout your history, a whole city with hundreds of thousands of inhabitants was devastated by war. You, however, have had the will to re-create, to shape new objects of beauty that would replace those which, like the Dresden china, could not be repaired. We should draw inspiration from the spirit of this city and its inhabitants, and as we marvel at their achievements, we should bear in mind that in our world today there exists a new and formidable challenge to human survival. In a nuclear age, war could destroy not only cultural monuments, not only millions of lives, as has happened in other wars, but also human existence itself, that is to say, the marvellous capacity to re-create. Thus, nuclear war represents a mortal threat to the human capacity to preserve a cultural heritage which is the sign of civilization.

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In the face of this reality, the nations of the world must once again renounce war as a means of attaining national objectives, but that decision is not enough. There must be the willingness and the wisdom to find, through negotiation, just solutions to the conflicts that threaten peace. There must be co-operation between all countries, in accordance with the undertaking made under the Charter of the United Nations, to solve economic and social problems and promote respect for the fundamental freedoms of all persons. There must be a reduction of armaments, which are both the symptom and the cause of the insecurity that afflicts the world community. Moreover, I believe, there must be a determination to strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations and place confidence in it as the principal instrument for the maintenance of peace, the purpose for which it was created.

Ladies and gentlemen,

After these perhaps somewhat sombre reflections, I wish to propose a toast to the health of the President and to the continued survival, in peace, of the beauty which nature and human hands have created in this marvellous city for your delight, and now for ours as well.

* *** *

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1178
5 July 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH HEADS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN BERLIN

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

BERLIN, 1 July -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met here today with the Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the German Democratic Republic, in Niederschoenhausen Palace, where he is staying.

Following the meeting, the Secretary-General travelled by road to Dresden in the company of Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin and was received there by the Chairman of the Dresden County Council, Guenther Witteck. Mr. Witteck briefed the Secretary-General on the reconstruction efforts and economic and social development of his city since the end of the Second World War.

Following a luncheon given by Mr. Witteck, the Secretary-General toured a number of artistic and cultural sites in Dresden, notably the Zwinger Museum and the state art collection at the Gruene Gwölbe Museum as well as the Dresden Cathedral before returning to Berlin in the late evening.

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United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

SG Statement
xref IMP GDR



SG/SM/3437
1 July 1983

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT DINNER GIVEN BY FOREIGN MINISTER
OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Berlin, 29 June

Following is the text of the remarks made by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at a dinner hosted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Oskar Fischer (translation from Spanish):

I wish to express my profound gratitude to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for his warm words of welcome and support. My wife, my colleagues and I are deeply grateful for the kind and generous hospitality extended to us. This visit has given me an extremely valuable opportunity to have further wide-ranging talks with you about the world situation and the position of the United Nations. I am looking forward to my talks tomorrow with the Chairman of the Council of State, Mr. Honecker, and Premier Stoph. I attach great importance to these meetings at a time when there is an urgent need for understanding and communication between leaders and Governments in order to deal with the critical problems facing the world community.

I am very happy to be the guest of your Government on the tenth anniversary of the admission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations. During these 10 years, your country has played an active and positive role in the Organization. It has been a member of the Security Council and is a member of the UNICEF Executive Board, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD and the UNDP Governing Council and it has contributed significantly to bodies and programmes covering the broad spectrum of activities of the United Nations.

This is an outstanding performance which reflects the dedication of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations and the contribution which it can make in its capacity as a country of great industrial and technological strength. At a time such as this when so much can be done to improve the lot of mankind when, at the same time, so much is needed to guarantee mankind's survival, 10 years, or even a shorter period of time, can count for as much as a century in other eras. I am convinced that we must attend to the needs of international security with the urgency that that implies.

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There are three needs which I wish to highlight now because they are of critical importance to a lasting peace and because I believe we have reached a point in time when progress can be made towards meeting these needs. Allow me first to refer to the need for a just world economic structure. At present, hundreds of millions of people are suffering from hunger, malnutrition and unemployment. And yet we have the resources to ease that situation; we simply need to use them wisely. In order to do so there must be a realistic dialogue and wide-ranging co-operation between the developed and the developing countries, over and above different ideological orientations. The present session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development offers a timely opportunity to move forward, to improve the climate of international co-operation and to help mitigate differences and disagreements.

In this connection I wish to point out the active role which the German Democratic Republic is playing at the sixth session of UNCTAD and, in particular, the importance which its delegation attaches to the relationship between economic growth and disarmament.

