

[2 STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL]

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UKRAINIAN
SSR

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND

SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Political Affairs Division

CONFIDENTIAL

PAS: NI: ep

22 May 1987

THE UKRAINIAN-SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET-SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Area: 603,700 sq. km.
Capital: Kiev
Population: 50,8 million (Jan. 1985)

I. Relationship to the United Nations

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic joined the United Nations on 24 October 1945 being a founding member of the Organization. The drafts of the UN most important documents on the Organization's aims and the principles of its Charter were drawn in 1946, in the First Committee chaired by the head of the Ukrainian SSR delegation. It has since actively participated in the activities of various UN bodies and specialized organs and programmes and is currently represented in many inter-governmental agencies. It takes part in the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Committee on Information, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, the Preparatory Committee for the UN Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, the Intergovernmental Committee on the Development and Utilisation of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, the Statistical Commission, the Population Commission, the Commission on Human Settlements, the Committee on Natural Resources, etc.

The Ukrainian SSR accords particular attention to the activities of the United Nations for maintaining peace and security in the world. On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Organization, the Ukrainian Foreign Minister reaffirmed commitment of his country to the principles and ideals of the United Nations Charter. He stated the UN Charter reflects the concept of peaceful coexistence among States with different social systems.

As of 20 May 1987, there were 27 nations of the Ukrainian SSR working in the UN Secretariat in posts subject to geographical distribution (the desirable range is between 21 and 30). The Ukrainian SSR's contribution to the UN regular budget is 1,28 per cent. The Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations is Ambassador Guennadi I. OUDOVENKO.

II. The Ukrainian SSR's Foreign Policy on UN related issues

The Ukrainian SSR attaches high priority to problems pertaining to disarmament and international peace and security. At the forty-first session of the General Assembly, V. A. Kravets, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the world has reached a point where it is imperative to realize the disastrous nature of the course of a further build-up of armaments and underlined that Governments must demonstrate a heightened sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind. He said that the survival of humanity cannot be resolved by way of militarization, by undermining the security of other States or by setting international security against national or regional security. He further declared that in the modern nuclear and space age, no State, however powerful, can ensure its own security through military and technical means alone. In his view, genuine security can only be universal, mutual and equal for all. Along with other socialist states, the Ukrainian SSR co-authored the resolution entitled "Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security" adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-first session. The Ukrainian SSR participated actively in the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace. It established a national co-ordinating commission for the International Year of Peace and organized a wide spectrum of activities in observance of the Year.

In connection with the situation in the Middle East, the Ukrainian SSR maintains that a just settlement of this issue can be achieved through joint efforts, with equal participation of all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization. It supports the idea of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with an appropriate preparatory committee constituted within the framework of the Security Council.

The Ukrainian SSR strongly advocates turning the Mediterranean from an area of military and political confrontation into a zone of peace and security and supports the steps taken to improve the situation in the region.

The Ukrainian SSR wants to see a just solution to the Cyprus question on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions, "without outside interference and with due regard for the legitimate interests of the two communities." It believes that an international conference on the Cyprus issue would help to resolve problems such as the establishment of a system of effective international

guarantees, withdrawal of foreign troops, and the elimination of all foreign military bases and facilities.

With respect to Central America, the Ukrainian Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed solidarity with "the struggle of the Nicaraguan people to defend the independence of its country" and condemned the "escalation of aggressive actions against Nicaragua." In his opinion, the resolution of the crisis in Central America is possible only within the framework of a peaceful political settlement and on the basis of generally recognized rules of international law.

The Ukrainian SSR underscores the imperative need for an immediate political settlement in southern Africa. In its view, the Pretoria regime is stepping up repression of the civilian population, refusing to grant independence to Namibia and is committing acts of aggression against its African neighbours. It holds that it is only through the most resolute action, including the imposition of mandatory sanctions, that it is possible to eliminate the system of apartheid and implement UN decisions concerning the independence for Namibia and the establishment of peace and stability in the region.

The Ukrainian SSR supports the proposals of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea for the establishment of a zone of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia. It also supports the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the political solution of the Korean issue, the development of a peaceful dialogue "between the two parts of the country", and the turning of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. The Ukrainian SSR endorses the proposals contained in Mr. Gorbachev's speech given in Vladivostok in July 1986, pertaining to security and co-operation in the Asian and Pacific region. It supports the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

The normalization of international economic relations is viewed by the Ukrainian SSR as an urgent task of the international community. It criticizes the "imperialist powers" for taking advantage of the predicament of the developing countries and their foreign debt, for interfering in their internal affairs, and, in blocking the process of their economic liberation. In the opinion of the Ukrainian SSR, such circumstances make the struggle for international economic security as an integral part of a comprehensive system of international security, a high priority.

The Ukrainian SSR declares that it "conscientiously fulfils its obligations" under relevant international agreements regarding the fundamental freedoms and human rights, and expressed its belief that the UN General Assembly should begin

"to work on the concept of the rights of peoples, which constitutes the basis for implementing human rights."

In its approaches to the solution of all major problems before the United Nations, the Ukrainian SSR considers that a constructive and businesslike spirit should prevail in overcoming the barriers of mistrust and enmity during deliberations.

In connection with the current financial crisis of the Organization, the Ukrainian SSR reaffirmed its stand for an all-round strengthening of the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations, and stated that it will do its utmost to help overcome the Organization's financial problems. It also pointed out that despite "pressures and attacks" on the United Nations, the international community and all those who cherish the achievements, ideals and principles of the UN must vigorously come to the defence of this "unique" Organization, whose role in today's world is irreplaceable.

State and Party leaders of the Ukrainian SSR

First Secretary of the Central
Committee of the Communist Party - Vladimir V.SHCHERBITSKY
of the Ukraine

Chairman of the Presidium of
the Supreme Soviet of the
Ukrainian SSR - Valentina S.SHEVCHENKO

Chairman of the Council of
Ministers of the Ukrainian
SSR - Alexander P.LYASHKO

Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Ukrainian SSR - Vladimir A.KRAVETS

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR IN THE
UNITED NATIONS BODIES

Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism

Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention
against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of
Mercenaries

Committee on Information

Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and
Renewable Sources of Energy

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the
Palestinian People

Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for
Development

Special Committee against Apartheid

Population Commission

Statistical Commission

Committee on Natural Resources

Commission on Transnational Corporations

Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil
and Petroleum Products to South Africa

UKRAINIAN SSR
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 21 MAY 1987

Name of Fund	Outstanding Contributions for 1985 and prior years	1986		1987	
		Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. <u>ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS</u> - Rate of Assessment			1.28%		1.28%
Regular Budget	\$ -	\$ 8,965,560	\$8,965,560	\$ 9,274,070	\$1,111,728
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/87	1,757,462	460,303	-	218,880	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 31/7/87	<u>12,979,936</u>	2,118,984	-	1,190,545	-
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	<u>-</u>	<u>2,285</u>	<u>2,285</u>	<u>1,767</u>	<u>1,767</u>
SUB-TOTAL	<u>\$14,737,398</u>	<u>\$11,547,132</u>	<u>\$8,967,845</u>	<u>\$10,685,262</u>	<u>\$1,113,495</u>
B. <u>VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS</u>					
Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign	<u>Rbls. 163,400</u>				
TOTAL	<u>\$14,737,398</u>	<u>\$11,547,132</u>	<u>\$8,967,845</u>	<u>\$10,685,262</u>	<u>\$1,113,495</u>
and	<u>Rbls. 163,400</u>				

AFGHANISTAN

KYPRIANOU

Circ'd to all concerned



THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

13 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016-0178

TEL: (212) 686-6016

RECEIVED

JUN 9 1987

cc: SG

orig: Schlatter

cc: Ortner

Safonchuk

Buffum

Keel

Goulding

VD (2)

GP

Guiliani

Ref.: 2002/2/1
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202/10

9 June 1987

Excellency,

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that the letter dated 3rd June 1987 of the President of the Republic of Cyprus, H.E. Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, addressed to your Excellency on the issue of the colonist
..... settlers from Turkey, copy of which is attached hereto, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

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

Constantine Moushoutas
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations

H.E. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General of the
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

EKM/cd



PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

[Handwritten signature]

Nicosia, 3rd June, 1987.

(Dear Mr. Secretary-General,)

Further to my letters dated 11th and 21st May, 1987, concerning, respectively, the situation in Varosha and the increase and strengthening of the Turkish occupation troops, I would like to call once again your attention to the persistent policy of Turkey to change the demographic character of the occupied territory of Cyprus by transferring, inter alia, colonist settlers from Turkey. The increase in the number of colonist settlers has been systematic and their number at the moment is estimated to be about 64,000. These settlers, who are being given the houses and properties of the Greek Cypriot refugees who have been expelled from their homes and lands by the armed forces of Turkey, pose a great threat to Cyprus and its entire people, including the Turkish Cypriots, as shown by their recent reactions.

We are faced with a situation whereby the rule of law is completely ignored by Turkey and a historical continuity of thousands of years is defiled by the might of the aggressor; a host of specific United Nations Resolutions both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council are contemptuously disregarded and grossly violated.

Turkey's systematic policy of plundering, looting, desecration, destruction and conversion of churches into mosques and recreation halls, the smuggling out of antiquities and of the cultural heritage of Cyprus, coupled with the attempts to illegally change the names of places in the occupied territory, aims at the turkification of the 37% of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus and the destruction of its history, culture and tradition.

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

PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

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This abhorrent and anachronistic policy of Turkey serves its long-term partitionist and annexationist designs against Cyprus and its people as a whole. It also aims at the subjugation of the Turkish Cypriot community.

The number of settlers, as I point out above, has recently increased to about 64,000. Considering that the occupation army comprises about 35,000 and that the Turkish Cypriot community numbers 99,000, this shows that the Turks from Turkey are now equal in numbers to the Turkish Cypriot community.

The huge increase of colonist settlers, the allocation to them of 52% of the land which rightfully belongs to the displaced Greek Cypriots (as admitted by the Turkish Cypriot press - See "Soz", issue of 24th April, 1987) and the granting of "citizenship" to settlers, the refugees being described as "aliens", is a cause of grave anxiety to the Cyprus Government and of much concern to the Turkish Cypriots.

One of the Turkish Cypriot leaders, Mr. Alpay Durduran, stated on 15th May, 1987:

"Today the number of those who have been given 'citizenship' has increased from 10,000 to 38,000. The Turkish Cypriots have decreased from 120,000 to 100,000. What will happen tomorrow? They will increase to over one hundred thousand and we will take our passports in hand and will look for another country". Mr. Durduran also stated that there are 25-26,000 colonist settlers who have not yet been granted 'citizenship'; which means that the total number of settlers is 63-64,000."

Another Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Ozgur, spoke recently in very similar terms. On the other hand, it is a well known fact that the settlers have organised themselves into a "political party" which now participates in the so-called "government" in the occupied area, thus controlling the "administration" which is, in any case, an organ of Turkey.

The Turkish Cypriot newspaper "Yeniduzen" wrote on the 18th May, 1987, that the settlement of numerous people to whom 'citizenship' and land were given are "turning the Turkish Cypriots into a minority..." and adds that "...despite the fact that 12 years have elapsed, the settlers were unable

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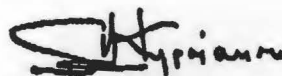
to mix with Turkish Cypriots". Weekly "Soz", of 24th April, 1987, referring to the right of voting granted to the settlers concludes that: "... First of all the Turkish Cypriots know that neither their 'parliament' nor their 'government' is their own".

There is also a very strong reaction among the Turkish Cypriot community against the "package of economic measures" imposed by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Turgut Ozal, in 1986 which aimed at the integration of the occupied territory of Cyprus into Turkey. The recent so-called "agreement" between Turkey and the pseudostate on the "labour force" is considered by Turkish Cypriots as part of Turkey's policy to wipe out the existence of the Turkish Cypriots and turn them into part of Turkey. They stress that this "agreement" is a trap aiming at the legalization of settlers in the occupied territory of Cyprus.

I could go on citing Turkish Cypriot statements and articles in this vein but I am sure that the ones quoted have amply illustrated the situation.

The influx of the colonist settlers is one of the most alarming factors negatively affecting and seriously threatening the prospects of solution of the Cyprus problem. In view of the gravity of the situation and its far-reaching implications, I would call on Your Excellency to take all necessary steps and use all available means at your disposal in order to ensure compliance by Turkey with the rule of law by withdrawing all the colonist settlers from Cyprus. This matter is a glaring example of the need to settle the basic issues of the Cyprus problem as a matter of urgency and priority.

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



(Spyros Kyprianou)
President of the Republic of Cyprus.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

10 April 1987

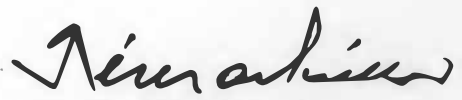
Dear Mr. President,

I should like to refer to your letter of 10 March concerning your proposal that an international conference be convened to discuss troop withdrawal and international guarantees.

You will recall that last year I consulted the parties directly concerned, as well as the members of the Security Council on your proposal. As I stated in my report of December 1986 to the Council, my soundings revealed differing positions and a lack of agreement on the proposal for convening an international conference. The position, at present, remains unchanged. In line with the mandate of the mission of good offices entrusted to me by the Security Council, my task is to help the parties to reach agreement on both the procedural and the substantive aspects of the Cyprus problem. As you know, I cannot force either side or individual members of the Security Council to proceed in a manner which they do not support.

May I nevertheless take this opportunity to reiterate that I am deeply aware of the fundamental importance of the issues of troop withdrawal and international guarantees, and of the need to tackle them expeditiously. This has been and will continue to be one of my priority objectives.

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



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

His Excellency
Mr. Spyros Kyprianou
President of the Republic of Cyprus
Nicosia

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

9 April 1987

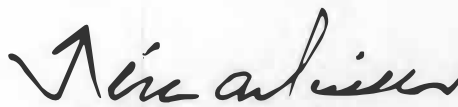
Dear Mr. President,

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 10 March concerning the recent developments in Varosha.

The maintenance of the status quo in Varosha pending a settlement is a matter to which I attach the highest importance. As Mr. Goulding informed you in February, I personally raised this matter with President Evren and Mr. Denktash. I expressed to them my concern about these developments and asked that the status quo be restored. Mr. Denktash assured me that it was not his intention to change the status quo, that the students were there only temporarily and that they would vacate the premises as soon as alternative accommodation became available. Mr. Denktash repeated these assurances to Mr. Goulding in February. On my behalf, Mr. Goulding stressed the need to find alternative accommodation for the students as soon as possible so that the status quo could be restored.

While we have not yet succeeded in obtaining a confirmed date for the departure of the students, I can assure you that I will persist in this matter and that I am pursuing my efforts energetically with both the Government of Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side in order to achieve prompt restoration of the status quo.

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


Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

His Excellency
Mr. Spyros Kyprianou
President of the Republic of Cyprus
Nicosia



PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

Nicosia, 3rd June, 1987.

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

Further to my letters dated 11th and 21st May, 1987, concerning, respectively, the situation in Varosha and the increase and strengthening of the Turkish occupation troops, I would like to call once again your attention to the persistent policy of Turkey to change the demographic character of the occupied territory of Cyprus by transferring, inter alia, colonist settlers from Turkey. The increase in the number of colonist settlers has been systematic and their number at the moment is estimated to be about 64,000. These settlers, who are being given the houses and properties of the Greek Cypriot refugees who have been expelled from their homes and lands by the armed forces of Turkey, pose a great threat to Cyprus and its entire people, including the Turkish Cypriots, as shown by their recent reactions.

We are faced with a situation whereby the rule of law is completely ignored by Turkey and a historical continuity of thousands of years is defiled by the might of the aggressor; a host of specific United Nations Resolutions both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council are contemptuously disregarded and grossly violated.

Turkey's systematic policy of plundering, looting, desecration, destruction and conversion of churches into mosques and recreation halls, the smuggling out of antiquities and of the cultural heritage of Cyprus, coupled with the attempts to illegally change the names of places in the occupied territory, aims at the turkification of the 37% of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus and the destruction of its history, culture and tradition.

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Secretary-General of the United Nations,
New York.

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PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

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This abhorrent and anachronistic policy of Turkey serves its long-term partitionist and annexationist designs against Cyprus and its people as a whole. It also aims at the subjugation of the Turkish Cypriot community.

The number of settlers, as I point out above, has recently increased to about 64,000. Considering that the occupation army comprises about 35,000 and that the Turkish Cypriot community numbers 99,000, this shows that the Turks from Turkey are now equal in numbers to the Turkish Cypriot community.

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The Turkish Cypriot newspaper "Yeniduzen" wrote on the 18th May, 1987, that the settlement of numerous people to whom 'citizenship' and land were given are "turning the Turkish Cypriots into a minority..." and adds that "...despite the fact that 12 years have elapsed, the settlers were unable

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PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

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to mix with Turkish Cypriots". Weekly "Soz", of 24th April, 1987, referring to the right of voting granted to the settlers concludes that: "... First of all the Turkish Cypriots know that neither their 'parliament' nor their 'government' is their own".

