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TRIP TO MOSCOW (USSR)

5 JUNE - 30 JUNE 1987

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JH/acb
8 June 1987

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours from GMT</u>	<u>Airline & Flt. Number</u>	<u>Equipmt</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Sat. 13 June	LV: New York (JFK) ARR: Paris (Hotel Sofitel)	1300 2245	-4 +2	AF 002	SSC	0
Sun. 14 June	LV: Paris ARR: Amsterdam	0835 0935	+2 +2	AF 910	727	0
Sun. 14 June	LV: Amsterdam ARR: Berlin (GDR)	1100 1300	+2 +2	IF 481	TU3 (Y class only)	0
Mon. 15 June	Berlin (GDR)					
Tues. 16 June	LV: Berlin (GDR) ARR: Vienna (Hilton Hotel)	1450 1705	+2 +2	OS 446	DC9	Prague 1
Wed. 17 June	Vienna					
Thur. 18 June	LV: Vienna ARR: Geneva (Hotel Intercontinental)	1040 1210	+2 +2	OS 211	DC9	0
Fri. 19 June	Geneva					
Sat. 20 June	Geneva					
Sun. 21 June	Geneva					
Mon. 22 June	Geneva					
Tue. 23 June	Geneva					
Wed. 24 June	LV: Geneva ARR: Zurich LV: Zurich ARR: Moscow (Immediate transfer to USSR Government Aircraft) LV: Moscow ARR: Minsk (Government House)	1010 1055 1200 1715	+2 +2 +2 +4	SR 925 SU 266	DC9 TU5	0 0
Thur. 25 June	Minsk					
Fri. 26 June	LV: Minsk ARR: Kiev (Government House)	PM	+4 +4	USSR Gov't Aircraft		

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours from GMT</u>	<u>Airline & Flt. Number</u>	<u>Equipmt</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Sat. 27 June	Kiev (Government House)		+4			
Sun. 28 June	LV: Kiev ARR: Moscow (Government House)	PM	+4	USSR Govment Aircraft		
Mon. 29 June	Moscow					
Tues. 30 June	Moscow					
Wed. 1 July	LV: Moscow ARR: New York (JFK)	0855 1315	+4 -4	PA 65 (Transfer to 747 in F'furt)	727	Frankfurt 1

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Government House

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Government House

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Moscow (June 28 pm - July 1 am)

Government House

Tel:

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Acting Director

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U.R.S.S

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Horario de atención:

De 10.00 a 13.00 horas y
de 16.00 a 18.00 horas.

EMBAJADOR:

ROGER LOAYZA

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(R.M. 0011/16-01-81)

SEGUNDO SECRETARIO:

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TERCER SECRETARIO:

(Encargado de los
Asuntos Consulares)MANUEL LOYOLA SOTIL
(R.M. 0532/21-12-79).

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PARTY

(Europe/USSR)

13 June - 1 July, 1987

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

- * Mr. Diego Cordovez
Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs
- ** Mr. Marrack Goulding
Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs
- *** Mr. Vasiliy S. Safronchuk
Under-Secretary-General, Department of Political
and Security Council Affairs
- + Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner
Under-Secretary-General, Conference Services
and Special Assignments
- ++ Mr. Vladimir Kolesnikov
Special Assistant to the Secretary-General
- Mr. Giandomenico Picco
Principal Officer
- Mr. John Hrusovsky
Chief Operations Officer
- Ms. Yanick Saint-Victor
Secretary to the Secretary-General
- Mr. Nicholas Panzarino
Operations Officer

-
- * Mr. Cordovez will join the Secretary-General's party in Geneva for departure to Moscow
 - ** Mr. Goulding will join the Secretary-General's party in Kiev
 - *** Mr. Safronchuk will join the Secretary-General's party in Moscow
 - + Mr. Wyzner will join Secretary-General's party in Amsterdam and remain with the party until the conclusion of the visit to Berlin (GDK).
 - ++ Mr. Kolesnikov will join the Secretary-General's party in Amsterdam and remain with the party until the conclusion of the visit to Berlin (GDK). He will rejoin the Secretary-General's party in Moscow and will remain with the party until the conclusion of the visit to Minsk and Kiev.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Extracts: Messrs. Goulding, Cordovez

NOTES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE NETHERLANDS

held at the Amsterdam airport
on 14 June 1987 at 09.45 hours

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

H.E. Mr. H. van den Broek
Foreign Minister of the Kingdom
of the Netherlands

The Foreign Minister stated that his government would be prepared to assist in the Gulf. Mr. Shultz was waiting to see how things would continue. If the situation should deteriorate, some UN actions would be better than increased involvement of the US and USSR. His government was, however, not underestimating the UN's difficulties, but it would be better if ships were not sent "nationally". If the time came, they would be ready to assist. The Secretary-General should be in touch with the five permanent members in case of emergency.

The Secretary-General said that he had stated publicly that the costs involved in a UN operation would be enormous. It might also have to be an air operation. The UN would help if mandated. He did not know the details of the text of the resolution, but it so far did not refer to a UN operation in the Gulf.

The Foreign Minister said the resolution referred to measures: if Iran complied, the issue of freedom of navigation became much easier. But if not, tension may go up and freedom of navigation may be in danger. He hoped that member states would not take only national actions. He had told Mr. Shultz: if the US was worried about the USSR presence, a UN presence would take the Gulf out of the East-West context. It would be advantageous to include the USSR in a peacekeeping plan.

The Secretary-General said that one had to consider a contingency plan. The five permanent members had told him that they would have consultations with the other 10 members shortly. The Chinese would eventually be on board. The Chinese wanted the Secretary-General to have time to try his hand; only if his report was very negative, would the Chinese accept to act.

Handwritten:
✓ Trip file
Moscow

The Foreign Minister asked whether there was any uneasiness with Iran.

The Secretary-General mentioned his meeting with the Dy. Foreign Minister Sheikh-al-Islam in Tokyo who had asked him to tell the Security Council not to tie the Secretary-General's hands. Of course, the Secretary-General could still work on the side, no matter what the resolution.

The Foreign Minister expressed his government's approval of the Secretary-General's position in January. Even if the resolution was not implemented, the Security Council could meet again. Were there more indications about Iran wanting to topple Saddam Hussein?

The Secretary-General said that when he met Sheikh-al-Islam he had not mentioned Saddam, but he would not read too much into this.

The Foreign Minister suggested that in the talks of the five permanent members and the Secretary-General a contingency plan should be discussed, if a UN presence was need. His government was ready to consider such a plan. There was much at stake for Europe.

The Secretary-General asked whether Mr. Shultz had been optimistic.

The Foreign Minister replied that Mr. Shultz had been hopeful. He (himself) considered for many reasons that a UN presence would help the US even domestically. He mentioned that he would be seeing Mr. Peres tomorrow in Israel.

The Secretary-General referred to the International Conference on the Middle East. He had wanted to apply the same formula to the Middle East as had been used for Iran-Iraq, but things were different. However, the US was prepared to consider the idea of an international conference. He recalled the consultations he was having and referred to Mr. Goulding's ongoing visit to the area. Perhaps the Netherlands had better information on Israel's position. He noted the difference between "the" and "a" conference.

The Foreign Minister said that as much as they favoured the UN role, the GA resolution did present a number of difficult problems. After the Palestine National Council meeting he did not know how rigid the PLO view was. It was difficult to believe that nothing was possible in 1987. That meant that nothing could happen until 1989. His government was keeping contact with both parties.

The Secretary-General said that he could not be a prisoner of the idea of the International Conference.

The Foreign Minister said that the advantage of the international conference was that it was the only way to involve the USSR without which no lasting peace in the Middle East was possible. The PNC and Israel had to make up their minds. As soon as the Iran-Iraq tension decreased, this issue had to be spotlighted.

The Secretary-General added that one had at least to keep the process moving.

The Foreign Minister mentioned that NATO was optimistic to have an arms control agreement and this would be beneficial for the UN. He referred to the state visit to the Netherlands only a few weeks earlier. He was skeptical about conventional arms proposals, but the sooner nuclear issues were resolved, the sooner one could address the imbalance in conventional arms.

Mr. Gorbachev was open about his problems. He had said openly that not everybody was in favour of reform: there was indeed resistance to his economic reforms. Would the Secretary-General discuss Afghanistan with Mr. Gorbachev?

The Secretary-General replied in the affirmative. The UN was doing everything it could; but there was the process of national reconciliation and the need of an impartial personality to preside over it. A trip to area by Mr. Cordovez was envisaged to determine if another Geneva round could be conducted. With regard to the King, he was not looking to restore the monarchy. The Soviets appeared to be in favour of a role for him; but the King was being very careful.

The Foreign Minister said that Mr. Gorbachev saw a longer term advantage in a solution to the Afghanistan problem.

Kampuchea

The Secretary-General said that he had long discussions on that subject when in China. The Chinese were now de-emphasising the dominating role of the Khmer Rouge. He had suggested to the Vietnamese four points.

The Foreign Minister said that Son San could not explain the decision of Prince Sihanouk.

The Secretary-General had asked the Chinese to convince Prince Sihanouk not to withdraw. Such a move could affect the international position of ASEAN.

The Foreign Minister mentioned that it could also affect the Europeans.

The Secretary-General added that he had also asked China to ask Kim Il Song to influence Sihanouk.

Cyprus

The Secretary-General said that the situation was serious.

The Foreign Minister mentioned that the EEC affected the position of PM Papandreou. Though PM Papandreou was in correspondence with Prime Minister Ozal, it had helped to keep the Aegean crisis under control.

The Secretary-General said in connection with the international conference that his proposals included the international aspects.

The Foreign Minister expressed concern at the division becoming permanent. The longer the division lasted, the more difficult it was to reunite the country.

The Secretary-General said that the Greek Cypriots could be a little more forthcoming.

The Foreign Minister mentioned the case of the Dutch national for a post in UNFPA. His government would however understand if the Secretary-General had the feeling that he may have to trim further. But if UNFPA did not warrant a levelling down, and since his country was underrepresented in terms of its contribution, then he would hope the Secretary-General could consider the Dutch candidate.

The Secretary-General said that he would consider the situation carefully. If he decided to keep the post it would be for the Netherlands. Dr. Saddik would also prefer a Dutch candidate.

JPK/jfh

File:
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b/f : AS/ID/GP/FP

CC: SG

3 August 1987

Dear Mr. Dneprovsky,

Thank you very much for sending an album of photographs to the Secretary-General following his recent visit to the Soviet Union, the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR. He has asked me to express his appreciation for your thoughtful gesture and to extend his good wishes to you.

Yours sincerely,

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. Gely Dneprovsky
Acting Director
United Nations Information Centre
Moscow

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UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE. MOS/L/HQ/ 306

23 July 1987


Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

It gives me a great pleasure in sending to you this album with photographs some of which are of a historic value.

Your last visit to the USSR is remembered by many people in this country and especially by those who had the pleasure and privilege of accompanying you during your visits to Minsk, Kiev and Moscow.

Taking this opportunity, allow me, Mr. Secretary-General, to wish you and Mrs. Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar a very good health, prosperity and success!

Very sincerely yours,


Gely Oneprovsky,
Acting Director
UN Information Centre
in Moscow

Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
The Secretary-General of the
United Nations

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.NEWYORK (UNNY) 24 2023Z

ETATPRIORITE

H.E. MR. NIKOLAI IVANOVICH RYZHKOV

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

MOSCOW (USSR)

23384 EXCELLENCY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THE WARM RECEPTION EXTENDED TO MYSELF AND ALL THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION DURING MY RECENT VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION.

I VERY MUCH APPRECIATED THIS OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT MOSCOW WHICH I FOUND INTERESTING AND REWARDING. MAY I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO REITERATE MY SINCERE GRATITUDE FOR THE CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT EXTENDED BY THE SOVIET UNION TO THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

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

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.NEWYORK (UNNY) 24 1423Z

ETATPRIORITE

H.E. MR. MIKHAIL GORBACHEV

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNION OF

SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

MOSCOW (USSR)

23386 EXCELLENCY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THE WARM WELCOME AND KIND HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO MYSELF AND ALL THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION DURING MY VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION.

I HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY ENCOURAGED BY YOUR WORDS OF SUPPORT FOR THE UN ORGANIZATION AND FOR ME PERSONALLY. YOUR PUBLIC STAND IN THIS REGARD HAS FURTHER CONFIRMED YOUR POSITION TO STRENGTHEN THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION.

I VERY MUCH APPRECIATED THIS OPPORTUNITY FOR EXTENSIVE DISCUSSIONS AND EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WHICH WERE MOST INTERESTING

AND ENCOURAGING, I ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE

RELATIONSHIP WHICH EXISTS BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE UNITED
NATIONS AND LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUING THIS FRUITFUL
COOPERATION IN THE FUTURE.

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

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

COL CKD

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ETATPRIORITE

H.E. MR. EDUARD A. SHEVARDNADZE

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

MOSCOW (USSR)

23385 EXCELLENCY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY DEEP APPRECIATION FOR THE WARM HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO MYSELF AND ALL THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION DURING MY RECENT VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION.

I ESPECIALLY WELCOMED THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH YOU AGAIN AND ENGAGE IN AN INTERESTING AND FRUITFUL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS. I AM GREATLY ENCOURAGED BY THE STRONG SUPPORT EXTENDED BY THE USSR TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR ITS ENDEAVOURS TOWARD PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

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

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

COL CKD

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SS CABUR NYK

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 24 2023Z

ETATPRIORITE

H.E. MR. ANDREI ANDREYEVICH GROMYKO

CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE

SUPREME SOVIET OF THE UNION OF

SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

MOSCOW (USSR)

23383 EXCELLENCY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THE KIND WELCOME AND GENEROUS HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO MYSELF AND ALL THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION DURING MY RECENT VISIT TO THE SOVIET UNION.

I VERY MUCH APPRECIATED YOUR EFFORTS TO MAKE THIS A MOST SUCCESSFUL VISIT AND THE DISCUSSIONS THAT TOOK PLACE WERE MOST INTERESTING AND REWARDING. I WAS GRATIFIED TO LEARN OF YOUR CONTINUED AND VALUABLE SUPPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR ITS EFFORTS IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY

HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

COL CKD

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Sir,

The attached photographs, taken during your meeting on 30th June 1987 in Moscow, were sent to you by the President of the Soviet Peace Committee, Mr. Borovik.

An acknowledgement is being sent.



Clare
30 July

To the

Mr. Simonchik
RECEIVED
12 23 1987

✓ 637
14.07.8

His Excellency
Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, N.Y., 10017, USA

Your Excellency Mr. Secretary-General,

We are very pleased to inform you that the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Peace Fund have decided to pledge a joint contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace.

We declare all expenses incurred by our organizations for the publication of your book of messages and statements on the International Year of Peace in Russian, first copy of which was presented to you on the 30th of June in Moscow at the meeting with leaders and activists of Soviet NGO's, as our contribution in kind to the forementioned Fund.

The total cost is 3.148 roubles.

We would like to inform you that 4,000 copies of the book were turned over to the United Nations Information Centre in Moscow to be sent to the United Nations Headquarters, 1,000 copies were distributed among Soviet non-governmental organizations and research institutes.

We would like to use this opportunity to convey once again to you our deepest respect and express the hope that cooperation between our organizations will be strengthened in the forthcoming years.

Genrikh Borovik
G. Borovik

President
Soviet Peace Committee
Secretary of the Board
Union of Writers of the
USSR

A. Karpov

A. Karpov
President
Soviet Peace Fund
Three-time World
Chess Champion

P.S. Please, find enclosed photographs taken during our meeting with you on the 30th of June, 1987 in Moscow.

GB
Genrikh Borovik

← Trip file: Vienna Sec Gen
Cyprus/Notes

Confidential

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF CYPRUS

held in Vienna
on 17 June 1987 at 5:30 p.m.

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

Mr. George Iacovou
Foreign Minister of Cyprus
Chef de Cabinet

1. Mr. Iacovou said that the Cyprus Government had no idea why the Turkish military build-up was taking place. They estimated that there were now 300 Turkish tanks and that the Turkish Forces' fire power had been tripled or quadrupled. As regards the settlers, the Cyprus Government had plenty of evidence from foreigners who had visited northern Cyprus. The situation now was that there was one Turk for every Turkish Cypriot. He had never had any doubt that Cyprus's real negotiations would be with Ankara. But the influx of settlers had made the problem totally different from what it had been in 1974. The situation had changed drastically and the political will of the Turkish Cypriots had been diluted. The Cyprus Government feared that Turkey intended to bring in a total of 200,000 Turks. The Secretary-General asked whether Mr. Iacovou was saying that, altogether, there were 100,000 Turkish military and civilian personnel in the northern part of the island. Mr. Iacovou confirmed that this was so. The Secretary-General said that he had not hesitated to mention this problem in his report to the Security Council.

2. Mr. Iacovou said that he had welcomed the changes in the Secretary-General's report. As regards the settlers, he was considering calling for an independent investigation by the Refugee Subcommittee of the Council of Europe. Fifty-two per cent of the property abandoned by Greek Cypriots in the north had been given to Turkish settlers. His feeling, and that of the Greek political leadership, was that the situation was changing and a new approach was needed, in particular new influence in Ankara. If Ankara had not responded to the Secretary-General on the three hotels, how could we expect it to be more flexible on the larger issues? That was why the Cyprus Government had wanted to bring the larger issues to an international conference. They had to make a point about their priorities. He knew that the Secretary-General understood their importance. For the Cyprus Government they were now an absolute priority and had to be discussed now. They were the large parameters of the Cyprus question at the United Nations. There were also conceptual and practical reasons for giving priority to these issues: the

questions of constitution and territory were inter-related with the three freedoms. Lack of trust made it essential to sort out the question of the three freedoms. The Cyprus Government has determined to pursue an international conference as the necessary procedure. It was not an unrealizable prospect.

3. The Secretary-General said that it was obvious from his report that he shared the Cyprus Government's assessment of the worrying situation in Cyprus. It was a dangerous situation, with the ever-present background risk of an incident resulting from the hostility between Greece and Turkey. The Secretary-General had raised his concern with all five Permanent Members. On the settlers, he did not have direct information and understood why the Cyprus Government might want an independent evaluation. On those issues, the UN and Cyprus were in agreement. As regards the priorities of which Mr. Iacovou had spoken, it was the Greek Cypriots' right to take that view. But in none of the ideas which he had floated had he omitted the questions of troop withdrawal, security and the three freedoms. Withdrawal of Turkish troops was an important objective, as was the withdrawal of other forces from other parts of the Republic. As for an international conference, the Secretary-General was not against the idea, but as the Secretary-General, with a mandate from the Security Council, it was not right for him to give his support to an idea which was espoused by one of the parties but not by the other. If he was specifically mandated by the Security Council or the General Assembly, he would pursue his efforts, as he was doing over a Middle East peace conference. He had nevertheless, without a mandate, approached the Turks and other countries about an international conference. If he received a mandate from the Security Council or the General Assembly, he would start consultations again.

4. Mr. Iacovou said that the Secretary-General could view his mandate in a restricted way or more widely as a methodology on the basis of the Charter. Knowing how the Secretary-General felt, the Greek Cypriots had been consulting about recourse to the General Assembly with a view to including some reference to the international conference in a resolution. He was consulting Cyprus' friends in fifty or sixty countries. The Greek Cypriots had noted the popularity of the idea of an international conference on the Middle East. They also knew that the establishment of an international conference required a lot of work. The Secretary-General said that he would not exclude an international conference but he could not sponsor it. Cypriot diplomacy could easily obtain a mandate for an international conference. But his advice was that this should not be based only on the Non-Aligned Movement but also on the West, lest Cyprus give the impression of working with the Soviet Union. Mr. Iacovou said that the Cypriots would pursue "this", not as an immediate prospect but as a feasible one. As regards the settlers, he would let the Secretary-General have some information in New York. The settlers now had a political party, which was a member of the Turkish Cypriot coalition, as the Secretary-General had stated in his report. The settler problem had become more intractable than that of the troops. The troops could be ordered to leave, but not the settlers. The Greek Cypriots would make a very big campaign on the settlers. They hoped the Secretary-General would come out in favour of an independent enquiry.

5. The Secretary-General said that the settler problem was one of the results of the long delay. The more the Greek Cypriots delayed, the more settlers would come and the more we would all be stuck. The Greek side had to

undertake a very calm analysis. Time was passing and faits accomplis were being established in spite of the Secretary-General's efforts to prevent them. The Secretary-General had to find some new ideas. But if more flexibility had been shown in the past, there would not now be 60,000 settlers; ten years before, there had been none. Mr. Iacovou said that he took the opposite view: The settlers were the origin of the problem and not a consequence of it. Ankara had a plan to do something in Cyprus. Some new step was needed now. Should Cyprus come out with a proposal for the demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus? Cyprus was ready for that. It had no interest in a military solution. The stalemate could only be broken by tackling its root cause, either by pressing Ankara or by discussing troop withdrawal in as much detail as constitutional questions and territory, on which a lot of work had been done. But no progress had been made on the three freedoms or troop withdrawal. This was because Ankara wanted to control Cyprus physically and militarily. That was why Ankara insisted that the three freedoms could not be discussed except in the context of the Constitution.

6. Mr. Iacovou then referred to the passage on confidence-building measures in the Secretary-General's report. Cyprus had accepted the Force Commander's proposals. If the Turkish side would accept the demilitarization of Cyprus, there would be a solution in six months. Conceptually, the Cyprus Government was prepared to sell its military equipment and disband the National Guard, if the Turkish side accepted demilitarization. The Secretary-General said that he had asked President Evren to reduce the Turkish troops. Mr. Iacovou said that this would create confidence in a final withdrawal. The Secretary-General said that his idea had been to have a high-level meeting which could tackle troop withdrawal and the three freedoms amongst other things. That would have been a way of moving ahead. Mr. Iacovou said that he was sorry that his Government had had to disagree with the Secretary-General in 1986. The Secretary-General replied that he did not feel his hands were tied by the March document. The Greek Cypriots could destroy it if they wished. But he was fearful about the future. A new move was indispensable. The great powers needed to show more determination in exerting pressure on Turkey. A new and very serious effort was required. Mr. Iacovou said the United States should support the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General wondered whether his mandate should not be changed. He would be going to Moscow at the end of the month. The Soviet Union could also put pressure on Turkey. What was really required was a joint U.S.-Soviet *démarche* in Ankara.