Disarmament is the second need which I wish to highlight on this occasion. There is no need to reiterate here the magnitude of world expenditure on nuclear and conventional weapons. It has been clearly demonstrated that this unproductive utilization of resources is a powerful factor inhibiting economic development. In addition, the acquisition of increasingly sophisticated weapons increases the fears and suspicions with which international relations are already heavily imbued and the very existence of huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons may threaten the future of life on this planet.

In this connection there is no doubt that we are at a critical stage. In my view, the tremendous public concern which is very evident throughout the world, although it is expressed in different ways, represents the tremendous force of reason which no one can ignore. Based on the talks which I have had with President Andropov and with President Reagan, I am confident that at the highest levels in these two very powerful States there is a will to achieve a real reduction in nuclear weapons.

The negotiations which are currently under way in Geneva provide an opportunity for reaching agreements which could be tremendously beneficial. In the Disarmament Committee, of which the German Democratic Republic is an active member, there are also opportunities to move forward, particularly with regard to the prohibition of chemical weapons and I earnestly hope that these opportunities will be seized.

If, as I believe, there is a choice at this point in time between real progress towards arms limitation and a growing and increasingly destructive arms spiral, the continuing efforts of individuals and groups which are working in all countries for disarmament may be of particular importance. Accordingly, I welcome the support which the German Democratic Republic has given to the World Disarmament Campaign which the United Nations is currently waging.

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The third and final need in these difficult times of ours, concerning which I believe that it is possible to make progress, is the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the area of peace keeping. Mr. Minister, when you addressed the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session you said that the United Nations provided unique opportunities for States to understand one another and that it was quite legitimate to hope that all Member States, imbued with the spirit of the Charter, would seize those opportunities. That is certainly true. However, it is also true that insufficient use is made of these opportunities. This is tragic in a world in which one conflict leads to terrible losses and to the risk of an indescribable disaster. In order to carry out its responsibilities under the Charter with respect to the pacific settlement of disputes, the Security Council must receive stronger support from the Member States.

There is also an opportunity which I hope will be seized. The Security Council is currently engaged in wide-ranging consultations on how to improve its efficacy. This reflects the great concern expressed by Member States at the report on the work of the Organization which I presented to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. There is no doubt that the need for a more effective peace-keeping machinery is universally recognized.

In order to achieve this it is essential that Governments now adopt decisions -- decisions which I hope will be taken in good time, as a result of the deliberations of the Security Council -- to strengthen the authority of the Council by resorting to it, co-operating within its framework and working, individually and collectively, to implement its decisions.

In the past 10 years the German Democratic Republic has made a significant contribution to the United Nations and to many of its programmes. I am encouraged by the support you have expressed tonight for my efforts to increase the efficacy of the Organization on the basis of the Charter. The ultimate goal of your Government's efforts and of my own efforts is, of course, the achievement of a lasting peace.

I propose a toast to the health of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic and that of his wife and to that noble objective, peace, which represents the highest interest of all countries and all peoples.

* * * * *

Naciones Unidas

Boletín de Prensa

Departamento de Información Pública
Sección de Prensa
Naciones Unidas, Nueva York



SG/SM/3438
1 de julio de 1983

DECLARACION DEL SECRETARIO GENERAL EN CONFERENCIA DE PRENSA EN BERLIN

A continuación presentamos el texto de la declaración de apertura del Secretario General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar en conferencia de prensa ofrecida ayer (30 de junio) en Berlín.

Señoras y señores:

Acojo con agrado esta oportunidad de reunirme aquí con los representantes de la prensa. Esta es mi primera visita a la República Democrática de Alemania y he tenido sumo agrado en sostener valiosas conversaciones con el Presidente Honecker, el Primer Ministro Stoph y el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores Fischer, con quien ya había dialogado ampliamente en la Sede de las Naciones Unidas.

Durante esas reuniones, he expresado mi reconocimiento por el activo papel que desempeña la República Democrática de Alemania en las Naciones Unidas. Me ha resultado muy grato oír reafirmar el decidido apoyo de la República Democrática de Alemania a la Organización Mundial.

Entre los problemas más apremiantes que he tratado hoy en mis conversaciones se cuentan la situación económica mundial, la urgente necesidad de lograr avances en la esfera del desarme, la persistencia de conflictos regionales en diversas partes del mundo, y la necesidad de robustecer a las Naciones Unidas como instrumento para el arreglo pacífico de controversias. Estoy firmemente convencido de que es necesario hacer frente a esos problemas y de que la actual coyuntura mundial brinda posibilidades auténticas de progreso, que no se deben desaprovechar.