There is also a very strong reaction among the Turkish Cypriot community against the "package of economic measures" imposed by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Turgut Ozal, in 1986 which aimed at the integration of the occupied territory of Cyprus into Turkey. The recent so-called "agreement" between Turkey and the pseudostate on the "labour force" is considered by Turkish Cypriots as part of Turkey's policy to wipe out the existence of the Turkish Cypriots and turn them into part of Turkey. They stress that this "agreement" is a trap aiming at the legalization of settlers in the occupied territory of Cyprus.

I could go on citing Turkish Cypriot statements and articles in this vein but I am sure that the ones quoted have amply illustrated the situation.

The influx of the colonist settlers is one of the most alarming factors negatively affecting and seriously threatening the prospects of solution of the Cyprus problem. In view of the gravity of the situation and its far-reaching implications, I would call on Your Excellency to take all necessary steps and use all available means at your disposal in order to ensure compliance by Turkey with the rule of law by withdrawing all the colonist settlers from Cyprus. This matter is a glaring example of the need to settle the basic issues of the Cyprus problem as a matter of urgency and priority.

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

(Spyros Kyprianou)
President of the Republic of Cyprus.



PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

Nicosia, 19th May, 1987.

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I would like to refer to your letter of reply of 10th April 1987 concerning the proposal for the convening of an international conference to deal with the international aspects of the Cyprus problem and more specifically with the question of the withdrawal from Cyprus of the Turkish troops and settlers and the question of international guarantees.

In my letter to Your Excellency of 10th March 1987 I suggested that you should endorse and promote the proposal for the holding of an international conference on Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations. I had also asked you to inform me whether you considered such an initiative to be within your competence under the Charter and the pertinent resolutions.

Whilst we appreciate your efforts in sounding members of the Security Council and interested parties, the lack of positive response on the part of the Turkish side cannot be a determining factor in your own stand, on the holding of an international conference, should you consider it as falling within your competence. On the contrary, in addition to the international character of the Cyprus problem which necessitates the holding of such a conference, the Turkish attitude in general and in particular on the international aspects of the Cyprus problem makes the holding of such a conference even more imperative. After 13 years of aggression, occupation, violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, deadlocks and continuous threat to peace there can be no valid argument against the holding of an international conference on Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations. It is my conviction that the holding of such a conference would promote the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and contribute substantively towards an overall solution of the Cyprus problem.

I would, therefore, once again strongly urge you to endorse the proposal for an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations and proceed with a determined effort to convince those member States, which at present appear to be unfavourable, of the necessity to hold such a conference. Clearly, such an endorsement

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

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of the proposal by the Secretary-General himself would give great impetus to the efforts for its promotion and acceptance. We, on our part, shall continue with our contacts and efforts for the purpose of ensuring the maximum possible support for this proposal.

It is our view that your task and competence emanating from the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations is sufficiently broad so that it does not exclude any specific methodology for pursuing the solution of the international aspects of the Cyprus problem, which you have also recognized as important and which it is quite clear, by now, that must be tackled as a matter of priority and urgency.

It is in this spirit that we inquire whether you consider that an initiative, on your part, for the holding of an international conference would fall within your competence as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I would, therefore, be grateful to hear from you on your position on the specific matters raised in this letter the soonest possible.

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

(Spyros Kyprianou)
President of the Republic of Cyprus.



PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

1. AMIG

2. GF

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Nicosia, 21st May, 1987.

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

The facts relating to the Turkish invasion and occupation of 37% of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus are well known to you. However, the recent actions by Turkey in re-enforcing and re-equipping its occupation forces require us to remind you of the urgency of ensuring the withdrawal of all occupation forces and settlers from the territory of the Republic of Cyprus.

It was through the invasion and the ensuing gross acts of violence that Turkey forced 200,000 Greek Cypriots to flee from their ancestral homes. The Turkish occupation forces prevent these refugees from returning to their homes.

The Turkish occupation forces have enabled Turkey to implant a large number of settlers reliably estimated between 60,000 and 62,000 into the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus. The importation of settlers is intended, as it is well known, primarily to change the demographic character of the occupied part and the composition of the population of Cyprus. But it has also resulted in diluting the Cypriot identity of the Turkish Cypriots and their will to seek reconciliation with their Greek Cypriot compatriots. This attempted turkification is manifested in many other ways: desecrations of places of worship, plundering of antiquities and works of art, changes of Greek place names etc.

Another manifestation of the occupation is the secessionist act and the purported establishment of the so-called "TRNC" which is explicitly forbidden by the

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

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treaties which established the Republic of Cyprus. The provocative act of creating this illegal entity and the act by Turkey to recognise it have been universally condemned, particularly through Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984).

Moreover, the occupation also aims at forcing the Greek Cypriot Community to negotiate at gunpoint and accept an arrangement on the basis of the faits accomplis created by the Turkish aggression and other subsequent illegal acts in violation of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations.

The presence of the Turkish forces in Cyprus is illegal and must be terminated without any further delay. It is illegal because it violates the United Nations Charter and specific treaties including the treaties signed in 1960. The international community has rejected the various excuses advanced by Turkey as to the presence of its troops in Cyprus and called for the withdrawal of all Turkish occupation troops from the territory of the Republic of Cyprus. (Security Council resolution 365 (1974) (endorsing General Assembly resolution 3212) etc., General Assembly resolutions 3212 (XXIX) (endorsed by Security Council resolution 365 (1974)), 3395 (XXX), 32/15 (1977), 33/15 (1978), 34/30 (1979), 37/253 (1983)).

Instead of withdrawing its forces in conformity with international law and in response to the demand of the international community as expressed in the resolutions cited above, Turkey is doing the exact opposite: it has been increasing and strengthening its forces in Cyprus. It has now been established beyond reasonable doubt that over the last few months there has been an important quantitative increase and a qualitative strengthening of the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus.

According to information reliably collected, there are now 34,000 - 35,000 Turkish troops in the occupied area of Cyprus. This means a vast increase over the last

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few months. There are now 300 heavy tanks representing an increase of 50% or 100 tanks. The modernisation programme and increases in numbers are assessed to have tripled the firepower of the Turkish troops. This should be viewed in conjunction with information regarding the military airport at Lefkoniko and the naval port at Kyrenia and vast stores of equipment brought into the occupied part of Cyprus by Turkey to enable it to bring additional forces which are known to have been earmarked for this purpose.

The presence of this huge military occupation force on the territory of the Republic of Cyprus should leave no doubt as to the real intentions of Turkey in Cyprus. The presence of the occupation troops in Cyprus is a direct threat against the Cypriot people. The unlawful presence of Turkey in Cyprus and its refusal to withdraw its forces prevent also progress towards a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem.

I call on Your Excellency to take all necessary steps in conformity with the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations for the removal of this serious threat against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

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

(Spyros Kyprianou)
President of the Republic of Cyprus.



PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

Nicosia, 11th May, 1987.

Dear Mr. Secretary - General,

I refer to your letter of 9 April 1987 concerning the situation in Varosha.

I wish to express my grave concern at the fact that the change of the status quo with regard to Varosha, i.e. of the situation that prevailed in 1974 immediately after the Turkish invasion still persists. The Turkish side's assurances that, inter alia, "it was not their intention to change the status quo" in the city of Varosha and that "they would vacate the premises as soon as alternative accommodation became available", remain until now empty promises. I, therefore, have to refer to my letter addressed to you on 10 March 1987, in which I stated our position and which I have every reason to believe coincides with your own view on the matter. As mentioned in that letter we appreciate your efforts, which unfortunately have so far met with no success.

As you well know we relied on the assurances given to us by Your Excellency and your Representatives in regard to the restoration of the status quo in Varosha and I was hoping that you would have conveyed to me something more specific with regard to the compliance by the Turkish side with their undertakings.

His Excellency

Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar,
Secretary-General of the United Nations,
New York.

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PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

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The attitude of the Turkish side not only is an affront to the will of the international community, as expressed in resolution 550/84 of the Security Council, which "considers attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and calls for the transfer of this area to the administration of the United Nations", but also constitutes a breach of the High Level Agreement of May 1979 under which the resettlement of Varosha by its inhabitants was by agreement given priority.

It is obvious that the Turkish side is resorting once again to its familiar tactics of creating faits accomplis and trying then to find ways and means to justify them.

Therefore, no pretexts, of whatever kind, should be entertained that would nullify the express undertaking of completely vacating all three premises by a specific date without any further postponement and delay.

I trust that you will use all available means to ensure that the restoration of the 1974 status quo is effected and thus an immediate end is put to the use of the three hotels, namely "Sandy Beach", "Marina" and "Golden Plage". In this respect I would like to recall the assurances conveyed to us by Mr. Marrack I. Goulding, Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, during his latest visit to Cyprus, that no other hotels or buildings in Varosha were involved.

As you are aware Mr. Secretary-General, the decisions of the Security Council are of a mandatory nature on the members of the United Nations. We, therefore, feel that you should formally call upon Turkey to surrender the town to your jurisdiction. You should, I submit, insist on a formal response by Turkey and you should report on your efforts and

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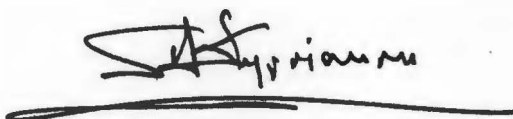
PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

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on the response of Turkey in your next report to the Security Council.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat that the current interest in the area referred to as the "closed area" of Varosha should not in any way be construed as varying our position with regard to the resettlement of the entire city of Varosha by all its rightful inhabitants as a matter of priority as envisaged in the High Level Agreement of 1979 and as provided for in resolution 550/84 of the Security Council.

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

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Spyros Kyprianou', is written over a horizontal line.

(Spyros Kyprianou)
President of the Republic of Cyprus.



PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

Nicosia, 10th March, 1987.

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

Your will recall that in my letters to you of 20th April and 10th June 1986 I proposed the convening of an International Conference to deal with the international aspects of the Cyprus problem. We discussed this further in the course of our meeting in New York on the 26th September 1986. You undertook then to consult on this matter with the members of the Security Council.

When Mr. Marrack I. Goulding, Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs, visited Cyprus in November 1986, he conveyed to us the results of your first soundings. I did stress at the time and I do stress now the necessity for the holding of such an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations. I sincerely believe that none of the arguments against this proposal that have been put forward can be considered as valid. I also wish to reiterate my view that you should endorse this proposal and proceed with a determined effort to convince those of the members of the Security Council who appear to be unfavourable of the necessity for the convening of an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

Pertinent to the above is the question whether the convening of an International Conference by Your Excellency falls

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

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PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

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within your mission of good offices entrusted to you by the Security Council or within the general scope of the mission of the Secretary-General of the United Nations under the provisions of the Charter. From our previous discussions we concluded that such a step by the Secretary-General would not fall outside his task and mission whether under the pertinent resolutions or under the Charter.

It was, however, suggested in the course of some recent bilateral discussions we have had with some governments that you would consider the convening of an International Conference as falling outside your specific or general mandate. In the light of this I would be grateful if you were kind enough to inform me of your considered view and position on the matter with a view to taking the appropriate steps, if necessary, in order to ensure that you are empowered to promote the convening of such an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

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

(Spyros Kyprianou)
President of the Republic of Cyprus.



PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

Nicosia, 10th March, 1987.

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I refer to the recent developments regarding the city of Varosha. In the first place I would like to recall Resolution 550/84 of the Security Council which considered "attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible", and called for "the transfer of this area to the administration of the United Nations".

Furthermore, the question of the resettlement of Varosha by its inhabitants, as you well know, was envisaged in the second High Level Agreement of May 1979, as a matter of priority. The validity of this Agreement has been reaffirmed on numerous occasions. As you will also recall, the High Level Agreement related to the whole Greek part of the city and not only to the area sometimes referred to as the "closed area" of Varosha. The current interest in this area should not, therefore, be construed as in any way varying our position with regard to the resettlement of the entire city of Varosha by all its inhabitants as a matter of priority, as envisaged in the High Level Agreement of 1979.

Mr. Marrack I. Goulding, Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs, during his recent visit to Cyprus stated publicly that he has received the following assurances from the Turkish side:

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

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PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

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1. They have no intention of changing the status quo with regard to Varosha, namely the situation that prevailed in 1974 immediately after the Turkish invasion.
2. The use of the three hotels, namely Sandy Beach, Golden Plage and Marina, was of a temporary nature.
3. The action would be reversed as soon as other arrangements to house the students or others staying now in these hotels were made.

I appreciate your efforts to secure compliance with these commitments. However, the third assurance, i.e. that those using now the hotels would be removed from them, remains of a general and vague character until the Turkish side undertakes a specific commitment to remove the students by a specific date as soon as possible.

I would therefore request Your Excellency to raise once again the matter with the Turkish side in order to secure compliance with the above by a specific date without further delay.

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

(Spyros Kyprianou)
President of the Republic of Cyprus.

DENKTASH



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

28 May 1987

Your Excellency,

I refer to the letter addressed to me which you handed to Mr. Holger on 24 April concerning the visit by Mr. Eliades to Austria.

As you are aware I was in Europe at that time. I sent you a message to the effect that the personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations are responsible only to myself and to the Security Council and that there can therefore be no linkage between their peace-keeping functions and the policies of the governments which make them available to the United Nations. I can assure Your Excellency that I monitor these operations closely to ensure that their personnel always act with complete impartiality. I have had no reason to doubt the impartiality of the Austrian contingent in UNFICYP.

I nevertheless raised with the Austrian authorities the points made in your letter. They told me that Mr. Eliades' visit was a routine event in the context of Austria's bilateral relations with Cyprus, in particular the CSCE process. Statements in the media about alleged negotiations for the export to Cyprus of Austrian military equipment were pure speculation. Austrian law placed strict controls on the export of military equipment. No export could take place without a licence issued by the Government.

The Austrian Federal Chancellor, Mr. Vranitzky, subsequently told me that it is a matter of principle that military equipment manufactured in Austria is not exported to crisis areas. For that reason, and because Austria is a troop-contributor to UNFICYP, the export of military equipment to Cyprus would not be permitted.

I was grateful for Your Excellency's statement that you have absolute personal respect for General Greindl as Force Commander of UNFICYP. I share your admiration for him and have complete confidence in the impartiality with which he, like the personnel of his Force, carries out his duties.

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

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

His Excellency
Mr. Rauf Denktash
Nicosia

TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Lefkoşa, via Mersin 10-Turkey

Lefkoşa,
11 May, 1987

Your Excellency,

I am taking the liberty of writing to you in connection with the recent correspondence which you have exchanged with the Greek Cypriot leaders.

As you may be aware the Greek Cypriot side has released the texts of the letters in question and upon our request your Acting Special Representative Mr. James Holger has kindly supplied us with the official texts of Your Excellency's letters of 9th and 10th April to Mr. Kyprianou in reply to his letters to you of 10th March and of your letter of 9th April to Mr. Papaioannou.

1. In your letter to Mr. Kyprianou of 10th April and to Mr. Papaioannou of 9th April, with regard to the proposal that an International Conference be convened to discuss "troop withdrawal" and "international guarantees", I note your confirmation of what you have stated in your report of December 1986 to the Security Council and that the position with regard to an international conference remains unchanged. As Your Excellency rightly points out you cannot force either side or individual members of the Security Council to proceed in a manner which they do not favour.

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H.E. Mr. Perez de Cuellar,
Secretary General of the U.N.O.
New York.

As regards the statement in the last paragraph of your letter of 10th April to Mr. Kyprianou that Your Excellency is "deeply aware of the fundamental importance of the issues of troop withdrawal and international guarantees and of the need to tackle them expeditiously", being well aware of Your Excellency's assurances that your Draft Framework Agreement of 29 March 1986 constitutes an integrated whole and of your strict adherence to the principle of integrated whole ever since your current initiative started with the "Vienna Working Points" of August 1984, we take Your Excellency's statement to mean that you attach fundamental importance to the issues of troop withdrawal and international guarantees, within the context of an integrated whole both of which are fully provided for in your Draft Framework Agreement. This being so, we understand that "the need to tackle them expeditiously", expressed in Your Excellency's letter, can only mean that an early acceptance by the Greek Cypriot side of Your Excellency's Draft Framework Agreement will enable the parties to deal expeditiously not only with the two issues of troop withdrawal and international guarantees, but also with the other fundamental issues envisaged in the Draft Framework Agreement, which are all part of an integrated whole and are very much interrelated with each other.

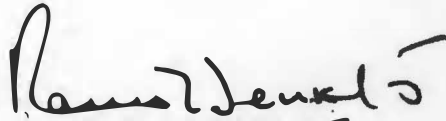
2. As regards your letter of 9th April to Mr. Kyprianou concerning Varosha, I would like to reiterate that there is no common understanding between us and the UN regarding the "status quo" of Varosha. This clearly emerged in the course of our discussions with Mr. Goulding in February. As you will recollect,

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in the past, we had proposed to UNFICYP to have a Status of Forces Agreement with us which would have covered all the relevant issues, but this has not been realized.

Further, in view of the reference to three hotels in Mr. Kyprianou's letter to you of 10th March, and although Your Excellency does not refer specifically, in your reply to him, to three hotels, I think we should clarify once more the fact that the matter actually concerns only one hotel.