7. Mr. Iacovou asked what the Secretary-General's next move would be in the immediate future. The Secretary-General said he would have to think things over. But he was not resigned to the situation as it was. He understood that Cyprus was coming to the General Assembly; let us see what emphasis this generated. Mr. Iacovou said that it was important to avoid a failure. The Greek Cypriots would have to be very cautious. The old approach would not be helpful. He was trying to sell his idea to the EEC; it included the Secretary-General's ideas of spring 1984, as well as that of troop withdrawal, disbandment of the National Guard, selling of arms and expansion of UNFICYP. He was very concerned about Famagusta. The Turks should put the city, or at least the fenced area, under UN administration. The Secretary-General said that he was still pressing on the question of Varosha. He would discuss Cyprus in Moscow and would like to remain in touch with Mr. Iacovou. He would give special consideration to what Mr. Iacovou had said. But he had always to remember that he had to retain his credibility within his mission of good offices. If the Security Council were to make him a mediator, that would be another matter.

Trip file. USSR
USSR

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

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NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE USSR

held in Moscow
on 30 June 1987 at 1800 hours

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Diego Cordovez
Mr. Marrack Goulding
Mr. Vasily Safronchuk
Mr. Vladimir Kolesnikov
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

H.E. Mr. Nikolai Ivanovick Ryzhkov
Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Vladimir Pretrovsky
Deputy Prime Minister
H.E. Mr. Aleksandr M. Belonogov
Permanent Representative
Mr. Loshinsky
1 aide

The Prime Minister welcomed the Secretary-General and paid tribute to the work of the United Nations and the Secretary-General. A visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations was always welcomed by the Soviet authorities, but it assumed a greater significance at this moment in time. The Supreme Soviet had just concluded its work and a few days earlier an important session on the Central Committee had taken place. This was a very important time for the Soviet Union. At the plenary of the Central Committee, the subject of debate was the restructuring ("perestroika"). Radical decisions affecting the management of the country's affairs had been taken. He said that General Secretary Gorbachev had been very pleased with the discussion he held with the Secretary-General.

The Prime Minister said that his government had been paying close attention to the work of the United Nations. While the Soviet Union had always worked closely with the international organization, there was new conviction that the United Nations was now more than ever the most appropriate organization to deal with world problems.

Mr. Gorbachev had said as much in an interview with an Italian paper a few weeks earlier. The Soviet Union did not support the verbal attacks against the Organization, because they were dictated by motives which were alien to the search for a solution to the problems confronting the international community. The Soviet Union was particularly satisfied with the work of the Secretary-General and with the support it received from the Organization in its initiatives towards stability in the world. He expressed appreciation for the Secretary-General's support of Mr. Gorbachev proposals of January 1986. Those proposals were far-reaching and were supported by more and more countries. They were proposals aimed at avoiding confrontation and required the Soviet leadership to make major concessions. Furthermore the Soviet Union was prepared to discuss any other matter. On the issue of medium range missiles, for instance, progress had been made, but it appeared now that the problem of the Pershing I would hamper further progress.

The Secretary-General thanked the Prime Minister for his support. The key issue in his mind was that the United Nations was not properly used and at times not used at all. The encouragement received in Moscow was much appreciated. His answer to criticism of the Organization was to improve the performance of the Secretariat.

He was following with great interest the Soviet proposals in the field of disarmament. It was his duty as Secretary-General to welcome such initiatives, particularly since these had shown flexibility and realism. He understood that Moscow was expecting serious responses from its interlocutors. The Soviet Union had contributed greatly to a different atmosphere in the last 18 months in the field of disarmament. The meetings in Reykjavik and Geneva showed that there was a momentum; the two major powers should take advantage of it.

The Secretary-General then touched upon the forthcoming UNCTAD meeting at which he expected the Soviet Union to play an important role, particularly in developing the concept of economic security as outlined in 1986. At the Conference on Disarmament and Development, the Soviet Union was expected to contribute to achieving a concrete resolution.

The Prime Minister said that his country would play an active role in UNCTAD VII, as well as in the Conference on Disarmament and Development. He referred to a meeting held with Secretary Shultz in April which had been rather businesslike. When Secretary Shultz spoke on world economy and its future, he appeared more realistic than he had ever been on political matters. The economic situation was less explosive than the political confrontation and the United Nations had given much attention to economic issues over the last years. Unfortunately, the world economy was still divided in blocks: a Pacific block, Japan and the United States, the EEC, the Socialist and then the developing countries.

These separations had to be overcome which over time would otherwise become as dangerous as the nuclear arms race. The economic problems were becoming more and more acute. The world indebtedness was today one trillion dollars, whereas the indebtedness of the developing countries was 800 billion dollars. Such a situation could not continue. It was inconceivable that countries like Brazil and Argentina were in such a state. One could criticize the leadership of the those countries, but the roots of the problems went much deeper. A new mechanism to assure peoples rights had to be established. The poorest countries today were those rich in natural resources. The Soviet Union was not in favour of destabilization of the world, as this would trigger future confrontations. Serious measures were needed; plans like the Baker Plan were simple cosmetics. An international economic conference was needed. He could not dwell on the moral problems involved, but it was evident that an abnormal state of affairs existed in the relations between developed and developing countries. This was true also in the relations between East and West. The USSR had been blamed for being a closed society, for being autarkic and therefore not trading with others. At the 27th Party Congress, the Soviet Union proclaimed that no country in the world could live in isolation, otherwise it would be left behind. The Soviet Union announced on that occasion that it was ready to participate in the international division of labour. There was suspicion that a Soviet entry into the world economy would destabilize it. He stated that his country wished to be in the world economy without wanting to destabilize it, but rather to participate in it constructively. For this it had sought admission into GATT, but so far without success. The reason for this denial was that some feared the politicization of GATT. Noone mentioned that Czechoslovakia was already a member. If there was no desire to resolve the issue, no solution could be found. There was indeed a contradiction. He remarked that on the one hand the Western countries accused the Soviet Union of being a closed society and on the other they refused her entry into the international economy. Impediments were raised everywhere. The so-called Cocom List was another example. If the list were to be fully applied, East-West trade would be reduced to trade "scrap metal". Prime Minister Chirac had said that the list was only pro forma. The Prime Minister of USSR had told the French Prime Minister that the Soviet Union was prepared to assure that imports from the West would not be used for military purposes. He added that a new embargo had been imposed on electronic toys. The US was interfering with trade between Western Europe and the Soviet Union. In 1986 for instance, restrictions were imposed on trade with the FRG. Despite the fact that the Soviet Union controlled 30% of the FRG's gas consumption, Moscow did not retaliate. If the Soviet Union were to act as the West, it could greatly affect the FRG's industry.

Urgent matters in the world economy needed to be dealt with. He asked the Secretary-General to consider the idea of a large international economic forum to discuss these. Proper preparation of the conference would require as much as three years and should be convened within the UN framework. New approaches were needed for a new international economic order. While disarmament and development were closely linked, they could be dealt with side by side, but could not be solved in one stroke.

The Prime Minister then referred to the issue of the peaceful use of outer space and recalled that the Soviet Union had submitted specific proposals. The prerequisite already existed to start working at the international level. He was convinced that sooner or later an agreement on the reduction of strategic arms could be reached and that this technology could then be used for peaceful purposes. The Soviet Union had long experience in the peaceful use of outer space, not only for the purpose of communication but also in the field of weather forecast, geology and others. Such a potential was only available to few countries for the time being; it had taken many years and funds to achieve this stage. The Soviet Union would propose commercial use of outer space also for the benefit of developing countries. Moscow had proposed to New Delhi the idea of establishing an international centre for the peaceful use of outer space. It would be expensive and it would take time, but it would be possible. The United Nations should take this problem in its hands.

The Secretary-General said that he indeed shared the Soviet Union's position on the use of the outer space. At the forthcoming meeting of UNCTAD VII the Soviet delegation should explain its position and analysis of the international economic situation.

The Secretary-General then touched upon the financial situation of the Organization and said that General Secretary Gorbachev had agreed to further financial contributions.

The Prime Minister responded that he was aware of this matter and that his government had agreed to consider it carefully as he had a very positive attitude toward the United Nations.

✓ Trip file: USSR
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NOTE FOR THE RECORD:

On 13 June 1987, after the official dinner in Moscow, the Secretary-General met the Foreign Minister at 22.00 hours for some 40 minutes. They were joined by Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovsky.

The Foreign Minister made the following points:

- The problems of disarmament were assuming greater and greater importance. The advice of many influential leading personalities was necessary to keep the momentum.
- The Security Council should deal with disarmament issues. The USSR would discuss this issue with the US.
- The USSR and USA should keep the United Nations and especially the Secretary-General informed of the progress of the bilateral negotiations.
- The Secretary-General should present a special annual report on disarmament to the GA, in addition to the regular annual report.
- The Disarmament Committee should be turned into a standing organ with monitoring capacity.
- The United Nations had to play a central role in disarmament, the Secretary-General should become a guarantor to agreements reached. Bilateral negotiations on disarmament did not exclude a multilateral approach within the United Nations.
- The Soviet Union wants to internationalize all issues and for this reason it wanted to enhance the role of the United Nations (of the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the General Assembly).
- Concerning regional conflicts one should consider once again the idea of special meetings of the Security Council. The Security Council would discuss a Secretary-General special report on every issue.
- Committees should be established both in the Security Council and in the General Assembly to monitor the implementation of resolutions who would then report on their activities.

- A group of experts could be set up (Nobel prize winners, former Foreign and Prime Ministers, scientists etc.) to discuss a United Nations "perestroika".
- International conferences should be held on all important issues: Middle East, Mediterranean questions, Cyprus, Indian Ocean.
- Concerning the preparatory work on the Middle East Peace Conference he was rather vague on the role of the five permanent members.

G. Picco

MIDDLE EAST

AS YOU KNOW, MR. GENERAL SECRETARY, OVER THE LAST FEW MONTHS I HAVE RENEWED MY EFFORTS AIMED AT EXPLORING WAYS AND MEANS TO BRING ABOUT AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE SPECIFIC QUESTION I HAVE RAISED WITH THE FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND WITH THE PARTIES DIRECTLY CONCERNED ARE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING WHETHER THERE EXISTED A MINIMUM COMMON DENOMINATOR OR FAILING THIS IN WHAT WAY THE DIFFERENCES COULD BE BRIDGED.

MR. GOULDING HAS JUST VISITED THE MIDDLE EAST AND HAS INFORMED ME OF THE FOLLOWING:

11 THERE IS EVIDENTLY THE NEED TO BRIDGE THE DIFFERENT POSITIONS IF A MULTILATERAL AND COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO THE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM IS TO BE SET INTO MOTION. I AM PREPARED TO ASSIST IN THIS REGARD AS IT IS MY CONVICTION THAT THE UTMOST SHOULD BE DONE TO BEGIN SUCH A MULTILATERAL APPROACH BEFORE THE END 1987. EVEN A MODEST BEGINNING IN THIS DIRECTION MIGHT HELP TO DEFUSE A SITUATION WHICH IS GETTING MORE AND MORE TENSE.

I AM FULLY AWARE OF THE SUPPORT OF YOUR GOVERNMENT IN THIS REGARD. IN THE WEEKS AHEAD I WILL FOCUS MY WORK ON AN APPROACH WHICH MAY HELP BRIDGING THE GAP AMONG THE DIFFERENT POSITIONS OF THE PARTIES VIS-A-VIS THE CONFERENCE.

AMONG THE ELEMENTS OF AN APPROACH I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS WITH ALL CONCERNED ARE:

- RESOLUTION 242 AS CONTAINING ALMOST ALL THE ELEMENTS FORMING A BASIS FOR A SOLUTION
- A SUBSTANTIVE AGENDA FOR THE PLENARY SESSIONS UNDER WHICH NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES WILL TAKE PLACE
- THE AGREEMENTS REACHED BETWEEN THE PARTIES WILL BE BINDING ON THE RESPECTIVE SIDES
- A FORMAL LINK BETWEEN THE PLEANY SESSIONS AND THE BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE SOVEREIGN RIGHT OF THE TWO PARTIES
- TO REACH BINDING AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THEMSELVES WITHOUT IMPEDIMENTS.
- ~~Palestine~~ Just *palestinian participation shall be assured at all levels*

I INTEND TO PURSUE MY EFFORTS COUNTING AS I KNOW I CAN ON THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE SOVIET UNION.

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G. Picco



Государственный
музей
керамики •
и „Усадьба
Кусково
XVIII века“



The State Museum
of Ceramics and
the 18th Century
Kuskovo Estate



Zurab Creteli

Tsereteli

Zereteli





Государственный музей керамики и «Усадьба Кусково XVIII века» — один из примечательных музеев Москвы. Он широко известен в Советском Союзе и за рубежом. Свое наименование и нынешнюю структуру музей получил в 1938 года при слиянии Государственного музея керамики и музея-усадьбы «Кусково». Оба эти музея были образованы в первые годы Советской власти по ленинским декретам о национализации помещичьих имений и художественных частных коллекций.

Архитектурно-парковый ансамбль Кусково — самый ранний среди сохранившихся, — типичный образец подмосковной резиденции знатного вельможи XVIII века. В то время это было загородное имение, отделанное специально для приемов, празднеств, многолюдных гуляний. Популярность усадьбы в XVIII веке была исключительно велика. Иногда, в дни особенно торжественных праздников, ее посещало до 25—30 тысяч человек одновременно. С начала XVI века и до революции усадьба принадлежала крупнейшим русским помещикам Шереметевым.

До наших дней сохранились главные строения Кускова — дворец, церковь с колокольной, кухонный флигель; несколько прудов, каналов и регулярный парк — типичный образец садового искусства XVIII века. В создании ансамбля принимали участие крепостные архитекторы Ф. Аргунов, А. Миронов, Г. Дикушин, известный московский архитектор К. Бланк, садовник А. Фохт, вольные и крепостные живописцы, резчики, позолотчики.

В залах дворца, сохранивших в основном свою первоначальную отделку и убранство, можно увидеть образцы художественной мебели, светильники, декоративную скульптуру и живопись, познакомиться с произведениями крепостных портретистов И. и Н. Аргуновых, с работами скульптора Ф. Шубина, увидеть уникальную коллекцию русских натюрмортов первой половины XVIII века, плафоны французских живописцев К. Легрена, Л. Лагрена и других.

В регулярном парке сохранена первоначальная планировка. В хорошем состоянии дошли до наших дней основные парковые сооружения. Это Голландский и Итальянский домики, павильоны Эрмитаж и Грот, Большая каменная оранжерея. В убранство парка органично входит декоративная мраморная скульптура (свыше 60 статуй и бюстов) работы русских и итальянских мастеров XVIII века.

Основу коллекций керамики составили собрания русского фарфора А. В. Морозова и зарубежного Л. К. Зубалова. За годы существования музея они были значительно дополнены многочисленными образцами старинного фарфора и фаянса, обогащены советской художественной керамикой.

В настоящее время музей керамики в Кускове — единственный в стране специальный музей, в экспозиции и фондах которого сосредоточено свыше 18.000 произведений русского, советского и зарубежного фарфора, фаянса и стекла.

Широко и полно представлен русский фарфор: в музее собраны характерные изделия почти всех существовавших в России заводов. Большой интерес представляет коллекция советского фарфора, гордостью которой является уникальная группа образцов так называемого агитационного фарфора 1920-х годов.

Здесь представлен китайский фарфор, первый европейский фарфор немецких заводов, редкие образцы английского, французского, венского и копенгагенского фарфора, фаянса Б. Пялисси.

В Итальянском домике открыта постоянная выставка «Итальянская майолика и стекло XV—XVIII вв.», где представлены изделия прославленных центров итальянской художественной керамики: Урбино, Деруты, Фазенцы, Кастелли и Губбио.

Радушно приглашаем Вас в Кусково на встречу с прекрасными творениями рук человеческих.

1. Модница. Завод Сафронова. Первая половина 30-х годов XIX века. Россия

1. A Fashion Plate. Safronov Works. Early 1830s. Russia

1. La coquette. Usine de Safronov. Première moitié des années trente du XIX^e s. Russie.

1. Modenärerin. Fabrik von Safronow. Erste Hälfte der 30er Jahre des XIX. Jahrhunderts. Rußland

1. La coqueta. Fábrica de Safrónov. Primera mitad de los años 30 del siglo XIX. Rusia

2. Танцевальный зал. Кусково

2. The dance hall in Kuskovo

2. La salle de danses. Kouskovo.

2. Tanzsaal. Kuskowo

2. Sala de baile. Kuskovo

3. Венера с амуром. XVIII век. Германия

3. Venus with Cupid. 18th century. Germany

3. Vénus et l'Amour. XVIII^e s. Allemagne.

3. Venus mit Amor. XVIII. Jahrhundert. Deutschland

3. Venus y Cúpedo. Siglo XVIII. Alemania



The State Museum of Ceramics and the 18th Century Kuskovo Estate is one of the Moscow remarkable museums. It is well known both in the Soviet Union and abroad. Its present name and structural composition were given to the Museum complex in 1938, when the State Museum of Ceramics and the Estate Museum "Kuskovo" were integrated to form a single Museum complex. Both of these Museums had been established in the first years of Soviet power in accordance with V. I. Lenin's decrees on nationalization of the landlords' country estates and private collections of art.

The landscape architecture ensemble Kuskovo is a typical Moscow countryside residence of a noble of the 18th century. It is the earliest estate of such a kind that has come to our days. In the 18th century the estate was a countryside residence, built and decorated specially for receptions, celebrations and festivities. From the beginning of the 16th century and up to the October Revolution of 1917 the Kuskovo Estate was the property of Sheremetevs – the family of Russian landlords. The Estate was enormously famous in the 18th century. Occasionally, in the days of high celebrations, the Estate was attended by 25,000–30,000 people at a time.

Survived to our days are the main building of Kuskovo – the palace, the church with a bell-tower and the kitchen outbuilding; also preserved are several ponds and canals and a regular park – a typical example of the 18th century gardening art. Amidst those who actively participated in creating the ensemble, were serf architects F. Argunov, A. Mironov, G. Dikushin; a famous architect K. Blank (from Moscow), gardener A. Focht, free and serf painters, carvers and gilders.

The palace halls preserve, in the main, their original decoration and furnishings. Here the visitor can see pieces of artistic furniture, lamps, decorative sculptures and paintings; he will get acquainted with the works of serf portrait painters I. and N. Argunovs, with the works of sculptor F. Shubin; he will see here a unique collection of Russian still lifes of the first half of the 18th century, ceiling paintings of the French painters C. Legrain, L. Lagrenée and others.

The regular park in Kuskovo has perfectly preserved its original layout and main erections. Such are the Dutch and Italian cottages, Hermitage and Grotto pavilions, Grand Stone Greenhouse. Over 60 marble statues and busts, created by Russian and Italian masters of the 18th century, make a harmonic contribution to the park picturesque beauty.

The bulk of ceramics collection is comprised of Russian porcelain (A. V. Morozov's collection) and foreign porcelain (L. K. Zubalov's collection). These collections have been materially enlarged later with ample additions of ancient porcelain and pottery, and enriched with a new and rather extensive section of Soviet art ceramics.

Presently the Ceramics Museum in Kuskovo is the only Soviet specialized museum whose artistic articles, both exhibited and in stock, enumerate over 18,000 pieces of Russian, Soviet and foreign porcelain, pottery and glass.

Extensively exhibited is the Russian porcelain: the Museum has typical examples of nearly all porcelain factories that have ever existed in Russia. Of great interest is also the collection of Soviet porcelain, whose pride is a unique set of samples of the so-called "propaganda porcelain" of 1920's.

Displayed here are Chinese porcelain, samples of the earliest European porcelain of German factories, rare samples of English, French, Vienna and Copenhagen porcelain, pottery of B. Palissi.

A permanent exhibition "Italian Majolica and Glass of the 15th–18th Centuries" in the Italian cottage shows on display the articles of the famous centres of Italian art ceramics: Urbino, Deruta, Faenza, Castelli and Gubbio.

We invite you to Kuskovo to see magnificent creations of human hands!





Le Musée de céramique et la « Propriété Kouskovo du XVIII^e siècle » est un des plus remarquables musées de Moscou. Il est très connu en Union Soviétique et à l'étranger.

En 1938, le Musée d'Etat de céramique a été réuni au musée « Kouskovo ».

C'est sous cette forme que le musée existe aujourd'hui. Ces deux musées ont été créés dans les premières années du pouvoir soviétique selon les décrets de Lénine sur la nationalisation des propriétés foncières et des collections privées.

L'ensemble de Kouskovo comprenant des monuments architecturaux et un parc est le plus ancien parmi ceux qui furent préservés, c'est aussi un excellent exemple de résidence d'été de noble du XVIII^e siècle. A cette époque, c'était une maison de campagne aménagée spécialement pour les réceptions et les grandes fêtes.

Du début du XVI^e siècle jusqu'à la révolution, le domaine appartenait aux Chérémétiev, gros propriétaires fonciers russes.

Au XVIII^e siècle ce domaine était très célèbre. Parfois, les jours de fête, 25 à 30 mille personnes s'y réunissaient en même temps.

Les bâtiments principaux de Kouskovo nous sont parvenus: le palais, l'église et son clocher, les cuisines, quelques étangs et canaux, le parc dessiné, exemple des parcs créés au XVIII^e siècle.

L'ensemble a été édifié par les architectes serfs Argounov, Mironov, Dikouchine, par Blank, un architecte connu de Moscou et par Focht, un jardinier. Des peintres libres et serfs, des sculpteurs sur bois, des doreurs ont participé à la construction de l'ensemble.

Dans les salles du palais, dont l'aménagement intérieur et le décor ont conservé leur aspect initial, on peut admirer des meubles de l'époque, des lustres, des sculptures, des tableaux, faire connaissance des œuvres des frères Ivan et Nicolas Argounov, des portraitistes serfs, du sculpteur Choubine; on peut également y admirer la collection de natures-mortes russes, unique en son genre, qui date de la première moitié du XVIII^e siècle, les plafonds exécutés par les peintres français C. Legrain, L. Lagrenée, etc.

Le parc dessiné de Kouskovo a gardé son plan initial, les édifices principaux nous sont parvenus en bon état. Il s'agit des maisons Hollandaise et Italienne, des pavillons l'Ermitage et la Grotte, de la Grande Orangerie. Les sculptures en marbre (plus de 60 statues et bustes), œuvres des maîtres russes et italiens du XVIII^e siècle, sont parties intégrantes du décor du parc.

La collection de porcelaine russe de A. Morosov et celle de porcelaine étrangère de L. Zoubalov constituent l'essentiel de la collection de céramique du musée. Depuis la création du musée, ces collections ont été considérablement complétées par de la porcelaine et de la faïence anciennes et enrichies de céramiques soviétiques.

Le Musée de céramique de Kouskovo est aujourd'hui l'unique musée soviétique de ce genre. Il possède plus de 18000 pièces en porcelaine, faïence et verre étrangères, russes et soviétiques, exposées ou se trouvant dans les réserves du musée.

