

PdeC

TRIP TO KIEV (UKRAINE)

5 JUNE - 21 JULY 1987

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ORIGINAL ORDER

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UN ARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>S-1022</u>
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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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(Europe/USSR)

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Government House

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Government House

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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.

Future trips: USSR

This gentleman came to see the SG on Mon. 1 June 1987, along with Mr. Safronchuk

Françoise
2 June 1987

Sergo A. MIKOYAN

Editor-in-Chief

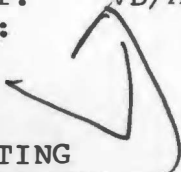
Magazine AMERICA LATINA.

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Trip file: Kiev

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

held in Kiev
on 27 June 1987 at 09.30 hours

Present:

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

H.E. Mr. Vladimir A. Kravets
Foreign Minister of the
Ukrainian SSR
party of nine

The Foreign Minister presented his party and welcomed the
Secretary-General and his party.

The Soviet people cherished peace more than others did. The present situation was raising well founded alarm, needing unification of all peace-loving countries, to stop the arms race. The Soviets came to this conclusion at the 27th Party Congress: "either we live or we die together". One had to move from rethoric to practice. There were different interests of course, but the common denominator was the common destiny. This was the new political thinking. One could not be bound by self-interests only. "Let us look at what unites us and not at what divides us - hence the reference to the UN and the principle of peaceful coexistence". He expressed appreciation for the UN and the Secretary-General's personal efforts as instrument for peace. The Ukrainians would contribute their best. The Republic of Ukraine had begun to prepare for the 42nd session of the GA. "We will pay special attention to the creation of a comprehensive system of peace and security. It is a contradiction to oppose this initiative. We would like to work on the basis of the Charter, not against it. The guarantor should be the UN and the world community as a whole. We have no alternative but to live or die together. We will pursue our work also on other fronts: the Middle East and South Africa. We have been member of Special Committee of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people. We can speak for a wider consensus on the question of the Middle East peace conference. We appreciate your preparatory work for convening the conference. We all support you not only in this committee but also in the GA and Secco. Regional problems should be solved only by political means. It is not possible to find military solutions to South Africa or Iran-Iraq or other regional problems". There was also the problem of international economic relations.

He mentioned the financial situation of the Organization, the US attitude and the situation of Ukrainian nationals in the Secretariat and the diplomatic personnel. The US was withholding 169 million dollars from the Organization. This created difficulties for the Organization. The Ukrainian SSR supported the streamlining of the work of the Secretariat: reforms were needed, but the paradox lied in the fact that some states which helped the UN were affected by the freeze. "We find it indignant that the US should exert pressure on the format of contracts as well. The duration of contracts is up to the individuals who worked there, not up to Washington". Permanent contracts were a greater evil than others. Permanent contracts made it difficult to employ new and competent people and to get rid of dead weight.

The Secretary-General thanked the Foreign Minister for his comments. He appreciated that propaganda was to be put aside. Tangible results were more important than general ones. He stressed the importance of SSD III and the Conference on Disarmament and Development, the initiative on the international security system, as it was a comprehensive approach. He hoped to see concrete ideas during the forthcoming GA.

On the Middle East and South Africa the Secretary-General said that the UN was maintaining constant activity and referred to Mr. Goulding's visit to the area. Among the Security Council members there was a new atmosphere: all were prepared to consider an international conference on the Middle East. The conclusion was that only elections in Israel would solve the dichotomy of its position. But Israel now understood that an international approach was needed. The UN would not agree to an international conference of a ceremonial nature only. Some problems did need a multilateral approach. He would be in touch with the members of the Security Council upon return to New York. It was hoped that the PLO would be flexible at the right time. He then touched upon the problems of southern Africa.

Concerning the international economic order and UNCTAD the Secretary-General said that one could start negotiations on specific issues at first, instead of tackling them all together.

Referring to the UN administration the Secretary-General said that it had been able to survive thanks to the early contributions of 1987. The US non-payments continued to remain a problem. He had to continue with the freeze, but each case was being studied on its own merits.

The Foreign Minister appreciated the Secretary-General's comments.

Trip file: Ukrainian

File: Ukrainian SSR trip
xRef/
b/f

21 July 1987

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Enclosed for your information are copies of cables sent by the Secretary-General upon his return to New York after his recent visit to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

I should like to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of all the members of the delegation accompanying the Secretary-General, sincere appreciation for the excellent arrangements made for this interesting and fruitful visit.