La creciente interdependencia económica entre el mundo en desarrollo y el mundo desarrollado ha conducido a una percepción más clara de los intereses comunes que tienen el Norte y el Sur. La retórica ha disminuido y el criterio realista se ha afianzado, lo cual puede promover el diálogo sobre los ajustes de la estructura económica mundial que se requieren para un crecimiento y un desarrollo equilibrados. El período de sesiones de la UNCTAD que se está celebrando en Belgrado ofrece una ocasión oportuna para mejorar el clima de cooperación internacional y para ayudar a mitigar las diferencias y los desacuerdos. Como saben ustedes, la República Democrática de Alemania es miembro de la Junta de la UNCTAD.

(más)

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Para uso informativo - no es un documento oficial

En la esfera del desarme, las negociaciones en curso entre la Unión Soviética y los Estados Unidos sobre armas nucleares estratégicas y de alcance medio revisten una importancia extraordinaria, no solamente para esos dos países, sino para el mundo entero. Según sea el resultado de esas negociaciones, habrá una auténtica reducción de las armas nucleares o se producirá una nueva espiral en la carrera de armas nucleares, con los enormes peligros y gastos consiguientes. Creo que de ambas partes hay voluntad de lograr reducciones efectivas.

Prever y comprender el costo de un fracaso servirá sin duda para estimular esfuerzos serios y perseverantes para lograr un acuerdo. En Ginebra, en el Comité de Desarme, del cual es miembro la República Democrática de Alemania, también existen posibilidades reales en materia de desarme. Por ejemplo, me parece que el interés común en la prohibición de las armas químicas es tan evidente que debería constituir una fuerza decisiva para conseguir avances acerca de un tratado, respecto del cual ya se dispone de varias formulaciones.

En esa época de tensión y sospechas generalizadas y de existencias aparentemente ilimitadas de armas convencionales, los conflictos regionales entrañan graves peligros. En primer lugar, pueden ser enormemente costosos en vidas y sufrimientos humanos, así como en recursos nacionales. En segundo lugar, implican un riesgo de intervención de potencias extrarregionales y la posibilidad de un conflicto mucho más amplio. Si se piensa en el peligro que la situación en el oriente medio representa para las partes y para el mundo, solo cabe llegar a la conclusión de que todo esfuerzo de aquellos que pueden contribuir al logro de una solución total, es de suma importancia.

Esto también se aplica a los muchos otros conflictos y controversias sin resolver que amenazan hoy día la seguridad internacional en África, América Central, el Afghanistan, el Asia Sudoriental, el Irán y el Irak, y el Atlántico del Sur.

Las Naciones Unidas fueron creadas con el propósito principal de mantener la paz. A mi juicio, la Organización puede dar cumplimiento a ese propósito en muchas formas: mediante la diplomacia preventiva y de determinación de hechos, encaminada a aminorar el riesgo de posibles crisis, como foro de negociaciones en que todas las partes puedan reunirse, a través de la aplicación colectiva de las medidas previstas en la Carta para resolver los conflictos.

La necesidad de unas Naciones Unidas más eficaces se hace mayor, no menor, a medida que la situación mundial se torna más peligrosa. En mi opinión, el Consejo de Seguridad puede desempeñar una función particularmente útil en la solución de conflictos regionales. Pero, para ello, es preciso que los Estados Miembros le den un mayor apoyo, que los Miembros Permanentes se muestren más dispuestos a trabajar juntos, dentro del Consejo, y a utilizar su influencia para respaldar las decisiones del Consejo. También es preciso que haya una mayor aceptación del principio de la responsabilidad colectiva respecto del mantenimiento de la paz; que es el principio subyacente de la Carta.

(más)

En la actualidad, el Consejo de Seguridad está celebrando consultas amplias sobre la manera de acrecentar su autoridad. También aquí nos encontramos en un punto crítico. Los gobiernos tienen la oportunidad de reformular sus políticas nacionales, para brindar el apoyo que las Naciones Unidas requieren en su labor de establecimiento de la paz y de mantenimiento de la paz, y para confiar en la organización como importante mecanismo de seguridad internacional. De lo contrario, se producirá una disminución aún mayor de la capacidad de las Naciones Unidas para lograr la solución de controversias y conflictos, precisamente en momentos en que es más necesaria que nunca.

Señoras y Señores:

Los que acabo de mencionar son algunos de los asuntos que actualmente ocupan nuestra atención en las Naciones Unidas. Trataré ahora de contestar cualquier pregunta que quieran hacerme acerca de esos u otros temas.