La porcelaine russe est largement représentée. Des objets provenant de presque toutes les usines de Russie sont exposés. La collection de porcelaine soviétique est très intéressante, particulièrement la porcelaine des années 20, fabriquée pour la propagande et unique en son genre.

On peut aussi admirer la porcelaine de Chine, les premiers objets en porcelaine des usines allemandes, des pièces rares en porcelaine d'Angleterre, de France, de Vienne, de Copenhague et de la faïence de Bernard Palissy.

Une exposition permanente de la « Majolique » et verre italiens de XV^e-XVIII^e siècles est ouverte dans la maison Italienne. Des objets fabriqués dans les célèbres centres de céramique italienne: Urbino, Derute, Faenza, Castelli et Gubbio y sont présentés.

Nous vous invitons à visiter Kouskovo pour y admirer les merveilleuses œuvres d'art.





Das staatliche Museum für Keramik und „Landsitz Kuskowo aus dem XVIII. Jahrhundert“ gehört zu den sehenswerten Museen Moskaus. Es ist im In- und Ausland weit bekannt. Seinen Namen und seine heutige Struktur erhielt das Museum 1938, als das Staatliche Museum für Keramik und das Museum „Landsitz Kuskowo“ zusammengelegt wurden. Diese beiden Museen wurden in den ersten Jahren der Sowjetmacht aufgrund der Dekrete Lenins über die Nationalisierung der Gutsbesitze und der privaten Kunstsammlungen gegründet.

Das architektonische und Parkensemble Kuskowo ist das früheste in der Umgebung von Moskau erhalten gebliebene typische Beispiel eines Landsitzes, der einem angesehenen Würdenträger des XVIII. Jahrhunderts gehörte. Damals war das ein Landsitz, der eigens für Empfänge, Feste und prunkvolle Lustbarkeiten gestaltet worden war. Dieser Herrnsitz war im XVIII. Jahrhundert ungeheuer beliebt. Es kam vor, besonders an sehr großen Festtagen, daß auf den Landsitz gleichzeitig bis zu 25000 bis 30000 Personen kamen. Seit Beginn des XVI. Jahrhunderts bis zur Revolution gehörte dieser Herrnsitz den größten russischen Gutsbesitzern Scheremetew.

Bis auf den heutigen Tag sind die Hauptbauten von Kuskowo erhalten geblieben – das Schloß, die Kirche mit dem Glockenturm, der Küchenflügel; mehrere Teiche, Kanäle und der architektonische Park – ein typisches Beispiel der Gartenkunst des XVIII. Jahrhunderts. An der Gestaltung des Ensembles wirkten die leibeigenen Architekten F. Argunow, A. Mironow, G. Dikuschin, der namhafte Moskauer Architekt K. Blank, der Gärtner A. Focht, freie und leibeigene Maler, Schnitzer und Vergolder mit.

In den Sälen des Schlosses, die im wesentlichen ihre ursprüngliche Ausstattung und Einrichtung behalten haben, kann man Stilmöbel, Lüster, dekorative Plastiken und Gemälde sehen und sich mit Werken der leibeigenen Porträtmaler I. und N. Argunow und den Skulpturen des Bildhauers F. Schubin bekannt machen, eine einmalige Sammlung russischer Stilleben aus der ersten Hälfte des XVIII. Jahrhunderts und die Deckengemälde der französischen Maler C. Legrain, L. Lagrenée und anderer bewundern.

Der architektonische Park hat seine ursprüngliche Planung bewahrt. In gutem Zustand haben die wichtigsten Parkbauten Jahrhunderte überlebt. Das sind das Holländische und das Italienische Haus, die Pavillons Ermitage und Grotte sowie die große Steinorangerie. In die Ausstattung des Parks fügen sich harmonisch dekorative Marmorskulpturen (über 60 Standbilder und Büsten), alles Werke russischer und italienischer Meister des XVIII. Jahrhunderts.

Die Grundlage des Museums für Keramik bilden die Sammlungen russischen Porzellans von A. W. Morosow und ausländischen Porzellans von L. K. Subalow. Das Museum hat sie in den Jahren seines Bestehens durch zahlreiche alte Porzellan- und Fayence-Stücke ergänzt und durch sowjetische keramische Kunsterzeugnisse bereichert.

Gegenwärtig ist das Museum für Keramik in Kuskowo das einzige Spezialmuseum des Landes, dessen Sammlungen und Bestände über 18000 Erzeugnisse aus russischem, sowjetischem und ausländischem Porzellan, Fayence und Glas enthalten.

Umfangreich und vollständig ist das russische Porzellan vertreten. Das Museum besitzt die charakteristischsten Erzeugnisse fast aller Fabriken, die es in Rußland gab. Sehr interessant ist die Sammlung sowjetischen Porzellans, deren Stolz einzigartige Muster des sogenannten Agitationsporzellans der 20er Jahre unseres Jahrhunderts sind.

Hier ist auch das chinesische Porzellan vertreten, die ersten Porzellanerzeugnisse der deutschen Fabriken, Raritäten vom englischen, französischen, Wiener und Kopenhagener Porzellan, Fayencewerke von B. Palissy.

Im Italienischen Haus befindet sich die ständige Ausstellung „Italienische Majolika- und Glaserzeugnisse des XV.–XVIII. Jahrhunderts“, wo Werke aus berühmten Zentren der italienischen Kunstkeramik Urbino, Deruta, Faenza, Castelli und Gubbio vertreten sind.

Wir laden Sie herzlich nach Kuskowo ein zu einer Begegnung mit den herrlichen von Menschenhand geschaffenen Werken.



El Museo Estatal de Cerámica y la “Finca Kuskovo del siglo XVIII” es uno de los museos notables de Moscú. El goza de gran fama tanto en la Unión Soviética, como en el extranjero. Su nombre y estructura actual los obtuvo en el año 1938, una vez realizada la fusión del Museo Estatal de Cerámica con el Museo-“Finca Kuskovo”. Ambos museos fueron fundados en los primeros años del Poder Soviético en concordancia con los Decretos de Lenin sobre la nacionalización de las fincas de terratenientes y de las colecciones privadas de arte.

El Parque Kuskovo, conjunto arquitectónico, es el más precoz de los conservados y un típico modelo de residencia a los alrededores de Moscú propiedad de un alto dignatario del siglo XVIII. En aquel entonces ésta, fue una finca suburbana pertrechada para dar recepciones, festejos y fiestas concurridas. Desde el principio del siglo XVI y hasta la revolución la finca perteneció a los duques Sheremetev, muy importantes terratenientes rusos.

La finca gozó de gran popularidad en el siglo XVIII. A veces, sobre todo en los días festivos muy solemnes, fue visitada hasta alcanzar las 25–30 mil personas a la vez.

“Kuskovo” hasta el día de hoy ha conservado sus construcciones principales: el palacio, la iglesia con su campanario, el ala del edificio perteneciente a la cocina, varios estanques, canales y el parque regular – modelo típico del arte de jardín del siglo XVIII.

En la creación del conjunto tomaron parte los arquitectos siervos: F. Argunov, A. Mironov, G. Dikushin, el famoso arquitecto moscovita K. Blank, el jardinero A. Fojt así como numerosos pintores, grabadores, tallistas, doradores – libres y siervos.

En los salones del palacio, que han conservado en lo fundamental su adorno original y amueblado, se pueden ver objetos, como muebles artísticos, candeleros, escultura decorativa y pintura, así como conocer las obras de los retratistas siervos los I. y N. Argunov, o las del escultor F. Shubin y ver la colección única de las naturalezas muertas rusas de la primera mitad del siglo XVIII y los plafones de los pintores franceses C. Legrain y L. Lagrenée u otros.

El Parque regular de Kuskovo ha conservado perfectamente su trazado original y las principales construcciones del parque. Son, las casitas al estilo italiano y holandés, los pabellones la Ermitage y la Gruta, el Gran Invernáculo de piedra. La decorativa escultura de mármol forma parte integrante del adorno del parque (hay más de 60 estatuas y bustos) hechos por los maestros rusos e italianos del siglo XVIII.

El fundamento de las colecciones de cerámica está integrado por la colección de porcelana rusa de A. V. Morosov y de la extranjera, de L. K. Zubalov. Durante los años de existencia del museo las colecciones se han completado con numerosas muestras de porcelana y loza antiguas y se han enriquecido con una amplia sección de la cerámica artística soviética.

Actualmente el Museo de Cerámica de Kuskovo es el único museo especial en el país, cuyos fondos y exposiciones cuentan con más de 18000 obras de porcelana, loza y cristal extranjeros rusos y soviéticos.

La exposición de la porcelana rusa es amplia y completa; el museo cuenta con artículos típicos de casi todas las fábricas que existieron en Rusia. También es de gran interés la colección de porcelana soviética cuyo orgullo constituye un grupo de muestras de la así llamada porcelana de propaganda de los años 1920.

Aquí están exhibidas la porcelana china, la primera porcelana europea hecha en fábricas alemanas, las muestras singulares de la porcelana inglesa, francesa, vienesa y de Copenhague así como la loza de B. Palissy y la mayólica italiana.

En la Casita Italiana funciona una exposición permanente “Mayólica Italiana y Cristal de los Siglos XV a XVIII”, donde están exhibidos los artículos de los centros célebres de la cerámica artística italiana: Urbino, Deruta, Faenza, Castelli y Gubbio.

Tenemos el gusto de invitarle a Kuskovo donde podrá admirar magníficas obras de la creación humana.



*Le Musée
de céramique
et la «Propriété
Kouskovo
du XVIII^e s.»*

*Staatliches Museum
für Keramik
und
„Landsitz Kuskowo
aus dem
XVIII. Jahrhundert“*

*Museo Estatal
de Cerámica
y la
“Finca Kuskovo
del siglo XVIII”*



DINNER

Caviar, rasstegais

Assorted fish

Partaidge fillet

Okroshka with meat

Mushroom cream soup

Sturgeon brochette

Fillet with fruit

Mousse with chocolate
ice-cream

Fruit

Coffee, tea

Moscow

June 30, 1987

CABLE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

• •
FRANCISCO PEREZ DE CUELLAR
VALLE RUESTRA 576
SAN ISIDRO
LIMA - PERU

DESDE EL MOMENTO DE TU JUVENTUD TE ENVIAMOS
UN ABRAXO MUY CARILLOSO.

PAPA Y MARCELA

Yanick:

Para tu información:

El cumpleaños de Paco es el 29 de junio.

Angeles
8-6-87

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS
AT MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY
29 JUNE 1987

Final

DEAR RECTOR LOGUNOV, EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I GREATLY VALUE THE DOCTORATE CONFERRED ON ME.
I AM CERTAIN THAT, IN ACCORDING ME THIS HONOUR,
YOU ARE ACKNOWLEDGING THE SERVICES TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE
RENDERED, BY ALL WHO HAVE WORKED IN THE UNITED NATIONS
OVER THE LAST FOUR DECADES.

HERE AT THIS WIDELY FAMOUS INSTITUTION OF LEARNING,
I THINK FIRST OF ITS STUDENTS, AND
THE WORLD WHICH THEY ARE GOING TO INHERIT AND SHAPE.
THAT REMINDS ME OF THE OPENING WORDS OF THE CHARTER OF
THE UNITED NATIONS, WHICH EXPRESS THE DETERMINATION
"TO SAVE SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS FROM THE SCOURGE OF WAR".
FORTY-ONE YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE THESE WORDS
WERE PROCLAIMED ON BEHALF OF ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD,
AND THE STUDENTS HERE, ARE ONE OF THE SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS
THE FOUNDERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS HOPED TO SAVE.
IT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWS, THAT THEY
AND THEIR PEERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES,
HAVE A STAKE IN THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
NO LESS VITAL THAN THAT OF THEIR FOREBEARS.

BY THE SAME TOKEN,
SHOULD THE UNITED NATIONS BE PARALYZED OR RENDERED INEFFECTIVE,
THE PENALTY ~~WOULD BE BORNE~~ PARTICULARLY BY THEIR GENERATION.
WHEN WARS ERUPT, IT ~~IS THE~~ YOUNG WHO ARE CALLED ~~ON~~ TO FIGHT ~~FIRST~~
AND DIE ON THE BATTLEFIELDS.
SHOULD THE ARMS ~~RACE~~ CONTINUE ON ITS PRESENT RELENTLESS COURSE,
IT IS BOUND TO DEplete RESOURCES
WHICH COULD OTHERWISE BE DEVOTED TO CREATING BETTER OPPORTUNITIES
IN THE WORLD OF TOMORROW.
SHOULD WE REMAIN HEEDLESS OF THE NEED TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT,
THE YOUNG WILL BE HANDED AN EARTH,
WHOSE ECOSYSTEMS ARE DAMAGED ~~BEYOND EASY REPAIR~~.

THE POINT OF THESE EXAMPLES
DOES NOT IMPLY A DIFFERENCE, FAR LESS A CONFLICT,
OF INTEREST BETWEEN THE OLDER AND THE YOUNGER GENERATIONS.
THEY ONLY SERVE TO SHOW, THAT THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
COVERS NOT ONLY THE DANGERS AND PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT,
BUT ALSO THE NEEDS AND CONCERNS OF THE FUTURE.
THE FORWARD ~~LOOKING~~ VISION WHICH CREATED THE UNITED NATIONS
IS NEEDED ALSO TO NURTURE ~~IT~~.
IF THERE IS ONE ~~THING~~ COMMON TO ALL POLICIES
OR COURSES OF ACTION
WHICH RUN CONTRARY TO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
IT IS THEIR RETROGRESSIVE CHARACTER.
THE ATTITUDE BEHIND THEM HARKS ~~BACK~~ TO A BYGONE AGE
WHEN NATIONS BORE NO ALLEGIANCE TO A COMMON CODE.

A SOBER VIEW BY GOVERNMENTS,
IN CONFORMITY WITH THE SPIRIT OF OUR AGE,
NOT ONLY OF GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS
BUT EVEN OF THEIR-OWN-LONG-TERM NATIONAL INTERESTS,
WOULD BRING ABOUT BETTER COMPLIANCE
WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER.
THIS SOUNDS LIKE A GENERALIZATION,
BUT THERE IS NOT ONE-SITUATION-OF-CONFLICT TODAY,
NOT-ONE-CONTENTIOUS-ISSUE BETWEEN NATIONS,
NOT-ONE-UNRESOLVED-INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM
ON WHICH IT-DOES-NOT-HOLD TRUE.

I WOULD, THEREFORE, INVITE THIS ASSEMBLY
OF THE EDUCATORS AND THE EDUCATED, BOTH OLD AND YOUNG,
TO LOOK AT THE HUMAN SITUATION AROUND THE GLOBE
AND TAKE STOCK OF ITS POSITIVE, AS WELL AS NEGATIVE ELEMENTS,
IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF TOMORROW.
LET-US DISMISS FOR THE MOMENT THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS
OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES, AS VIEWED BY ONE GOVERNMENT OR ANOTHER.
INSTEAD, LET-US CONCENTRATE OUR ATTENTION
ON WHAT ELEMENTS NEED-TO-BE-SUSTAINED AND STRENGTHENED,
WHAT ADJUSTED AND CONTROLLED, AND
WHAT ELIMINATED, IF WE ARE TO SECURE A STABLE WORLD ORDER.
THE POSITIVE-ELEMENTS, REPRESENT THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF
THE OLDER GENERATIONS, WHICH THE YOUNG HAVE TO GUARD AND CONSOLIDATE;
THE NEGATIVE-ONES, THE FAILURES WHICH NEED TO BE RECTIFIED.

THESE DIVERSE ELEMENTS CAN BE LISTED
IN DIFFERENT WAYS, FROM DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS.
I DO NOT INTEND TO GIVE YOU AN EXHAUSTIVE CATALOGUE EITHER.
NOR IS THERE ANY NEED FOR ME TO DWELL ON THE
PHENOMENAL PROGRESS IN COMMUNICATIONS,
THE VAST EXPANSION IN THE INTELLECTUAL AND
SOCIAL HORIZONS OF THE HUMAN COMMUNITY,
AND THE MASS AWAKENING IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, WHICH,
TOGETHER, HAVE INVESTED OUR AGE WITH ITS DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER.
I WOULD RATHER MENTION SOME OF THOSE OUTSTANDING ELEMENTS
WHICH COME TO VIEW AS, IN THE DISCHARGE OF MY RESPONSIBILITIES,
I GET A PICTURE OF THE TOTAL INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

IN THE CATEGORY OF POSITIVE ELEMENTS
WHICH NEED TO BE STEADILY PROMOTED AND STRENGTHENED,
A MAJOR ONE IS THE UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE CODE OF
INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT EMBODIED IN THE CHARTER
OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
THIS REPRESENTS AN HISTORIC INNOVATION
IN HUMANITY'S POLITICAL CAREER.
LET US BEAR IN MIND THAT THE CHARTER CONTINUES TO BE
A LIVING DOCUMENT, AND THAT IT WAS NOT FRAMED IN AN IVORY TOWER.
ON THE CONTRARY, IT WAS THE PRODUCT OF THE EXPERIENCE
OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE WAR EVER FOUGHT ON EARTH --
A WAR IN WHICH YOUR OWN COUNTRY
MADE A HEROIC AND MASSIVE SACRIFICE.

THIS EXPERIENCE AND THE WHOLE TRAIN OF EVENTS WHICH HAD LED TO IT GAVE TO THE FOUNDERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS A VIVID UNDERSTANDING, BOTH OF THE ROOTS OF CONFLICT AND OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF DURABLE PEACE. THEY REALIZED THAT NO PEACE COULD ENDURE, WHICH WAS NOT BASED ON JUSTICE/ AND ALSO THAT PEACE HAD ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN DIMENSIONS AS WELL AS THE POLITICAL ONE. THAT IS WHY THEY CONJOINED PEACE, NOT ONLY WITH JUSTICE, WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES, WITH RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND THE RULE OF LAW/ BUT ALSO WITH THE OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND BETTER-~~STANDARDS-OF~~-LIFE IN LARGER FREEDOM. THE UNITED NATIONS WAS DESIGNED TO GIVE STRUCTURE TO INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THESE COMMON ENDS.

NOTHING HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE WORLD ORGANIZATION WAS ESTABLISHED, THAT HAS IN ANY WAY DETRACTED FROM THE CONTINUING RELEVANCE AND VALIDITY OF THESE PRINCIPLES.

IF WARS HAVE OCCURRED IN DIFFERENT REGIONS, AND INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES HAVE REMAINED UNRESOLVED, ~~AS THEY MOST REGRETTABLY HAVE,~~ IT IS NOT BECAUSE THE PRINCIPLES ARE INADEQUATE OR THE PROCEDURES OF SETTLEMENT INAPPLICABLE.

RATHER, IT IS ~~BECAUSE~~ THE PRINCIPLES HAVE BEEN DISREGARDED
AND THE PROCEDURES EMPLOYED, EITHER NOT-AT-ALL, OR
PERFUNCTORILY/OR WHEN IT WAS TOO LATE.

IN THIS CONTEXT, I WOULD LIKE TO MENTION HOW MUCH I APPRECIATE
THE CALL MADE BY GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV
FOR THE BETTER UTILIZATION OF THESE PROCEDURES
AT THE UNITED NATIONS.

ANOTHER MAJOR POSITIVE ELEMENT
IS THE ACCESSION TO SOVEREIGN INDEPENDENCE
BY VIRTUALLY ALL THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.
THIS HAS AMOUNTED TO A VÉRITABLE GLOBAL REVOLUTION,
OF WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS HAS BEEN AN AGENT.
HOWEVER, WE SHOULD NOT VIEW-IT
AS AN HISTORIC EVENT OF THE KIND WHICH, ONCE IT TAKES PLACE,
ENTAILS NO FURTHER RESPONSIBILITIES.
BECAUSE IT INVOLVES THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF PEOPLES,
IT PROVIDES A CONTINUOUS ELEMENT
IN THE ORDERING OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
AND FURNISHES A NEW STANDARD FOR INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT.
WHAT IT CALLS-FOR, IS A MODE OF THINKING
ESPECIALLY ON THE PART OF THE STRONGER STATES,
COMPLETELY DIFFERENT FROM THE ONE REFLECTED IN
THE POLICIES OF DOMINATION WHICH WERE CUSTOMARY IN THE PAST.

THE CATEGORY OF ELEMENTS THAT ARE POSITIVE,
BUT NEED TO BE ADJUSTED AND REGULATED
INCLUDES THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION WITNESSED IN OUR AGE.
THERE IS, OF COURSE, NO QUESTION THAT IT HAS DRAMATICALLY EXTENDED
THE FRONTIERS OF HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT.
HOWEVER, WHILE WE MAY RIGHTLY EXULT ON ITS MANIFOLD BENEFITS,
WE CANNOT FORGET THAT, BESIDES PRESENTING OTHER HAZARDS,
TECHNOLOGY HAS ALSO BROUGHT ~~HUMANITY~~ ~~FACE-TO-FACE~~
WITH THE PROSPECT OF ITS SUICIDE.
IT IS PERHAPS THE SUPREME IRONY OF HISTORY,
THAT JUST AT THE POINT WHEN
THE SCIENTIFIC GENIUS OPENED POSSIBILITIES, ~~UNIMAGINED~~ BEFORE,
OF A TRANSFORMATION OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISE,
IT ALSO REMAINED ENGAGED IN THE CONTINUAL REFINEMENT OF WEAPONS
WHICH, IF USED, CAN CONDEMN OUR SPECIES TO
THE FATE OF THE DINOSAUR.
THE ARMS RACE, ESPECIALLY IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD,
IS THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL COIN.
I CANNOT ~~SAY IT TOO OFTEN~~, THAT TECHNOLOGY SHOULD ANSWER
AND NOT DETERMINE HUMAN PRIORITIES;
IT SHOULD BE A SERVANT OF HUMAN DESTINY,
AND NOT A MASTER OF HUMAN FATE.

OWING TO A VARIETY OF FACTORS,
WE HAVE WITNESSED THE EMERGENCE OF AN ETHOS
IN WHICH IT SEEMS TO BE RANK HERESY TO QUESTION THE VALUE
OR NECESSITY OF THE RAPID STRIDES BEING MADE IN TECHNOLOGY,
EVEN IF IT IS THE TECHNOLOGY OF DESTRUCTION.