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

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko
Permanent Representative of the
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
to the United Nations
New York

GP/acb

File:
Xref:
b/f:

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20/7/87

GP/ab EOSC 3800 5767

H.E. MRS. VALENTINA SEMEROVNA SHEVCHENKO
CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET
OF THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
KIEV (UKRAINIAN SSR)

EXCELLENCY,

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

I VERY MUCH APPRECIATED THE EFFORTS MADE TO ENSURE A
MOST SUCCESSFUL VISIT AND THE DISCUSSIONS THAT TOOK PLACE WERE
MOST INTERESTING AND ENCOURAGING. MAY I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY
TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE GRATITUDE FOR THE ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT
EXTENDED BY THE UKRAINIAN SSR TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR PEACE
AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUING
THIS FRUITFUL COOPERATION IN THE FUTURE.

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

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

Mr. Giandomenico Picco, Principal Officer, EOSC

GP/acb

File:
Xref:
b/f

20/7/87

GP/ab EOSG 3800 5767

H.E. MR. VLADIMIR ALEKSEYEVICH KRAVETS
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
KIEV (UKRAINIAN SSR)

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 UKRAINIAN SSR.

I VERY MUCH APPRECIATED THE OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT KIEV
AND FOUND OUR DISCUSSIONS MOST INTERESTING AND REWARDING. I
WAS MOST GRATIFIED TO LEARN OF THE SUPPORT OF THE UKRAINIAN
SSR FOR THE ENDEAVOURS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE CAUSE OF
PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

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

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

Mr. Giandomenico Picco, Principle Officer, EOSG

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO
MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE
UKRAINIAN SSR
(KIEV, JUNE 1987)

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT IS A PLEASURE TO MEET WITH MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR.
ONLY LAST YEAR, IN OBSERVANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE,
YOUR COMMISSION UNDERTOOK A PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES,
HERE IN UKRAINE, ABOUT WHICH I WILL SPEAK LATER IN DETAIL.
IT WAS A PURPOSEFUL AND ENERGETIC DEMONSTRATION
OF YOUR DEEP COMMITMENT TO GLOBAL PEACE;
FOR WHICH I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION TO YOU AND
ALL WHO HELPED YOU IN THIS EFFORT.

I HAVE SAID IT ELSEWHERE BUT IT DESERVES TO BE REPEATED,
THAT THE IDEA OF DEDICATING A YEAR TO PEACE
DID NOT STEM FROM THE UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION
THAT ALL THE THREATS OR DANGERS TO PEACE, OVERT OR HIDDEN,
WOULD BE REMOVED WITHIN THE SPACE OF TWELVE MONTHS.

RATHER, THE PURPOSE WAS TO ENCOURAGE A CONCENTRATION OF ATTENTION
ON THE ISSUES WHICH IMPINGE ON PEACE,
AND ON THE COURSES OF ACTION NECESSARY TO RESOLVE THEM.
I BELIEVE THAT THIS PURPOSE WAS LARGELY MET.
IT IS NOT AN EXTRAVAGANT CLAIM
THAT AN UNTOLD NUMBER OF PEOPLE AROUND THE GLOBE,
GAINED A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE WORLD/SITUATION
AND OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF PEACE FROM THE ACTIVITIES OF THE YEAR.

CERTAINLY, ALL THE NATIONS, GREAT OR SMALL,
HAVE A SHARED INTEREST IN ASSURING
THAT THE WORLD IS NOT AGAIN DEVASTATED BY WAR,
THAT THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE
DOES NOT CONTINUE TO HANG OVER THE LIVES OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLES,
THAT THE GREAT PROGRESS MADE IN THE LAST FOUR DECADES
IS NOT UNDONE BY ACTS OF MISCALCULATION-OR-BLUNDER,
AND THAT HUMAN DIGNITY IS ENHANCED IN ALL SOCIETIES.
IF THIS SHARED INTEREST IS A FACT — AS IT MOST EVIDENTLY IS —
THEN IT FOLLOWS THAT WE ALL JOIN OUR FORCES TOGETHER,
AND APPROACH THE WORLD'S PROBLEMS IN A FRESH LIGHT,
LEAVING BEHIND THE CONTROVERSIES AND THE FALSE ASSUMPTIONS
WHICH CAUSE DISTRUST BETWEEN NATIONS, ESPECIALLY THE GREAT POWERS.

THERE ARE SOME HOPEFUL SIGNS
THAT WE MAY BE APPROACHING THE POINT
AT WHICH A BETTER INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING MIGHT EMERGE.
A BETTER UNDERSTANDING MEANS A CLEARER APPRECIATION
OF ONE ANOTHER'S DIFFICULTIES,
AN OBJECTIVE VIEW OF THE ROOTS OF INSECURITY
WHICH PREVENTS AGREEMENTS.
ALL WHO ARE GENUINELY INTERESTED IN A DURABLE PEACE
CAN CONTRIBUTE TO ITS CREATION.