* * * * *

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1177
1 July 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

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

BERLIN, 1 July -- Following his meetings yesterday (30 June) with Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and with Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met with the international press at the International Press Centre in Berlin.

The Secretary-General made a statement and then answered a number of questions dealing mostly with the problems of disarmament, a matter regarding which he again expressed his concern.

The Secretary-General then drove to Karolinenhof, where he boarded the government yacht Koebis in the company of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, with whom he continued the talks which had started earlier in the day.

The Secretary-General then had dinner aboard the yacht on one of the lakes around Berlin before returning to Niederschoenhausen Palace, where he is staying.

Today the Secretary-General received the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to the German Democratic Republic, and then drove to Dresden, where he called on the Chairman of the Dresden County Council, Guenther Witteck, and visited a number of artistic sites.

* *** *

MJS/ET
✓ b/f: EO/AS
File: TRP GDR
Xref: GDR
cc: SG
Mr. Martenson
Mr. Ripert
Mr. Urquhart

C O N F I D E N T I A L

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE GDR, BERLIN, 30 JUNE 1983

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Virendra Dayal
Mr. Emilio de Olivares
Mr. Michael J. Stopford

H.E. Mr. Willi Stoph, Chairman of
the Council of Ministers of the
GDR
H.E. Mr. Oskar Fischer, Minister of
Foreign Affairs of the GDR
H.E. Mr. Peter Florin, Deputy Minister
of Foreign Affairs of the GDR
H.E. Mr. Harry Ott, Deputy Minister
of Foreign Affairs and Permanent
Representative of the GDR to the
United Nations

1 Aide

The Secretary-General expressed his thanks for the consistent support extended to the UN by the GDR. The Prime Minister recalled that his country was active in many fields of the UN work for peace and cooperation and fully supported the Secretary-General's own efforts in this regard. The GDR attached great importance to the UN and to the cause of disarmament and detente. The avoidance of nuclear war was the key question of the current age. The GDR was also aware of its responsibility to help the developing countries and was lending active assistance in health and education. The capitalist countries had a very bad record in this respect, since the multinational companies made a profit from the developing countries amounting to 2-3 times their investment. The low commodity prices were partly to blame for this state of affairs. As for the GDR's own economy, this had made significant progress in recent years and youth employment had been secured for all.

The Secretary-General expressed his pleasure at the favourable development of the GDR economy, which would no doubt enable the GDR to extend significant assistance to the countries of the Third World, especially the Least Developed countries in Africa. He was sure that the GDR would increase its contributions to the UN programmes of development assistance to the Third World, such as the UNDP, UNIDO and UNICEF. These programmes were very much appreciated by the developing countries. In the field of

training cadres for the developing countries he was sure that the GDR would be able to make a particularly useful contribution and it might be possible for the UN to send some developing country nationals to the GDR for training purposes. With regard to the North-South dialogue as a whole, he emphasized the common responsibility of all Northern countries to the development of the Third World. The UN provided the ideal framework for this global effort.

On disarmament, the Secretary-General indicated that the recent proposals by the Warsaw Pact countries were constructive and worthy of consideration. He stressed that the creation of a constructive atmosphere was necessary if progress in disarmament negotiations were to be achieved. Confidence had to be promoted between the two existing blocs and detente was certainly vital. It was in this spirit that the UN was trying to help solve the regional problems that tended to poison the international atmosphere, such as Cyprus, Afghanistan and Central America. On the Middle East he recalled that the costs of the UNIFIL operation were significant and were placing a heavy financial burden on the small contributing countries such as Fiji, which could ill afford to meet these costs. UNIFIL was playing an important role and was preventing the Israelis from taking over the entire area which the Force now controlled. On southern Africa, the Prime Minister expressed the view that the Contact Group had only served to ensure that South Africa remained in Namibia and continued to ignore the relevant UN resolutions.

Michael J. Stopford
14 July 1983

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b/f: EO/AS
File: ~~11/9/08~~
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cc: SG

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTES OF THE MEETING BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND
H.E. MR. ERICH HONECKER, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, HELD IN
BERLIN ON 30 JUNE AT 11 A.M.