THE RESULT IS THAT EVERY INNOVATION IN ARMS,
GIVES RISE TO NEW CONCEPTS OF SECURITY/
AND EVERY TECHNOLOGICAL SOPHISTICATION,
LEADS TO A STRATEGIC REASSESSMENT.
THUS, ANY FRAGILE BALANCE THAT ~~IS EVER REACHED~~,
SOON TENDS TO BE DESTABILIZED.
THIS VICIOUS CIRCLE NEEDS TO BE CUT AT SOME POINT;
THE SOONER THE POINT IS REACHED,
THE BETTER FOR EARTH AND ALL ITS INHABITANTS.
GOVERNMENTS HAVE TO MAKE A CONSCIOUS DETERMINATION
THAT THE ARMS RACE HAS ~~CEASED TO HAVE ANY RELATION~~
~~TO RATIONAL SECURITY GOALS~~,
AND ITS PERSISTENCE IS BY NO MEANS INEVITABLE.
SECURITY CAN BE SOUGHT AND ATTAINED
AT PROGRESSIVELY LOWER LEVELS OF ARMAMENTS.
IN THIS CONTEXT, THE INITIATION OF A SERIOUS DIALOGUE
BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES
~~ON CRITICAL NUCLEAR ISSUES~~,
HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENTS OF RECENT YEARS.
A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THEIR CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS,
~~WOULD NOT BY ITSELF MEAN DISARMAMENT~~,
BUT ~~MUTUAL WITHDRAWAL~~, AND ELIMINATION OF ANY CATEGORY OF
NUCLEAR WEAPONS SYSTEMS, WOULD BE A SIGNIFICANT STEP
TOWARDS HALTING AND REVERSING THE ARMS RACE. *Pause*

I NOW PASS ON TO THE LAST CATEGORY OF
NEGATIVE ELEMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION,
WHICH NEED TO BE EXPELLED, OR AT LEAST PROGRESSIVELY REDUCED.
OUTSTANDING AMONG THESE, ARE THE FESTERING OF
REGIONAL CONFLICTS DUE TO THEIR NON-SUBMISSION TO
PACIFIC METHODS OF SETTLEMENT/
THE PERSISTENCE OF RACISM,
AS REPRESENTED MOST NOTABLY BY APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA/
THE MASSIVE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS
IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD/
THE PREVALENCE OF POVERTY IN LARGE PART OF THE GLOBE/
INEQUITIES IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS/AND
THE SCOURGES OF TERRORISM AND DRUG ABUSE.
THE STATE OF DESPAIR WHICH IS MANIFESTED, CAUSED OR
AGGRAVATED BY THESE DEPLORABLE PHENOMENA,
IS THE MOST TOXIC ELEMENT IN THE WORLD'S-BODY-POLITIC.
THE CONVICTION THAT THESE AILMENTS CAN BE CURED,
DOES NOT STEM FROM AN INDULGENCE IN UTOPIANISM.
DESPITE ALL ITS DIFFICULTIES,
THE UNITED NATIONS HAS ADDRESSED EVERY ONE OF THESE PROBLEMS,
AND ~~THERE IS NOT ONE AMONG THEM,~~
ON WHICH ~~IT HAS FAILED TO RECOMMEND REMEDIAL COURSES OF ACTION.~~
~~EVERY ONE OF THEM~~ REPRESENTS A CRITICAL CHALLENGE,
AND ~~NONE CAN BE DEALT WITH UNILATERALLY,~~ BY ONE STATE, OR
BILATERALLY BY TWO, EVEN THE MOST POWERFUL ONES.
ALL REQUIRE CO-ORDINATED ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS,
WHICH CAN BE PLANNED ONLY THROUGH THE MULTILATERAL APPROACH
OF THE UNITED NATIONS. (Pause)

I HAVE GIVEN YOU NO MORE THAN A BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW
OF THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE WORLD-COMMUNITY
AT THIS PARTICULAR POINT IN ITS EVOLUTION.
IN DOING SO, I HAVE BEEN MINDFUL OF THE PRIVILEGES
AND THE OPPORTUNITIES YOU ENJOY.
SOME OF THESE, DERIVE FROM THE CHARACTERISTIC ETHOS OF OUR AGE.
FURTHERMORE, YOU ARE CARRYING-ON YOUR ACADEMIC PURSUITS
AT ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT CAPITALS,
AND IN A SOCIETY WHICH PUTS A HIGH PREMIUM ON SCHOLARSHIP.
THIS-SHOULD-FREE YOU FROM THE PAROCHIALISM
WHICH WARPS SO-MUCH POLITICAL THINKING,
EVEN IN THESE TIMES.

I WOULD APPEAL TO YOU, TO BEAR IN MIND
THE MILLIONS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD
WHO ARE NOT AS WELL PROVIDED AS YOU ARE.
THEY INCLUDE PEOPLE, WHOSE MISERY
HAS BEEN COMPOUNDED OVER THE LAST FOUR DECADES
BY SCORES OF LOCAL WARS, AND CEASELESS TENSIONS.
THE FORTUNATE FACT THAT
THE WORLD HAS ESCAPED THE HORRORS OF A GENERAL WAR,
DOES NOT MAKE THEIR SUFFERING MORE BEARABLE TO THEM.
THEIR WORLD IS PART OF YOUR PRESENT /AND YOUR FUTURE.
WE HAVE ADVANCED FAR-BEYOND-~~THE~~ STAGE
AT WHICH THE MAJOR PROBLEMS OF ONE PART OF THE WORLD
COULD BE SEGREGATED FROM THE PRE-OCCUPYING CONCERNS OF THE OTHER.

AS ~~LONG AS~~ THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF PEOPLES,
ACROSS THE BORDERS OF NATION OR CULTURE,
SOCIAL SYSTEM OR IDEOLOGY, REMAINS A FACT,
SO LONG WILL THE FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
UNDER ITS CHARTER,
REMAIN A CENTRAL REQUIREMENT FOR THE WORLD COMMUNITY.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TOAST - MOSCOW

JUNE 1987

final

MR. FOREIGN MINISTER, EXCELLENCIES
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

YOUR GENEROUS REMARKS, MR. MINISTER,
ADD TO THE SENTIMENTS EVOKED BY THE CORDIAL WELCOME
I HAVE RECEIVED.

EVER SINCE THE TIME, MORE THAN A DECADE AND A HALF AGO,
WHEN I FIRST ^{CAME TO} ~~VISITED~~ THIS GREAT CAPITAL,
I HAVE NEVER FELT A STRANGER IN MOSCOW.

TO ME, THE WARMTH OF SOVIET HOSPITALITY
IS A REFLECTION OF YOUR ASSURANCE OF CONTINUING AND ADDED SUPPORT
FOR THE ~~PROGRAMMES AND~~ ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

I HARDLY NEED TO ELABORATE THE POINT,
THAT THE SOVIET UNION,
AS ONE OF THE PRIME FOUNDERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND A PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL,
HAS A CRUCIAL ROLE TO PLAY IN HELPING THE WORLD ORGANIZATION
TO FULFILL ITS MANDATE AND REALIZE ITS VAST POTENTIAL.
ALL COUNTRIES, OF COURSE, HAVE A VITAL STAKE IN PEACE,
AND IN THE ATTAINMENT OF A RELIABLE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.
IT IS THE COMMON INTEREST OF ALL, THAT FULL USE BE MADE
OF THE MACHINERY AND PROCEDURES FOR SOLVING INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS,
WHICH ARE PROVIDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.
BUT THE MOST POWERFUL STATES
INEVITABLY BEAR A MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY IN THIS RESPECT.

THE WAY THEY CONDUCT THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONS
AND THE WAY THEY CO-OPERATE, OR FAIL TO CO-OPERATE,
IN THE QUEST FOR RATIONAL SOLUTIONS OF GRAVE INTERNATIONAL ISSUES,
HAS A SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE
ON THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT.
A STATE OF AFFAIRS IN WHICH ONE GREAT POWER DISTRUSTS
THE INTENTIONS OF THE OTHER,
IS BOUND TO AGGRAVATE THE COMPLEXITY OF MAJOR POLITICAL QUESTIONS,
SOMETIMES MAKING THEM VIRTUALLY INSOLUBLE.
THIS APPLIES NOT ONLY TO GLOBAL ISSUES
BUT ALSO TO REGIONAL PROBLEMS
WHICH HAVE WIDESPREAD REPERCUSSIONS.

BY THE SAME TOKEN, AN OPEN-MINDED DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE GREAT POWERS,
AND EQUAL SENSITIVITY ON THEIR PART,
TO THE INTERESTS AND NEEDS OF OTHER MEMBER STATES,
HELPS TO CREATE A CLIMATE OF CONFIDENCE.

IT IS IN THAT CLIMATE THAT PRODUCTIVE INITIATIVES CAN BE TAKEN
FOR THE SOLUTION OF BOTH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROBLEMS.

THIS HAS A DIRECT BEARING ON THE FUNCTIONING AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

TO THE EXTENT THAT THE SHARED INTEREST OF THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, IN THE STRENGTHENING OF PEACE, MANIFESTS ITSELF IN WORKING-OUT AGREEMENTS AT THE UNITED NATIONS, THE MULTILATERAL APPROACH TOWARDS THE RESOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, CAN ^{BRING} ~~BEAR~~ TANGIBLE FRUIT.

I MUST, IN THIS CONTEXT, EXPRESS MY DEEP APPRECIATION
OF THE CALL MADE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS
BY GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV,
FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF THE POLITICAL, LEGAL AND MORAL AUTHORITY OF
THE UNITED NATIONS, AND FOR A BETTER UTILIZATION
OF ITS DISPUTE-SETTLEMENT-PROCEDURES.
IT MUST BE HOPED THAT THESE CALLS WILL LEAD TO CONCRETE RESULTS.
THE GENERAL-SECRETARY'S SUGGESTION, MADE WHILE IN INDIA,
FOR THE CREATION OF A MULTILATERAL CENTRE
FOR REDUCING THE RISK OF WAR,
COULD BE OF MUCH IMPORTANCE IN THIS REGARD
AND ^{IT} IS SOMETHING I AM PURSUING *ALONG WITH*
~~ALONG WITH~~ THE IDEA OF A MULTILATERAL NUCLEAR-ALERT-CENTRE.

I HAVE ALSO BEEN ENCOURAGED
BY GENERAL-SECRETARY GORBACHEV'S INDICATION
THAT THE SOVIET UNION WILL DO ALL IT CAN
TO HELP THE ORGANIZATION OVERCOME ITS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.
TO PLACE THE UNITED NATIONS ON A SOUND FINANCIAL FOOTING
IS AN ESSENTIAL CONDITION FOR THE PROPER DISCHARGE
OF ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.
THIS REQUIRES THAT ALL MEMBER STATES COMPLY FULLY
WITH THE FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS THAT FLOW FROM THE CHARTER
AND ACT IN AGREEMENT IN THE FORMULATION
OF ITS PROGRAMMES AND BUDGETS.

WE ALL DERIVE ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE PERCEPTIBLE IMPROVEMENT
IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION DURING THE PERIOD
SINCE MY LAST VISIT HERE.

THE INITIATION OF A SERIOUS DIALOGUE
BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES
ON THE GREAT SUBJECT OF REDUCING AND
EVENTUALLY ELIMINATING NUCLEAR WEAPONS,
HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST HOPEFUL DEVELOPMENTS OF RECENT YEARS.
THE MEETING IN REYKJAVIK BROUGHT INTO-VIEW
THE POSSIBILITIES OF A RADICAL REDUCTION OF THE NUCLEAR ARSENALS
WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY ALL TOO OFTEN DISMISSED AS UNREALISTIC.

I AM HOPEFUL THAT, IF THE TWO PRINCIPAL NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES
REMAIN MINDFUL OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY
TOWARDS THE ENTIRE HUMAN RACE,
THEY WILL STRIVE TO THE UTMOST
TO BRING THEIR CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS
TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION THIS YEAR.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS TAKEN INITIATIVES WHICH,
ALONG WITH THE RESPONSES THEY ELICIT,
HELP IN THE CROSSING OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL THRESHOLD
TOWARDS THE ENDING OF THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE.

IT IS, OF COURSE, ALL TOO EVIDENT
THAT THE QUESTION OF ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT
CANNOT BE SEGREGATED COMPLETELY FROM CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES.
NOR CAN ONE IGNORE THE INTER-RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS.

I BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT GIVEN THE NECESSARY POLITICAL ~~DETERMINATION~~ ^{DETERMINATION},
PROGRESS ON ONE FRONT WILL STIMULATE A RE-THINKING ON ANOTHER.
NEGOTIATIONS ON THE COMPLEX ISSUES OF DISARMAMENT
HAVE REMAINED BOGGED DOWN IN INDECISIVE NEGOTIATIONS FOR YEARS.

IT IS A CHALLENGE FOR STATESMEN TO BREAK
THIS MOST DANGEROUS AND PARALYSING IMPASSE.

IT IS GRATIFYING THAT SIGNS OF A HOPEFUL CHANGE OF DIRECTION
IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, APPEARED DURING A YEAR, WHICH
WAS DESIGNATED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AS THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE.

IT WAS NOT EXPECTED THAT THE YEAR WOULD, OF ITSELF,
BRING THE MAJOR PROBLEMS NEARER TO SOLUTION.

RATHER, THE OBSERVANCES OF THE YEAR
HELPED TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON THE MANIFOLD PROBLEMS
THAT AFFECT THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE,
AND ON THE ACTION NEEDED TO RESOLVE THEM.

I HOPE THAT THEY ALSO ENCOURAGED PEOPLE
TO LOOK AGAIN AT THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
AS A GUIDE THAT CAN LEAD TO A SECURE FUTURE FOR HUMANITY.
THE MISUSE OR NON-USE OF THE MACHINERY OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
FURNISHES NO-GROUND TO QUESTION ITS ESSENTIALITY.
NONE OF THE CRITICAL CHALLENGES
WITH WHICH WE ARE CONFRONTED
CAN SUCCESSFULLY BE DEALT-WITH UNILATERALLY OR IN ISOLATION.

I HAVE HAD A REWARDING EXCHANGE OF VIEWS HERE IN MOSCOW
AND I WILL LEAVE WITH THE REINFORCED CONFIDENCE
THAT THE IMPORTANCE
WHICH YOUR GREAT COUNTRY ATTACHES TO THE UNITED NATIONS
WILL CONTINUE TO BE REFLECTED IN YOUR POLICIES.

EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I WOULD NOW PROPOSE A TOAST

TO THE HEALTH OF ~~MR. EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE~~ THE FOREIGN MINISTER, AND
~~MADAME SHEVARDNADZE,~~
TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION

AND TO WORLD PEACE.

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
AT THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY OF THE
INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE MEDAL
TO THE SOVIET INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE COMMITTEE

Finnae

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT IS INDEED A FORTUNATE COINCIDENCE THAT THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE COMMITTEE OF THE SOVIET UNION IS ALSO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR. THE FACT THAT A HEAD OF STATE AND ONE OF THE SIGNATORIES OF THE CHARTER WAS PERSONALLY INVOLVED IN THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE CANNOT BUT ADD TO THE SIGNIFICANCE THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION HAVE GIVEN TO THE PROGRAMME OF THE YEAR OF PEACE.

WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES DECIDED TO CALL 1986 THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE, THE ORGANIZATION AND THE VERY CONCEPT OF MULTILATERALISM WERE UNDERGOING SEVERE CRITICISM FROM MANY QUARTERS, IT WAS AS IF SOME 40 YEARS AFTER THE CHARTER WAS SIGNED A NUMBER OF STATES HAD FALLEN VICTIM TO THE SAME ILLUSION THAT HAD ATTRACTED MANY IN THE PAST, NAMELY, THAT MAJOR PROBLEMS AFFECTING HUMAN KIND AT THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC LEVELS COULD BETTER BE DELT WITH UNILATERALY OR BILATERALLY. I HOPE I AM NOT TOO OPTIMISTIC IN SAYING TODAY THAT MANY OF THOSE QUARTERS ARE NOW REVIEWING THEIR ASSESMENT. IN AN EVER MORE INTERDEPENDENT WORLD THE ANSWER TO THE CHALLENGES AND TO THE PROBLEMS FACING US, CAN ONLY COME FROM A MULTILATERAL APPROACH. THE UNITED NATIONS OFFERS THE RIGHT FRAMEWORK FOR THAT APPROACH.

INTERDEPENDENCE IN SECURITY IS PART AND PARCEL
OF THE REALITY OF AN INTERDEPENDENT WORLD. THE FOUNDERS OF THE CHARTER
HAD THE VISION TO FORSEE SUCH A NEED AND ENVISAGED A SYSTEM
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY TO BE SET UP AND MAINTAINED BY ALL MEMBER STATES.
I HAVE NOTED THAT DURING THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE THE SOVIET UNION
AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES PROPOSED A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM
OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY. THIS INITIATIVE IS AIMED
AT MAKING A REALITY OF THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ALL THE POTENTIAL OF THE CHARTER
FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DEVELOPING MUTUAL GUARANTEES FOR ALL ASPECTS OF INTERSTATE REALTIONS.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IF THEY HAVE HELPED THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO REALIZE THAT TODAY MORE THAN EVER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL JUSTICE, AND PEACE CAN ONLY BE ACHIEVED BY ALL THROUGH JOINT EFFORTS.

WHAT THE FOUNDING FATHERS OF OUR ORGANIZATION,

ENVISAGED WHEN THEY MET IN SAN FRANCISCO IN THE AFTERMATH OF THEIR VICTORY OVER NAZISM AND FACISM WAS A SYSTEM WHICH WOULD BRING ABOUT THE FINAL VICTORY, NAMELY, THE ONE WHERE NOBODY IS DEFEATED AND EVERYBODY IS A VICTOR.

I AM SURE THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SOVIET UNION FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN SPREADING THIS MESSAGE AMONG THE SOVIET PEOPLE.

THE RALLIES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS
WHICH WERE HELD THROUGHOUT THE SOVIET UNION DURING 1986
CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED THE SUPPORT AND CONCERN OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE
FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND THE ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.
I APPRECIATED RECEIVING THE SPECIAL APPEALS
FROM FACTORY WORKERS IN LENINGRAD, SMOLENSK AND OTHER CITIES,
AND FROM THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING
HELD FOR THE YEAR OF PEACE IN YALTA.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN'S AND YOUTH GROUPS,
TRADE UNIONS, SCIENTISTS AND ACADEMICS ALL DESERVE SPECIAL MENTION.
THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S PEACE SCHOOL,
THE ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS ON PROBLEMS
OF PEACE AND NUCLEAR WAR PREVENTION
AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE HELD HERE IN MOSCOW
PROVIDED IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIALOGUE AND EXCHANGE.
CHURCHES ALSO PARTICIPATED ACTIVELY IN THE YEAR,
AND I WAS INFORMED THAT A SPECIAL PRAYER WAS CONDUCTED
BY PATRIARCH PIMEN HERE IN MOSCOW ON 26 OCTOBER.

OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE ARE PROGRAMMES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH. AS THE FUTURE LEADERS OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY, YOUNG PEOPLE MUST BE ENCOURAGED AT AN EARLY AGE TO VALUE DIALOGUE, TOLERANCE, AND CO-OPERATION AS NORMS FOR DAILY LIFE. THE ANNUAL PEACE LESSON ON 1 SEPTEMBER IN SOVIET SCHOOLS IS AN INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO REACH OUT TO STUDENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS AND COMMITMENT TO THE OBJECTIVES
OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE ARE AN EXAMPLE
OF HOW PEOPLE CAN AND MUST WORK TOGETHER, IT IS MY HOPE THAT
THE EFFORTS WHICH YOU UNDERTOOK FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE YEAR OF PEACE
WILL CONTINUE IN THE YEARS TO COME. THE THEME OF THE YEAR
- TO SAFEGUARD PEACE AND THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY -
WILL, I KNOW, REMAIN YOUR HIGHEST PRIORITY,

I WOULD NOW LIKE TO PERFORM WHAT IS FOR ME A VERY AGREEABLE TASK.
IT IS MY PLEASURE TO PRESENT A COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE TO HIS EXCELLENCY
ANDREI ANDREYEVICH GROMYKO, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET
OF THE USSR, IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET COMMITTEE
FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE YEAR OF PEACE.
THIS MEDAL IS CONVEYED TO YOU IN SINCERE APPRECIATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION
MADE BY THE COMMITTEE UNDER YOUR VERY ACTIVE PERSONAL CHAIRMANSHIP
IN CO-ORDINATING THE OBSERVANCE OF THE YEAR OF PEACE,
IT IS ALSO PRESENTED IN THE HOPE THAT THE DEDICATION AND SPIRIT OF 1986
WILL BE FURTHERED IN LONG-TERM AND CONTINUING EFFORTS
FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE,

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/4016*
9 July 1987

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS CONFERENCE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL JAVIER PEREZ DE GUELLAR
HELD IN MOSCOW ON 30 JUNE 1987

* This text contains the all-English transcript of the press conference held in Russian and English.

0320P

For information media — not an official record

MODERATOR (translation from Russian): Ladies and gentlemen, today the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, concludes his official visit to the Soviet Union. During the visit, as you know, the Secretary-General and his entourage travelled to Byelorussia and the Ukraine at the invitation of the Governments of those two Soviet Republics.

In Moscow, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar had a meeting with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev. He also met and spoke with the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Andrei Andreevich Gromyko. Talks were held with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Eduard Ambrosievich Shevardnadze. Today, after this press conference, there will also be a meeting with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolai Ivanovich Ryzhkov. Tomorrow, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will be flying to New York.

The Secretary-General has kindly agreed to meet you and to reply to your questions. First of all I should like to give the floor to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I should like to tell you, first of all, that I am very pleased once again to be in touch with the local press and the international press in Moscow and, through you, the representatives of the Soviet press, and to express my gratitude to the authorities and the Government of the Soviet Union, the Government of Byelorussia and the Government of the Ukraine for the very warm reception I have received, and for the support they have expressed for the United Nations and its activities in all fields of its operations: political, economic, social and humanitarian.

But I do not want to embark on a monologue. You members of the press have the floor, and I am open to your questions.

MODERATOR (translation from Russian): And now I ask those who would like to put questions, kindly give your name and the organ which you represent. Please go ahead.

QUESTION (translation from Russian): Mr. Secretary-General, in what ways does your point of view differ from or coincide with the view of the Soviet leadership concerning the international conference on the Middle East and the present crisis in the Arabian Gulf?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As regards the international conference on the Middle East, that is one of the subjects I discussed with General-Secretary Gorbachev and with the Foreign Minister, Mr. Shevardnadze. I explained to them what we are doing at the United Nations in accordance with resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, which mandated me to convene an international conference and then to be in touch with all six parties concerned and with the 15 members of the Security Council. In the past weeks I have been in touch with all of them, and I have tried to get a clear-cut picture of what their position is vis-à-vis an international conference.