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


Rauf R. DENKTAŞ
President



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TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Lefkoşa, via Mersin 10 - Turkey

Lefkoşa,
24 April, 1987

Your Excellency,

I feel obliged to write to you on the subject of the recent visit, at the invitation of the Austrian Government, to Vienna by a Greek Cypriot Military Delegation headed by the "Defence Minister" of the Greek Cypriot Administration (Mr. Elias Eliades) and which included the Commanding General of the illegitimate Greek Cypriot National Guard (Lt.Gen. George Politis) who, as you know, is an Army Officer from Greece.

When we heard this unfortunate news, which cast a shadow on the impartiality of the Austrian Contingent of UNFICYP, we immediately lodged a protest with the UNFICYP Commander.

In reply to this representation I received your verbal message through the Force Commander to the effect that all UN personnel and members of UN Peace Keeping Forces are only responsible to the UNSG and the Security Council and that there is no connection between the peacekeeping functions of these Forces and the policies of the contributing countries.

As we have already informed Maj.Gen. Greindl, it is our firm understanding that, there is a definite and undeniable linkage between a contributing country and its national contingent. Because of the necessity of absolute impartiality

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H.E. Mr. Perez de Cuellar
Secretary General of the
United Nations Organization
New York.

in the performance of peacekeeping duties, contributing countries should also be impartial and detached from the dispute which has given rise to the peacekeeping operations. It was for this reason that when Muslim Countries had been suggested in 1964 as Contributing Countries the Greek Cypriots had immediately objected.

While we were waiting to learn what action Your Excellency proposed to take in the light of our representations, there had been further developments which have increased our concern and have justified our desire for the rectification of the Austrian action.

I would like to bring to Your Excellency's attention the following further developments and points:

- It has since become clear that the Greek Cypriot Military Delegation had gone to Vienna for the purpose of strengthening the "defence" of the Greek Cypriots.

- Indeed it was reported in the Austrian Daily "Die Presse" of April 14, 1987, that Mr. Eliades "Defence Minister" of the Greek Cypriot Administration was officially negotiating the purchase of "Steyr" military off-road vehicles in Vienna.

- On the other hand, during the same days APA (Austrian Press Agency) and ANA (Athens News Agency) on 16 April 1987 reported the conclusion of an agreement providing for the sale of 292 Austrian made armoured personnel carriers to Greece.

- The above mentioned news become all the more interesting in view of the fact that the Greek Cypriot Administration aims at the acquisition of significant amount of arms and armaments from Greece (my letter of March 30, 1987 to Your Excellency) and of the news that a standardization programme between the Greek and the Greek Cypriot National Guard is initiated as reported with reference to Mr. Eliades' visit in the daily "Wiener Zeitung" of April 14.

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- One wishes this to be a mere coincidence, for otherwise, as I am sure Your Excellency will also agree, any direct or indirect Austrian military supply to the Greek Cypriot side would inevitably destroy the remaining confidence and impartiality of Austria as a contributing country to UNFICYP.

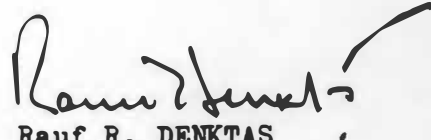
Your Excellency,

In these circumstances, I have no alternative but to request Your Excellency to take up these important issues and to have the whole matter and its implications fully investigated in order to rectify the harm which has been done to the impartiality of AUSCON in particular and to UNFICYP in general. You will no doubt let us know, in due course the result of the investigation.

Your Excellency will appreciate that, unless appropriate satisfactory steps are taken to dispell our just concern, it will be very difficult for us to continue the cooperation which has hitherto existed between AUSCON and TRNC.

As regards the position of the Commanding General of the UNFICYP, who is also an Austrian and for whom we have absolute personal respect, we are indeed very sorry that his own Government has put him in such an embarrassing situation. However, I leave the assessment of this aspect of the matter to Your Excellency's discretion.

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



Rauf R. DENKTAS

President



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TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
(Lefkoca, Mersin-10 TURKEY)

30 March 1987

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to bring to your attention recent developments regarding the ongoing Greek Cypriot attempts to build up their armaments and armed forces in South Cyprus, which do not augur well for the success of Your Excellency's initiative and prospects for a peaceful solution in the island.

As reported in the Greek Cypriot press (AGON, 26 February 1987 and ALITHIA, 27 February 1987) the Greek Cypriot Administration has signed an agreement with the Greek Government in Athens for the acquisition of a significant amount of arms and armaments from Greece. The new type of arms which will be supplied to the Greek Cypriot National Guard under the said agreement are reported to be worth 20 million Cyprus pounds and the Defence Committee of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives has been asked by the Greek Cypriot Defence and Finance spokesmen to approve an equivalent amount of foreign loan to cover the cost, the necessary external financing being provided by Greece's Investment Bank, acting on behalf of a group of Greek financial institutions.

This new massive arms purchase by the Greek Cypriot Administration is, in so far as the Cyprus question is concerned, indicative of the Greek Cypriot side's hostile intentions towards the Turkish Cypriot people and clearly explains why the Greek Cypriots have recently been bent on creating a smokescreen for their arms buildup by alleging "the strengthening of Turkish forces in the North" - an allegation which has no foundation whatsoever.

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His Excellency Perez de Cuellar,
Secretary-General of the United Nations
Organisation,
New York.

I am confident that Your Excellency will take into full account the ramifications of this ominous development for your mission of good offices and a peaceful solution of the Cyprus question and will do what is necessary to arrest this arming frenzy pursued vigorously by the Greek Cypriot side.

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

Rauf R. Denktas

Rauf R. Denktas
President

KOREA

Fares

U.S. Needs Patience in Korea

By KAREN ELLIOTT HOUSE

Somewhere between the image of an inexorable South Korean juggernaut invading America with Hyundai cars and the image of a precarious government threatened by internal upheaval and external invasion lies the reality of South Korea.

Mid-1987 finds Korea groping toward a peaceful political transition; fretting about rising protectionist sentiment in the U.S., its largest export market; and, above all, preparing to host the 1988 Olympic Games that Korea hopes will symbolize its graduation from Third World adolescence to international maturity and status.

The U.S. spotlight increasingly is shining on South Korea, highlighting both its strengths and its weaknesses. In many ways that is entirely appropriate: Economically and strategically, South Korea is a country that merits much more serious and sustained American attention than Washington—distracted by Contra controversies and Persian Gulf melodramas—is giving it.

What Korea doesn't deserve, however, is to have developments there viewed from Washington as some kind of "Jaws II" sequel to convulsions in the Philippines or Iran; to have its obvious political imperfections so highlighted that they blind us to the fundamental strengths of this society; or to have America, for whatever mix of motives, appoint itself stage director to a simplistic Korean morality play in which the "good guys," represented by sundry opposition politicians, must be encouraged to unseat the "bad guys," represented by various repressive generals.

Scramble for Succession

Let it be said that there are few societies in the developing world—or perhaps even in our own—that don't deserve better political leadership than they have. Korea certainly is no exception. Led by one strong man after another, mostly military, for much of its recent history, Korea is now edging its way uneasily toward presidential elections at the end of this year. President Chun Doo Hwan, who took power seven years ago in a military coup following the assassination of Park Chung Hee, has promised to step down when his term ends next February. And that has set off a scramble for political succession.

In these uncharted political waters, apocalyptic predictions abound: The political opposition, pushed by radical student protesters, claims the election will be rigged and will seek change in the streets rather than at the polling booths. Right-wing military elements, already nervous about the government's talk of democracy, will seek cause to crack down in yet another military coup. Or, North Korea, determined to block the Olympics, will seize the moment to promote—or precipitate—instability. Some Washington policy makers, for their part, would like to seize the moment to somehow replicate the Philippine experience and, presto, see "people power" produce a new liberal democracy.

Yet, a week of talks in Seoul with Koreans of all stripes and stations—leaders and opponents, businessmen and bureaucrats, students and clergy, generals and diplomats—leaves a visitor impressed with this country's fundamental stability rather than its alleged fragility.

To begin with, this is one of the world's most dynamic economies, producing not simply products and trade surpluses, but also a rapidly rising standard of living, and a growing middle class that is sharing in the economic gains. While many in this middle class would surely like more of a say in political affairs, they don't want de-

mocracy at the expense of prosperity.

Second, while political leadership at the highest levels has often been unpopular, Korea increasingly is being administered not by some general at the top but rather by a layer of high-level technocrats, competent and uncorrupted, many of whom acquired their educations—and their values—in the U.S. Unlike so many Third World governments, South Korea's is neither venal nor incompetent. President Chun's housecleaning of his cabinet last month in the wake of the torture-death of a student demonstrator in police custody indicates that the government realizes it must be more accommodating to public sentiment.

Third, there is a strong and widespread sense of national pride and purpose in Korea that cuts across almost all classes and factions and that genuinely sees the coming Olympics as the symbol of Korea's coming-of-age. While the Olympics may offer some fringe elements an opportunity to cause trouble, it provides a greater incentive for most Koreans to subjugate their distaste for the government and stick with the status quo. Radical students, who de-

Korea doesn't deserve to have developments there viewed as some kind of "Jaws II" sequel to convulsions in the Philippines or Iran.

spite their visibility on U.S. TV screens constitute only a small fraction of Korea's one million students, can foment riots, but probably not revolution.

Most important, perhaps, the political opposition is internally divided and devoid of anything approaching charismatic leadership. Neither Kim Dae Jung, who remains under house arrest, nor Kim Young Sam, who is publicly active, commands widespread respect or popularity—a fact the opposition itself acknowledges while arguing that the government is even more unpopular. While Kim Dae Jung has some claim to legitimacy, having won a substantial minority vote in the early 1970s, much of his public support seems to have dissipated in the intervening years.

In conversations during the past year, neither of the two Kim's seems capable of articulating a sense of purpose or policy, but rather merely a lust for power. Even Roman Catholic Church leaders, frequent critics of the government, lump the outs along with the ins and say that all the claimants should "empty themselves of a desire for power."

For all these reasons, the odds are that if President Chun keeps his promise to step down next year, Korea can pull off a peaceful transition of power and his successor will be Roh Tae Woo, a retired general who tomorrow will be formally nominated as the presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Mr. Roh (pronounced "No") doesn't fit the caricature of a Third World general. He comes across in an interview as low-key, straight-talking and modest, with a sensitivity to internal political frustrations, including the government's unpopularity, and with sophistication about Korea's troubled image abroad. If one encountered Mr. Roh and the Messrs. Kim without knowing who was who, one would be inclined to label Kim Dae Jung as the power-seeking general, Kim Young Sam as a slick and shallow politician, and Mr. Roh as an ear-

nest and intelligent alternative to the present leadership, of which, in fact, he is a principal part.

To be sure, since Mr. Roh is one of the generals who staged the coup that brought President Chun to power, there remains room for some doubt about the depth of his commitment to democracy. However, Mr. Roh certainly says all the right things these days about the need for democratic change, and there is good reason to believe he believes it. By most accounts he is not the favorite son of the Korean military. In any case, the military men are so unpopular these days that Mr. Roh knows he must appeal way beyond them and their narrow interests if he is to gain broad public support and lift the lid on a restrictive political system without losing the kind of political chaos that would, in turn, lead to a crackdown by military hardliners that could cost him his political future.

If there is cause to believe that stability is the most likely scenario, there remain two outside forces that have the potential to upset the kimchi cart—North Korea, the implacable enemy, and America, the impatient friend.

There seems little logic in an outright North Korean assault on South Korea. For one thing, the balance of military power doesn't favor the North and both its allies, the Soviet Union and China, are believed to be urging restraint. But the North clearly has the inclination and ability to stir up trouble. South Korea can contain that—its military doesn't overreact.

A Significant Stake

The ultimate paradox is that Washington probably has a greater ability to destabilize South Korea than does Pyongyang. Few would argue with the proposition that the U.S., which has major military and economic interests in South Korea, has a significant stake in Korea's political evolution toward a government that is more democratic, more popular, and thus more stable, than the present one. Political upheaval in Korea could be more damaging for American interests than similar upheaval almost anywhere in the world other than, perhaps, Mexico and Saudi Arabia.

That said, however, Korea is Korea, not the Philippines—or any place else. The fact that a corrupt and rotting Philippine dictatorship could be easily unseated by a combination of flower-power protests and American pressure, giving way to a kind of political Virgin Mary in the form of Corazon Aquino, doesn't mean that any of that could or should be repeated in Korea.

Korea has the misfortune to have its election coincide with the gathering momentum in the U.S. presidential campaign—a period when U.S. politicians are even more likely than normal to play politics with foreign affairs and to propose simple, moralistic solutions that fit campaign positions rather than foreign conditions.

Over-eagerness among many U.S. politicians for instant democracy and a view of Kim Dae Jung as Corazon Aquino and Chun Doo Hwan as Ferdinand Marcos risk raising expectations—and eruptions—among students who could well provoke the kind of military brutality and repression that Korea has been evolving away from for the past several years. Quiet U.S. pressure has been in part responsible for Korea's tentative steps toward democracy. The right policy for America is to continue that private pressure, not to rush to moralistic judgment and thereby rush Korea into chaos.

Ms. House, foreign editor of the Journal, visited South Korea last week.

AS 30-6

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON IRAN/IRAQ

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its Resolution 582 (1986),

Deeply concerned that, despite its calls for a cease-fire, the conflict continues unabated, with further heavy loss of human life and material destruction,

Equally concerned that further escalation and widening of the conflict may take place,

Determined to bring to an end all military actions between Iran and Iraq,

Recalling the obligation of all Member States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Determining that the conflict between Iran and Iraq constitutes a breach of the peace,

Acting under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Demands that, as a first step towards negotiations, Iran and Iraq observe an immediate cease-fire, discontinue all military actions, and withdraw all forces to the internationally recognised boundaries without delay;
2. Urges that a comprehensive exchange of prisoners of war be completed within a short period after the cease-fire in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross;
3. Calls upon Iran and Iraq to cooperate with the Secretary-General in mediation efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement, acceptable to both sides, of all outstanding issues, in accordance with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations;
4. Calls upon all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict, and thus to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to explore, in consultation with Iran and Iraq, the question of entrusting an impartial body with inquiring into responsibility for the conflict and to report to the Council as soon as possible;
6. Recognizes the magnitude of the damage inflicted during the conflict and the need for reconstruction efforts, with appropriate international assistance, once the conflict is ended;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to examine, in consultation with Iran and Iraq and with other States of the region, measures to enhance the security and stability of the region;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the implementation of this resolution;

9. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with this resolution.

18 June 1987

Note for the Secretary-GeneralIran/Iraq

A resolution, containing the elements which the Five communicated to you on 29 May, is likely to be adopted by the Security Council by mid-July.

Last week the same elements were formally presented to the Ten in the form of a statement, on behalf of the Five, by Ambassador Blanc (France). Yesterday Ambassador Gbeho (Ghana), as spokesman for the five Non-Aligned members - who had consulted the other five non-permanent members - raised specific questions for clarification of the elements. He stated that, while the Non-Aligned fully shared the goal of ending the conflict, they would take a formal position only when a draft resolution was available. This was then circulated by Ambassador Blanc at the end of the consultations. The note on the discussions is attached.

The main points made by Ambassador Blanc in response to questions are the following:

- While the cease-fire would be "immediate" the troop withdrawals "without delay" are envisaged as following quickly and being "inevitable".
- The present draft does not envisage an arms embargo.
- The investigative body is an idea presented by the Secretary-General to help to promote a negotiated settlement. The Five considered it best that the parties be consulted before the Security Council took a firm decision which would include the mandate, timing and other details.
- The operative paragraph regarding reconstruction efforts did not imply any commitment on behalf of states at this stage. No means of assessing the damage had yet been decided upon.
- No direct response was forthcoming to a question as to whether the use of language from Article 40, with the word "steps" substituting "measures", implied resort to sanctions against a non-complying party.

Present indications suggest that, notwithstanding these questions, there is a strong likelihood of the Council unanimously adopting the draft with only minor amendments. It would then become necessary for you to initiate consultations with the Governments of Iran and Iraq, primarily in connection with the possible investigative body and the measures to enhance security and stability of the region. A more detailed note will be submitted next week.

Iqbal Riza
1 July 1987

cc: Mr. D. Cordovez

RECORD NOTE: SECURITY COUNCIL CONSULTATIONS
ON IRAN/IRAQ
(30 June 1987 at 5:15 p.m.)

The President (Congo) announced that he had met with the Ambassador of Kuwait who, in the light of recent attacks on Kuwaiti and Swedish ships, wished to draw the Council's attention to the deteriorating situation in the Gulf. He also circulated a recent letter from Iran on the use of chemical weapons against Iranian civilians.

However, the meeting focused exclusively on the statement delivered by the Spokesman of the Five during the consultations which took place on 23 June 1987. With the Ambassador of Ghana acting on this occasion as the coordinator of the Non-Aligned and the Ambassador of France continuing in the role of Spokesman for the Five, discussions took the form of questions and answers intended to provide clarification and information on those operative elements which might be reflected in an eventual Iran/Iraq draft resolution. (The details of the discussion are as follows:)

Having observed that three distinct activities were envisaged in element A (ceasefire, discontinuance of military actions and the withdrawal of forces), the Ambassador of Ghana inquired as to whether these separate activities would be undertaken concurrently or staggered along different but specific time periods. Although the Ambassador acknowledged that, as found in this same element, the phrase "...without delay" suggested a sense of urgency, he nevertheless noted that it was imprecise. Hence, he wanted to know whether it would be acceptable to the drafters (the Five) if that phrase were changed to something such as "...in the shortest possible time", in order to provide precision.