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Dayal

H.E. Mr. Erich Honecker, General
Secretary of the Central
Committee of the Socialist
Unity Party and Chairman of
the Council of State of the
German Democratic Republic
H.E. Mr. Oskar Fischer, Foreign
Minister of the German Democratic
Republic
H.E. Mr. Harry Ott, Permanent
Representative of the German
Democratic Republic to the
United Nations

Mr. Honecker welcomed the Secretary-General, noting that the Secretary-General had served on the Security Council when the German Democratic Republic (GDR) was admitted to the United Nations and, further, that the GDR had been a member of the Council when the Secretary-General was elected to his present post. Mr. Honecker stated that the GDR considered the role of the United Nations essential in world affairs, particularly at a time when increasing nuclear weapons could destroy the planet. He then spoke of the yearning of his country for peace, since it had known the ravages of war, and referred to the economic progress made by the GDR in recent years.

.../

The Secretary-General thanked Mr. Honecker for his welcome and for the support that the GDR gave to the United Nations. He expressed the hope that the GDR would increase its contributions to United Nations programmes, and noted the many initiatives of the GDR, particularly in matters relating to disarmament. Commenting on this issue, the Secretary-General added that the people of the world were increasingly making their views known to governments; there was need for serious negotiations between the major powers and a greater flexibility in the positions being taken. For there to be progress in matters relating to disarmament, the Secretary-General added that there was need to re-establish trust among the major powers. One way of doing so was to work seriously to resolve regional disputes - the Secretary-General mentioned, inter alia, the situation in the Middle East, Central America, South-East Asia and that relating to Afghanistan.

Referring then to the communiqué adopted in Moscow on 28 June, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that it would be seriously considered by the NATO countries. As Secretary-General, he welcomed all initiatives seeking to reduce the arms race.

Mr. Honecker agreed there was need to re-establish trust. He added that there was also need to cooperate in implementing United Nations' resolutions. Unfortunately, despite the wishes of the Warsaw Pact countries for peace, the United States had "departed" from the road of cooperation envisaged at Helsinki. The effort, by the USA, to gain a military edge over the USSR was illusory and dangerous. More arms did not mean greater security, but the opposite. While agreeing that regional conflicts needed to be resolved, Mr. Honecker stressed that nuclear war would mean the end of civilization. A "limited" nuclear war was an unthinkable idea; there could be no winners. It was his impression, unfortunately, that the US Administration did not wish to negotiate seriously at this stage; instead, it first sought military advantage. Referring to the position of the Warsaw Pact countries, Mr. Honecker stated that they were ready to agree to drastic cuts, leading step-by-step to the elimination of nuclear weapons. In the meantime, however, there was need for a "freeze" and an acceptance of the idea not to use nuclear weapons first. Mr. Honecker added that the Warsaw Pact countries were in favour of verification - a matter which experts could discuss. As far as the possible deployment of new missiles in the FRG was concerned, Mr. Honecker stated that this would undoubtedly fuel the arms race. He suggested that both sides should agree not to increase their military budgets in 1984.

.../

Referring then to the United Nations, Mr. Honecker stated that he attached importance to the Committee on Disarmament "reactivating" itself. He added that the GDR wished the Organization to "enhance" its capacity to keep the peace. He felt that the key to rebuilding trust was through a return to the policies of "detente" and "non-interference" - in the latter connection, he spoke of US interference in the Caribbean region, Afghanistan and the Middle East. On economic matters, Mr. Honecker referred to the support of the Warsaw Pact countries for the New International Economic Order and global negotiations. He stressed the link between expenditures on armaments and development.

The Secretary-General thanked Mr. Honecker for assurances of support to the United Nations. He then reiterated his view that it was essential, in the interests of world peace and disarmament, that every effort be made to restore trust through the settlement of regional disputes. Commenting on the economic progress made by the GDR, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that this would enable the GDR to increase its assistance to developing countries, both bilaterally and through United Nations agencies/programmes.

Mr. Honecker assured the Secretary-General that the GDR would do its best to help, but added that the former colonial powers had a special responsibility to reduce the injustices of the past. Referring to Africa, Mr. Honecker noted that the GDR was assisting in numerous ways, particularly through its training programmes.

Speaking then of relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Honecker stated that the GDR believed in peaceful co-existence. On occasion, the FRG tried to "exploit" the situation but, at present, relations were satisfactory, with both sides working in accordance with Treaty arrangements. Continuing, Mr. Honecker added that the new government in the FRG had "come back" to a constructive policy vis-a-vis the GDR. He warned, however, that the deployment of missiles in the FRG would not be in the interest of either of the German States, or of the wider world.

In concluding, the Secretary-General stated that, when in Bonn recently, Chancellor Kohl had also indicated his wish for good neighbouring relations with the GDR and had stressed that there were no serious bilateral problems. He hoped that this spirit would prevail.