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As far as my discussions with the Soviet authorities are concerned, we share the view that the objective of an international conference should be a comprehensive settlement and that the international conference must have a real diplomatic function. Those are the two very important points on which I was in agreement with the Soviet authorities. We understand that a solution of the Middle East problem should include a solution of the Palestinian problem and that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) should not be excluded from the negotiating process.

QUESTION (translation from Russian): Mr. Secretary-General, one of the problems of concern to the United Nations is the problem of settling the crisis in Cyprus. Was this problem discussed here in Moscow with the Soviet leadership and what, in your view, are the prospects for a settlement of that problem?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: We raised that question in my discussions with the Soviet authorities, and I can assure you that I have obtained from the Soviet authorities full support for my personal efforts; at the same time, they let me know about their interest in an international conference which will deal with what the Soviet Government calls the external aspects of the Cypriot problem. That is a subject on which we are constantly in touch, and I can assure you that in accordance with Security Council resolutions I intend to continue my efforts. I will never be discouraged. I have always to come up with ideas, with suggestions for the consideration of the parties concerned.

QUESTION (translation from Russian): Could you say something about the work of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: We are extremely pleased with the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme. I think that with the international community's increased concern about problems relating to the environment, the involvement of our specialized agency on the environment is interested in helping member countries with the solution of all problems related to the environment. I do not know whether you have a question about any specific problem UNEP has to confront, but I can tell you we are very happy that the United Nations Environment Programme is working very well. It is one of those achievements of the United Nations that is a source of pride for us.

QUESTION: Do you expect Mr. Gorbachev to address the forthcoming session of the General Assembly? I have another question also: The subject of Afghanistan was discussed between you and Mr. Gorbachev. Do you see new prospects for a speedy solution there?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As to the visit of Mr. Gorbachev to the United Nations, that is a question I discussed with him. He received with interest my suggestion that he go to the United Nations and address the General Assembly. But obviously he was not in a position to give me a concrete answer about when he could attend the General Assembly's general debate. I hope very much that he will consider a visit to our Headquarters, either this year or

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next year, because it is my feeling that it is important that the Soviet Union be heard in the United Nations at the highest level -- which, of course, is the level of the General-Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, that was one of the subjects I discussed with both General-Secretary Gorbachev and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Shevardnadze. You asked me about the prospects for a solution of the problem. I can assure you that we continue our efforts as usual. My Personal Representative, Diego Cordovez, will explore all possible avenues to accelerate the successful conclusion of the negotiations.

QUESTION: Could you say a few words more about your feelings after your visit to the USSR?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I could perhaps write a long article, or even a book, about my experiences during my visit to the three Soviet Republics which are full Members of the United Nations. I can summarize my feelings in a few words: My feeling is one of encouragement, because I received from the three Governments I was dealing with very strong support for United Nations activities. There was tremendous backing for the United Nations Secretary-General, which will inspire me in my activities as Secretary-General and in my continuing efforts to find peaceful, negotiated, just solutions to international problems.

QUESTION (translation from Russian): When you returned from your trip to Central America you said, with reference to a settlement of the Central American crisis, that the States of that region do not have the political will. How do you assess the possibilities for a political settlement of the conflict in that region, now that the meeting of Central American Heads of State scheduled for the end of June has not taken place?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think that at this stage we have to show discretion and prudence, because now there is an agreement among all five Heads of State of the five Central American countries, which we all -- you and I -- hope will lead to a solution of the problems of Central America. The United Nations has been very much interested in the peaceful solution of the Central American problem. The Security Council has adopted a resolution in which it gave full support to the Contadora efforts, and asked me to keep the Security Council informed not only of the activities of the Contadora Group but also of the situation in the area. I have been reporting periodically to the Security Council about the situation in the area.

I am very hopeful that after the meeting that will take place in Guatemala the five Presidents of the five Central American republics will reach a just agreement, a position of conciliation among the positions of all the parties concerned, and that we will be able to find a lasting solution to the problem that will take into consideration the interests of all five countries without any external interference.

QUESTION (translation from Russian): During his meeting with you, General Secretary Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union is preparing new

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proposals on the problem of disarmament and development. Have any details been given on that question? If so, I should like to know what they were.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Thank you for your question. I was very much impressed by the interest shown by General-Secretary Gorbachev in the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, which will take place this August at United Nations Headquarters. Of course, he did not tell me what proposals or ideas will be presented by the Soviet Union, but as I said before I was impressed by his spontaneous interest in this problem, which gave me an indication that the Soviet Union realizes how closely linked those two problems are and how important the solution of problems related to development is for the whole international community. I am convinced that the Soviet Union will attend the Conference in a constructive spirit, with ideas to enable the Conference not to be one more rhetorical meeting, but a meeting that will produce effective, concrete results.

QUESTION: I should like to return to the question of Afghanistan. It is understood that Afghanistan was at the top of your priority list for your visit to Moscow. Can you report on any progress on that issue, or was your meeting with General-Secretary Gorbachev limited to outlining his position and your position? Can you see any role for a United Nations peace-keeping force in Afghanistan after the withdrawal of Soviet troops?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As far as the Afghanistan problem is concerned, I would not say it was on top of my priority list. I have a list of priorities, but no single problem was on top of it. But I should like to tell you that the Soviet authorities, specifically General-Secretary Gorbachev, and I felt that the Geneva process might shortly be concluded, and that in order to achieve a genuine political settlement the Afghans themselves should vigorously pursue a process of national reconciliation. That is a point on which both of us were in agreement. Mr. Gorbachev reiterated that the Soviet Government stands for a regime in Kabul which is independent, neutral and, obviously, not hostile to the Soviet Union.

As I said before to one of your colleagues, Mr. Cordovez, who is my Personal Representative on the situation relating to Afghanistan, is prepared to explore, and has already started exploring, all possible avenues to accelerate the successful conclusion of the negotiations.

QUESTION: Yesterday, the communique said that one of your missions here is to seek the co-operation of the United States and the Soviet Union in your efforts to prevent the expansion of the conflict in the Persian Gulf. Could you say exactly what you are seeking from the Soviet Union and from the United States?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you know, in a press conference I had last January in New York, I suggested that the five permanent members of the Security Council should put their heads together to reach a kind of meeting of minds to find a solution to the extremely disturbing situation we are facing in the Gulf area, mainly between Iran and Iraq. And as you know, the five

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permanent members of the Security Council have been working for almost six months on a draft resolution which, as I understand it, has now been the subject of consultations with the 10 non-permanent members of the Security Council. They expect that in the next weeks that draft resolution will be adopted as a formula for the solution of the problem between Iran and Iraq.

As I am not a member of the Security Council, I do not know the text of the draft resolution or what points it contains, but I am sure that one of the concerns of the members -- mainly the permanent members -- of the Security Council is to obtain a kind of security in the Gulf area, and to think in terms of a formula for preserving peace.

I have discussed this question with the Soviet Union and I realize that the Soviet authorities are following with the same preoccupation the very disturbing situation in the Gulf. But we did not discuss any specific idea; perhaps it would be premature. We have to give the Security Council the chance to produce a resolution on so important an international problem.

QUESTION: Could you tell us if you have any plans to organize any special naval forces under the United Nations flag in the Gulf area with the participation of neutral States, which would escort merchant ships and tankers, until a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq is found?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you may know, it is not for the United Nations Secretary-General to take such a decision. It would be for the members of the Security Council to decide whether such an important, serious measure is needed. If I am mandated by the Security Council to organize such an operation, of course, I shall do it. As everybody knows, the United Nations is perhaps the only mechanism with experience in peace-keeping operations; we would be in a position to do this, even though it is, as I am sure you realize, an extremely complex operation. I would not be only a naval operation; it would be an operation of enormous importance. But the word is with the Security Council, not with the Secretary-General.

QUESTION: With regard to the Iran-Iraq war: If the Security Council were to adopt a draft resolution calling for the creation of a commission to determine who started the war, do you think that step would help resolve the conflict?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: You are not supposed to know all the details that preceded the work of the Security Council to find a solution to the Iran-Iraq problem; however, that specific point was a suggestion by the Secretary-General to the members of the Security Council. When I invited the permanent members of the Security Council to explore the possibilities for finding a solution to the Iran-Iraq problem, I did not confine myself to telling them, "listen, do this" or "do that", but I provided them with quite a few ideas; I think there was a list of 12 or 13 ideas. One of the ideas I presented for their consideration was precisely the setting up of a committee of experts that could decide who initiated the hostilities. I notice that, apparently, that suggestion has been adopted by the members of the Security

(more)

Council.. But again, I have to tell you that I do not know the exact text of the final draft resolution that has been presented by the five permanent members of the Security Council to the 10 non-permanent members of the Security Council.

QUESTION (translation from Russian): The United Nations Conference on Drug Abuse recently ended in Vienna. I should like to hear your opinion about the place occupied by the campaign against illegal trafficking and trade in drugs among all the problems dealt with by the United Nations. To what extent are you personally, as Secretary-General, satisfied with the contribution made by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries to the suppression of the drug trade?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Thank you for your question. Perhaps you recollect that that Conference took place on the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. I am, to begin with, extremely pleased by the importance given the Conference by all Member countries and by the high-level attendance of the various delegations. I am pleased also that the Conference ended in a satisfactory manner. My only hope is that the Conference will be very successful not because it produced a beautiful resolution, but rather because there will be a follow-up to the resolution. That is something that is the responsibility of all Member countries: to make sure that the Conference is an effective, productive one. I am very pleased at the participation of the Soviet Union. When I was in Vienna, I had the pleasure of meeting the representative of the Soviet Union. I realize that even if it is not a problem of tremendous dimensions for your country, as it is for other countries, the Soviet Union participated in the work of the Conference in a very constructive manner.

QUESTION (translation from Russian): I should like to ask the following question: the view exists that the United Nations at the present stage is gradually losing its international authority. That is happening because a large number of its resolutions are not being observed by various States. And the situation remains difficult, since every day a number of military conflicts and clashes erupt in different parts of the globe. In what ways can the United Nations regain its former authority, in order to reduce international tension in the world?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I am going to surprise you by answering your question by quoting General-Secretary Gorbachev. He said: "The Organization has done much in the past, and its role will be growing. Speculation that the United Nations was declining, losing face, was totally unacceptable."

And it is true: the United Nations, for the past 40 years, has been involved in all international problems, and continues to be involved in all international problems. You have been asking me questions about the Middle East, about Afghanistan, about Cyprus, and you have noticed that the United Nations is directly involved. There are problems in South-East Asia, there are problems in Central America -- I was asked about Central America -- there are, unfortunately, many problems in Africa. And the United Nations is directly involved.

(more)

And then, instead of losing face, I think the United Nations is getting more and more involved, and we do not intend to renounce our right as the representative of the international community, as the representative of 159 countries, or to renounce our responsibility to be involved in all international conferences, to help in solving international problems through negotiations and a just and lasting solution, if possible -- and in a just and lasting manner, if possible.

QUESTION: Did you discuss the question of South Africa with Mr. Gorbachev? If so, or if not, what methods do you think the United Nations can now apply to bring an effective resolution or solution to the problem of the apartheid regime, since most of the Western countries refuse to apply mandatory sanctions against that country?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you very well know, the problems of Africa, and, in particular, the problems related to apartheid, are a common concern of the Soviet Union and the United Nations, and in my discussions with the Soviet authorities that is one of the points we have discussed. I can assure you that the United Nations is a constant forum for the discussion of ways and means of putting an end to apartheid. I feel personally involved in this effort because I think that apartheid is a denial of all human rights to the immense majority of the South African people. It would be impossible to understand or to justify how the Secretary-General of the United Nations was fighting all over for human rights but did not deploy an enormous effort as far as the problem of the South African people was concerned. You can be sure that through the personal action of the Secretary-General, the Committee on Apartheid, which is under the chairmanship of a very distinguished Nigerian, will maintain constant pressure on all parties concerned.

The question of sanctions, as you know, is a subject which is under the constant consideration of the Security Council. It is the prerogative of the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter to decide whether to apply sanctions or not. But, with or without sanctions, the United Nations will, as I said before, maintain pressure on the South African Government to put an end to apartheid.

QUESTION (translation from Russian): Many leaders of capitalist countries have said that, thanks to nuclear weapons it has been possible to keep the peace in Europe. Do you think, now that Israel has nuclear weapons, that there will be peace in the Arab countries?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I am trying with the assistance of my colleague to understand your question, because I did not quite grasp it.

QUESTION (translation from Russian): The leaders of the capitalist countries -- for example, Mrs. Thatcher and others -- have said that thanks to nuclear weapons they have maintained peace in Europe. Now take the Middle East. Since Israel now has nuclear weapons, will there be peace in that region?

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: First of all, one of your premises is rather doubtful, because we have not, as far as the United Nations is concerned, any evidence that Israel has the atomic weapon. I do not know -- you are much better informed than I. But we have no reliable information about it.

Turning to your first point, about Mrs. Thatcher, first of all, I have not read such a quotation from Mrs. Thatcher. Anyway, the position of the United Nations is very clear: we do not think that we have peace because there are atomic weapons in Europe. On the contrary, we have to explore all avenues leading to the preservation of peace in Europe without nuclear arms, because a very consistent policy of the United Nations is opposition to nuclear weapons. We shall continue our fight -- the United Nations and I as Secretary-General -- against nuclear weapons, whether they are in the north, south, east or west. I think it is a campaign which is in the interests of the international community as a whole.

QUESTION (translation from Russian): What is your assessment of certain actions taken vis-à-vis the United Nations by the United States, which at times resorts to attempts at pressure and blackmail, in violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, you have used the expression "blackmail", but I could not say I have been under blackmail from any country so far. First of all, I could not accept it, because the Secretary-General and the Secretariat as a whole are totally independent of any pressure from any country. The expression "blackmail" would simply be unacceptable to us, as would anything that would mean blackmail.

Of course, all Member countries are in some way presenting their views, but if their views were presented to exert pressure that would be unacceptable to me -- and not only to me but to all my colleagues represented over there. They will not accept any pressure from any country. We are independent civil servants.

MODERATOR (translation from Russian): I should like to thank the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, for his participation in today's press conference, and to wish you all every success in your work.

* *** *

REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
MOSCOW LANGUAGE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Not Read
See letter
to vector
→

EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT IS A DISTINCT PLEASURE FOR ME
TO BE HERE WITH YOU TODAY,
TO JOIN YOU IN CELEBRATING THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE MOSCOW LANGUAGE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

I wish I could stay with you in order not
only to learn your beautiful Russian language
but to improve as well other languages which
I systematically speak in my speeches.

SINCE 1962 THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE MOSCOW PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGES
AND THE UNITED NATIONS
HAS ENSURED THAT THE ORGANIZATION CAN RELY UPON A CADRE
OF HIGHLY TRAINED AND PROFESSIONAL GRADUATES OF THE PROGRAMME
TO SERVE AS TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS, EDITORS AND
VERBATIM REPORTERS.

ALTHOUGH THESE STAFF MEMBERS
DO NOT ALWAYS GET INDIVIDUAL CREDIT FOR THEIR WORK,
THAT IS A TRIBUTE TO THE HIGH STANDARD SET BY THE PROGRAMME.
INDEED, OUR UNITED NATIONS LANGUAGE STAFF
TAKE ANONYMITY AS A COMPLIMENT TO THEIR SKILL,
SINCE A LACK OF VISIBILITY IMPLIES FAITHFULNESS TO THE ORIGINAL.

WE AT THE UNITED NATIONS RELY HEAVILY
ON THE LANGUAGE SKILLS OF THE GRADUATES OF THIS COURSE
AND THEIR COLLEAGUES WORKING IN THE OTHER OFFICIAL LANGUAGES,
SINCE THOSE SKILLS FORM THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF OUR EXISTENCE
AS AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

WITHOUT COMMUNICATION, WITHOUT THE QUICK, RELIABLE AND
ACCURATE TRANSFER OF IDEAS FROM ONE LANGUAGE TO ANOTHER,
THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COULD NOT GO ON.

IT IS THANKS TO THE HARD WORK OF STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS
IN THE MOSCOW PROGRAMME
THAT RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STAFF HAVE WON THE HIGH REGARD OF THEIR PEERS
AND ENJOY A REPUTATION FOR EXCELLENCE,
NOT ONLY AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS,
BUT AT ~~ALL~~ DUTY-STATIONS WITH RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SERVICES
AND AT ~~ALL~~ UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES WITH WORLD-WIDE PARTICIPATION.

YOU HAVE EARNED THE DEEP APPRECIATION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR YOUR EFFORTS.

^{PLEASE}
I HOPE THAT YOU WILL ACCEPT OUR BEST WISHES
FOR MANY MORE YEARS OF SUCCESS.

* * *

REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
MOSCOW LANGUAGE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS

EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

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TO BE HERE WITH YOU TODAY,
TO JOIN YOU IN CELEBRATING THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF
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- 2 -

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1 1 1

- 3 -

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- 4 -

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NOT ONLY AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS
BUT AT ALL DUTY STATIONS WITH RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SERVICES
AND AT ALL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES WITH WORLD-WIDE PARTICIPATION.

YOU HAVE EARNED THE DEEP APPRECIATION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR YOUR EFFORTS.
I HOPE THAT YOU WILL ACCEPT OUR BEST WISHES
FOR MANY MORE YEARS OF SUCCESS.

* * *

(Handed by the SG during
his visit to the I R)

EW/VD/RB
cc: SG ✓) Chron.
Mr. Wyzner
b/f: AS/ID/GP/FP/JPK
File:
Xref:

28 June 1987

Dear Mrs. Chaleeva,

It is with pleasure that I extend to you my warm congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Language Training Course in Moscow. Since its inception in 1962, under an agreement between the United Nations and the Moscow State Institute of Foreign Languages, this programme has ensured that the United Nations system has been served by Russian translators and interpreters of the very highest quality.

Renowned throughout the world as a centre of linguistic excellence, I am deeply appreciative of the training provided by the Institute. In a unique manner, it has imparted a knowledge not only of advanced linguistics, but a thorough understanding of the many issues before the United Nations and, indeed, of the cultural traditions of our diverse membership.

This rigorous and far-reaching approach of the Institute has resulted in a corps of most competent and dedicated staff members. They have truly helped to keep open the channels of communication between the governments and peoples of our complex but increasingly inter-dependent world.

May I convey my sincere thanks to the Institute for its remarkable work over the years and wish it every success in the future.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Mrs. Irina I. Chaleeva
Rector
Moscow State Institute of
Foreign Languages

Final

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SOVIET TELEVISION STATEMENT

MOSCOW, ~~22~~ 30 JUNE 1987

I AM INDEED GRATEFUL FOR THE OPPORTUNITY
TO SPEAK, SO DIRECTLY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION,
ON THE OCCASION OF MY OFFICIAL VISIT TO YOUR COUNTRY.

IT WAS, IN MY VIEW, A VERY CONSTRUCTIVE AND USEFUL ONE,

~~IN WHICH I HAD VERY POSITIVE DISCUSSIONS WITH GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHOV~~
—YOU WILL SOON CELEBRATE THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY AND OTHER SOVIET LEADERS.

OF THE FOUNDING OF THE SOVIET STATE:

- A STATE BORN IN THE DEVASTATION OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR,
AND ENGULFED, LITTLE MORE THAN TWO DECADES LATER,
BY-YET-A-SECOND-EVEN-MORE-DESTRUCTIVE-GLOBAL-CONFLICT.

WITH THE EXTRAORDINARY BRAVERY, FORTITUDE,
AND SACRIFICE OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE, VICTORY WAS WON,
BUT THE COST IN LIVES, IN SUFFERING, AND DESTRUCTION
REMAINS, ²⁴ STILL-TODAY, ALMOST BEYOND COMPREHENSION.

HAVING EXPERIENCED SO INTIMATELY THE HORRORS OF WAR,
THE SOVIET PEOPLE - EACH OF YOU - ARE, I KNOW,
PROFOUNDLY DEDICATED TO PEACE.

THAT IS THE PRINCIPAL PURPOSE
FOR WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS WAS FOUNDED AND
THAT REMAINS THE FIRST PURPOSE IT SERVES TODAY.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE
IN THE ESTABLISHMENT-OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION,
AS A MEANS OF ENSURING PEACE FOR THE SOVIET PEOPLE,
AND ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

THROUGHOUT HISTORY, ~~DISTRUST-AND-CONFLICT-HAVE-RESULTED~~
FROM THE UNILATERAL PURSUIT OF NATIONAL SELF-INTEREST,
WITHOUT ADEQUATE CONCERN FOR THE INTERESTS OF OTHERS.
THE FOUNDERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
SOUGHT TO PLACE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ON A DIFFERENT BASIS.
THEY SAW THAT TO ACHIEVE LASTING PEACE,
THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD WOULD NEED TO CO-OPERATE TOGETHER
IN RESOLVING ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS,
AND THAT THEY MUST SETTLE DISPUTES THROUGH PEACEFUL MEANS,
WITHOUT RESORT TO FORCE.
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY WAS SEEN AS THE COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY
OF ALL UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS.

THE NEW POLITICAL THINKING WHICH INSPIRED THE DRAFTERS
OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, WAS THUS BASED ON
TWO COMPLEMENTARY COMPONENTS IN THE DOMAIN OF INTERSTATE RELATIONS:
FIRST : THAT STATES WOULD NOT USE ANY LONGER FORCE
OR THE THREAT OF USE OF FORCE, IN DEALING WITH EACH OTHER/AND
SECOND - THAT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE CONCERNS AND ASPIRATIONS
OF EACH OTHER WAS AS IMPORTANT AS DEFENDING ONES-OWN-INTEREST,

THE LACK OF ADHERENCE TO THESE BASIC TENETS BY MEMBER STATES IS AT THE
VERY ROOT OF THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY OUR ^{ORGANIZATION} ~~ADMINISTRATION~~
-- TO FULFILL ITS POTENTIAL. ^{WHAT} INDEED THE CHARTER REQUIRED WAS A
FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE.
IT WAS MAY BE TOO OPTIMISTIC TO EXPECT SUCH A CHANGE OVER A PERIOD
OF ONLY FEW DECADES.

NEVERTHELESS MUCH HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED OVER THE PAST 40 YEARS.
THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION
DEFINED BY THE FOUNDERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HAVE BEEN VALIDATED BY EXPERIENCE. A FURTHER WORLD-WAR HAS BEEN AVOIDED.
1986 AND 1987 HAVE GIVEN NEW INDICATIONS THAT SOME MEMBERS STATES
~~OF THE WORLD~~ WISH TO USE MORE FULLY THE CAPACITY
OF THE UNIVERSAL ORGANIZATION AS A CONSTRUCTIVE FORCE IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

A MOMENTUM IS DEVELOPING IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT
WITH MORE CO-ORDINATION AND CONVERGENCE-OF-VIEWS ON VARIOUS ASPECTS
OF CONTROLLING AND REDUCING THE EXCÉSSSES OF ARMS RACE.
I AM REFERRING TO THE NEGOTIATIONS ON TWO IMPORTANT CATEGORIES
OF WEAPONS (~~CHEMICALS AND EUROMISSILES~~) / THE READINESS TO RECTIFY
THE DISPARITIES IN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS IN EUROPE /
THE RAPPROCHEMENT OF VIEWS ON VERIFICATION.
IT SEEMS THAT A "NEW REALISM" IS EMERGING WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK
OF A POSITIVE EVOLUTION OF EAST-WEST RELATIONS.