The Spokesman stated that he was authorized to use "ceasefire" as a first step to bring about negotiations. The withdrawal process which would be "inevitable", he observed, would take some time but it was nevertheless envisaged as a quick follow-up after the cease fire.

The Ambassador of Ghana expressed the view that the exchange of POWs, as called for in element B, was appropriate. He pointed out, however, that such an exchange was also governed by international convention. In this context, he observed that by its omission to link such an exchange with the ICRC, there was a slight difference between this aspect of element B and a similar consideration contained in resolution 582.

The Spokesman informed the Council that in addressing the exchange of POWs, the actual draft resolution to be proposed by the Five does indeed provide for the participation of the ICRC in that exercise.

Referring to element D, the Ambassador of Ghana wanted clarification of the meaning attached to the call on "other States... to refrain from any action which could lead to the further escalation and widening of the conflict": Did this also include a call for the non-supply of arms to both parties, since such supplies have had significant effects on both the intensity and breadth of the conflict. The Ghanaian Ambassador also said that the answer to this question would condition the attitude of the Non-Aligned States in its consideration of a draft resolution in this matter. He further stated that if the notion of "non-supply" was found in the meaning of that element, then it would not be necessary to include it in the eventual draft resolution.

The Spokesman responded by saying that if that question suggested that element D can be construed as calling for an embargo, he and his group could not subscribe to such an interpretation.

After emphasizing that the use of the word "embargo" was the Spokesman's and not his, the Ambassador of Ghana rephrased his question as follows: "Will there be no explicit call for the cessation of supply of arms to both parties?"; In response, the Spokesman maintained that he had already answered that question to the limits of his mandate.

While noting that a few novel aspects have been introduced within element E, (an investigative body), the Ambassador of Ghana characterized the request made to the Secretary-General as a "talk about talks" because, as he stated, that element requested the Secretary-General to "explore" the possibilities of "entrusting an impartial body with enquiring into responsibility for the conflict...". While granting that this "talk about talks" was a generally accepted procedure, he wondered whether the Five would accept a more definite responsibility for the Secretary-General. Amplifying this, the Ambassador posed a series of questions as follows:

- What would be the ideas that should guide the Secretary-General or the Security Council in the formation of this impartial body since the term "impartial body" could mean a group of respectable individuals; representatives of highly respected governments; eminent experts in the field and also appropriate institutions.
- Does the phrase "responsibility for the conflict" seek to determine who started the war or is it intended to deal with the actions of parties other than the principal ones or does it also seek to determine responsibility for the continuation of the war.

In the view of the Ambassador of Ghana, an answer to this specific question would determine whether or not it would be prudent to include the notion of responsibility for the conflict in an eventual draft resolution.

In his response to these questions, the Spokesman made the following points:

- The idea of an impartial body was put forward by the Secretary-General and the Five inferred that such a suggestion would be useful in the quest for a solution of the conflict.
- It is the intention of the Five to examine this element with the concerned parties before a final determination is made regarding its usefulness.
- It is natural for the Secretary-General to be entrusted with such a task - exploratory talks.
- It is envisaged that the Secretary-General would bring his ideas on this matter to the Security Council which would comment or act as appropriate.

The Ambassador of Ghana felt that element F was couched in words that could lead to different interpretations. In this context he asked for the meaning of "a recognition of the magnitude of the damage inflicted", when everyone has recognized that enormous damage has resulted from the war. Was it envisaged that international assistance would be made available under the aegis of the United Nations, sub-regional organizations or other entities. He also pointed out that since resolutions of the Security Council were mandatory in nature and therefore imposed a commitment on Member States, the question of appropriate international assistance if incorporated into an eventual draft resolution could have financial implications for Member States.

The Spokesman informed the Council that the Five believed that it was useful to indicate that post-war reconstruction warranted international efforts. His group however was not in a position to indicate the nature and form of that assistance. He also stated that, as formulated element F would not commit the United Nations and Member States to financial obligations.

Directing attention to element I, the Ambassador of Ghana pointed out that the "decision to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with the resolution" is based on Article 40, Chapter VII of the Charter. In this context, the Ambassador posed two questions:

- Does this mean that the eventual draft resolution of the Five will ask for actions under Chapter VII?, and
- 'Is' the use of the word "steps" an error in translation or should it more properly read "measures"?

The Spokesman informed the Council that "steps" was indeed correct and that it would be better to respond to the question relating to Chapter VII after a draft resolution had been circulated. (Note: The draft was circulated by the French Ambassador after the consultations but this question was not again addressed).

F. C. Downes-Thomas
1 July 1987

DISARMAMENT

HUMAN RIGHTS

IVP

PRESENTATION OF IYP COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL -
THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND THE
INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

Presentation of IYP Commemorative Medals

Commemorative medals for the International Year of Peace are being presented to the heads of the 63 national commissions established for the observance of the Year. The purpose of the presentation is to express appreciation for the efforts of the commissions in co-ordinating activities for the Year at the national level and to express the hope that their efforts in the promotion of peace will continue.

Among those who have already received IYP medals are the heads of commissions in Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Suriname, Thailand, Tunisia, Viet Nam and DPR Korea. Additional medals will be presented by UNDP resident representatives, UNIC directors or visiting UN officials.

Commission for the International
Year of Peace

The German Democratic Republic informed the Secretariat on 12 June 1985 that a National Committee had been set up to co-ordinate international and national measures for preparing and observing the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace. The Committee was chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the GDR, Oskar Fischer. Members of the Committee included representatives of governmental institutions and social organizations (list attached).

Participation of the German Democratic Republic
in the Programme of the International Year
of Peace

At the national level, the GDR participated actively in the programme of the Year, beginning with a special meeting of the Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic on 30 January 1986. Rallies for peace, detente and disarmament took place on various occasions in Berlin, Dresden and other cities and organizations such as the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions, the GDR Peace Council, churches and religious associations, and the Committee "GDR Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" focussed attention on peace in meetings held during the year. The IYP also served as a theme for many cultural and sports events including music festivals and concerts, Book Week (2-10 May 1986) with the theme "Living in Peace - Writing for Peace", and special tournaments and races. The GDR also issued a special postage stamp commemorating the Year. Although the majority of activities took place at the national level, the GDR participated in the First Earth Run and was represented at the NGO Conference for the International Year of Peace held in Copenhagen in October.

With regard to United Nations activities, representatives of the GDR participated in the 1985 preparatory seminar for the European region held in Vienna. During 1986, Dr. Siegfried Zachmann, Secretary of the National Committee, and Ms. Christine Wieynk, Secretary of the Peace Council of the GDR, participated in the July 1986 consultative meeting of representatives of national co-ordinating mechanisms held in Rome. The GDR contributed the equivalent of 100,000 marks to the IYP Trust Fund. This contribution was used for the printing of several information materials in English, French and Spanish including Statements and Messages on the International Year of Peace 1986 (by the Secretary-General) and The International Year of Peace at the United Nations: Reports, Statements and Resolutions. The GDR will participate in the IYP exhibit to be held at UN Headquarters in September.

During 1986 the Secretary-General transmitted a message to the meeting of the GDR Peace Council in Berlin on 30 January to mark the International Year of Peace. The Secretariat for the International Year of Peace sent a message to the participants of an international media meeting organized by the Berlin Conference of European Catholics.

In recognition of the non-governmental action in marking the IYP in the GDR, a Peace Messenger award has been proposed for the GDR Peace Council.

ANNEX

Composition of the National Committee

The National Committee of the German Democratic Republic to co-ordinate international and national measures for the preparation and observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace is composed as follows:

Chairman

Oskar Fischer

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Deputy Chairman

Peter Florin

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

Members

Dr. Heinz Aull

Deputy Minister of Posts and
Telecommunications

Horst Brasch

First Vice-President and
Secretary-General of the
International Friendship League of
the German Democratic Republic

Professor Dr. Edelfrid Buggel

Deputy State Secretary for Physical
Culture and Sports

Werner Engst

Deputy Minister of Education

Herbert Fechner

Chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary
Group of the German Democratic
Republic

Otto Funke

Chairman of the Central Executive of
the Committee of Anti-Fascist
Resistance Fighters of the German
Democratic Republic

Professor Dr. Gerhard Hahn

President of the League for the
United Nations in the German
Democratic Republic

Professor Dr. Günter Heidorn

Deputy Minister of Higher and
Technical Education

/...

Hildegard Kiermeier

Secretary-General of the Commission
of the German Democratic Republic
for the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

Kurt Löffler

State Secretary in the Ministry of
Culture

Obermedizinalrat (Senior Medical Adviser)
Professor Dr. Werner Ludwig

President of the United Nations
Children's Fund National Committee
of the German Democratic Republic

Professor Dr. Herbert Meissner

Deputy Secretary-General of the
Academy of Sciences of the German
Democratic Republic

Harry Ott

Permanent Representative of the
German Democratic Republic to the
United Nations

Dr. Kurt Ottersberg

Director for International Relations
of the State Television Committee of
the Council of Ministers of the
German Democratic Republic

Günter Pötschke

Director-General of the News Agency
of the German Democratic Republic

Achim Reichardt

Secretary-General of the Solidarity
Committee of the German Democratic
Republic

Werner Rümpel

First Vice-President and
Secretary-General of the Peace
Council of the German Democratic
Republic

Hans Sattler

Head of the Board of Youth Affairs
of the Council of Minister of the
German Democratic Republic and
Chairman of the National Committee
of the German Democratic Republic
for preparing and observing the
International Youth Year, 1985

Professor Dr. Edmund Schwiegershausen

Vice-President of the Society for
the Dissemination of Scientific
Knowledge (URANIA)

Professor Dr. Rolf Sieber

Rector of the College of Economics
"Bruno Leuschner"

/...

Rolf Weissbach

Deputy Chairman of the State
Broadcasting Committee of the
Council of Ministers of the German
Democratic Republic

Jochen Willerding

Secretary of the Central Council of
the Free German Youth

Professor Dr. Harry Wünsche

President of the Society for
International Law in the German
Democratic Republic

THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND
THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

Commission for the International
Year of Peace

The USSR informed the Secretariat in a letter of 27 March 1985 that a commission for the observance in the USSR of the Year of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace had been established. The commission, created by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was chaired by Mr. Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. A list of the members of the commission is attached.

Participation of the USSR in the
Programme of the International
Year of Peace

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachyov referred to the IYP on several occasions, beginning with an exchange of messages with President Reagan on 1 January 1986. On 15 January, within the context of the IYP, he presented an initiative for the abolition of nuclear weapons by the end of the century. On 26 March he addressed a message to the Secretary-General concerning the participation of the USSR in the observance of the IYP. Two statements relating to the meeting in Reykjavik were issued as United Nations IYP documents. In January 1987, the General Secretary transmitted a special message to the Secretary-General concerning the conclusion of the International Year of Peace. On 20 January, the Commissions on Foreign Affairs of the Supreme Soviet issued a statement expressing support for the principal objectives of the IYP.

The Soviet Union carried out an extensive national programme for the observance of the IYP. Throughout the year rallies and public meetings were organized in Moscow, Leningrad, Volgograd and other cities. Many such events helped in raising voluntary public contributions for the Soviet Peace Fund, an NGO initiative which marked its 25th anniversary in 1986. The participants of many rallies adopted special appeals to the Secretary-General and the United Nations. Among these were appeals from factory workers in Smolensk, participants in an international meeting on the IYP in Yalta and workers in various factories in Leningrad, Poty, and Frounze. Special messages were sent by the Secretary-General to peace rallies in Moscow, Volgograd, and Leningrad and on six other occasions.

Women's groups, trade unions, scientists, and academics organized special conferences and meetings within the framework of the International Year of Peace. Among these were the International Women's Peace School in Leningrad and a seminar for women's organizations in Tashkent, the All-Union Conference of Scientists on Problems of Peace and Nuclear War Prevention and the International Trade Union Conference in Moscow. The Day of the Trade Union Action for Peace, 1 September, was devoted to the IYP.

Many programmes involved children and youth. On 1 September a special message of the Secretary-General was conveyed to students during the annual peace lesson, devoted in 1986 to the International Year of Peace. International conferences in Yerevan, Nahodka, Moscow, and Kishinev were devoted to the participation of youth in the promotion of peace.

United Nations disarmament programmes were linked with observance of the Year, in particular, Disarmament Week and the World Disarmament Campaign. A regional conference of the World Disarmament Campaign was held in Tbilisi in May and included a special panel on the International Year of Peace and a workshop on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace. Academician Evgeny Primakov, Institute for International Economic Relations of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, participated as a panelist. Special attention was given to the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and international security. A conference on the role of the United Nations in the strengthening of world peace was held in Baku in December.

Special cultural and sports events were also dedicated to the Year, including concerts and exhibitions in the Donetsk region, Moscow, and Vladivostok and other cities and theater performances and festivals in Moscow, Ryazan, Sochi, Gorki and Pushkino near Leningrad. A major art exhibit was organized in Moscow in September by the Union of Artists. The Goodwill Games, hosted by Moscow in July, were devoted to the Year as was the annual cyclist "Relay for Peace" which began in the Soviet Union and proceeded through Poland and Czechoslovakia to the GDR. "Bike for Peace", co-sponsored by the Soviet Peace Committee, began in Kiev and followed a route through Prague and Montreal to New York. Additional athletic events were held around the country throughout the year in the framework of the IYP. The All-Union Philatelic Exhibition, held in October, was dedicated to the IYP.

Churches participated actively in the Year, organizing a variety of events. A special prayer was conducted on 26 October in Bogoyavlensky Cathedral in Moscow by Patriarch Pimen. Next day, a representative of the Patriarch participated in the World Day of Prayer sponsored by Pope John Paul II in Assisi. The religious figures from 30 countries attended conference in Moscow in May devoted to fighting hunger, poverty and the arms race. An International Muslim Conference devoted to peace was held in Baku in October.

The International Year of Peace have been commemorated in the Soviet Union by a memorial one-ruble coin, a postage stamp, four posters and several pamphlets.

Internationally, the USSR contributed actively to programmes and projects for the International Year of Peace. Among these was participation in two international NGO conferences, Together for Peace and the International Year of Peace meeting in Copenhagen, the First Earth Run, the European meeting "Youth and Education in the Spirit of International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace, the international conference "Children, Peace and Development", the International Forum on Science, Technology and Peace and the Soviet-American Peace Cruises along the Volga and the Mississippi. The "Stas Namin" rock group participated in an international IYP concert "Hurricane Irene" organized in Tokyo in December. The same group performed with Soviet and American children on the International Day of Peace at the UN headquarters.

With regard to United Nations activities for the IYP, the USSR participated in the 1985 IYP regional preparatory seminar for the European region held in Vienna, and was represented at the July 1986 consultative meeting of representatives of national co-ordinating mechanisms held in Rome by Mr. Y. Kashlev, Secretary of the IYP Commission. Prof. Alexandr Kaliadin served as an expert on the Panel established by the Secretary-General to discuss the question of the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace. An IYP expert meeting was held in Moscow in February 1987 on the Problems of the Survival and Development of Mankind on the Verge of the 21st Century. At United Nations Headquarters, the USSR Mission was a co-sponsor, together with the United States, of the "Face-to-Face" exhibit which took place in November 1986. The USSR will participate in the IYP exhibit which will be held in September at United Nations Headquarters. An IYP seminar organized by UNCTAD will take place in Moscow in October 1987.

The Soviet Union contributed a total of 120,000 rubles to the Trust Fund for the IYP. The Soviet Peace Fund contributed, as a public donation, 30,000 rubles to the Trust Fund. The Soviet Peace Committee has arranged for the translation and publication of Messages and Statements on the International Year of Peace 1986 in Russian.

In view of the important contributions made by Soviet NGOs to the observance of the IYP, Peace Messenger awards have been proposed for: the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, the Council on Peace and Disarmament (Academy of Sciences of the USSR), the Soviet Peace Committee, the Soviet Women's Committee, the Union of Artists of the USSR and the United Nations Association.



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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

COMMEMORATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
UNITED NATIONS IN 1985

Letter dated 27 March 1985 from the Permanent Representative of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, in connection with the fact that the United Nations has proclaimed 1985 as the Year of the United Nations and 1986 as the International Year of Peace, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has established a commission for the observance in the USSR of the Year of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace, which is comprised as follows:

Chairman of the Commission

Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

Deputy Chairman of the Commission

Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

* A/40/50 and Corr.1.

Members of the Commission

Bakhadyr Abbasovich Abdurazakov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Uzbek SSR.

Vladimir Aleksandrovich Aksenov, Chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR.

Vladimir Mikhailovich Vinogradov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR.

Avzug Eduardovich Voss, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Tamara Vasilyevna Golubtsova, Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR.

Taimuraz Nikolayevich Gorgeladze, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Georgian SSR.

Arnold Karlovich Gren, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Estonian SSR.

Anatoly Emelyanovich Gurinovich, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Byelorussian SSR.

Raisa Fedorovna Dementyeva, Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Vyacheslav Petrovich Elyutin, Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the USSR.