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5/11/83

MJS/ET
b/f: EO/AS
File: *Tap 500*
Xref: GDR

cc: SG
Mr. Cordovez
Mr. Martenson
Mr. Urquhart

C O N F I D E N T I A L

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING WITH THE MINISTER FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE GDR, BERLIN, 29 JUNE 1983 AT 6.30 P.M.

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Virendra Dayal
Mr. Emilio de Olivares
Mr. François Giuliani
Mr. Michael J. Stopford

H.E. Mr. Oskar Fischer, Minister of
Foreign Affairs of the GDR
H.E. Mr. Peter Florin, Deputy Minister
of Foreign Affairs of the GDR
H.E. Mr. Harry Ott, Deputy Minister
of Foreign Affairs of the GDR and
Permanent Representative to the
United Nations
Mr. Manfred Niklas, Director of the
Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs
Mr. Kurt Kutschan, Deputy Head of
the UN Department, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

The Secretary-General emphasized his personal commitment to the cause of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. He had urged progress on all areas of disarmament in the CD in Geneva. He recalled that the UN was at present engaged in an active World Disarmament Campaign to mobilize public support for this vital cause. Serious disarmament negotiations, however, could not be expected to succeed without a high level meeting between the leaders of the two major nuclear powers. The GDR was playing a very active role in the field of disarmament and had been most supportive of UN disarmament efforts. The latest suggestion in the Warsaw Pact communique to freeze arms expenditures was interesting. He had long been convinced of the necessity to reduce spending on conventional arms by the developing countries. While these countries should clearly not be left exposed and defenceless, it was up to the arms producing countries to establish serious criteria for their exports, for example by only exporting arms to those countries facing aggression rather than simply satisfying the military and militaristic tendencies in the receiving countries. He was sure that the GDR, with its tradition of anti-militarism and support for the Third World, would agree with this approach. The Warsaw Pact communique was indeed an important document and contained very constructive

proposals which were worth serious consideration by both sides. In general, he felt that the arms race could only be stopped if sufficient trust were created on both sides. Only then would it be possible to go to the negotiating table with an open mind and an appropriately flexible position. He saw his own role as a catalyst in the creation of an atmosphere of confidence, which he could also promote by making efforts to solve local conflicts. In this connexion, progress on the situation relating to Afghanistan was most important. He believed that there were still reasons for hope in this regard and his representative would again visit the area in September. On South-East Asia, another area of regional tension, he was less confident that progress could be made following the latest meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers.

The Foreign Minister mentioned the reaction by the US State Department to the Warsaw Pact communique. The US position was that the communique contained no new developments and that a freeze would simply fix the existing Soviet advantage and prevent further reductions in arms by both sides. Washington's response was therefore an unfortunately negative one. He recalled that the tacit acknowledgement underlying both the Helsinki and Salt II agreements was that a basic balance existed between the forces of East and West. It was only two months after the signature of Salt II that the sudden discovery had been made of an apparent Soviet superiority. This had simply been used to prevent ratification. The situation had deteriorated with the non-ratification and the NATO decision of December '79. Foreign Minister Gromyko had suggested in the GA that there be an immediate 10% reduction in military budgets with the corresponding savings being used for development. As for conventional forces in Europe, the GDR had made a unilateral offer to withdraw 20,000 men. The current situation on intermediate level weapons was of concern to the GDR, since of the 600 new missiles which the US wished to deploy, two-thirds would be placed on the neighbouring territory of the FRG.

/The discussions continued on 30 June at 9.00 a.m./

On the Middle East, the Foreign Minister intimated that the GDR's relationship with the PLO and Chairman Arafat would remain as in the past. On the situation in southern Africa, the GDR would support the Secretary-General's efforts and would continue to cooperate with the UN and with the specialized agencies. On Namibia, the Secretary-General emphasized that following the latest Security Council resolution, he would be in touch with all countries, not just the so-called Contact Group. He was even prepared to visit South Africa if it would help achieve a solution but he would need prior written assurances on the two outstanding issues: the question of the electoral system and the composition of UNTAG. He had to give evidence in his report to the Security Council that he had exhausted all the possible ways of solving the problem.

Michael J. Stopford
14 July 1983

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1176
30 June 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH LEADERS OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC FOR TALKS MAINLY ON DISARMAMENT

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

BERLIN, 30 June -- On the second day of his official visit to the German Democratic Republic, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met today with the leaders of the country for talks which focused mainly on the problems of disarmament.