THIS HAS BEEN BROUGHT-ABOUT BY SOME SPECIFIC CÍRCUMSTANCES, AMONG WHICH:
- THE INCREASING-LEVEL-OF-INTERDEPENDENCE^{WHICH} CHALLENGES EVERY UNILATERALIST
AND ISOLATIONIST POLICY;
- THE FAILURE OF ATTEMPTS TO WIN THE ARMS RACE THROUGH SUPERIORITY;
- THE FACT THAT THE NEW TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH HAS NOT GIVEN
THE EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPENING A POSTNUCLEAR ERA,
BUT HAS INTRODUCED NEW ELEMENTS OF DESTABILISATION, INCERTITUDE AND
FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

THE OBSTACLES, POLITICAL AND TECHNICAL, WHICH HINDER
A MORE MEANINGFUL PROGRESS TOWARDS DESARMAMENT,
STILL REMAIN FORMIDABLE; BUT, THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEMS
HAS IMPROVED, BECAUSE THE HYPOTHESIS ON WHICH THE POLICIES WERE BASED
SO FAR, HAVE NOT BEEN CONFIRMED IN PRACTICE. ON THE CONTRARY,
CONFRONTATIONS ON EVERY FRONT AND UNRESTRAINED ARMS RACE
HAVE GIVEN NEGATIVE RESULTS.

ALTHOUGH THE NUCLEAR DILEMMA ^{REMAINS} UNSOLVED, THE EXPECTED AGREEMENT,
WHICH SEEM TO BE WITHIN REACH, WOULD HAVE AN ENORMOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL AND
POLITICAL VALUE, TRANSFORMING EUROPE IN A ZONE OF LESS DANGER.

ALL THIS WILL HOPEFULLY GENERATE A NEW POLITICAL RATIONALITY.

GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV, IN HIS SPEECH
BEFORE THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT ON 27 NOVEMBER 1986 STATED INTER ALIA THAT
"IN THE AGE OF NUCLEAR ARMS THE ONLY POSSIBLE VICTORY
IS THE VICTORY OF REASON"; IN OTHER WORDS, A VICTORY IN WHICH NOBODY IS DEFEATED
AND EVERYBODY IS A VICTOR.

IF REASON PREVAILS IT FOLLOWS THAT IN AN EVER MORE INTERDEPENDENT WORLD
MULTILATERALISM IS THE CONSEQUENTIAL ANSWER AND THE UNITED NATIONS
AS THE EMBODIEMENT OF MULTILATERALISM FAR FROM BEING IN CRISIS
SHOULD BE SEEN RATHER AS THE INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH
TO WORLD PROBLEMS FOR THE FUTURE.

I AM CONVINCED THAT A TRULY INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE
TO THE GREAT COMMON PROBLEM FACED BY HUMAN KIND, CAN BE DEVELOPED,
AND THE SOLIDARITY AND MUTUAL CONFIDENCE BE CREATED,
THIS WILL PERMIT DIFFERENCES THAT ARISE BETWEEN STATES,
TO BE RESOLVED BY THE PEACEFUL MEANS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS AFFORDS.

IT IS MY HOPE THAT THE SOVIET PEOPLE
- YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN AND YOUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN -
WILL ENJOY THE BLESSING OF PEACE : A BLESSING THAT I KNOW
YOU WOULD WISH TO BE SHARE BY ALL OTHER PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Arbatov - Chairman
Mr. Borovik -
Mr. Kapitsa -

Final

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO
REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES. AND GENTLEMEN,

I SHOULD LIKE, FIRST OF ALL, TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION FOR THE
OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH YOU HERE IN MOSCOW. I AM PLEASED TO SEE
SO MANY NGOs REPRESENTED HERE, IN PARTICULAR:

THE SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE, THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF USSR,
THE SOVIET SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE OF AFRO-ASIAN COUNTRIES,
THE SOVIET WOMEN COMMITTEE, AND THE SOVIET YOUTH COMMITTEE, THE ALL UNION
COUNCIL OF THE SOVIET TRADE UNIONS,

AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNITY OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS,
YOU ARE AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT OF UNITED NATIONS CONSTITUENCIES.

YOUR EXPERIENCES IN YOUR VARIED AREAS OF INTEREST

PROVIDE VALUABLE PERSPECTIVES FOR OUR WORK,

AND YOUR SUPPORT IS A CRITICAL ELEMENT

IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES.

I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OCCASION TO COMMEND YOU SPECIFICALLY
FOR THE IMPORTANT AND CREATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE.

THE SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE HAS KEPT ME VERY WELL INFORMED
OF YOUR MANY ACTIVITIES.

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE HAS HAD A SIGNIFICANT AND, I THINK,
LASTING IMPACT, MUCH OF WHICH IS DUE TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
IN THIS COUNTRY AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

OVER 41 YEARS AGO, THE VISION OF A WORLD AT PEACE PROVIDED A COMMON-BOND AMONG THE FOUNDERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THEY WERE NOT ALONE IN THEIR VISION. WEARY OF WAR AND THE HARD YEARS OF SUFFERING AND DEPRIVATION, PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD SHARED THE SAME BASIC DESIRE :
- THE DESIRE FOR A WORLD WHICH WOULD BE PEACEFUL AND SECURE. INDEED, THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS ÉNUNCIATES THE COMMITMENT OF ALL PEOPLES TO THE CREATION OF SUCH A WORLD. DESPITE CURRENT TENSIONS AND INTÉRMITTENT CRISES, I SINCERELY BELIEVE THAT THIS COMMITMENT REMAINS AS STRONG TODAY, AS IT WAS WHEN FIRST-MADE, SO MANY YEARS AGO.

THE EXPERIENCES OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR ARE AMONG THE MOST TRAGIC AND, AT THE SAME TIME, THE MOST NOBLE, IN MODERN HISTORY. GREAT CITIES, CENTERS OF CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT, WERE RAVAGED, THEIR POPULATIONS DECIMATED. THE SACRIFICES AND HARDSHIP ENDURED BY PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN. OF EQUAL, IF NOT GREATER SIGNIFICANCE, HOWEVER, WAS THE COURAGE AND FORTITUDE SHOWN BY THOSE SAME PEOPLE IN REBUILDING THEIR LIVES, IN RECONSTRUCTING THEIR HOMES AND THEIR CITIES, AND IN SEEKING TO SHAPE A BETTER FUTURE FOR GENERATIONS TO COME.

AT THAT TIME THE NEWLY CREATED UNITED NATIONS,
IMMEDIATELY TOOK STEPS TO SPEED THE GLOBAL RECOVERY FROM THE WAR.
THE ORGANIZATION ALSO BEGAN PLANNING THE LONG-TERM ACTION
NECESSARY FOR THE CREATION OF A WORLD OF LASTING PEACE AND STABILITY.
THE LESSONS OF THE PAST, TOGETHER WITH THE HOPE FOR THE FUTURE,
GUIDED THE ORGANIZATION IN SETTING-OUT ITS PRIORITIES.
FIRST OF ALL, WAS THE NEED TO ENSURE-THAT-WAR-AND-VIOLENCE
OF-SUCH-PROPORTIONS, WOULD NEVER AGAIN BE PERMISSIBLE.
OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE, HOWEVER, WAS THE DETERMINATION
TO TAKE PRACTICAL STEPS FOR FOSTERING THE CONDITIONS
FOR A MORE JUST AND HARMONIOUS INTERNATIONAL ORDER.
TODAY, THE RELEVANCE OF THOSE PRIORITIES REMAINS UNCHANGED.

THE EVER PRESENT THREAT OF NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE,
THE UNABATING ARMS RACE,
AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AND MORE SOPHISTICATED WEAPONS,
CAST A SHADOW OVER THE LIVES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
EVERYWHERE ON THIS PLANET.
TO INVEST SUCH HUGE RESOURCES IN INSTRUMENTS OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION,
RUNS COUNTER TO THE BASIC INTERESTS OF HUMANITY.
IN VIEW OF THE BITTER LOSSES FROM PAST WARS AND CONFLICT,
AND THE TREMENDOUS HUMAN EFFORT EXPENDED IN RECOVERY,
6 HOW IS IT POSSIBLE THAT SUCH VAST NUMBERS
OF INCREASINGLY SOPHISTICATED WEAPONS,
ARE BEING AMASSED, THAT COULD LEAD TO THE WORLD'S ULTIMATE DESTRUCTION?

THIS IS THE QUESTION THAT MUST BE ASKED, NOT ONCE,
BUT UNTIL AN APPROPRIATE ANSWER IS GIVEN.
IT IS TIME THAT THIS CONTRADICTION ~~BE RESOLVED IN PRACTICAL TERMS~~.
SOME AREAS HAVE UNTIL NOW BEEN SPARED FROM MILITARIZATION,
MOST IMPORTANTLY OUTER SPACE AND ANTARCTICA.
IN THE INTEREST OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY,
WE NEED TO INCREASE SUCH AREAS.

ACTIVE AND POSITIVE EFFORTS ARE ALSO NECESSARY
FOR FOSTERING CONDITIONS
WHICH WILL LEAD TO A WORLD OF JUSTICE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.
THE SATISFACTION OF BASIC HUMAN NEEDS,
PARTICULARLY URGENT IN THE POOREST REGIONS,
IS ESSENTIAL TO THE CREATION OF SUCH A WORLD.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MUST ALSO HAVE HIGH PRIORITY,
AND THE WIDESPREAD ABUSES OF HUMAN RIGHTS
THAT PERSIST ~~MUST BE ELIMINATED~~.
THE WORLD CANNOT REALLY BE CONSIDERED PEACEFUL
WHEN THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION IN SOUTH AFRICA, FOR EXAMPLE,
IS DENIED THE MOST BASIC OF HUMAN RIGHTS.
PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT HAS EMERGED AS A PRESSING ISSUE
REQUIRING ATTENTION AT THE INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS.
TOGETHER, THESE AND OTHER ISSUES HAVE A DIRECT IMPACT
ON THE QUALITY OF GLOBAL LIFE, AND, ULTIMATELY,
THE STATE OF GLOBAL SECURITY.

THE CREATION OF A MORE PEACEFUL WORLD
IS CLEARLY A TASK OF MANY DIMENSIONS.
IT DOES NOT LEND ITSELF TO QUICK OR EASY REALIZATION.
YET THE REQUIREMENTS CAN BE DEFINED AND
THE UNITED NATIONS IS DEDICATED TO THE TASK OF MEETING THEM.
CO-OPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES, MEMBERS OF THE NGO COMMUNITY AND
OTHER CONCERNED GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS CAN BRING POSITIVE CHANGE.
MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG AND OLD, IN EVERY REGION
CAN MAKE THEIR CONTRIBUTION.
THERE IS NEED FOR REFLECTION, DISCUSSION AND CO-ORDINATED ACTION.

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE PROVIDED AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR MEMBER STATES, NGOS AND CONCERNED GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS
TO PARTICIPATE IN WORKING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS
TOWARD THE REALIZATION OF THE BASIC OBJECTIVES OF A PEACEFUL WORLD.
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NGO COMMUNITY IN THE SOVIET UNION
WERE AMONG THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE PROGRAMME OF THE YEAR.
THE PARTICIPATION OF THE NGO COMMUNITY
PROVIDED A POSITIVE DEMONSTRATION OF THE DIVERSE APPROACHES TO PEACE
AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES
FOR PEOPLE TO JOIN IN EFFORTS FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE.

THE RALLIES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS
WHICH WERE HELD THROUGHOUT THE SOVIET UNION DURING 1986,
CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED THE SUPPORT AND CONCERN OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE
FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND THE ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.
I APPRECIATED RECEIVING THE SPECIAL APPEALS
FROM FACTORY WORKERS IN LENINGRAD, SMOLENSK AND OTHER CITIES,
AND FROM THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING
HELD FOR THE YEAR OF PEACE IN YALTA.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN'S AND YOUTH GROUPS,
TRADE UNIONS, SCIENTISTS AND ACADEMICS ALL DESERVE SPECIAL MENTION.
THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S PEACE SCHOOL,
THE ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS ON PROBLEMS
OF PEACE AND NUCLEAR WAR PREVENTION,
AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE HELD HERE IN MOSCOW,
PROVIDED IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIALOGUE AND EXCHANGE.
CHURCHES ALSO PARTICIPATED ACTIVELY IN THE YEAR,
AND I WAS INFORMED THAT A SPECIAL PRAYER WAS CONDUCTED
BY PATRIARCH PIMEN HERE IN MOSCOW ON 26 OCTOBER.

OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE ARE PROGRAMMES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH.
AS THE FUTURE LEADERS OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY,
YOUNG PEOPLE MUST BE ENCOURAGED AT AN EARLY AGE TO VALUE DIALOGUE,
TOLERANCE, AND CO-OPERATION AS NORMS FOR DAILY LIFE.
THE ANNUAL PEACE LESSON ON 1 SEPTEMBER IN SOVIET SCHOOLS
IS AN INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO REACH OUT TO STUDENTS
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
I WAS VERY PLEASED TO CONVEY A MESSAGE TO SOVIET STUDENTS
ON THAT DAY LAST SEPTEMBER.

THE ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED HERE TODAY
ARE ENGAGED IN MANY AREAS OF HUMAN CONCERN SUCH AS DISARMAMENT,
THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND THE WORKING CONDITIONS OF LABORERS.
THESE ARE ALL RELEVANT TO THE WORLD OF PEACE AND SECURITY,
THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SEEKS TO BUILD.
THUS, THE TOTALITY OF YOUR EFFORTS NOW AND IN THE FUTURE,
CAN RIGHTLY BE SEEN AS A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION
TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE.
WE MUST CONTINUE TO STUDY THE IMPEDIMENTS TO PEACE
AS WELL AS ITS REQUIREMENTS.
WE MUST CONTINUE TO WORK TO BRING ABOUT GLOBAL CONDITIONS
CONDUCTIVE TO JUSTICE THAT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF HUMAN DIGNITY.
AND WE MUST WORK TO STRENGTHEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AS THE ONE UNIVERSAL ORGANIZATION
DEDICATED TO THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND SECURITY FOR ALL.

AT THIS TIME, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
CONTINUE TO MOBILIZE PUBLIC OPINION, DISSEMINATE INFORMATION AND
FULFIL THEIR ROLE IN OUR COMMON EFFORTS
TO "BETTER THE HUMAN CONDITION".

LET ME REPEAT WHAT I SAID IN MY MOST RECENT ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

"IF THE HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS
WHICH THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENSHRINED IN THE CHARTER,
ARE TO BE FULFILLED / MULTILATERALISM,
AS EMBODIED IN THE UNITED NATIONS, NEEDS ITS CHAMPIONS".
WE REGARD YOU AS OUR PARTNERS.

YOUR SUPPORT AND CO-OPERATION IS NEEDED MORE THAN EVER
IF WE ARE TO FULFIL THE CHARTER'S PROMISE OF A LIFE OF DIGNITY,
SOCIAL PROGRESS AND FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL.

THE THEME OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE
- TO SAFEGUARD PEACE AND THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY -
CAN FIND REFLECTION IN ALL ~~OF THE WORK IN WHICH YOU ARE ENGAGED~~.
IT MUST REMAIN OUR HIGHEST PRIORITY, AND
THE OBJECT OF OUR COLLECTIVE COMMITMENT.

Dear Mr. Borovik

Trip file
USSR

Confidential

EXTRACT FROM NOTES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
CONVERSATION WITH THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER

held in Moscow on 29 June 1987

MIDDLE EAST

1. The Secretary-General said that he had given General Secretary Gorbachev the UN's assessment of the situation following Mr. Goulding's visit to the area. The atmosphere for a multilateral, comprehensive approach was better but problems remained, especially in Israel. If there were elections in October, that could help. But Mr. Peres still seemed to have in mind a ceremonial conference, whereas for the Secretary-General the conference would have to be substantive, though without the power to dictate solutions. There needed to be a "decent" relationship between the plenary and bilateral talks.
2. Mr. Shevardnadze said that this was not the first time that the USSR had put forward the idea of an international conference. Now an absolute majority of nations supported it. It had to be capable of solving the problems. This was why preparation was so important. It would be a tragedy if it were to be convened, simply to be disbanded. The USSR had not yet removed the preparatory committee from the agenda, even if they "called it differently". The French supported the idea, the Chinese had nothing against it, the Americans and British were not enthusiastic. But whether it was a preparatory committee or a working group, the Permanent Members and the Secretary-General should take charge of the preparation. The Secretary-General said that was exactly what he was doing; it was why he had sent Mr. Goulding to the area and why he had put his three questions (agenda, plenary/bilateral relationship, participation) to the members of the Security Council and to the parties. He asked Mr. Goulding to elaborate on his mission.
3. Mr. Goulding said the crucial question was Israel. If Mr. Peres' optimism about winning early elections was justified, we could by the end of the year have, for the first time, a situation in which all concerned were ready to attend an international conference. Mr. Peres, and some of the Arabs, felt that in that case the conference should be convened as quickly as possible, lest the momentum be lost. Mr. Goulding had suggested that this was not altogether realistic, as some major procedural issues remained unresolved.

4. A core of agreement seemed to exist between Jordan, Egypt and Mr. Peres on the structure of the conference and on Palestinian participation. As for the Lebanese, they had not given the matter much thought but would probably accept arrangements acceptable to the other Arabs. He had had a rather unproductive exchange with the Syrian Foreign Minister, who had argued that it was premature to discuss the procedural questions before Israel had committed itself to attend a conference and that meanwhile the Secretary-General should concentrate exclusively on the 38/58 C type of conference and report clearly to the General Assembly that Israel was responsible for blocking it. Other Arab interlocutors had told Mr. Goulding that in reality the Syrian position was more flexible and that, indeed, had been the Secretary-General's impression when he had seen Mr. Assad in January. The talks with Mr. Arafat had concentrated on Palestinian representation and the legal basis for the conference. Mr. Arafat had recognized that an independent Palestinian delegation would not be accepted and that a "fig-leaf" would be necessary. His preference would be a joint Arab delegation including Palestinians; he had said that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would now be difficult, though he had hinted at possible flexibility on this in the future. He had taken his familiar position on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.
5. To sum up, if Mr. Peres succeeded in forming a government which was ready to attend a conference, the procedural issues would become easier to solve and there would be real possibilities of progress. Mr. Shevardnadze asked "and if he fails?" Mr. Goulding said that in that case the cause of peace would have suffered a major setback.
6. Mr. Shevardnadze said that much of what Mr. Goulding had said was already known to the USSR. Mr. Qaddumi had recently visited Moscow and Mr. Arafat would be coming shortly. The USSR was in touch with Syria and had many contacts with Israel on this issue. Tremendous headway had been made in establishing an international consensus. He agreed that it would be dangerous to postpone a solution of the problem. There were, meanwhile, positive signs, as well as difficulties; there was relative unity amongst the Arabs and interesting developments in the Palestinian movement. A lot would depend on an Arab summit, for which practical preparations were under way. Israel maintained its own position and so did Syria; the USSR was working with them and had not "exhausted its resources". But what if Mr. Shamir remained? This was why the USSR stressed the important roles of the permanent members and the Secretary-General; if the USA was sincere, it could have a great influence on Israel.
7. The Secretary-General said that, on his return to New York, he would be inviting the permanent members to hear a report on Mr. Goulding's mission. This would send a signal that he was not going to relax his efforts and would put pressure on the USA to find ways of helping with the Israelis. Mr. Shevardnadze said the important thing was to seek compromise. The USSR had certain ideas about the form the conference should take but recognized that it could not impose them. They would be communicated by Mr. Poliakov to Mr. Goulding the next day.

8. Mr. Goulding said that, in the area, he had encountered the feeling that the USA would not be willing to put pressure on Israel before the presidential elections. It was also widely felt that a conference would not be convened, or succeed, unless the USSR and USA achieved some degree of common purpose. Great expectations were held of the forthcoming meetings between Mr. Poliakov and Mr. Murphy and between Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Shultz. Mr. Shevardnadze said that if Mr. Poliakov and Mr. Murphy could agree, then he would have "common words" with Mr. Shultz. The USSR was in continuous touch with the USA but had found little understanding. But they would go on trying to find a common basis.

MIG/mf
1 July 1987

orig : The Secretary-General
cc : Mr. Aimé/Ms. Buttenheim
cc : Mr. Picco

RESIDENCES AND TELEPHONES IN MINSK

NAMES	I RESIDENCE, I ROOM	I TELEPHONE
H.E. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar and Mrs. Marcela Perez de Cuellar	Zaslavl - 1 N 14	37-62-67
H.E. Mr. Vassily S. Safronchuk	Zaslavl - 1 N 11	37-55-67
H.E. Mr. Diego Cordovez	Zaslavl - 1 N 10	37-35-47
Mr. Vladimir S. Kolesnikov	Zaslavl - 1 N 9	37-35-17
Mr. Giandomenico Picco	Zaslavl - 1 N 13	37-55-97
Mrs. Yanick Saint Victor	Zaslavl - 1 N 8	37-52-57
Mr. John Hrusovsky	Zaslavl - 1 N 12	37-55-08
Mr. Nickolas Panzarino	Zaslavl - 1 N 6	
Mr. Vladimir F. Petrovsky	Zaslavl - 3 N 17	22-96-51
Mr. Vladimir I. Chernyshev	Zaslavl - 3 N 7	22-99-74
Mr. Gely A. Dneprovsky <i>U N 18</i>	Zaslavl - 3 N 18	22-94-40
Mr. Alexander N. Kashirin	Zaslavl - 3 N 15	22-98-19
Mr. Evgeny K. Zvedre — <i>Protocol</i>	Zaslavl - 3 N 6	
Mr. Andrey I. Kolossovsky <i>Assit. Petrovsky</i>	Zaslavl - 3 N 16	22-99-01
Mr. Vladimir A. Vertogradov	Zaslavl - 3 N 8	22-97-41
Mr. Sergey N. Ryukhin	Zaslavl - 1 N 3	37-62-08
Mr. Vladimir L. Voronov	Zaslavl - 3 N 9	22-88-17
✓ Mrs. Tamara A. Golovetskaya <i>Mrs. P de C (Nat)</i>	Zaslavl - 3 N 5	
✓ Ms. Lyudmila V. Orlova <i>Mrs. P de C (Nat)</i>	Zaslavl - 3 N 10	22-97-03
For assistance dial		37-55-57

AFGHANISTAN

WE BOTH FEEL THAT THE GENEVA PROCESS MIGHT BE SHORTLY CONCLUDED AND THAT IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE A GENUINE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT THE AFGHANS THEMSELVES SHOULD VIGOROUSLY PURSUE A PROCESS OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION.