Filipp Timofeyevich Ermash, Chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography of the USSR.

Aleksei Sergeyevich Zheltov, Chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans.

Georgy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, First Deputy Chief of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, Chief of the International Information Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Vytautas Mikolovich Zenkyavichyus, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lithuanian SSR.

Mikhail Ivanovich Isinaliyev, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kazakh SSR.

/...

Elmira Mikail Kyzy Kafarova, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Dzhon Saakovich Kirakosyan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Armenian SSR.

Petr Vasilyevich Komendant, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Moldavian SSR.

Georgy Markovich Korniyenko, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

Vladimir Alekseyevich Kravets, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR.

Zinaida Mikhailovna Kruglova, Chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Viktor Mikhailovich Krumin, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Latvian SSR.

Sergei Georgiyevich Lapin, Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of the USSR.

Sergei Andreyevich Losev, Director-General of TASS.

Georgy Mokeyevich Markov, First Secretary of the Board of the Writers' Union of the USSR.

Viktor Maksimovich Mishin, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of the USSR.

Pavel Alekseyevich Naumov, Chairman of the Board of the Novosti Press Agency.

Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov, Chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing and the Book Trade of the USSR.

Nikolai Afanasyevich Ponomarev, Chairman of the Board of the Union of Artists of the USSR.

Oleg Borisovich Rakhmanin, First Deputy Chief of Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Boris Ivanovich Stukalin, Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Nazar Tailiyevich Suyunov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Turkmenian SSR, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkmenian SSR.

/...

Dzhamal Chuibekovna Tashibekova, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kirgiz SSR, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kirgiz SSR.

Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova, Chairwoman of the Soviet Committee for Women.

Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovsky, Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations.

Usman Ganiyevich Usmanov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR.

Petr Nikolayevich Fedoseyev, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Stepan Alekseyevich Shalayev, Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

Vitaly Sergeyevich Shaposhnikov, Deputy Chief of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Sergei Georgiyevich Shcherbakov, Minister of Education of the USSR.

Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev, Chairman of the United Nations Association of the USSR.

Please circulate this letter as an official document of the General Assembly under items 27 and 39 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY

THE BYELORUSSIAN SSR AND THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

Commission for the International Year of Peace

The Byelorussian SSR informed the Secretariat in a letter of 26 April 1985 that a Commission had been established for the celebration of the Year of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace. The Commission, established by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, was chaired by Mr. Vladimir Andreevich Mikulich, Member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party and Deputy President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Members of the Commission represented various governmental and non-governmental organizations (list of members attached).

Participation of the BSSR in the Programme of the International Year of Peace

At the national level, the Byelorussian SSR held a variety of public meetings and rallies throughout 1986. A special public meeting took place in Minsk on 24 October and a message was conveyed to the Secretary-General from those attending. The 9th International Student Course took place in Minsk with the participation of students from approximately 100 countries. The Secretary-General sent a special message for the opening of the course and the participants sent a message to the Secretary-General. An art exhibit was organized in Minsk with the theme "Masters of culture of the Byelorussian SSR - for peace, against war".

At the international level, the Byelorussian SSR participated in the 1985 regional IYP preparatory meeting for the European region which took place in Vienna. The BSSR was also represented at the July 1986 consultative meeting of representatives of national co-ordinating mechanisms held in Rome. A contribution to the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace is currently being discussed. The BSSR will participate in the two IYP exhibits to be held at United Nations Headquarters in the fall.

The cover of the recent publication The International Year of Peace at the United Nations: Reports, Statements and Resolutions features the poster design submitted by three Byelorussian artists to the 11th International Poster Biennale held in Warsaw, Poland in 1986. Their design was selected for the Special Prize of the United Nations Secretary-General and was later featured in a poster exhibit at United Nations Headquarters.

In recognition of the efforts of non-governmental organizations in marking the IYP in the BSSR, a Peace Messenger award has been proposed for the Byelorussian Committee for the Defence of Peace.



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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

COMMEMORATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1985

Letter dated 26 April 1985 from the Permanent Representative of
the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, following the proclamation by the United Nations of 1985 as Year of the United Nations and of 1986 as International Year of Peace, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic has established a Commission for the celebration in the Byelorussian SSR of the Year of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace. Its composition is as follows:

Chairman of the Commission

Vladimir Andreevich MIKULICH - Member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party, Deputy President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR

Deputy Chairmen of the Commission

Aleksandr Trifonovich KUZMIN - Secretary of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party

Anatoly Emelyanovich GURINOVICH - Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Byelorussian SSR

* A/40/50/Rev.1

Members of the Commission

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Zair Isaakovich AZGUR | - Chairman of the Byelorussian section of the Soviet Peace Fund |
| Ivan Ivanovich ANTONOVICH | - Head of the Cultural Section of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party |
| Petr Iosifovich BEREZHKO | - Director of the Telegraph Agency of the Byelorussian SSR attached to the Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian SSR |
| Sergei Andreevich BRONNIKOV | - Head of the Foreign Ties Section of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party |
| Gennady Nikolaevich BURAVKIN | - Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio of the Byelorussian SSR |
| Arseny Nikolaevich VANITSKY | - President of the Presidium of the Board of the Byelorussian Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries |
| Vladimir Titovich GORDEENKO | - First Secretary of the Board of the Union of Artists of the Byelorussian SSR |
| Vasily Vasilyevich GURIN | - First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Leninist Communist Youth Union |
| Mikhail Ivanovich DELETS | - Chairman of the State Committee of the Byelorussian SSR for Publishing, Printing and the Book Trade |
| Maria Iosifovna KARPENKO | - Editor of the Newspaper <u>Rabotnitsa i syalyanka</u> , member of the Committee of Soviet Women |
| Petr Kuzmich KRAVCHENKO | - Secretary of the Minsk Urban Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party |
| Igor Mikhailovich LUCHENOK | - Chairman of the Board of the Union of Composers of the Byelorussian SSR |
| Lev Iosifovich MAKSIMOV | - Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Byelorussian SSR |
| Vladimir Vasilyevich MATVEEV | - Chairman of the State Committee on Cinematography of the Byelorussian SSR |
| Nikolai Maksimovich MESHKOV | - Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Byelorussian SSR |

/...

Yuri Mikhailovich MIKHNEVICH	- Minister of Culture of the Byelorussian SSR
Ivan Yakovlevich NAUMENKO	- Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian SSR
Savely Efimovich PAVLOV	- Head of the Propaganda Section of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party
Pimen Emelyanovich PANCHENKO	- Chairman of the Board of the Byelorussian Committee for the Defence of Peace
Nikolai Nikiforovich POLOZOV	- Chairman of the Byelorussian Republican Council of Trade Unions
Mikhail Andreevich SAVITSKY	- President of the Presidium of the Byelorussian Society "Radzima"
Vasily Ilich SINCHILIN	- Chairman of the Minsk section of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans
Evgeny Ivanovich SKURKO	- Chairman of the Board of the Union of Writers of the Byelorussian SSR
Anatoly Ivanovich STUK	- Head of the Byelorussian section of the Novosti press agency
Lyudmila Konstantinovna SUKHNAT	- Minister of Education of the Byelorussian SSR
Arkady Afanasyevich TOLSTIK	- Chairman of the Board of the Union of Journalists of the Byelorussian SSR
Vladimir Stepanovich KHOMICH	- Chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the Byelorussian SSR
Anatoly Nikitich SHELDONOV	- Permanent Representative of the Byelorussian SSR to the United Nations

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 27 and 39 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) A. N. SHELDONOV
Permanent Representative of the
Byelorussian SSR
to the United Nations

THE UKRAINIAN SSR AND THE
INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

Commission for the International
Year of Peace

The Ukrainian SSR informed the Secretariat in a letter of 15 May 1985 that a Commission had been established for the celebration of the Year of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace. The Commission, established by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR on 1 March, was chaired by Mr. Yevgeny Viktorovich Kachalovsky, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR. The Commission included senior party and State officials of the Republic, heads of a number of ministries, departments and scientific institutions and directors of public organizations in the Ukrainian SSR.

Participation of the UkSSR in the
Programme of the International
Year of Peace

At the national level, the Ukrainian SSR organized a variety of events in the framework of the IYP, including rallies and public meetings, conferences and festivals. The annual peace lesson, held in all Ukrainian schools on 1 September, was dedicated to the International Year of Peace and referenda, peace and friendship camps and poster and song competitions provided opportunities for young people to participate. A variety of academic meetings and conferences took place including an October conference entitled "Strengthening Peace and the United Nations". A variety of publications, exhibits and films were also prepared in the context of the Year.

Internationally, the Ukrainian SSR participated in the 1985 regional IYP preparatory meeting for the European region which took place in Vienna. The Ukrainian SSR was also represented at the July 1986 consultative meeting of representatives of national co-ordinating mechanisms held in Rome. The UkSSR will participate in the IYP exhibit to be held at United Nations Headquarters in September. With regard to NGO activities, the Ukrainian SSR participated in "Bike for Peace", a bicycle tour which began in Kiev and followed a route to Prague, Montreal and New York. Kiev hosted a meeting of the United Towns Organization which adopted a special declaration for the Year. As recognition for its efforts in observing the International Year of Peace, the Ukrainian Peace Committee has been proposed as a recipient of the Peace Messenger award.

PERSONNEL

USSR

Recruitment Update for Country Kit

USSR

1. Candidates recruited during last 12 months:

<u>Level</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Functional Title</u>	<u>Comments</u>
USG	Safronchuk, V.	PSCA USG	EOD 1/1/87
D-2	Ustinov, Vladimir	DPI Director	EOD 25/2/87
P-4	Lubomudrov, Vladimir	DPI Inf. Officer	EOD 1/6/86
P-4	Zhukov, Maxim	DCS Chief of Unit	EOD 13/6/86

2. Candidates under recruitment:

<u>Level</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Functional Title</u>	<u>Comments</u>
P-5	Volkov, Igor	DIEC Econ. Affrs. Ofcr	Submitted to APB 5/87
P-3	Kravtsov, Oleg G.	ESCAP Econ. Affrs Officer	Rec. by APC before freeze
P-3	Moiseyev, Youri	HABITAT Human Sett. Ofcr	Submitted to APC before freeze

Candidates recommended by Department:

P-5	Rudrov,	ECE Econ. Affrs Officer	No action because of freeze
P-4	Zakarov,	ECE Chief, Environ. Sec.	No action because of freeze

3. Candidates recruited through national competitive examinations:

1983

- 5 recruited: Panov, C.; Ivanov, S.; Volodin, S.;
Zouravlev, A.; Adzubei, J.
1 withdrew
2 declined offers

.../

1985 national examination:

Four posts had been reserved for 1985 (legal and finance), but the examination did not yield any successful candidates.

1987 national examination:

It has been agreed that an examination will be held in the USSR in 1987.

4. Candidates on the computerized recruitment roster: 186 (8)

Note: Figure in parentheses represents women.

Prepared 22 May 1987

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALISTS REPUBLICS

Nationals of USSR on geographical and non-geographical
posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs
(as of 9 June 1987)

1. Geographical Desirable Range: 136 - 184
2. Geographical mid-point: 160.40
3. Number of staff on geographic posts: 157 (8) *
4. Number of staff on non-geographic posts:

UN Secretariat:	254
UNDP:	7
UNICEF:	6
ITC:	2
ICSC:	1
5. Total number of all staff: 427
6. Number of Staff reaching retirement (geographic posts): 14

1987:	4
1988:	8
1989:	2

*Figure in parenthesis represents women staff members.

9 June 1987

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Human Resources Management

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1977-1986*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1977	1	-	11	13	28	65	55	15	3	191	177-240	11.33	5325-7204	5882
1978	1	1	11	12	24	71	54	19	1	194	180-244	11.60	5492-7430	5956
1979	1	1	10	11	23	61	50	23	-	180	179-243	11.60	5469-7399	5488
1980	1	1	12	9	24	62	49	17	-	175	171-232	11.10	5363-7255	5436
1981	-	-	11	14	17	61	51	18	-	172	187-254	11.10	7454-10085	6669
1982	1	1	13	14	17	58	56	15	1	176	185-251	11.10	7342-9933	6969
1983	1	1	13	14	20	49	62	15	1	176	176-238	10.54	6931-9377	6954
1984	1	1	13	9	24	47	60	15	1	171	176-237	10.54	6961-9417	6732
1985	1	2	13	10	22	51	63	14	-	176	175-237	10.54	8655-11710	8651
1986	1	2	12	10	18	42	61	15	-	161	152-205	10.20	7490-10134	7853

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1977	177	-	31	31	-	16	16	-	-1	191
1978	191	-	33	33	-	31	31	+3	-2	194
1979	194	-	36	36	-	52	52	+3	-1	180
1980	180	-	47	47	-	47	47	+1	-6	175
1981	175	-	49	49	-	52	52	+1	-1	172
1982	172	-	46	46	-	39	39	+2	-5	176
1983	176	-	28	28	-	30	30	+2	-	176
1984	176	-	35	35	1	39	40	+1	-1	171
1985	171	-	37	37	-	33	33	+2	-1	176
1986	176	-	40	40	-	56	56	+2	-1	161

*as of 30 June of each year

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	x	Date		St		Title				tract	Exp/Rev
SECRETARIAT											
GEOGRAPHIC											
ABRAMOV, ANDREI V	m	540611	P-3	Geog		Clasificatn O	AMOHM	New York	811021	Fix	871231
ACHOMKO, VALERI	m	390207	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	ECE	Geneva	830221	Fix	900220
ADJOUBEI, IOURI	m	530113	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Statistician	ECE	Geneva	850929	Fix	870928
AKIMOV, ANATOLY	m	450220	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	IESA	New York	831226	Fix	881225
ALEXEYEVA, TATIANA V	f	470804	P-3	Geog		Librarian	CS	New York	860209	Fix	880208
ANDREEV, VICTOR A	m	390405	D-1	Geog		Principal Of	PSCA	New York	840529	Fix	890528
ANDRONOV, EVGUENI A	m	401008	P-5	Geog	Senior	Research Off	INTORG	Geneva	830109	Fix	880108
AVRAMOV, VICTOR	m	500809	P-3	Geog	Deputy	Chf Section	GENEVA	Geneva	850401	Fix	900331
BABYNINA, LARISA	f	461025	P-3	Geog		Printing Off	CS	New York	840721	Fix	880720
BATYGUINE, KONSTANTIN	m	380724	D-1	Geog		Asst Director	CTC	New York	840414	Fix	870413
BERTSEV, VICTOR	m	391227	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	UNCTAD	Geneva	820220	Fix	870819
BEVZ, ALEXANDER S	m	460909	P-4	Geog		Economic A O	IESA	New York	820730	Fix	880729
BIRIOUKOV, GUENNADI	m	350525	D-2	Geog		Dep Exec Sec	ECE	Geneva	840401	Fix	890331
BOBROV, VALERI V	m	400117	P-4	Geog		Indust Dev O	ECA	Addis Ababa	850124	Fix	890123
BOGOMOLOV, VLADIMIR	m	430609	P-4	Geog		Politici A O	PSCA	New York	850507	Fix	880506
BOLSHAKOV, NIKOLAY NIKOLAYEVICH	m	461224	P-3	Geog		Informatn Of	DPI	New York	840317	Fix	880916
BOULAVINTSEV, DMITRY A	m	491004	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	TCD	New York	860501	Fix	870531
BRICK, ALEXANDER STEPHAN	m	430330	P-3	Geog		Sales Officer	CS	New York	840529	Fix	880528
BUKIN, ALEXANDER PETROVICH	m	270703	D-2	Geog		Director	AMOFs	New York	800910	Fix	870731
CHECHEKHIN, PAVEL V	m	471107	P-4	Geog		Economic A O	ECA	Addis Ababa	841227	Fix	861226
CHEKRYZHOV, ALEKSANDRP	m	481029	P-3	Geog		Statistician	CS	New York	831227	Fix	871226
CHIMANOVSKI, VLADISLAV	m	390203	P-4	Geog		Informatn Of	GENEVA	Geneva	850610	Fix	880131
CHMYREV, GERGE ANATOLIEVICH	m	480826	P-3	Geog		Human Stl Of	UNCHS	Nairobi	860403	Fix	880402
CHOUVALOV, VIATCHESLAV	m	380928	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	UNCTAD	Geneva	850908	Fix	871207
CHUMICHEV, VLADIMIR	m	370616	P-4	Geog	Ast to	Under-SecGen	PSCA	New York	820204	Fix	890203
DIOUMOULEN, IPPOLIT	m	270512	P-5	Geog		Chief o Unit	UNCTAD	Geneva	840624	Fix	870831
DMITRICHEV, TIMUR	m	371109	P-5	Geog	Senior	Politici A O	DDA	New York	841104	Fix	881103
DNEPROVSKY, GELY A	m	300527	D-1	Geog	Acting	Dir Info Ctr	DPI	Moscow	651128	Fix	871128
DOUBROVINE, ALEXANDRE	m	440404	P-5	Geog	Deputy	Dir Info Ctr	DPI	Moscow	790916	Fix	870915
DRJUCHIN, VLADIMIR A	m	500830	P-3	Geog		Statistician	IESA	New York	820223	Fix	890222
ELISSEJEV, VICTOR F	m	270409	D-2	Geog		Director	AMOHM	New York	660915	Fix	870731
ERCHOV, IOURI	m	280816	D-1	Geog		Principal Of	UNCTAD	Geneva	840108	Fix	880831
FEDOROV, GUENNADI MICHAILOVICH	m	480709	P-3	Geog		Indust Dev O	ESCAP	Bangkok	850811	Fix	870810
FEDORUK, PAVEL S	m	280601	P-5	Geog	Senior	Economic A O	WFC	Rome	811217	Fix	880616
FENOPETOV, VLADIMIR G	m	451214	P-4	Geog		Chief o Unit	UNOV	Vienna	820725	Fix	870724
FINAGENTOV, VLADIMIR IVANOVICH	m	440816	P-3	Geog		Librarian	CS	New York	860202	Fix	880201
FOMINOV, IGOR GENNADIEVICH	m	501205	P-3	Geog		Legal Officer	OLA	New York	841217	Fix	881218
GABOUNIA, GUEORGUI	m	520906	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Economic A O	UNCTAD	Geneva	820725	Fix	870724
GALAGAN, VLADIMIR I	m	440902	P-4	Geog		Human Stl Of	ECA	Addis Ababa	841227	Fix	861226
GANTSKI, VLADIMIR	m	500429	P-4	Geog		Economic A O	UNCTAD	Geneva	840818	Fix	880817
GAVRILOV, ANATOLY	m	470714	P-3	Geog		Admin Officer	SG	New York	851019	Fix	871018
GAVSHIN, VLADIMIR	m	470510	P-3	Geog		Law of Sea O	SRLOS	Kingston	850410	Fix	871231
GHERMAN, EUGENE IVANOVICH	m	510901	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	ESCAP	Bangkok	851103	Fix	871102
GOLITSYN, VLADIMIR V	m	470227	P-4	Geog		Legal Officer	OLA	New York	820218	Fix	880217