This morning, the Secretary-General resumed discussions begun yesterday (29 June) with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Minister briefed the Secretary-General on his country's position towards various aspects of the disarmament problem, and informed him of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries which took place last Tuesday (28 June) in Moscow. He also gave the Secretary-General the text of the communique published following the meeting.

The Secretary-General emphasized the importance he attached to disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, and stressed the importance of establishing an atmosphere of trust among countries and of eliminating local conflict in order to facilitate disarmament negotiations.

The Secretary-General also briefed Foreign Minister Fischer about the present situation regarding Namibia, following the Security Council debate which ended with the adoption of resolution 532 (1983). A number of other regional problems were discussed, including the Middle East.

Following these talks, which altogether (yesterday and today) lasted two and a half hours, the Secretary-General, accompanied by his Chef de Cabinet, Virendra Dayal, called on Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State, at the seat of the Council of State. Again the main subject was the question of disarmament. The discussions, which lasted one hour, also covered the world economic situation and the question of aid to development.

In the afternoon, the Secretary-General called on the Lord Mayor, Erhard Krack, at the Berlin Town Hall, where he signed the Golden Book. He then called on Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German

(more)

For information media — not an official record

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Democratic Republic, at the Council of Ministers Building, where they held discussions lasting one and a quarter hours. Disarmament was once more the major topic discussed. Mr. Stoph informed the Secretary-General of his country's position on the question. He also briefed the Secretary-General on his country's economic development, and there was a detailed discussion of the North-South dialogue. Among other subjects discussed were the Middle East situation, on which detailed views were exchanged, including the role of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in southern Lebanon.

* * * * *

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

Tap 9DR



SG/T/1175
29 June 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

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

BERLIN, 29 June -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Berlin this afternoon for an official visit to the German Democratic Republic.

He was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin; and the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations, Harry Ott, as well as other high-ranking officials.

Later today, the Secretary-General will lay a wreath at the Memorial to the Victims of Fascism and Militarism. He will then call on Foreign Minister Fischer, and will begin his official talks with the Minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This evening, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Perez de Cuellar will be guests at a dinner given in their honour by Foreign Minister Fischer and Mrs. Fischer in the Banquet Hall of the conference building in Niederschoenhauzen Palace.

Tomorrow (30 June) the Secretary-General will continue his talks with Foreign Minister Fischer, and will call on the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker, at the seat of the Council of State. In the afternoon, he will call on the Lord Mayor, Erhard Krack. He will also call on the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, Willi Stoph, and meet the press.

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For information media — not an official record

24-6
MJS/jk cc: VD
B/f: VD/EO/AS/ID/CHAD/GP/FP/WIP
File: Trip/GDR
XRef: GDR

22 June 1983

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

As you know, the Secretary-General has expressed the wish that I accompany him on his official visit to the German Democratic Republic. I would therefore propose to arrive in Berlin on Tuesday, 28 June 1983 at 1435 hrs. on flight KLM 293 from Amsterdam. I will leave Berlin together with the Secretary-General and the rest of his party.

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

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Harry Ott
Permanent Representative of the
German Democratic Republic
to the United Nations
New York

ITINERARY FOR MR. DAYAL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Airline</u>
Mon. 27 June	Lv: New York	22.10	KLM 644
Tues. 28 June	Arr: Amsterdam	11.10	
	Lv: Amsterdam	12.50	KLM 293
	Arr: GDR	14.35	
Sat. 2 July	Lv: GDR	13.40	RO 201
	Arr: Copenhagen	14.40	
	Lv: Copenhagen	16.25	SK 503
	Arr: London	17.15	
	Lv: London	18.30	BA 179
	Arr: New York	21.05	

Luis Iturrizaga
Barnhelmstraße 15 a
1000 Berlin 38
Tel. 803 24 15

Futura

COPY TAKEN BY
SG's OFFICE

Mr. de Soto saw him.
told Mr. Iturrizaga that
y will try to give him
an appointment during the
SG's stay in GDR.

Berlin 11 de Junio de 1983 13-6-83

Trip GDR

Muy excmo. sr. embajador:

Saludándole de la manera mas cordial a su
llegada a Berlin, me permito rogarle de la
manera mas cortés que quisiera concederme
unos minutos antes de su partida a fin de
poderle informar de manera mas detallada
en lo referente sobre lo proyectos a los que ^{me he} referido
en mi carta del 3 del pte.

Como usted recordará, yo soy el compositor peru-
no del cual le habló el sr. Ricardo Walter
Stubbs en su carta de fines de Marzo.