- IN THIS CONTEXT THE GENERAL SECRETARY REITERATED THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT STANDS FOR A REGIME IN KABUL WHICH IS INDEPENDENT, NEUTRAL AND NOT HOSTILE TO THE USSR.
- MY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, DIEGO CORDOVEZ, ~~IS NOT BEING DIRECTLY INVOLVED~~ WILL EXPLORE ALL POSSIBLE AVENUES TO ACCELERATE THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

MIDDLE EAST

I DISCUSSED THIS ISSUE BOTH WITH THE GENERAL SECRETARY AND THE FOREIGN MINISTER. WE SHARE THE VIEW THAT THE OBJECTIVE OF A INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE SHOULD BE A COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT AND THAT AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE MUST HAVE A REAL DIPLOMATIC FUNCTION ~~AND NOT BEING PURELY CEREMONIAL.~~

IT IS ALSO AGREED THAT A SETTLEMENT MUST INCLUDE A SOLUTION OF THE PALESTINIAN PROBLEM AND THAT THE PLO ^{IS NOT} ~~CANNOT~~ BE EXCLUDED FROM THE PROCESS.

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Party line stated by SG
in public


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PARTY LINE stated by SC
is public

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 <h1 style="margin: 0;">МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ</h1>	
<h2 style="margin: 0;">ТЕЛЕГРАММА</h2>	
<p>МИНИСТЕРСТВО СВЯЗИ СССР</p>	
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ETAT

PRIORITE MOSOMNIPRESS

MOSCOW

20705 DNEPROVSKY - MOST IMMEDIATE -

URGENTLY NEED FINAL TEXTS OF SECGEN'S SPEECHES IN MOSCOW, PARTICULARLY AT MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY. ALSO RELY ON YOU FOR FULL TRANSCRIPT OF SECGEN'S PRESS CONFERENCE TUESDAY, AS MUCH INTEREST HERE IN HIS VISIT. PLEASE GIVE TAPE OF PRESS CONFERENCE TO HRUSOVSKY FOR ME. REGARDS,

GIULIANI UNATIONS
GUILIANI 378 A8827 KUT

Handwritten signature

№ 598

30 June 1987

His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations

Your Excellency,

Herein you will kindly find the information on the activities of the Soviet peace movement within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign in the first half of 1987.

As you are well aware, this year is noted with the 70th anniversary of the Decree on Peace - the first state document of the Soviet government calling upon the governments and peoples of the world for peace and co-operation.

Though this event comes upon November 8 already January witnessed many antiwar actions in our country devoted to this anniversary. A number of labour collectives and entire enterprises held in January Peace Watch shifts devoting them to the 70th anniversary of the Decree on Peace. For example it is worth to mention such actions at the Teploozersk cement plant, Amur state farm in the Khabarovsk Territory, at the farming machine-building plant in Riazan.

The Peace Watch shifts have been preceded with antiwar rallies whose participants in noting the continuity of the Soviet people peace initiatives had been emphasizing great significance of the Soviet proposals for eliminating nuclear weapons before the year 2000.

January marked the anniversary of declaration of those large-scale peace initiatives. In connection with this event in our country there were held antiwar actions such as, for example, Peace Labour Day at the industrial enterprises of Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Ternopol, Poltava, Lvov, Zacarpathian region. On January

4-14 peace activists in Zaporozhje region conducted Ten Days of Peace which comprised mass antiwar rallies, exhibitions of antiwar posters. The exhibitions-cum-sale of works of artists with donation of the earned money to the Peace Fund were held in the towns of the Akimovsk area and in Zaporozhje.

Devoted to the anniversary of the Soviet proposals for nuclear-weapon-free world was the inauguration of the Peace Museum in Samarkand. Its exposition contains over a thousand exhibits from more than 50 countries of the world narrating about the worldwide struggle for peace and co-operation, for survival of humankind.

Over 500 antiwar posters and pictures have been displayed at the exposition of amateur artists's works which was opened on January 14 in Frunze. The similar exhibition took place in Volgograd.

Medical profession people of Mordovia demonstrated their support of the Soviet peace initiatives by organizing in January the Peace Week. Within the framework of the Week besides mass antiwar rallies there were held public meetings on the problems of medical and biological consequences of nuclear weapons. The similar actions have been conducted by the people of medical profession in Zheleznovodsk city of the Stavropol Territory.

At the beginning of the year the regional Peace Committees were to proceed in analyzing the participation of the Soviet peace movement in the activities of the International Year of Peace and outlining antiwar actions for 1987. These aspects were covered by the Plenary Meetings of Peace Committees in Byelorussia, Ukrain, Latvia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Estonia as well as in Krasnojarsk, Uljanovsk, Krasnodar, Smolensk and in a number of other Peace Committees.

Participants of those forums of Soviet antiwar movement unanimously voiced their approval of that initiative of the UN and pointed out great significance of the International Year of Peace for stirring up the activities of the world public of various walks of life. The participants of the forums wished the UN to unwearyingly continue the efforts for creating the conditions for the nuclear-weapon-free world.

As for antiwar activities to be conducted in 1987, the peace activists voiced on the Plenary Meetings their determination to continue participation in the World Disarmament Campaign and to search and apply to practice new forms of actions.

In January representatives of Soviet peace movement took part in a number of international antiwar events. For example it is worth to mention the USSR-US round table discussion The Way We See Each Other held in Moscow. Besides scientists and public figures from the Soviet Union and US, the round table discussion enlisted participation of the representatives of scientific circles and public from Bulgaria, Greece, West Berlin, who noted that the problem of mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and USA, objective information about each other, elimination of the barriers of biased judgement of one another is of key significance for solving the problems of arms race and threat of nuclear war.

On February 14-16 Moscow hosted the International Forum For the Nuclear-Free World, For the Survival of Mankind sponsored by the non-governmental organizations of our country. The Forum drew participation of about a thousand foreign guests from over 80 countries and 350 Soviet participants.

Famous scientists, writers, painters, composers, actors, prominent political and public figures, representatives of six major religions of the world, military figures, physicians, representatives of business circles got the opportunity to use the forum and numerous meetings for open and different-of-opinion discussion of the problem of humankind survival in the nuclear age.

Many participants of the Forum and Soviet peace supporters in their response to this meeting emphasized that the Moscow Forum has commenced great public movement aimed at ensurance of the humankind survival.

This fact is proved also by a number of events performed in our country by Soviet peace supporters and representatives of foreign antiwar organizations and movements. For example, the Soviet-American conference New Way of Thinking in the Nuclear Age: Social Inventions For the 3rd Millenium which took place in Moscow on March 16-19 became to certain extent the continuation of ela-

boration of the ideas set forth at the Forum. A number of other joint antiwar actions and projects as follow-up of the Forum are on the way.

The spirit of that international meeting imparted impetus to the search of new forms of antiwar activities. Thus, in Tadzhikistan the peace supporters initiated the symbolic Peace Band from Dushanbe to Washington along the 39th parallel so that people of that latitude voice their word in the struggle for peace. Thousands of people have already responded to that initiative. Many towns of the country located on the latitude are witnessing the antiwar actions under the slogan Peace Band.

Soviet peace supporters proceeded with active participation in the traditional antiwar actions. Thus in February Soviet peace champions conducted antiwar actions all-round-the country within the framework of the Indian Ocean and Gulf Week. As an example it is worth to mention meetings of Soviet and foreign students in the Machine-building Institute of Zaporozhje, Medical Intitute in Simpheropol, Teachers' Institute in Vilnius, solidarity rallies in the Latvian town of Vallsher, in Minsk, Baku, Voskresensk, contest of antiwar song in Arkhangelsk, meeting of young internationalists and solidarity fair in Domodedovo.

Striving of Soviet peace supporters to find the proper place in the common struggle for ridding the humankind of the threat of nuclear catastrophe has been manifested also in the support of teachers to the initiative of their Byelorussian colleagues who appealed to the American teachers to join in the Movement "Teachers of World for Peace".

The same striving prompted Soviet peace supporters to ardently respond to the selfless deed of Dr. Charles Hyder, American scientist who was conducting the fast vigil in front of the White House in protest against the arms race. The Committee of Solidarity with Dr. C.Hyder was established in our country and in many towns peace supporters organized the posts of solidarity. On March 24 such a post was set at the building of the Soviet Peace Committee. The appeals to the US President calling him to save life of Dr. Hyder with first 30 thousand signatures collected by that post have been delivered by the delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee to the US Embassy in Moscow. Tens of thousands of

cables, letters of solidarity are still coming to our Committee, to the solidarity posts in other towns. Many letters were sent directly to Charles Hyder with expression of support of his struggle and with an appeal not to bring his fast to a tragic end but choose other forms of struggle for humankind survival. The similar appeals addressed to C. Hyder and the appeals to the US President to save his life, renounce the SDI programme, join the programme of general nuclear disarmament have been voiced by many participants of antiwar rallies held in our country in March. For example, such actions took place in the vocational school of Cheboksar cotton plant, the Krasny Viborzhets Plant in Leningrad, in the Minsk University, and a number of other towns.

Among other antiwar events in March - Peace Festival in the country of Tadjikistan (March 21-22), Month of Peace "Safeguard Peace on the Earth" in the Crimean Region, Ten Days of Peace "For the Nuclear-Free World, For the Survival of Mankind" in the Donetsk Region, international meeting with the representatives of peace movement from GDR, Hungary, FRG, Finland, Czechoslovakia in Yalta on March, 20, friendship festival of Soviet and American tourists in Minsk on March, 27, meeting "Workers of Culture in the Struggle for Peace" in Sverdlovsk on March, 23.

The Soviet peace supporters proceeded in development of contacts with representatives of foreign public standing for peace. In this respect it is worth to mention the Soviet-FRG meeting of political and public figures, representatives of scientific and business circles conducted on March 27-28 in Moscow by the Soviet Peace Committee and the Bergedorf discussion club. In the course of the dialogue held in the constructive spirit the participants of the meeting compared their opinions on the modern world and European development, discussed prospects of termination of arms race, search of tangible measures in the field of disarmament. Significant attention has been paid upon development of bilateral relations, necessity of improvement of mutual understanding between both nations.

As you know, the Week of Asia (April 5-12) is observed every year in our country. Mass rallies and public meetings were held across

the country within the framework of the Week.

By way of example mention can be made of evenings of international friendship with the participation of foreign students in the Frunze aviation technical school, in the Dushanbe agricultural higher educational establishment in which more than 2,000 people took part. Meetings of solidarity took place in the North Kazakhstan Region, in particular, in Petropavlovsk in the Palace of power engineering with the participation of foreign students from Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea studying in higher schools of the region.

A series of mass public events was held in May within the framework of the Week of anti-war actions for European security and cooperation. For example, a many thousand strong rally took place in Saur-mogil, a torch peace march in the regional center of Velikaya Novoselka and in Kerch, and a festival of patriotic songs in Artemovsk. Peace shifts and anti-war rallies took place in all large cities and regions of our country. During these events the participants collected signatures under the "Appeal of Peoples to Peace" adopted by the participants of the Soviet-US Mississippi cruise in August 1986.

Round table discussions "Young scientists for peace. Let war be of interest only for historians" took place in Tbilisi on May 12 in the club of young scientists and round table discussions "Nuclear-free world: an ideal of socialism" were held on May 14 in the Tbilisi State University.

On June 1 the International children's day is observed on a large scale in the Soviet Union. On this day Young Pioneers' peace marches, concerts, competitions for the best drawings and songs, peace holidays and torch marches of young people took place in Moscow, Minsk, Kiev, Kharkov, Frunze, Kishinev, Tallinn and many other cities. At all these meetings one and same appeal "Peace to the present and future generations" was voiced.

Soviet peace supporters also continue to take an active part in international events for peace and disarmament.

In particular, representatives of the Soviet public participated in the International conference of non-governmental organizations on

the interconnection between disarmament and development which took place in Stockholm in May. The conference was convened at the initiative of a number of Geneva special committees of non-governmental organizations on the eve of the UN Conference on the same theme which is to be convened in New York on August 24 - September 11, 1987.

Two hundred participants in the Stockholm conference representing 40 countries discussed a wide range of problems related to disarmament and development, the consequences of the arms race, above all, in the nuclear field, for the world economy and the international economic and social situation, in particular, for developing countries. The opinion of the participants in this forum reflecting the position of wide circles of public opinion has been brought to the notice of the forthcoming UN Conference in New York.

Representatives of the Soviet peaceloving public has already voiced in the United Nations their interest in taking part in this important intergovernmental forum and will send their delegates to it.

As you know, for many years the Soviet Peace Committee has maintained close contacts with different Departments of the UN Secretariat, in particular, with the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

In conjunction with this Department the Soviet Peace Committee held two Regional conferences within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign in Leningrad in 1984 and in Tbilisi in 1986. In June this year the meeting of experts within the framework of the UN World Disarmament Campaign was held in Dagomys. All expenses for holding these events were covered from the trust fund of the USSR in Soviet roubles to the fund of the World Disarmament Campaign.

The meeting of experts was attended by leading experts from 25 countries of all continents, including prominent diplomats, military commanders, political and public figures, and scientists.

During the meeting such problems as regional agreements, reduction and elimination of conventional armaments, confidence-building measures and verification; the curbing of the nuclear arms race, reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons, the cessation of nuclear tests, the establishment of zones free from

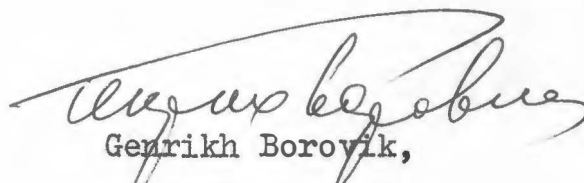
nuclear weapons in different regions of the world, the prevention of nuclear war; international security; and outer space were all considered in a constructive spirit.

The discussion at the meeting was of an open, business-like and expert nature which was stressed by all the participants.

With due account for the positive experience of holding in the USSR such joint events agreement was reached with UN Under-Secretary-General Y. Akashi on holding in the USSR in 1988 the meeting of experts on the verification of disarmament agreements and in 1989 the UN Regional conference within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign for non-governmental organizations from the countries of the Asian Pacific region. Expenses for holding these events will be covered from the USSR contribution to the trust fund of the World Disarmament Campaign (in Soviet roubles).

These are the main antiwar events held by Soviet peace supporters in the first half of 1987.

Respectfully yours,


Genrikh Borovik,
President, Soviet
Peace Committee

Уважаемый г-н Генеральный секретарь,

По установившейся традиции мы регулярно информируем Вас о нашей деятельности в рамках Всемирной кампании за разоружение. Разрешите мне вручить Вам очередной отчет за I полугодие 1987 года. Отчет за весь 1987 год будет вручен Вам лично, как и в предыдущие годы, в Нью-Йорке в период проведения Недели разоружения ООН.

№ 598

„30“ ИЮНЯ 1987 г.

Генеральному секретарю ООН
г-ну Пересу де Куэльяру

Уважаемый г-н Генеральный секретарь,

Информирую Вас о деятельности советских сторонников мира в рамках Всемирной кампании за разоружение за первое полугодие 1987 года.

Как Вы знаете, в этом году исполнится 70 лет Декрету о мире, первому государственному акту Советской власти, призывающему правительства и народы к миру и сотрудничеству.

Хотя эта дата приходится на 8 ноября, уже в январе месяце многие антивоенные акции в нашей стране были посвящены этому событию. Ряд трудовых коллективов и целых предприятий провели вахты мира в честь 70-летия Декрета о мире. В качестве примера можно привести подобные акции на Теплоозерском цементном заводе, Амурском совхозе в Хабаровском крае, на Рязанском заводе сельскохозяйственных машин.

Вахтам мира предшествовали антивоенные митинги, участники которых, отмечая преемственность мирных инициатив советского народа, подчеркивали большое значение для всего человечества предложений Советского Союза о ликвидации ядерного оружия до 2000 года.

Как известно, в январе минул год с момента выдвижения этих крупномасштабных мирных предложений. В связи с этим событием в стране прошли антивоенные мероприятия, такие как День мирного труда на предприятиях Днепропетровской, Донецкой, Тернопольской, Полтавской, Львовской, Закарпатской областях. 4-14 января сторонники мира Запорожской области провели Декаду мира, в рамках которой прошли антивоенные митинги, выставки антивоенных плакатов. В городах Акимовского района, в г.Запорожье проводились выставки-продажи произведений художников с перечислением вырученных средств в Фонд мира.

Годовщине советских предложений о безъядерном мире было посвящено и открытие Музея мира и солидарности в г.Самарканде, где собрано свыше тысячи экспонатов из более чем 50 стран мира, свидетельствующих о всемирной борьбе за мир, выживание человечества.

Свыше 500 антивоенных плакатов и картин было представлено на выставке самодеятельных художников, открывшейся 14 января в г.Фрунзе. Аналогичная выставка прошла в Волгограде.

С поддержкой мирных инициатив Советского Союза выступили и работники медицинских учреждений Мордовской АССР, организовавшие в январе Неделю мира. В рамках этого мероприятия помимо антивоенных митингов и собраний медицинские работники провели встречи с общественностью по вопросам медико-биологических последствий ядерного оружия. Аналогичные мероприятия были проведены медицинскими работниками г.Железноводска Ставропольского края.

В начале года местные комитеты защиты мира продолжали работу по оценке участия советских сторонников мира в мероприятиях Международного года мира и проведению антивоенной деятельности в 1987 году. Этим вопросам были посвящены пленумы комитетов защиты мира Белоруссии, Украины, Латвии, Узбекистана, Азербайджана, Эстонии, а также Красноярского, Ульяновского, Краснодарского, Смоленского и ряда других местных комитетов.

Участники этих форумов советских сторонников мира единодушно высказывались в поддержку этой акции ООН, отмечали большое значение Международного года мира для активизации деятельности широких кругов миролюбивой общественности. Вместе с тем высказывались пожелания в адрес ООН неустанно продолжать работу по созданию условий для обеспечения безъядерного мира для человечества. Что касается планов на 1987 год, то советские сторонники мира, выступая на пленумах, подчеркивали решимость продолжить свое участие во Всемирной кампании за разоружение, искать и применять на практике новые формы антивоенной деятельности.

В январе состоялся целый ряд международных антивоенных акций, в которых приняли участие советские сторонники мира. В качестве примера можно упомянуть проведение "круглого стола" "СССР-США: как мы смотрим друг на друга". В его работе, помимо ученых, общественных деятелей СССР и США, приняли участие представители научных кругов и общественности из Болгарии, Греции,

Западного Берлина. Участники "круглого стола" отмечали, что вопрос о взаимопонимании между СССР и США, объективной информированности друг о друге, разрушение барьеров тенденциозности в оценке одной стороны другой принимает исключительную значимость для решения проблем, связанных с гонкой вооружений и опасностью ядерной войны.

14-16 февраля в Москве проходил международный форум "За безъядерный мир, за выживание человечества", организованный неправительственными организациями страны и собравший около тысячи иностранных гостей из более чем восьмидесяти стран мира и 350 советских участников.

Всемирно известные ученые, писатели, художники, композиторы, артисты, видные политические и общественные деятели, представители шести основных религий мира, военные деятели, врачи, представители деловых кругов имели возможность в рамках работы форума и многочисленных встреч откровенно, с различных точек зрения обсудить проблему выживания человечества в ядерный век.

Многие его участники и советские сторонники мира в своих откликах на эту встречу отмечали, что московский форум являет собой начало большого общественного движения, цель которого — обеспечить человечеству выживание.

Подтверждением этому служат и ряд мероприятий, проведенных в стране советскими сторонниками мира и представителями зарубежных антивоенных организаций и движений. В частности, состоявшаяся 16-19 марта в Москве советско-американская конференция "Новое мышление в ядерный век: социальные изобретения для третьего тысячелетия" явилась, своего рода, продолжением разработки идей, выдвинутых на форуме. Намечается проведение и других совместных антивоенных акций и проектов в развитие духа форума.

Атмосфера этой международной встречи придала импульс поиску новых форм антивоенной деятельности. Так, например, в Таджикистане родилась инициатива провести символический "Пояс мира" от Душанбе до Вашингтона по 39-й параллели, с тем, чтобы все живущие на этой широте сказали свое слово в борьбе за мир. Тысячи людей уже откликнулись на это предложение. Во многих городах страны, расположенных на этой широте, начали проводиться акции под девизом "Пояс мира".

Советские сторонники мира продолжали активно участвовать и в рамках традиционных антивоенных акциях. В частности, в феврале по всей стране прошли антивоенные мероприятия, посвященные Неделе стран Индийского океана и Персидского залива. В качестве примера можно упомянуть встречи советских и иностранных студентов в машиностроительном институте Запорожья, в медицинском институте Симферополя, педагогическом институте Вильнюса, общегородские митинги солидарности в латвийском городе Валлшере, в Минске, в Баку, Воскресенске, конкурс антивоенной песни в Архангельске, слет юных интернационалистов и ярмарка солидарности в г. Домодедово.

Стремление советских сторонников мира найти свое место в общей борьбе за избавление человечества от угрозы ядерной катастрофы выразилось, в частности, в поддержке учителей страны инициативы своих белорусских коллег, обратившихся к американским учителям с призывом объединиться в движение "Учителя мира - за мир".

Это же стремление побудило советских сторонников мира горячо откликнуться на самоотверженный акт американского ученого д-ра Ч. Хайдера, проводившего голодовку перед Белым домом в знак протеста против гонки вооружений. В стране был создан Комитет солидарности с д-ром Ч. Хайдером, во многих городах сторонники мира установили посты солидарности. 24 марта такой пост был создан у здания Советского комитета защиты мира. Обращения к президенту США с призывом спасти жизнь д-ру Хайдеру с первыми 30 тысячами подписей, собранными этим постом, были переданы делегацией Советского комитета защиты мира в Посольство США в Москве. Десятки тысяч телеграмм, писем солидарности продолжали поступать в наш Комитет, на посты солидарности в других городах. Много писем направлялись непосредственно Чарльзу Хайдеру с выражением поддержки его борьбы и призывом не доводить голодовку до трагического конца, а избрать другие формы борьбы за выживание человечества. С аналогичными обращениями в адрес Ч. Хайдера и призывом к президенту США спасти его жизнь, отказаться от программы СОИ, присоединиться к программе всеобщего ядерного разоружения

выступали многие участники антивоенных митингов, проходивших в марте в нашей стране. Такие акции прошли, в частности, в профтехучилище Чебоксарского хлопчатобумажного комбината, объединении "Красный выборжец" в Ленинграде, университете Минска, ряде других городов.