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	x	Date		St		Title				tract	Exp/Rev

SECRETARIAT											
GEOGRAPHIC											
GOLUBEV, GENADY N	m	351219	ASG	Geog		Asst ExecDir	UNEP	Nairobi	811031	F1x	871231
GRECHKO, VLADIMIR	m	340528	D-2	Geog		Director	CS	New York	811013	F1x	891031
GRICHAEV, FELIX	m	410609	P-3	Geog		Economic A 0	ECE	Geneva	841028	F1x	881027
GRIGORIEV, VALENTIN	m	371009	P-4	Geog		Social Aff 0	IESA	Vienna	851218	F1x	871217
GUERASSEV, VLADISLAV I	m	480309	P-4	Geog		Economic A 0	IESA	New York	810915	F1x	881231
INDJIKIAN, ROUBEN	m	510213	P-3	Geog		Economic A 0	UNCTAD	Geneva	821024	F1x	871023
IOSSIFOV, VLADIMIR A	m	480917	P-3	Geog		Political A 0	PSCA	New York	810705	F1x	880704
IVANOV, SERGUEY	m	530223	P-2	Geog	Assoc	Population A 0	IESA	New York	841008	F1x	891007
JOURAVLEV, ANDREY	m	600801	P-2	Geog	Assoc	Economic A 0	ECLAC	Santiago	841229	F1x	881228
KADUSHKIN, A P	m	450730	P-4	Geog		Scientific A 0	ESCAP	Bangkok	840617	F1x	880616
KALINKIN, GEORGIY F	m	280907	D-2	Geog		Director	OLA	New York	840626	F1x	880625
KAPITSA, LARISSA M	f	421220	P-5	Geog		Chf Section	IESA	New York	850827	F1x	870826
KATELEVSKI, IOURI	m	320524	P-4	Geog		Economic A 0	ECE	Geneva	810201	F1x	880731
KHITROV, ARKADY IVANOVICH	m	330308	P-5	Geog	Senior	Informatin Of	DPI	New York	830616	F1x	890615
KHITROV, LENGVARD	m	280816	D-2	Geog		Director	CS	New York	850610	F1x	870609
KISTANOV, NIKOLAI I	m	281227	P-5	Geog		Chf Section	IESA	New York	851228	F1x	871227
KOKINE, MIKHAIL	m	531212	P-3	Geog		Envrntl Mgmt	ECE	Geneva	840520	F1x	880519
KOKOREV, ALEKSANDR A	m	351028	D-2	Geog		Director	CS	New York	850131	F1x	900130
KOLCHIN, VLADIMIR	m	291115	P-4	Geog		Recruitment 0	TCD	New York	811216	F1x	871215
KOLESNIKOV, LEONID	m	470629	P-4	Geog		Political A 0	PSCA	New York	820720	F1x	870719
KOLESNIKOV, VLADIMIR S	m	390810	D-2	Geog		Sp Ast to SG	SG	New York	850610	F1x	880609
KOLOMOYETS, ANDREY Y	m	610129	P-2	Geog	Assoc	Librarian	OLA	New York	841204	F1x	891203
KOMLEV, LEV	m	440929	P-5	Geog	Senior	Economic A 0	UNCTAD	Geneva	830328	F1x	890327
KONDRATYEV, YURI GAVRILOVICH	m	451107	P-2	Geog	Assoc	Accountant	INTORG	New York	831101	F1x	881031
KONSTANTINOV, ANDREI	m	510728	P-3	Geog		Recruitment 0	GENEVA	Geneva	841225	F1x	881224
KOUZNETSOV, ALEXANDRE	m	420719	P-4	Geog		Economic A 0	UNCTAD	Geneva	820829	F1x	870828
KOVALENKO, IVAN I	m	471102	P-4	Geog		Personnel Of	AMOHRM	New York	811216	F1x	881215
KRASNOV, GUENNADI	m	370329	D-2	Geog		Director	UNCTAD	Geneva	830904	F1x	880903
KREMENETSKAYA, NATALIA	f	390507	P-3	Geog		Librarian	CS	New York	860203	F1x	880202
KROTOV, OLEG	m	371025	P-4	Geog		Economic A 0	UNCTAD	Geneva	860519	F1x	880518
KRYLOV, ANDREI	m	530928	P-3	Geog		Economic A 0	UNCTAD	Geneva	840722	F1x	890721
LAPTEV, BORIS	m	490729	P-3	Geog		Budget Offcr	AMOFs	New York	810114	F1x	870731
LIARSKI, MIKHAIL	m	531218	P-3	Geog		Accountant	AMOFs	New York	850508	F1x	890507
LOLA, SERGUEI YURIEVICH	m	550202	P-3	Geog		Budget Offcr	AMOFs	New York	860301	F1x	870731
LUBOMUDROV, VLADIMIR A	m	410330	P-4	Geog		Informatin Of	DPI	New York	860601	F1x	880531
MAEVSKI, ANDREI	m	451026	P-3	Geog		Economic A 0	ECE	Geneva	851001	F1x	870930
MALANITCHEV, SERGUEI	m	550215	P-3	Geog		Statistician	ECE	Geneva	851124	F1x	871123
MALINOV, VLADIMIR A	m	471117	P-3	Geog		Prog-Analyst	AMMSD	New York	810923	F1x	870922
MALYEV, LEONID P	m	371003	D-1	Geog		Dep Director	PSCA	New York	840720	F1x	870719
MELNITCHENKO, DMITRI	m	380630	P-3	Geog		Economic A 0	ECE	Geneva	810316	F1x	880615
MILESHIN, ALEXANDER	m	350621	P-4	Geog		Recruitment 0	TCD	Geneva	841020	F1x	871231
MIROSHNICHENKO, ANATOLY B	m	411227	P-4	Geog		Economic A 0	IESA	New York	841216	F1x	891215
MISHARIN, VLADISLAV N	m	331119	D-2	Geog		Director	SG	New York	851228	F1x	871227
MOGOUTINE, VICTOR	m	330121	P-5	Geog	Senior	Economic A 0	UNCTAD	Geneva	850728	F1x	870727

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SECRETARIAT
GEOGRAPHIC

MOJAEV, IOURI	m	491003	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Auditor	AMIAD	Geneva	820815	F1x	870814
NAZAROV, BORIS	m	270325	P-5	Geog		Chf Section	HR	Geneva	830129	F1x	870630
NIKIFOROV, VALENTIN G	m	310414	P-4	Geog		Recruitmnt O	TCD	New York	851127	F1x	870531
NIKOLAEV, ALEKSEI B	m	280215	D-1	Geog		Dep Director	IESA	New York	810401	F1x	871231
OLEINIKOV, SERGUEI	m	500622	P-4	Geog		Medical Offr	AMOHM	New York	850130	F1x	890129
OVSEENKO, FELIX V	m	331015	P-5	Geog		Chf Section	ESCAP	Bangkok	840306	F1x	880305
PANKRATOV, VLADIMIR	m	540928	P-3	Geog		Confrence A O	UNCTAD	Geneva	860323	F1x	880322
PANOV, KONSTANTIN E	m	580417	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Economic A O	ECA	Addis Ababa	850124	F1x	870123
PASHKOV, YURI VASILIEVICH	m	360803	P-5	Geog		Chief o Unit	ECA	Addis Ababa	830830	F1x	870829
PAVLOV, GEORGIY A	m	381018	P-3	Geog		Statistician	IESA	New York	810902	F1x	871231
PAVLOV, VLADIMIR K	m	291126	D-1	Geog		Dep Director	UNCSTD	New York	810927	F1x	870526
PEREVERZEV, YURI	m	440919	P-4	Geog		Politici A O	PSCA	New York	830919	F1x	870918
PETRENKO, VICTOR	m	320928	P-4	Geog		Economic A O	ECE	Geneva	831102	F1x	871101
PISCKOUNOV, I A	m	490210	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	ESCAP	Bangkok	820209	F1x	880208
PISHVANOV, DMITRI	m	520423	P-3	Geog		Radio Prodcr	DPI	New York	821111	F1x	871110
POLITYKIN, VLADIMIR G	m	300628	P-4	Geog		Economic A O	TCD	New York	810930	F1x	870929
POLQUEKTOV, ALEXANDRE	m	490910	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	UNCTAD	Geneva	820206	F1x	880205
POSTNIKOV, ALEXANDER K	m	390812	P-3	Geog		Accountant	AMOFs	New York	820708	F1x	880707
POTAPOV, VASSILI	m	460222	P-3	Geog		Secy Cmmtee	GENEVA	Geneva	830525	F1x	880524
RIABOV, VASSILI V	m	450203	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	ECLAC	Santiago	820322	F1x	870921
SAFRONCHUK, VASILIIY S	m	250216	USG	Geog		Under-SecGen	PSCA	New York	870101	F1x	891231
SAMOILOVA, NATALIA	f	501224	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Librarian	CS	New York	840320	F1x	880319
SELIANKIN, MIKHAIL L	m	580607	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Informatn Of	DPI	New York	811116	F1x	871115
SEMENENKO, VLADIMIR	m	450519	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	ECE	Geneva	841007	F1x	881006
SEMYONOV, VICTOR I	m	440112	P-3	Geog		Cartographer	CS	New York	811028	F1x	881027
SERGIENKO, OLGA ANATOLYEVNA	f	530205	P-4	Geog		Politici A O	PATD	New York	860301	F1x	880229
SHISHKIN, SERGEI	m	440819	P-4	Geog		Auditor	AMIAD	New York	820316	F1x	920315
SLIPCHENKO, VICTOR	m	450219	P-4	Geog		Politici A O	DDA	Geneva	821112	F1x	881111
SMIRNOV, ERNST	m	380326	P-4	Geog		Economic A O	ECE	Geneva	851124	F1x	871123
SMIRNOVA, TATIANA N	f	590627	P-2	Geog		Sp As to ASG	IESA	New York	850813	F1x	870812
SMOUTNY, IGOR P	m	490818	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	TCD	New York	851223	F1x	870630
SOKOLOV, VIATCHESLAV	m	390909	P-4	Geog		Economic A O	ECE	Geneva	810614	F1x	880613
SOLODOVNIKOV, VICTOR IVANOVICH	m	480109	P-3	Geog		Politici A O	PSCA	New York	850911	F1x	870910
SOLOMATINE, NIKOLAI	m	370919	P-4	Geog		Ds Re Cor Of	UNDRO	Geneva	841028	F1x	881031
SOLOVIEV, VLADIMIR	m	431010	P-4	Geog		Informatn Of	GENEVA	Geneva	820222	F1x	890228
STAROVOITOV, IVAN P	m	360528	P-5	Geog		Chief	IESA	Vienna	830123	F1x	880122
STEKLOV, Y N	m	460422	P-4	Geog		Economic A O	ESCAP	Bangkok	830927	F1x	880926
STEPANOV, SERGEI	m	280308	D-1	Geog		Dep Director	UNCHS	Nairobi	821021	F1x	871020
STOLIAKOV, MIKHAIL V	m	450731	P-3	Geog		Social Aff O	IESA	Vienna	820209	F1x	880208
TANKOV, ALEXANDER	m	520628	P-3	Geog		Finance Offr	TCD	New York	851107	F1x	890306
TARASSENKO, SERGUEI A	m	530301	P-3	Geog		Legal Officer	OLA	New York	850529	F1x	870828
TCHISTOV, GENNADY A	m	281213	P-5	Geog	Senior	Budget Offcr	IESA	New York	820610	F1x	881231
TEREKHOV, ANDREI D	m	520105	P-4	Geog		Legal Officer	OLA	New York	860128	F1x	880127
TIKHONOV, ALEXANDRE	m	451215	P-3	Geog		Human Rts Of	HR	Geneva	841222	F1x	881221

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TIKHONOV, SERGEI Y	m	480720	P-3	Geog		Prog-Analyst	AMMSD	New York	831116	F1x	881115
TIMOPHEYEV, V N	m	400730	P-4	Geog		Economic A O	ESCAP	Bangkok	830726	F1x	880725
TITOV, ALEXANDER N	m	440226	P-4	Geog		Dir Info Ctr	DPI	Accra	841112	F1x	881111
TORGAN, VASSILI	m	490101	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	ECE	Geneva	820627	F1x	870626
USPENSKIY, VLADIMIR B	m	471025	P-3	Geog		Statistician	IESA	New York	840621	F1x	880620
USTINOV, VLADIMIR I	m	330726	D-2	Geog		Director	DPI	New York	870225	F1x	900224
VAKHRANYOV, PYOTR	m	511204	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Librarian	CS	New York	830718	F1x	870717
VINOGRADOV, GUENNADI	m	470413	P-3	Geog		Human Stl Of	ECE	Geneva	830629	F1x	870628
VOCHTCHININE, NIKOLAI	m	300702	D-2	Geog		Director	GENEVA	Geneva	850304	F1x	880303
VOROBIEV, PETR	m	500129	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	UNCTAD	Geneva	850908	F1x	870907
VOTRIN, DMITRY	m	490807	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Economic A O	TCD	New York	810609	F1x	870808
YAKOVLEV, ALEXANDER VALENTINDVI	m	530727	P-3	Geog		Procurement O	AMOGS	New York	850820	F1x	870819
YATSIN, ALEKSANDR	m	480409	P-3	Geog		Informatin Of	DPI	New York	821116	F1x	881115
YEVSTIGNEYEV, ANATOLY N	m	401217	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	TCD	New York	860407	F1x	870706
YUDIN, VALERI IVANOVICH	m	430330	P-4	Geog		Sec Serv Off	SG	New York	831003	F1x	871002
YULIN, VLADIMIR	m	310715	D-1	Geog		Chf Service	AMMSD	New York	850406	F1x	890405
ZAITSSEV, NIKOLAI P	m	510802	P-4	Geog		Transnat C O	CTC	New York	820330	F1x	880329
ZAVRAZHNOV, IKAR I	m	330331	P-5	Geog	Senior	Recruitment O	AMQHRM	New York	821205	F1x	871204
ZDOROVENIN, VALERY V	m	390120	P-5	Geog		Chf Section	PSCA	New York	810920	F1x	870919
ZELENEV, SERGEI B	m	491107	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	IESA	New York	810204	F1x	881231
ZHUKOV, MAXIM	m	430430	P-4	Geog		Chief o Unit	CS	New York	860613	F1x	880612
ZHUKOV, VLADIMIR N	m	470322	P-3	Geog		Political A O	PSCA	New York	851221	F1x	871220
ZOUBANOV, ANATOLY G	m	481025	P-3	Geog		Populatin A O	IESA	New York	841023	F1x	891022
ZOUBKOVA, GALINA	f	300426	P-3	Geog		Chief o Unit	GENEVA	Geneva	841225	F1x	881224
ZVEREV, ALEXANDRE	m	380413	P-3	Geog		Accountant	GENEVA	Geneva	850414	F1x	900413