Agradeciéndole de autemano por la benevolencia
que le quiera merecer éste pedido y con mis
votos mas fervientes por el éxito de su misión,
quedo de usted con mis saludos mas res-
petuosos.

Quo atts y ss.

Luis Iturrizaga

HOTEL
INTER-CONTINENTAL
BERLIN



MITTEILUNG/MESSAGE

HERRN/FRAU/FRL. *J. E. J. Perez de Cuellar*
A. M./MME/MLLE
TO MR/MRS/MISS

ZIMMER
CHAMBRE
ROOM
DATUM
DATE
UHRZEIT
Temps
TIME

WÄHREND IHRER ABWESENHEIT
Pendant votre absence
DURING YOUR ABSENCE

HERR/FRAU/FRL.
MR/MRS
VON
DE
FROM
TEL.

RIEF SIE AN Vous a téléphoné CALLED BY TEL.	ERBITTET IHREN ANRUF Veuillez lui téléphoner PLEASE CALL HIM
HAT VORGESPROCHEN Est venu vous voir CAME TO SEE YOU	WIRD WIEDER VORSPR. Retournera WILL RETURN
MÖCHTE SIE TREFFEN Voudrait vous voir WANTS TO SEE YOU	WIRD WIEDER ANRUFEN Rappellera WILL CALL AGAIN

MITTEILUNG
MESSAGE

Me y señalo de Embajador:
En caso de que le fuer
concederme un corto minuto
estoy esperando su amable
noticia en el hotel.
M. G. G. G. G.
Qui. G. G. G. G.

United Nations Press Release

Trip GDR
Department of Public Information
Press Section
x ref GDR
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1168
9 June 1983

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO VISIT GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will pay an official visit to the German Democratic Republic, at the invitation of the Government, from 29 June to 2 July 1983.

He will have talks on 30 June with the Chairman of the Council of State, Erich Honecker, with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, and with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Oskar Fischer.

On 1 July the Secretary-General will pay a visit to Dresden.

* * * * *

CONFIDENTIAL

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Orig: LG

XN: Trip GDR 9/1/83
-1- UNCT-100

Notes of the meeting between the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic held in the Secretary-General's office at 11.30 a.m. on 22 March 1983

Present: The Secretary-General
Ambassador Ott
One Aide
Emilio de Olivares

Ambassador Ott raised the question of the Centre on Transnational Corporations. Firstly, he expressed the agreement of his group with the assessments that the Secretary-General had expressed in his speech to the Commission on Transnational Corporations. He then objected to the inclusion of trade organizations and socialist enterprises in an annex to the comprehensive integrated study on Transnational Corporations. He expressed that he was making this representation as Chairman of the Eastern European Group and on their behalf.

The Secretary-General explained that he was not aware of this issue since it was possibly still being prepared at the departmental level and had not yet been brought to his attention. He recommended that the Ambassador should talk to Messrs. Yolah and Ripert and discuss the matter with them and that his office will bring this representation to the attention of Messrs. Ripert, Yolah and Dell.

The Ambassador then spoke about the forthcoming visit of the Secretary-General to the German Democratic Republic. The Secretary-General agreed to visit the GDR either before or after the ECOSOC summer session and that his office will get in touch with him to give him a definite date before Friday. The Secretary-General also informed the Ambassador that he would also visit the FRG.

Ambassador Ott thanked the Secretary-General for the efforts undertaken for the liberation of the Czech nationals being detained in Angola by UNITA. The Secretary-General explained that he had just spoken to Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké, Director of Operational Activities ICRC, who had briefed him on the contacts with Mr. Sakimbi of UNITA and the South African Government. The Secretary-General also said that he was in constant touch with Ambassador Suja of Czechoslovakia and it might be useful if he could get in touch with Mr. Hocké himself.

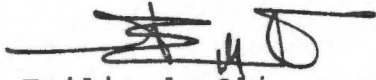
* * *


Emilio de Olivares

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Mr. Dietmar Hücke, Deputy Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic came to visit me today to follow up on a promise given to his Ambassador by the Secretary-General to visit the GDR early next July in connexion with the ACC and ECOSOC meetings.

I told him that I would consult with the Secretary-General and let him know alternative dates and suggested that it would probably be around 7/8 July.


Emilio de Olivares
18 March 1983

- 6 dinner Pres ECOSOC.
- 7 trip Geneva - Berlin (all day trip) via Copenhagen
- 8-9 - visit GDR.
- 10 - trip to Bonn (FRG)
- 13 - departure to NY.