Среди других антивоенных акций марта — Праздник мира в сельских районах Таджикской ССР (21-22 марта), месячник мира "Отстоим мир на земле" в Крымской области, декада "За безъядерный мир, за выживание человечества" в Донецкой области, интернациональная встреча с представителями движений за мир ГДР, ВНР, ФРГ, Финляндии, ЧССР в Ялте 20 марта, вечер дружбы советских и американских туристов в Минске 27 марта, встреча "Деятели культуры в борьбе за мир" в Свердловске 23 марта.

Продолжалось развитие контактов с представителями зарубежной общественности, выступающей за мир. В этом плане можно особо отметить проведение 27-28 марта в Москве советско-западногерманской встречи политических и общественных деятелей, представителей научных и деловых кругов, организованная Советским комитетом защиты мира совместно с Бергедорфским дискуссионным клубом (ФРГ). В ходе диалога, проходившего в конструктивном духе, были сопоставлены взгляды на современное мировое и общеевропейское развитие, обсуждены перспективы прекращения гонки вооружений, поиска конкретных мер в области разоружения. Значительное внимание было уделено развитию двусторонних отношений, необходимости улучшения взаимопонимания между народами обеих стран.

Как Вам известно, в нашей стране ежегодно отмечается Неделя Азии (5-12 апреля). В рамках этой Недели по всей стране прошли массовые митинги, собрания общественности.

В качестве примеров можно привести вечера интернациональной дружбы с участием иностранных студентов во Фрунзенском авиационно-техническом училище, в Душанбинском сельскохозяйственном институте, в котором приняли участие свыше 2 тысяч человек. Состоялись митинги солидарности в Северно-Казахстанской области и, в частности, в г.Петропавловске во Дворце энергетики с участием иностранных студентов из Лаоса, Вьетнама и Кампучии, обучающимися в вузах области.

В мае месяце в рамках Недели антивоенных действий за европейскую безопасность и сотрудничество прошла серия массовых выступлений общественности. Например, на Саур-могиле состоялся многотысячный антивоенный митинг, в райцентре Великая Новоселка и г. Керчи – факельное шествие мира, в г. Артемовске – фестиваль патриотической песни. Вахты мира и антивоенные митинги прошли во всех крупных городах и областях нашей страны. В ходе этих мероприятий участники собирали подписи под "Призывом народов к миру", принятому участниками советско-американского круиза по Миссисипи в августе 1986 г.

В г. Тбилиси 12 мая в клубе молодых ученых состоялся круглый стол "Молодые ученые за мир. Чтобы война интересовала лишь историков" и 14 мая в Тбилисском государственном университете также круглый стол "Безъядерный мир – идеал социализма".

1 июня в Советском Союзе широко отмечается международный день защиты детей. В этот день в гг. Москве, Минске, Киеве, Харькове, Фрунзе, Кишиневе, Таллине и многих других городах прошли пионерские марши мира, концерты, конкурсы рисунков, песен, праздники мира, факельные шествия молодежи. И на всех этих встречах звучал один призыв – "мир нынешним и грядущим поколениям".

Советские сторонники мира продолжают активно участвовать и в международных мероприятиях в пользу мира и разоружения.

В частности, представители советской общественности участвовали в Международной конференции неправительственных организаций по взаимосвязи между разоружением и развитием, состоявшейся в Стокгольме в мае с.г. Эта Конференция была созвана по инициативе ряда Женевских специальных комитетов неправительственных организаций в преддверии Конференции ООН по этой же теме, которая созывается в Нью-Йорке с 24 августа по 11 сентября с.г.

200 участников Стокгольмской конференции, представители 40 стран обсудили широкий круг вопросов, связанных с проблемами разоружения и развития, последствиями гонки вооружений, прежде всего в ядерной области, для мировой экономики и международного экономического и социального положения, в частности, для развивающихся стран. Мнение участников данного форума, отражающего позицию широких кругов общественности, доведено до сведения предстоящей Конференции ООН в Нью-Йорке.

Представители советской миролюбивой общественности уже заявили в Организации Объединенных Наций о своей заинтересованности принять участие в этом важном межправительственном форуме и направляют на него своих делегатов.

Как Вы знаете, у СКЗМ сложились уже на протяжении многих лет тесные контакты с различными Департаментами Секретариата ООН и, в частности, с Департаментом по вопросам разоружения.

Совместно с этим Департаментом СКЗМ провел две Региональные конференции в рамках Всемирной кампании за разоружение в г. Ленинграде в 1984 г. и в г. Тбилиси в 1986 г., в июне с.г. в Дагомысе состоялась Встреча экспертов в рамках Всемирной кампании за разоружение ООН. Все расходы на проведение этих мероприятий произведены из целевого взноса СССР в советских рублях в фонд Всемирной кампании за разоружение.

Во Встрече экспертов приняли участие ведущие эксперты из 25 стран всех континентов, в том числе видные дипломаты, военачальники, политические и общественные деятели, ученые.

В ходе встречи в конструктивном духе были рассмотрены также вопросы, как региональные соглашения, сокращение и ликвидация обычных вооружений, меры по укреплению доверия, вопросы проверки; обуздание гонки ядерных вооружений, сокращение и ликвидация ядерного оружия, прекращение ядерных испытаний, создание зон, свободных от ядерного оружия в различных районах мира, предотвращение ядерной войны; международная безопасность; космическое пространство.

Дискуссия на этой встрече носила открытый, деловой экспертный характер, что подчеркивали все участники.

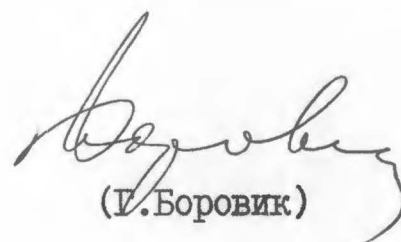
С учетом уже имеющегося положительного опыта проведения в СССР такого рода совместных мероприятий достигнута договоренность с заместителем генерального секретаря ООН Я.Акаши о проведении в СССР в 1988 году Встречи экспертов по вопросам контроля за соблюдением соглашений по вопросам разоружения, а в 1989 г. - Региональной конференции ООН в рамках Всемирной кампании за разоружение для неправительственных организаций из стран азиатско-тихоокеанского региона. Расходы на проведение этих мероприятий будут произведены из взноса СССР в целевой фонд Всемирной кампании за разоружение (в советских рублях).

8.

Таковы основные антивоенные мероприятия, проведенные советскими сторонниками мира за первое полугодие 1987 года.

С уважением,

Председатель
Советского комитета защиты мира



(В.Боровик)

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- MINSK. - SPEECH IS NEEDED FOR MEETING WITH COMMISSION
ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS WHERE IYP MEDAL WILL BE
GIVEN TO MR. MIKULICH BY SEC GEN; SHALL SEND
DRAFT TO GENEVA.
- LUNCHEON TOAST IS WITH YOU.
- KIEV - SPEECH IS NEEDED FOR PRESENTATION OF IYP
MEDAL TO MR. KACHALOVSKY; SHALL SEND TO GENEVA.
- DINNER TOAST IS WITH YOU.
- MOSCOW - STATEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY CEREMONY ON 29 JUNE
BEING RE-WRITTEN; SHALL SEND TO GENEVA.
- DINNER TOAST IS WITH YOU
- VISIT TO FOREIGN LANGUAGES INSTITUTE - NO
SPEECH REQUIRED, BUT LETTER TO RECTOR IS WITH
YOU (DATE NEEDS TO BE ADDED)
- MEETING WITH SOVIET QUOTE SOCIAL
ORGANIZATIONS UNQUOTE-(NGO'S); COMMENTS BEING
RE-WRITTEN WITH IYP FOCUS; WILL SEND TO GENEVA.

(cable editor - please send by facsimile attached 5 pages)

NNNNN

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT
TO THE UKRAINIAN SSR

Friday, 26 June:

- 18.00 arrival Kiev
- 20.00 concert in Ukraine Palace in honour of
Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

Saturday, 27 June:

- 09.30 meeting with Foreign Minister
- 12 noon visit to President of the Republic (Chairman of
the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet - Madame
Valentina Schevchenko).
- private luncheon
- 15.00 Meeting with Mr. Kachalovsky, First Prime
Minister of Ukraine and Chairman of the
National Commission of International Year of
Peace (will be an official ceremony of medal
presentation by the Secretary-General to Mr.
Kachalovsky. Secretary-General will be
requested to make a statement).
- 19.00 State dinner given by Chairman of the Presidium
of the Supreme Soviet (toast)
- wreath laying at Grave of Unknown Soldier (time
to be indicated)
- For Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar on 27 June (while
Secretary-General is holding official talks):
- visit to Pioneer Palace
- visit to Fashion Show

Sunday, 28 June:

- sightseeing: Museum of National Architecture
and Rural Life; steam-boat excursion on river;
visit Museum of History of Great Patriotic War
1941-1945; visit St. Sofia Cathedral.
- 18.00 departure for Moscow

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT
TO THE BYELORUSSIAN SSR

Wednesday, 24 June:

19.35 arrival Minsk by special plane from Moscow,
 proceed to residence; conversation with Foreign
 Minister; informal private dinner

Thursday, 25 June:

09.30 visit to President, Presidium of Supreme Soviet
 of Byelorussian SSR (Mr. Tarazevich)

 Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar visits Kindergarten and
 Exhibition of Creative Folk Art

11.00 Speech by Secretary-General at meeting of
 Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Supreme
 Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR and giving of
 medal for IYP by Secgen to Chairman of the
 National Commission, Mr. Mikulich (Deputy
 President of the Presidium of the Supreme
 Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR)

12 noon laying of wreath at Victory Monument

lunch hosted by President in name of the Presidium of
 the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR
 (toast)

15.20 visit to Museum of the Great Patriotic War and
 to Minsk Metropolitan (subway system)

19.30 concert of Byelorussian State Philharmonic
 private dinner

Friday, 26 June:

09.00 visit to Katyn Memorial Complex (book to be
 signed) - 50 minutes from Minsk

 private lunch

17.00 departure for Kiev

Translated from Russian

PROGRAMME

For the visit to the USSR, the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR
by United Nations Secretary-General Pérez de Cuéllar

Wednesday, 24 June

- 5.15 p.m. - Arrival in Moscow from Zurich by scheduled flight SU-266 (Sheremetyevo-2 airport). Technical stopover.
- 6.15 p.m. - Departure from Moscow for Minsk by special domestic flight (Sheremetyevo-2 airport).
- 7.35 p.m. - Arrival in Minsk.

During the visit to the Byelorussian SSR (24-26 June) the schedule provides for talks with the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Byelorussian SSR, the laying of a wreath at the Victory Monument, a visit to the Katyn Memorial Complex, meetings with members of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR and with representatives of science and culture, a tour of Minsk, attendance at a concert, a meeting in the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian SSR and lunch at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR.

Thursday, 25 June

Day spent in the Byelorussian SSR

Friday, 26 June

First half of day - spent in the Byelorussian SSR

- 5 p.m. - Departure from Minsk for Kiev by special domestic flight.
- 6 p.m. - Arrival in Kiev.

During the visit to the Ukrainian SSR (26-28 June) the schedule provides for talks with the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, the laying of a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier, visits to the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945 memorial complex, the Kiev-Pechorsk State Historical and Cultural Park, the St. Sofia Cathedral architectural monument and the Museum of National Architecture and Daily Life of the Ukrainian SSR, a steamboat excursion, attendance at a concert and dinner at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

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Saturday, 27 June

Day spent in the Ukrainian SSR

Sunday, 28 June

First half of the day - spent in the Ukrainian SSR

- 6 p.m. - Departure from Kiev for Moscow by special domestic flight.
- 7.25 p.m. - Arrival in Moscow (Vnukovo-2 airport).

Free evening

Monday, 29 June

- 9.30 a.m. - Laying of a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier.
- 9.45 a.m. - Visit to the United Nations Information Centre in Moscow.
- 10 a.m. - Visit by Mrs. Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar to a nursery school.
- Letter for Rector - 10.30 a.m. - Visit to United Nations translators' courses.
- speech - 11 a.m. - Visit to the M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University.
An honorary doctorate of the University will be conferred on His Excellency Mr. J. Pérez de Cuéllar.
- Private lunch.

Second half of the day - Talks with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, M. S. Gorbachev.

- 3 p.m. - Visit by Mrs. Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar to the Kuskovo Ceramics Museum and eighteenth-century estate.
- toast - 7 p.m. - Dinner at the invitation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and N. R. Shevardnadze.

Tuesday, 30 June

- 10 a.m. - Talks with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, E. A. Shevardnadze.
- 10 a.m. - Mrs. Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar leaves the residence to visit Zagorsk.
- Private lunch

/...

Comments

- 3 p.m. - Meeting with representatives of Soviet social organizations.
- 4 p.m. - Visit by Mrs. Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar to the A. S. Pushkin Museum in the Arbat.
- 5.30 p.m. - Talks with the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, A. A. Gromyko.
- 6.30 p.m. - Talks with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. I. Ryzhkov.
- 8 p.m. - Press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists (press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR).

message

- 8.45 p.m. - Recording of address on Soviet television (press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR).

Wednesday, 1 July

- 8.55 a.m. - Departure from Moscow for Frankfurt-on-Main by Pan American (flight 65, Sheremetyevo-2 airport).

Telephone numbers of residences:

In Moscow - 143-16-74

In Kiev - 291-91-41

In Minsk - 37-55-57

Moscow

IH/aw

Secretary-General's Visit to the USSR

"International Economic Security"

The concept:

In order to strengthen the framework for international relations the Soviet Union in recent years, at the highest levels, has given a great deal of emphasis to the concept of international economic security (IES). They have identified four strands: political, economic, social and human.

Economic security:

The USSR have decided to involve its economy to a much greater extent in the world trading and financial systems. (They have applied for membership to GATT). In their dealings with the West, the USSR have encountered many problems, but the one they object to most, is the use of the economic weapon (embargoes and restrictions) for political purposes. The USSR would like to bring about greater predictability and reliability in their international economic relations: an important issue is how planned economies interact with the rest of the world economy which is largely market-based.

General Assembly resolution:

In their interventions in the UN, the USSR has been very keen to obtain an endorsement of the concept of IES. After prolonged discussions they persuaded the General Assembly to adopt a resolution last year asking the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on the concept, emphasizing the interests of developing countries too. A large number of Western countries voted against it (especially since they thought the USSR had not sufficiently defined the concept and may use it for essentially political purposes). The United States abstained.

Secretariat document:

A report has been prepared by the Secretariat which tries to define the problematique in terms of growth, development, stability, and the need to eliminate or minimise political interference in economic relations. Some practical suggestions have been made too, e.g., discussion on "early warning systems", long-term global structural change, examination of possibilities of GATT and IMF playing more stabilising roles.

USSR reaction:

has been positive so far and they may encourage the Secretary-General to move farther.

Our attitude:

should be generally positive but the complexities should not be under-estimated. A broad interpretation of the concept would be more acceptable to our various constituencies. If the problem is narrowly defined in terms of only embargoes and restrictions, the issue may generate controversy.

What can the USSR
do:

Since the secretariat's ideas are rather tentative,
governments might wish to consider undertaking expert
level discussions in the UN on the issues.

* * *

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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الاتحاد

وَلَاةُ الْإِمَارَاتِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ الْمُتَّحِدَةِ
مؤسسة الاتحاد للصحافة والنشر والتوزيع
يُصدر عنها: الاتحاد، أخبار الإمارات، زهرة الخليج، ماجد
مكتب موسكو

Our Ref:

Date: 25 June 1987

الرقم اتحاد:

التاريخ:

GENERAL SECRETARY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ORGANIZATIONS
MR de 'QUELLIER

Dear GENERAL SECRETARY

"Al Ittihad Press"(United Arab Emirates) presents its compliments and taking advantage of your stay in the USSR at the moment of tense international situation has the honour to ask You a question. This question is attached to our letter and your answer would be of paramount importance to us. "Al Ittihad press" avails itself of this opportunity to resume assurances of its high considerations and wishes You a good health and a successful tour of the country.



A.WAHAB A.S. AL-KHASHAN
BUREAU CHIEF
AL ITTIHAD PRESS

Our address:

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الاتحاد

وقلة للإعلام العربي القوة
مؤسسة الاتحاد للصحافة والنشر والنزيع

يقعد رعتها : الاتحاد وأخبار الإمارات . زهرة الخليج . ماجد
مكتبه في موسكو

Our Ref:

الرقم اتحاد :

Date : 15 JUNE 1987

التاريخ :

Mr. GENERAL SECRETARY, how do You appraise the contacts which are taking place now in the security council on the conflict between Iran and Iraq?

What steps are You taking personally in order to convene an international conference on the settlement of the Middle East conflict?

Could You comment on the results of the trip to the Middle East capitals which has been taken by Your deputy Mr. Mark Golding?

What are the results of the official talks between You and the Soviet leaders?

A. Wahab Al-Khashan
Correspondent

~~UNCTAD~~
Mrs. CowTip

Briefing note on UNCTAD VII for
Secretary-General's visit to Moscow

1. The new policy trends in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe should result in a more active involvement of these countries in multilateral economic co-operation, in pursuance of their East-West and East-South relations. The need for the enhancement of international economic security is likely to be the theme for their multilateral economic diplomacy.
2. International economic security comprises elements of predictability and dependability in the world economic environment, together with equity and justice in international economic relations. It may be understood as an additional dimension of the notion of "interdependence".
3. There is a need to translate the concept of international economic security into concrete elements which command general acceptance. UNCTAD is one of the key forums - where this could be done, for example in the context of its work on the strengthening of the international trading system, the stabilization of commodity markets and the resolution of the debt problem. Indeed, the theme of UNCTAD VII is so formulated as to permit discussion and elaboration of the concept, as well as agreement on measures which would contribute to its realization.
4. Accordingly, an active and constructive participation by the USSR in UNCTAD VII could help that country to explain its preoccupations concerning the external economic environment and seek wider acceptance of its approach.
5. There are two specific issues on which the USSR position will be crucial, even decisive:
 - (a) The entry into force of the Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities would be an event of high political importance, symbolizing the willingness of governments to co-operate in strengthening the commodity economy. The key to entry into force is held by the USSR, whose ratification of the Agreement, together with that of the UkSSR and BSSR, would add 6.2 per cent to the directly contributed capital of the Fund and leave only 1.5 per cent or so to be subscribed by other countries in order for the Agreement to enter into force. Were the other socialist countries of Eastern Europe to join the USSR in ratifying, this would be more than enough to secure entry into force.

Although the Common Fund is only one aspect of the commodity problem to be considered at UNCTAD VII, it is expected that the Conference will be the occasion for member States, including the USSR, to publicize the position which they may have taken.

- (b) Support by the USSR and other socialist countries for continuing work in UNCTAD on the review of the international trading system would contribute to building consensus among all member States on the desirable characteristics of the system. Such a consensus would be the basis for specific improvements in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and would also help the USSR achieve its objective of participation in the GATT and in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. 4

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Attached in support of this brief are:

1. Briefing note on UNCTAD VII prepared for the Secretary-General's Press Conference on 19 June 1987.
2. Note for the file on the recent visit to the USSR by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

23 June 1987

GP:bn
File:
XRef:
b/f: VD/AS/ID/FP/JPK

cc SG

9.6.87

GPicco OSG 3830 5767

OMNIPRESS,

MOSCOW (USSR)

PLEASE NOTE DETAILS RE SECGEN'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR. SECGEN, MRS. PEREZ DE CUELLAR AND PARTY WILL BE ARRIVING IN MOSCOW WEDNESDAY 24 JUNE AT 17.15 HOURS BY FLIGHT SU 266 FROM ZURICH. PARTY CONSISTS OF MR. DIEGO CORDOVEZ, USG FOR SPECIAL POL. AFFAIRS; MR. MARRACK GOULDING, USG FOR SPECIAL POL. AFFAIRS (WHO WILL BE ARRIVING IN KIEV FLIGHT SU 662 FROM WARSAW AT 15.45 HOURS ON FRIDAY 26 JUNE); MR. VASILIIY S. SAFRONCHUK, USG, DEPT. OF POL. AND SECCO AFFAIRS AND MR. VLADIMIR KOLESNIKOV, SPECIAL ASST. TO SECGEN ((BOTH OF WHOM WILL ARRIVE SEPARATELY)); MR. GIANDOMENICO PICCO, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, EOSG; MR. JOHN HRUSOVSKY, CHIEF OPERATIONS OFFICER; MRS. YANICK SAINT VICTOR, SECRETARY OF SECGEN; MR. NICHOLAS PANZARINO, OPERATIONS OFFICER. ON FRIDAY 26 JUNE SECGEN AND PARTY WILL TRAVEL FROM MINSK TO KIEV. ON SUNDAY 28 JUNE SECGEN AND PARTY WILL TRAVEL FROM KIEV TO MOSCOW. ON WEDNESDAY 1 JULY SECGEN AND PARTY WILL LEAVE MOSCOW AT 08.55 HOURS BY FLIGHT PA 65 FOR FRANKFURT AND NEW YORK. PLEASE ARRANGE FOR TYPEWRITER IBM SELECTRIC II IN MRS SAINT VICTOR'S ROOM. PLEASE MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR WREATH WHICH WILL BE LAID AT UNKNOWN SOLDIER MONUMENT IN MOSCOW. REGARDS
DAYAL

NNNNN

GP

V. Deval. Chef de Cabinet

GP/bn

cc: SG

File:

xref:

b/f: AS/ID/FP/JPk

5 June 1987

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I should like to refer to the invitation which your Government has so kindly extended to him to pay an official visit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from 24 to 26 June 1987.

The Secretary-General would like to propose that he arrives in Moscow from Geneva on 24 June at 17.15 hours by flight SU 266. Attached please find the composition of the party accompanying the Secretary-General.

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

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Aleksandr M. Pelonogov
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

COMPOSITION OF PARTY

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Vasiliy S. Safronchuk, Under-Secretary-General,
Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

Mr. Diego Cordovez, Under-Secretary-General
for Special Political Affairs

Mr. Marrack I. Goulding, Under-Secretary-General
for Special Political Affairs

Mr. Vladimir Kolesnikov, Special Assistant to the
Secretary-General

Mr. Giandomenico Picco, Principal Officer,
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief, Operations Officer

Mr. Nicholas Panzarino, Operations Officer

Mrs. Yannick Saint Victor,
Secretary of the Secretary-General