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ABRAMOVA, GALINA	f	510601	G-3	100		Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	850210	F1x	871231
ABRASHKIN, VALERY M	m	500822	P-4	Lang		Interpreter	CS	New York	821116	F1x	871115
AKSENOVA, TATYANA	f	521117	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	850511	F1x	870510
ALANKIN, NIKOLAI	m	540324	P-4	Lang		Interpreter	CS	New York	850824	F1x	870823
ANDREEVA, SVETLANA	f	530722	P-2	Lang		Verbatim Rep	CS	New York	851002	F1x	871217
ANDRONOVA, LARISSA	f	480301	G-4	100	Senior	Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	830405	F1x	880404
ANGARSKY, ANDREI V	m	630405	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Interpreter	CS	New York	860917	F1x	870916
APOUKHTINA, LUBOV N	f	550925	G-7	100		Typist R	ESCAP	Bangkok	841120	F1x	871119
ATARSHCHICOV, SERGEI V	m	520819	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	851001	F1x	900930
AVALIANI, PYOTR	m	430824	P-5	Lang	Senior	Interpreter	CS	New York	850629	F1x	870628
BABARYKINE, SERGUEI	m	480419	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	860917	F1x	870916
BAIRACH, BOLES LAV	m	450523	P-4	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	820801	F1x	870731

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BARANOVA, SVETLANA	f	480321	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	860813	F1x	880812
BASSARGUINE, IOURI	m	590318	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	821218	F1x	871217
BASURINA, GALINA	f	440514	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	860720	F1x	880719
BEGLESTSOVA, LARISA	f	530130	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	870128	F1x	890127
BELIKOV, MIKHAIL	m	511103	P-4	Lang		Interpreter	CS	New York	840922	F1x	890921
BELIKOVA, MARINA	f	590411	G-3	100		Clk-Typt R	CS	New York	850318	F1x	870617
BELOBORODOV, OLEG	m	351127	P-4	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	861019	F1x	871128
BELTSOV, MIKHAIL YURIEVICH	m	610110	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Interpreter	ESCAP	Bangkok	850212	F1x	900211
BOBROV, YURI	m	620514	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Interpreter	CS	New York	851026	F1x	871025
BORISSOVA, MARGARITA	f	290131	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	850910	F1x	870909
BOROVSKI, NIKOLAI	m	520501	P-4	Lang		Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	840617	F1x	890616
BOULAKOVSKY, DMITRY	m	600519	P-3	Lang		Interpreter	CS	New York	831117	F1x	881116
BUKINA, SVETLANA	f	320227	G-2	100		Clerk R	CS	New York	860116	F1x	870815
CHAROV, DMITRI	m	620819	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	851120	F1x	901119
CHERCHNEVA, SVETLANA	f	570815	G-3	100		Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	850527	F1x	871231
CHIPOUNOV, VICTOR	m	600726	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	851102	F1x	901101
CHIPOVALOV, IOURI	m	550707	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	821127	F1x	871126
CHIRIAEV, MIKHAIL	m	490106	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	831217	F1x	881216
CHKOLENOK, GARISLAV	m	500601	P-4	UNEP		Scientfc A O	UNEP	Geneva	860630	F1x	871231
CHLYKOV, STANISLAW	m	490714	P-4	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	820905	F1x	870904
CHOUMEIKO, VALENTINA	f	350520	G-5	100	Senior	Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	840715	F1x	870108
CHOUVALOV, VLADISLAV	m	630823	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	861109	F1x	871108
CHUMICHEVA, LARISSA	f	421024	G-5	100		Editorl Asst	CS	New York	850726	F1x	880831
DANILOV, BORIS	m	410429	P-3	Lang		Interpreter	UNOV	Vienna	811217	F1x	881216
DEMIDOVA, LIDIYA	f	460115	G-4	100	Asstnt	Supervisor	CS	New York	870215	F1x	890214
DERGATCHEVA, NADEJDA	f	280816	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	850806	F1x	870805
DERIABINE, VLADIMIR	m	520817	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	831204	F1x	881203
DMITRICHEVA, NATALIA	f	370208	G-3	100		Clerk ER	CS	New York	851209	F1x	880308
DOUBINE, VADIM	m	571215	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	821211	F1x	871210
DOUKHAREV, OLEG	m	300219	P-5	Lang		Chf Section	GENEVA	Geneva	831119	F1x	881118
DRACHOV, SERGEI	m	591215	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	831101	F1x	881031
DYATLOVA, TAMARA	f	521120	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	870121	F1x	890120
DYKOUSOV, OLEG P	m	471024	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	850918	F1x	900917
EFIMOV, ALEXANDER S	m	260605	INS	IntA		Inspector	INTORG	Geneva	830101	F1x	871231
EIVAZOVA, SIMA	f	331002	P-3	Lang		Editor	GENEVA	Geneva	851222	F1x	871221
ELCHOV, EVGUENI	m	610131	P-3	Lang		Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	841230	F1x	891229
ELENSKY, ANATOLY V	m	410626	P-5	Lang	Senior	Translator	CS	New York	860622	F1x	880621
EVSEEV, IGOR	m	610627	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	840927	F1x	890926
EZHKOVA, ALEXANDER V	m	520718	P-3	Lang		Proof-CopyPr	CS	New York	860328	F1x	880327
FADEYEV, ANDREY	m	580417	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Interpreter	CS	New York	840928	F1x	890927
FEDORCHENKO, ALEXANDRE	m	550420	P-4	Lang		Editor	CS	New York	860405	F1x	880404
FEDOROV, ALEXEI	m	520229	P-4	Lang		Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	840805	F1x	890804
FEDOROVA, NELIA	f	310216	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	860207	F1x	880206
FEDOROVA, OXANA	f	510117	G-6	100		Secretary	ECE	Geneva	850909	F1x	870908

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FILATOV, VLADIMIR	m	581211	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	821020	F1x	871019
FIRIOUBINE, NIKOLAI	m	380724	P-5	Lang	Senior	Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	831126	F1x	881125
FIRSOV, ALEXANDR	m	501207	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	840927	F1x	890926
FRANTCHOUK, LIOUBOV	f	281224	P-3	Lang		Verbatim Rep	CS	New York	850905	F1x	870903
GAIDOUK, VLADIMIR	m	520326	P-4	Lang		Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	841216	F1x	891215
GALKINE, VLADIMIR	m	490123	P-4	Lang		Interpreter	CS	New York	860201	F1x	870131
GANIN, VITALY	m	541114	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	860914	F1x	871128
GHIOFA, SILVIA	f	411124	G-5	100		Secretary	ECE	Geneva	710913	Per	880401
GLOTIN, YURI	m	381101	P-5	Lang	Senior	Translator	CS	New York	820826	F1x	870825
GLOUKHOVTSEV, DMITRI	m	590531	P-3	Lang		Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	831126	F1x	881125
GOLOVENCHENKO, KLAVDIA	f	300203	P-4	Lang		Verbatim Rep	CS	New York	831101	F1x	870531
GOLYBINE, DMITRI	m	500803	P-4	Lang		Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	821204	F1x	871203
GOUSSAROVA, ELENA	f	321231	G-4	100		Confce Typ R	GENEVA	Geneva	850715	F1x	870714
GRIGOROVSKI, VLADIMIR	m	521215	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	841224	F1x	891223
GUEORGUEVSKY, IGOR V	m	580311	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	850914	F1x	900913
IGLIN, YURI	m	390128	P-5	Lang	Senior	Translator	CS	New York	810801	F1x	880801
ILINYKH, NIKOLAI	m	600104	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	851120	F1x	901119
IOUCHKEVITCH, EVGUENI	m	520807	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	831217	F1x	881216
IVANKO, RIMMA PETROVANA	f	340209	G-5	100		Refrnce Asst	DPI	Moscow	830401	F1x	870930
IVANOV, NIKOLAI	m	620806	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Interpreter	CS	New York	851026	F1x	871025
IVANOVA, TATYANA	f	460712	G-2	100		Clerk ER	DPI	New York	860114	F1x	870413
KABUGUA, ALEXANDRA L	f	480928	G-7	100		Confce Typ R	UNEP	Nairobi	741028	Per	
KACHAEV, ILYA	m	591216	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	831011	F1x	881010
KADYKOVA, MARINA	f	600820	G-3	100		Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	860427	F1x	880426
KAHUMBURA, GALINA	f	370630	G-5	100		Documnts Clk	UNEP	Nairobi	850827	F1x	871231
KALABINE, Kirill	m	630331	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	861109	F1x	871108
KARAGUEZIAN, ALEXI	m	580417	P-3	Lang		Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	830129	F1x	880128
KARATABANOV, AIDAR	m	520118	P-4	Lang		Translator	UNEP	Nairobi	841130	F1x	871129
KARDASHEVA, MARIA	f	620219	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	860627	F1x	880626
KAZUROV, VLADIMIR S	m	480205	P-4	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	860113	F1x	910112
KHALIKOVA, RIMMA	f	540614	G-2	100		Clerk ER	CS	New York	851223	F1x	880322
KHARAUZOV, SERGUEI	m	470803	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	831105	F1x	881104
KHODOSOVA, INNA	f	540702	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	850507	F1x	870506
KHVOROSTIANKO, ANNA	f	601204	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	850918	F1x	870917
KHVOSTOV, MIKHAIL	m	500305	P-3	Lang		Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	831105	F1x	881104
KIIAMOC, OLEG	m	630204	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	861109	F1x	871108
KIRSANOV, ANDREY	m	511209	P-4	Lang		Interpreter	CS	New York	861011	F1x	881128
KNYAZEV, PYOTR	m	640103	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	860919	F1x	870918
KOCHETKOV, SERGUEI	m	631110	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Interpreter	CS	New York	860926	F1x	870925
KONDRATENKO, YURI	m	420116	P-4	Lang		Interpreter	UNOV	Vienna	870114	F1x	880113
KONDRATEVA, IRENE	f	480713	G-3	100		Clerk R	CS	New York	840402	F1x	880701
KOROBKINE, NIKOLAI	m	510920	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	841225	F1x	891224
KOROLEV, VLADIMIR V	m	580726	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	841022	F1x	891021
KOROTAEV, ANDREI	m	620119	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Interpreter	CS	New York	851026	F1x	871025

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KOUCHTCHEV, EVGUENI	m	290628	P-4	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	850127	F1x	890630
KOUCHTCHEVA, IRINA	f	340918	G-5	100	Senior	Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	850325	F1x	870630
KOULAGUINA, LIDIYA	f	280524	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	850806	F1x	870805
KOUZNETSOV, VADIM	m	540326	P-4	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	821026	F1x	871025
KOVALENKO, NATALIA	f	481223	P-3	Lang		Editor	CS	New York	830207	F1x	870906
KOVALEV, YOURI	m	430205	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	841112	F1x	891111
KOZAK, FEDOR V	m	380909	P-4	UNEP		Programme Of	UNEP	Nairobi	830923	F1x	891231
KOZLOVA, NADEZDAO	f	530104	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	861027	F1x	881026
KOZLOVSKI, YURI	m	560405	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	821026	F1x	871025
KRASSILINA, SVETLANA	f	391106	G-5	100		Admin Asstnt	DPI	Moscow	720501	F1x	870630
KROUMKATCHEV, LEONID	m	401104	P-4	UNEP		Programme Of	UNEP	Nairobi	850517	F1x	881231
KULICHEVSKY, VYACHESLAV A	m	520731	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	850907	F1x	900906
KURKJUKOV, SERGEY	m	520610	P-3	UNEP		Other Fields	UNEP	Nairobi	861226	F1x	871225
KUZMENKO, MIKHAIL	m	600517	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	831011	F1x	881010
LAVRENOVA, LUDMILA	f	300801	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	850709	F1x	870708
LAVROVA, IRINA	f	560401	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	851011	F1x	871010
LEONOVA, NATALIA	f	471006	P-3	Lang		Verbatim Rep	CS	New York	860921	F1x	881128
LEPESHKO, NIKOLAI	m	520125	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	831011	F1x	881010
LIKHATCHEVA, VALENTINA	f	290308	G-4	100		Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	840527	F1x	871231
LIKHOLETOV, IGOR	m	630216	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	861109	F1x	871108
LININ, ALEXANDR	m	520731	P-4	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	821026	F1x	871025
LITVINOV, ALEXANDRE G	m	520910	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	851001	F1x	900930
LOPATINE, ALEXANDRE	m	460901	P-4	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	840916	F1x	890915
LOSHAK, MARINA	f	540409	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	850516	F1x	870515
LOUNEV, YURI MIKHAILOVICH	m	421020	P-5	Lang		Chief o Unit	CS	New York	860525	F1x	880524
LOZINSKY, NICKOLAY	m	560102	P-3	Lang		Editor	CS	New York	841009	F1x	891008
MACHTANOV, ANDREI	m	550205	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	831126	F1x	881125
MALYCHKINA, NADEJDA	f	510925	G-4	100	Senior	Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	850310	F1x	871231
MARTYNOV, A.T.	m	620525	P-2	Lang		Interpreter	ESCAP	Bangkok	870210	F1x	880209
MARUSIN, VALERY A	m	510416	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	851001	F1x	900930
MAXIMOV, ALEXEI	m	630728	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	860910	F1x	870909
MEDVEDEVA, GALINA	f	401023	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	850806	F1x	870805
MELIK-SHAKHNAZAROV, ROUBEN J	m	620610	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	850914	F1x	900913
MEREZHKO, ALEXEI	m	631009	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	861011	F1x	871010
MIKINENKOV, ANDREY V	m	600519	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	831011	F1x	881010
MIKHEEVA, ELENA	f	510531	G-3	100		Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	850915	F1x	870914
MOJAEVA, GALINA A	f	860415	G-9	100		Refrcnc Asst	ESCAP	Bangkok	860304	F1x	880303
MOROZOV, YURI	m	610429	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	840928	F1x	890927
MOUZHEVLEV, EVGENY	m	390124	P-5	Lang	Senior	Translator	CS	New York	860604	F1x	880603
NAUMOV, GEORGY G	m	490806	P-3	UNEP		Programme Of	UNEP	Nairobi	840106	F1x	871231
NAUMOVA, MARINA	f	601214	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	860627	F1x	880626
NIKITIN, A D	m	510706	P-3	Lang		Translator	ESCAP	Bangkok	821121	F1x	871120
NIKITIN, VADIM	m	591212	P-3	Lang		Interpreter	CS	New York	831011	F1x	881010
NIKITINA, NATALIA	f	590611	G-2	100		Clerk ER	CS	New York	851106	F1x	870826

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NIZOVITSEV, IGOR	m	601025	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	851103	F1x	901102
NOVIKOV, ALEXEI	m	601207	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	841225	F1x	891224
NOVIKOVA, GALINA	f	400923	P-3	Lang		Verbatim Rep	CS	New York	840911	F1x	871231
ODINTSOV, PAVEL	f	630413	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Editor	GENEVA	Geneva	861112	F1x	871111
ORLOV, YURI	m	611003	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	840927	F1x	890926
OUCHANOVA, OLGA	f	540808	G-3	100		Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	860126	F1x	880125
OUGNEVENOK, NIKOLAI	m	481017	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	831112	F1x	881111
PALAGINA, TATIANA	f	490102	G-4	100		Secretary	DPI	Moscow	820217	F1x	890516
PANIOUKOV, ANDREI	m	621217	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	851120	F1x	901119
PANKOV, DMITRY	m	600209	P-3	Lang		Interpreter	CS	New York	831230	F1x	881229
PANTELEIMONOV, ALEXANDRE	m	530819	P-3	Lang		Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	821204	F1x	871203
PARKHOMENKO, VLADIMIR V.	m	611103	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	860917	F1x	870916
PAVLOVA, GALINA	f	450807	G-4	100		Secretary	DPI	Moscow	800225	F1x	871024
PEGOVA, GALINA	m	311119	G-4	100		Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	850715	F1x	880331
PERTSEVA, SVETLANA	f	601203	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	840814	F1x	870702
PETRICHENKO, ELENA S	f	540531	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	860207	F1x	880206
PETROVSKAYA, VALENTINA	f	450531	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	850611	F1x	870610
PIVOVAROV, OLEG	m	590307	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	830723	F1x	880722
PLENKINE, DMITRI	m	530508	P-4	Lang		Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	841216	F1x	891215
PLUTAKHINA, MARINA	f	591019	G-3	100		Typist	ESCWA	Baghdad	850701	F1x	870630
POLOUEKTOV, VALERI	m	460530	P-4	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	850203	F1x	900202
POTALOUTI, SERGUEI	m	571227	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	851117	F1x	901116
POUCHKOV, VIATCHESLAV	m	480831	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	860914	F1x	870913
POZDNYAKOV, ANDREI A	m	571220	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	UNCHS	Nairobi	851206	F1x	871205
PRADO, NATALIA	f	450916	P-4	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	750401	F1x	871231
PROKHOROVA, SVETLANA	f	380107	G-4	100	Asstnt	Supervisor	CS	New York	870215	F1x	890214
PROZOROVA, GALINA	f	520317	G-3	100		Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	850901	F1x	870831
PRUNTOVA, LIVBOV G	f	500211	G-7	100		Typist R	ESCAP	Bangkok	851117	F1x	871116
RAZGONOV, NIKOLAI	m	601218	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	841230	F1x	891229
REMISHEVSKY, MECHISLAV M	m	540226	P-3	Lang		Translator	ESCAP	Bangkok	821109	F1x	871108
RESHETNIKOV, SERGUEI	m	580328	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	831011	F1x	881010
ROJKOV, VICTOR	m	460830	P-4	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	821127	F1x	871126
ROMANENKO, VALENTINA	f	300125	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	850709	F1x	870708
ROUSSAKOV, GUENNADI	m	380815	P-4	Lang		Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	851110	F1x	871109
RUSANOVA, OLGA	f	520831	G-3	100		Confce Typ S	CS	New York	860219	F1x	880218
RYBAKOVA, TAMARA	f	291105	G-4	100		Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	850902	F1x	870901
RYJIKOVA, OLGA	f	600929	G-3	100		Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	850915	F1x	870914
RYLKOV, VICTOR	m	630928	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	861021	F1x	871020
SALADZE, TAMARA	f	280716	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	850516	F1x	870515
SANNIKOV, ANDREI O	m	540308	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	821209	F1x	871208
SAPRYKINA, TATYANA	f	530430	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	860704	F1x	880703
SAPSAY, DMITRIY	m	621027	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	850914	F1x	900913
SAVELIEV, IGOR	m	610402	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Interpreter	GENEVA	Geneva	841230	F1x	891229
SAVIN, VADIM	m	590602	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	831011	F1x	881010