LET US LOOK AT SOME THREATENING FEATURES
OF THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION
AND SEE WHETHER IT IS IN ANYONE'S INTEREST
-- IN ANYONE'S GENUINE, LONG-TERM INTEREST --
TO ALLOW THEM TO PERSIST.

WE SEE THE ARMS RACE WHICH CASTS A SHADOW OVER THE LIVES OF MEN,
WOMEN AND CHILDREN ALL OVER THIS PLANET.
BEARING IN MIND THE CRUSHING TOLL OF WARS,
EVEN WHEN FOUGHT WITH CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS,
IT IS SENSELESS TO INVEST HUGE RESOURCES
IN INSTRUMENTS OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION
-- WHICH, IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD,
WOULD MEAN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD ITSELF.

NOTHING IS A MORE IMPELLING NECESSITY FOR THE WORLD COMMUNITY,
THAN TO MAKE A CONCRETE,
CREDIBLE BEGINNING IN THE DIRECTION OF REVERSING THE ARMS RACE.
THIS WOULD NOT ONLY MEAN AN END OF THE COLOSSAL WASTE
CAUSED BY AN UNCEASING DRIVE FOR ARMAMENTS;
IT WOULD ALSO HAVE A SALUTARY EFFECT ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
AND INSPIRE A NEW SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE.

WE SEE DISPUTES FESTERING IN DIFFERENT REGIONS,
EACH OF THEM THE CAUSE OF MUCH SUFFERING.
CONSIDERING HOW DISPUTES ESCALATE,
HOW THEIR REPERCUSSIONS AFFECT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GREAT POWERS,
IT CANNOT BE IN ANYONE'S INTEREST TO UNDERMINE,
OR REFUSE TO CO-OPERATE ~~IN~~,
in A MEANINGFUL PEACE PROCESS FOR THEIR RESOLUTION.

WE SEE THE DENIAL OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS TO PEOPLE
NOTABLY ON THE GROUND OF RACE, AS EXEMPLIFIED BY APARTHEID.
NONE OF US CAN CLAIM THAT WE ARE ANYWHERE NEAR ATTAINING
THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ORDER ENVISAGED IN THE CHARTER,
UNLESS RACISM IS ERADICATED FROM THE WORLD.
THIS AGAIN REQUIRES CO-ORDINATED ACTION
ON THE PART OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

WE SEE THE PREVALENCE OF POVERTY IN LARGE PARTS OF THE GLOBE. A WORLD WHOSE MAJORITY IS STILL IN ECONOMIC DISTRESS, IS NOT A WORLD AT PEACE WITH ITSELF. THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF POVERTY ARE NO DOUBT COMPLEX, BUT THEIR COMPLEXITY IS NOT AN ARGUMENT FOR DENYING THE NECESSITY OF A COMPREHENSIVE DIALOGUE ON THIS SUBJECT.

WE SEE THREATS TO THE ENVIRONMENT CAUSED BY A VARIETY OF FACTORS. IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, THE PRESSURES OF POPULATION GROWTH AND SCARCITY OF MEANS TO SATISFY ITS INCREASING DEMANDS LEAD TO A DENUDATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES LIKE FORESTS. IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES, THE USE OF CHEMICALS AND THE APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY HAVE CREATED SERIOUS PROBLEMS. THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION OF OUR TIMES HAS, OF COURSE, YIELDED IMMENSE BENEFITS, BUT IT IS THE COMMON INTEREST OF ALL COUNTRIES TO CONTROL ITS HAZARDS. THE TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT CHERNOBYL UNDERSCORED THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE IMPORTANT FIELD OF THE PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR ENERGY. I BELIEVE IT WAS A WISE AND THOUGHTFUL MOVE TO ENLIST SUCH CO-OPERATION THROUGH THE EFFICIENT INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.

THESE ARE JUST SOME EXAMPLES TO SHOW
THAT THE CREATION OF A SAFER AND MORE PEACEFUL WORLD
INVOLVES EFFORT AT SEVERAL FRONTS,
BUT THE TASK OF DEFINING ITS REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEEDING
TO FULFIL-~~THEM~~, IS NOT BEYOND THE CAPABILITIES AND STATESMANSHIP
OF MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
IN ENCOURAGING GOVERNMENTS TO UNDERTAKE THIS TASK,
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS CAN PLAY A MOST HELPFUL ROLE.
THIS BRINGS ME BACK TO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE YEAR OF PEACE.

IT GAVE ME GREAT SATISFACTION
THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR FOR THE YEAR OF PEACE,
INCLUDING RALLIES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS,
EMPHASIZED TWO MAJOR PRIORITIES
- THE NEED TO INTENSIFY EFFORTS
FOR THE PREVENTION OF A NUCLEAR DISASTER,
AND THE IMPORTANCE OF REDUCING INTERNATIONAL TENSION.
THE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF NGOS,
PROVIDED A VARIETY OF OPPORTUNITIES
FOR REFLECTION AND DIALOGUE ON PEACE.
THE ANNUAL PEACE LESSON OF 1 SEPTEMBER,
HELD IN ALL UKRAINIAN SCHOOLS,
WAS DEDICATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE.

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP CAMPS, CONFERENCES,
STUDENT FESTIVALS AND POSTER AND SONG COMPETITIONS,
GAVE FURTHER ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNG PEOPLE
TO THINK ABOUT PEACE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
A VARIETY OF ACADEMIC MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES TOOK PLACE,
INCLUDING AN OCTOBER CONFERENCE ENTITLED
"STRENGTHENING PEACE AND THE UNITED NATIONS".
I WAS PLEASED TO LEARN THAT KIEV WAS THE HOST
OF A MEETING OF THE UNITED-TOWNS-ORGANIZATION,
AT WHICH A SPECIAL DECLARATION FOR THE YEAR OF PEACE WAS ADOPTED.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO MENTION WITH APPRECIATION
THAT ADDITIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON PEACE
WERE PROVIDED THROUGH ART AND PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITS,
FILMS AND LITERATURE.
BIKE FOR PEACE WAS A VERY CREATIVE INITIATIVE
FOR BUILDING INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND UNDERSTANDING
WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE YEAR OF PEACE.
AFTER A REMARKABLE TOUR,
WHICH THE CYCLISTS BEGAN HERE IN THE UKRAINIAN SSR
AND CONTINUED THROUGH PRAGUE AND MONTREAL,
WE WERE PLEASED TO WELCOME THEM AT THEIR FINAL DESTINATION
IN NEW YORK.

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS AND COMMITMENT TO THE OBJECTIVES
OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE,
PROVIDE POSITIVE EXAMPLES OF HOW PEOPLE CAN AND MUST WORK TOGETHER
IN SEEKING A BETTER WORLD.
IT IS MY DEEP 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" -
MUST REMAIN OUR HIGHEST PRIORITY.

I WOULD NOW LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY
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 MR. YEVGENY VIKTOROVICH KACHALOVSKY,
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR
FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE YEAR.
THIS MEDAL IS CONVEYED TO YOU IN SINCERE APPRECIATION
FOR THE CONTRIBUTION MADE BY THE COMMISSION
IN CO-ORDINATING ACTIVITIES FOR THE OBSERVANCE
OF THE YEAR OF PEACE IN THE UKRAINIAN SSR.
IT IS ALSO PRESENTED IN THE HOPE
THAT THE DEDICATION AND POSITIVE SPIRIT OF 1986
WILL BE FURTHERED IN LONG-TERM AND CONTINUING EFFORTS
FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE.

X X X

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S T O S T
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

JUNE 1987

MADAME PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET
~~MR.~~ ~~MINISTER~~ EXCELLENCIES,
OF THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, EXCELLENCIES,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND WORDS, MADAME PRESIDENT,
~~MR. MINISTER,~~
AND I DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY PROVIDED TO ME
BY YOUR GOVERNMENT'S INVITATION TO ME, MY WIFE AND MY COLLEAGUES
TO VISIT THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.
THE WARM WELCOME I HAVE RECEIVED IS PARTICULARLY GRATIFYING,
AS AN INDICATION OF YOUR STEADFAST COMMITMENT
TO THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

AS I STAND BEFORE YOU, MY MIND IS CROWDED WITH THOUGHTS
ABOUT THE HISTORIC PERSONALITY OF KIEV
AS AN AN ANCIENT CRADLE OF RUSSIAN, BYELORUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN CULTURE,
ABOUT THE FLUCTUATIONS OF FORTUNE
THROUGH THE CENTURIES OF ITS EXISTENCE,
ABOUT THE MASSIVE DEVASTATION THIS REPUBLIC SUFFERED
DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR,
AND ABOUT THE PHENOMENAL TASKS OF RECONSTRUCTION IT UNDERTOOK AND
SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED AFTERWARDS.
UKRAINE BECAME A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF ITS ENORMOUS SACRIFICES AND STRUGGLE,
IN WHAT IS RIGHTLY TERMED HERE AS THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR.