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VASILIEV, ALEXEI	m	510625	P-3	Lang		Terminologist	CS	New York	831011	F1x	881010
VASSILIEVA, NINA	f	291108	G-3	100		Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	860126	F1x	880125
VINOGRADOV, ALEXANDRE	m	440609	P-4	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	820801	F1x	870731
VINOGRADOV, SERGEI	m	580416	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	860917	F1x	870916
VITKOVSKI, VLADISLAV	m	610915	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	860917	F1x	870916
VOLKOV, ANDREI	m	581204	P-3	Lang		Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	821211	F1x	871210
VOSKRESENSKAYA, OLGA	f	350613	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	860905	F1x	880904
YAKOVLEVA, GALINA	f	520101	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	860720	F1x	880719
YESAULOV, VALERI V	m	581016	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	CS	New York	850914	F1x	900913
ZAITSOVA, ALLA	f	500912	G-4	100		Clerk ER	DPI	New York	821207	F1x	880306
ZAROVSKY, VALERY A	m	541226	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Editor	CS	New York	850917	F1x	900916
ZATRAVKINE, IGOR	m	600329	P-2	Lang	Assoct	Translator	GENEVA	Geneva	861109	F1x	871108
ZAYCHENKO, SERGUEI	m	601218	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	840922	F1x	890921
ZEMLIAKOVA, IULIA	f	350530	G-3	100		Typist C	CS	New York	860211	F1x	880210
ZEMLIANOI, OLEG I	m	410722	P-3	Lang		Translator	UNEP	Nairobi	830304	F1x	880303
ZHAKHOVA, NATALIA	f	440421	G-4	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	840630	F1x	870629
ZHBANOVA, GALINA	f	361005	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	861006	F1x	881005
ZHIGALOV, VLADIMIR	m	481023	P-4	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	830714	F1x	880713
ZOLOTOUKHINA, IRINA	f	520107	G-4	100		Confce Typst	GENEVA	Geneva	850519	F1x	871231
ZOSIMOVA, LIUDMILA	f	500827	P-2	Lang		Verbatim Rep	CS	New York	850703	F1x	900702
ZOTINA, NADEJDA	f	480727	G-3	100		Confce Typ R	CS	New York	860212	F1x	880211
ZOUBREV, VLADIMIR	m	440508	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	860917	F1x	870916

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411

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ICSC
NON-GEOGRAPHIC

NISICHENKO, VLADISLAV P	m	470612	P-3	ICSC		Statistician	ICSC	New York	830407	F1x	900406
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1

1

ITC
NON-GEOGRAPHIC

LIOULTCHENKO, ANATOLI	m	351029	P-4	ITC		Trade Prom O	ITC	Geneva	850301	F1x	900331
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[illegible]ITC
NON-GEOGRAPHIC

VOROBIEV, ANDREI	m	330112	P-4	ITC	Unknown	ITC	Geneva	830323	F1x	880331
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2

2

3

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NATIONALITY LISTING OF U N D P
AS AT 21 MAY 1987

NAME DOB	SEX	FUNCTIONAL TITLE BUREAU DIVISION	GRADE	EOD UNDP EXPIRY	APPT
USSR					
LITOUKHIN, JURY IVAN 26/07/37 M		RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE RBAP/MONGOLIA	P-5	29/10/85 28/10/88	100
DYOMIN, SVIATOSLAV 16/01/41 M		DEPUTY RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE RBA/CAPE VERDE	P-4	26/05/84 25/05/87	100
KRAVCHENKO, VALDEMAR 18/02/35 M		AREA OFFICER RBAP/DIVISION II	P-4	17/02/85 16/02/89	100
SHOUTOV, DMITRIY 20/02/51 M		PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT OFFICER BSA/OPE:OFFICE PROJECTS EXEC..	P-4	10/10/85 09/10/88	100
LETNIKOV, GUERMAN 25/11/31 M		PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL ADVISER BPPE/TECHNICAL ADVISORY DIV	L-6	14/05/84 13/05/86	200
LOGINOV, VICTOR 06/01/32 M		SENIOR PROGRAMME OFFICER EUROPEAN OFFICE, GENEVA	L-5	09/04/83 08/04/88	200
MILOVANOV, ALEXANDER 12/05/37 M		SR.INDUSTRIAL DEV FIELD ADVISR RBA/ANGOLA	L-5	29/08/84 31/12/86	200
TOTAL		7			

NOTE:
THE ABOVE INFORMATION REFLECTS THE STATUS OF
UNDP PERSONNEL-COMPUTER AS OF THE ABOVE DATE

ALL UNICEF STAFF MEMBERS

EFFECTIVE DATE 30 APR 1987

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NATIONALS OF USSR	CT-LV-STEP	SEX	EOD-DATE	EXP-DATE	APPT/TYPE
DUTY STATION - LUANDA, ANGOLA					
YEVSTAFJEV VADIM P PROJECT OFFICER	(**) L4-03	M	04/87	30/04/89	FTI
TOTAL OF DUTY STATION = 1					
DUTY STATION - NEW DELHI, INDIA					
LEONENKO EUGENE A PROJECT OFFICER	(**) L4-05	M	10/82	31/10/88	FTI
TOTAL OF DUTY STATION = 1					
DUTY STATION - LAGOS, NIGERIA					
MALYAVIN ALEXANDER S PROJECT OFFICER	(**) L3-06	M	03/84	31/03/88	FTI
TOTAL OF DUTY STATION = 1					
DUTY STATION - DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA					
MANANKOV VLADIMIR A PROJECT OFFICER	(**) L4-01	M	08/86	31/08/88	FTI
TOTAL OF DUTY STATION = 1					
DUTY STATION - NEW YORK HQ, U.S.A.					
BELIAK BORIS I PROGRAMME OFFICER	P4-09	M	10/84	31/05/88	FIX
KUZNETSOV YURI BUDGET OFFICER	P3-07	M	07/81	31/07/87	FIX
TOTAL OF DUTY STATION = 2					
NATIONALS OF USSR	TOTAL	6			

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U S S R . GEOGRAPHIC

[illegible]

UKRAINE

Recruitment Update for Country Kit

UKRAINIAN SSP

1. Candidates recruited during last 12 months:

<u>Level</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Functional Title</u>	<u>Comments</u>
P-2	Dovopoly, D.	OGS Adm Officer	POD 1/3/87 (exam)

2. Candidates under recruitment: 0

However, the following candidate has been recommended as a replacement and has been tested in Kiev. The test results have been forwarded to DPI but, due to the freeze, no action has been taken.

<u>Level</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Functional Title</u>	<u>Comments</u>
P-3	Beliaeva, Tatiana	DPI Information Officer	ex- Pavlov

3. Candidates recruited through national competitive examinations:
1983

5 recruited (Cherniavsky, Dovopoly, Mischenko, Raskalei and Taukatch)

4. Candidates on the computerized recruitment roster: 23

Prepared 22 May 1987

UKRAINIAN SSR

Nationals of Ukrainian SSR on geographical and non-geographical
posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs
(as of 9 June 1987)

1. Geographical Desirable Range: 21 - 30
2. Geographical mid-point: 25.59
3. Number of staff on geographic posts: 26 (1) *
4. Number of staff on non-geographic posts:
UN Secretariat: 2
5. Total number of all staff: 28
6. Number of Staff reaching retirement (geographic posts): -
1987: -
1988: -
1989: -

*Figure in the parenthesis represents woman staff member.

9 June 1987

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Human Resources Management

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1977-1986*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1977	-	-	2	1	1	7	8	6	-	25	27-36	1.50	804-1088	702
1978	-	-	2	1	1	6	8	6	-	24	27-37	1.53	824-1114	672
1979	-	-	2	-	3	4	6	6	-	21	27-37	1.53	821-1110	848
1980	-	-	-	1	3	4	6	7	-	21	26-35	1.46	805-1089	554
1981	-	-	-	2	1	4	8	3	-	18	30-41	1.46	1191-1630	630
1982	-	-	1	2	2	6	6	2	-	19	30-41	1.46	1174-1613	737
1983	-	-	1	2	3	7	8	4	-	25	27-38	1.32	1060-1500	933
1984	-	-	1	2	3	7	9	4	-	26	27-38	1.32	1065-1504	964
1985	-	-	-	3	1	10	10	5	-	29	27-38	1.32	1324-1868	1268
1986	-	-	-	3	1	8	10	6	-	28	24-33	1.28	1159-1627	1203

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1977	23	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	25
1978	25	-	3	3	-	4	4	-	-	24
1979	24	-	3	3	-	7	7	+1	-	21
1980	21	-	6	6	-	8	8	+2	-	21
1981	21	-	2	2	-	6	6	+1	-	18
1982	18	-	5	5	-	6	6	+2	-	19
1983	19	-	8	8	-	3	3	-	-	25
1984	25	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	-	26
1985	26	-	7	7	-	4	4	-	-	29
1986	29	-	7	7	-	8	8	-	-	28

*as of 30 June of each year

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SECRETARIAT
GEOGRAPHIC

BETTYAR, IVAN A	m	491010	P-3	Geog		Informatn Of	DPI	New York	820710	Fix	880703
BEZROUKOV, VLADISLAV	m	400225	P-4	Geog		Social Aff O	IESA	Vienna	831120	Fix	880331
BOIKO, ANATOLY	m	390822	D-1	Geog		Chief	ECE	Geneva	851208	Fix	871207
BRUZ, VLADIMIR	m	300228	D-1	Geog		Chief Branch	PSCA	New York	830419	Fix	880418
BUGAEV, OLEG D	m	370608	D-1	Geog		Dep Director	AMIAD	New York	841118	Fix	871117
CHERNIAVSKY, SERGEI V	m	521207	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Informatn Of	OCN	New York	860208	Fix	880207
DEMIDOV, VLADIMIR A	m	461114	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Programmer	IESA	New York	820223	Fix	890222
DOVGOPOLY, DMITRY G	m	580213	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Admin Offcer	AMOGS	New York	870301	Fix	890228
FOMIN, SERGEY	m	440305	P-4	Geog		Economic A O	UNCTAD	Geneva	840610	Fix	880609
GOUROV, YURI N	m	510601	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Politici A O	SG	New York	820717	Fix	870716
GUSEV, V N	m	300210	P-4	Geog		Economic A O	ESCAP	Bangkok	860427	Fix	880426
KOUPCHICHINE, ALEXANDRE	m	520612	P-3	Geog		Human Rts Of	HR	Geneva	820925	Fix	870924
KRYZHANOVSKY, VLADIMIR I	m	370817	P-4	Geog		Programme Of	IESA	New York	820930	Fix	880929
KULJUSHIN, VLADIMIR N	m	460902	P-3	Geog		Politici A O	PSCA	New York	811207	Fix	881206
MISHCHENKO, PIOTRA ALEXANDROVIC	m	521116	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Radio Prodcr	DPI	New York	851204	Fix	871203
NAGAITCHOUK, VICTOR	m	460723	P-3	Geog		Informatn Of	DPI	New York	830330	Fix	870929
NIKOLAIKO, VLADIMIR	m	300615	P-4	Geog	Deputy	Chf Section	GENEVA	Geneva	860225	Fix	880224
NOVICHENKO, IGOR	m	430717	P-4	Geog	Asstnt	Chf Protocol	SG	New York	841118	Fix	881117
OVSIOUK, ALEXANDRE	m	390817	P-3	Geog		Human Rts Of	HR	Geneva	851028	Fix	871117
RASKALEI, SERGUEI	m	550819	P-2	Geog		Chief o Unit	GENEVA	Geneva	841125	Fix	881124
ROMANOVSKY, VASILIIY TICHONOVICH	m	391001	P-4	Geog		Statistician	IESA	New York	841105	Fix	881104
SIDORENKO, ANATOLIY	m	500925	P-3	Geog		Librarian	CS	New York	820403	Fix	880402
TAUKATCH, ALEXANDER GEORGIYEVIC	m	540228	P-2	Geog	Assoct	Informatn Of	DPI	New York	850108	Fix	890107
VALLIYE, IGOR EDOUARDOVICH	m	490630	P-3	Geog		Training Off	AMOHM	New York	840303	Fix	890302
ZAGORI, NATALIA	f	330321	P-3	Geog		Librarian	UNOV	Vienna	830619	Fix	870618
ZINCHENKO, ALEXEI A	m	470409	P-5	Geog	Senior	Law of Sea O	SRL0S	New York	860305	Fix	880304

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NON-GEOGRAPHIC

NIKITINA, NINA	f	480111	G-5	100		Secretary	ECE	Geneva	860127	Fix	880126
VICHNEVSKY, EVGUENY	m	520811	P-3	Lang		Translator	CS	New York	831101	Fix	881031

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LIST OF NATIONALS IN THE UNITED NATIONS
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*****
Name          S Birth  Grade Apt  Prefix  Functional  OFFICE  Duty Station  EODUN  Con-  Contract
              x Date                    Title
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463
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BYELOR.

Recruitment Update for Country Kit

BYELORUSSIAN RSP

1. Candidates recruited during last 12 months:

2. Candidates under recruitment: 0

Candidate recommended by Department:

<u>Level</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Functional Title</u>	<u>Comments</u>
P-3	Khmelnitsky	UNOC, Inter-Agency Affairs Officer	(Ex-Lissitsky). No action because of freeze

3. Candidates recruited through national competitive examinations: 0

4. Candidates on the computerized recruitment roster: 15 (1)

Note: Figure in parentheses represents women.

Prepared 22 May 1967

BYELORUSSIAN SSR

Nationals of Byelorussian SSR on geographical and non-geographical
posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs
(as of 9 June 1987)

1. Geographical Desirable Range: 7 - 16
2. Geographical mid-point: 11.39
3. Number of staff on geographic posts: 8
4. Total number of all staff: 8
5. Number of Staff reaching retirement (geographic posts): 1
1987: -
1988: 1
1989: -

9 June 1987

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Human Resources Management

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
BYELORUSSIAN SSR
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1977-1986*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1977	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	-	12	9-14	0.40	276-426	289
1978	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	-	9	9-14	0.41	283-433	217
1979	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	1	-	9	9-14	0.41	282-432	228
1980	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	8	9-14	0.39	277-426	203
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	7	9-21	0.39	374-813	207
1982	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	1	-	13	9-21	0.39	369-809	421
1983	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	1	-	12	9-20	0.36	345-784	383
1984	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	1	-	12	9-20	0.36	346-785	383
1985	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	1	-	15	9-20	0.36	430-974	585
1986	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	8	8-18	0.34	377-846	330

	<u>Staff at beginning of year</u>	<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1977	10	-	2	2	-	1	1	+1	-	12
1978	12	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	9
1979	9	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	9
1980	9	-	1	1	-	4	4	+2	-	8
1981	8	-	3	3	-	4	4	-	-	7
1982	7	-	5	5	-	-	-	+2	-1	13
1983	13	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	12
1984	12	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	12
1985	12	-	2	2	-	-	-	+1	-	15
1986	15	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	8

*as of 30 June of each year

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Byeloruss SSR

Name S Birth Grade Apt Prefix Functional OFFICE Duty Station EODUN Con- Contract
x Date St Title

SECRETARIAT
GEOGRAPHIC

ASTAPKOV, OLEG P	m	490819	P-3	Geog		Admin Offcer	DPI	New York	840316	F1x	881115
BELOV, VLADIMIR	m	460227	P-3	Geog		Budget Offcr	AMOFs	New York	830702	F1x	870701
BORUSHKO, ALEXANDER	m	390322	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	TCD	New York	860222	F1x	870930
BOULOITCHIK, VLADIMIR	m	481108	P-3	Geog		Indust Dev O	ESCWA	Baghdad	850425	F1x	870424
GUSEV, ANATOLY D	m	280622	P-4	Geog		Social Aff O	IESA	Vienna	820104	F1x	880630
KOKIN, STANISLAV	m	381025	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	TCD	New York	810612	F1x	880811
MARKHONKO, VLADIMIR	m	500715	P-4	Geog		Statistician	IESA	New York	820518	F1x	890406
NARKEVITCH, IVAN	m	450101	P-3	Geog		Economic A O	ECE	Geneva	840326	F1x	890325

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09 JUN 1987

LIST OF STAFF DUE TO RETIRE IN 1987-89
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Byeloruss SSR GEOGRAPHIC

Name S Birth Grade Apt Prefix Functional OFFICE Duty Station EODUN Con- Contract
x Date Title tract Exp/Rev

1988

GUSEV, ANATOLY D m 280622 P-4 g Social Aff O IESA Vienna 820104 Fix 880630

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P-4