ITS EXPERIENCE HAD GIVEN ✓ IT AN INTENSE REALIZATION
OF WHAT IS REQUIRED TO ENSURE THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF LASTING PEACE BASED ON JUSTICE •

I MAY RECALL HERE THAT, AT THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO,
THE PREAMBLE AND CHAPTER ^{ONE} ~~I~~ OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
WERE DRAFTED IN A COMMITTEE OF WHICH UKRAINE WAS THE CHAIRMAN •

IT IS NOT DIFFICULT TO VISUALIZE THE IDEALISM,
THE HOPE AND THE SENSE OF COMMON PURPOSE,
WHICH WAS THE GOVERNING AND UNIFYING SPIRIT
OF THAT COMMITTEE'S DELIBERATIONS MORE THAN FOUR DECADES AGO •

MADAME PRESIDENT,

- 4 -

... I BELIEVE THAT

AS WE FACE THE CURRENT STATE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS,
WITH ALL THE ELEMENTS OF PROMISE AND PERIL THAT IT CONTAINS,
IT IS USEFUL TO CAST OUR MINDS BACK TO THE SITUATION
IN WHICH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS WAS CONCEIVED-AND-FRAMED.
AT THAT TIME, ALL THE GREAT POWERS HAD A SENSE OF COMMON-PURPOSE
AND THEY SHARED THE SAME VISION OF PEACE.
THEIR ALLIANCE IN THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE WAR
EVER FOUGHT ON THIS PLANET, HAD GIVEN THEM A CLEAR VIEW
OF HOW GLOBAL PEACE CAN BE SECURED ON FOUNDATIONS OF JUSTICE,
AND HOW CONDITIONS OF STABILITY,
WELL-BEING, AND PROGRESS CAN BE CREATED FOR ALL PEOPLES.
OTHER STATES ALSO WILLINGLY ENDORSED THIS UNDERSTANDING.
IN THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE, IT IS NOT A SMALL GAIN FOR HUMANITY
THAT THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURED UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE.

IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF TODAY AND ALSO OF TOMORROW,
THIS GAIN NEEDS TO BE PRESERVED AND, INDEED,
ENHANCED IF WE ARE TO HAVE A SECURE WORLD ORDER.
THE CHARTER MAY NOT BE IMMUTABLE FOR ALL TIMES TO COME,
BUT IT IS A FACT OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE
THAT THE PRINCIPLES IT ENUNCIATES,
THE PURPOSES THAT IT HAS FORMULATED, AND THE PROCEDURES IT OUTLINES
FOR THE SOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS,
HAVE PROVIDED ALL THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD
WITH A COMMON CODE AND STANDARD.

WHATEVER ~~BE~~ DIFFERENCES OF IDEOLOGY BETWEEN NATIONS,
HOWEVER DIVERGENT THEIR POWER ALIGNMENTS,
WHATEVER ~~BE~~ THE DIFFERING COMPULSIONS DUE TO ECONOMIC OR
GEO-POLITICAL DISPARITIES, THEY HAVE ONE TREATY
WHICH BINDS THEM ALL TO SOLVE THEIR DISPUTES BY PEACEFUL MEANS,
TO RESPECT ONE ANOTHER'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY
AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE, AND TO WORK TOGETHER
TO PROMOTE THE WORLD'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVANCE.

I DO NOT NEED ON THIS OCCASION
TO GIVE A LIST OF THE GRAVE PROBLEMS WHICH CONFRONT US AT PRESENT.
NONE OF THEM JUSTIFIES ANY COMPLACENCY ON OUR PART,
AND NONE OF THEM WARRANTS AN ATTITUDE
OF ACCEPTING STALEMATES INDEFINITELY.
WE CANNOT AFFORD TO LEAVE THEM UNRESOLVED,
SIMPLY BECAUSE THEY ARE TOO COMPLEX.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT,
ON WHICH UKRAINE ALONG WITH TWO ^{SOVIET} ~~OTHER~~ MEMBER STATES
HAS RECENTLY SUBMITTED A WORKING PAPER
FOR REVIEWING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
IS AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE.

TODAY, AFTER DECADES OF DRIFT
DURING WHICH THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE HAS PROCEEDED RELENTLESSLY,
POSING PROGRESSIVELY GREATER DANGER TO HUMAN SURVIVAL,
AN OPPORTUNITY HAS ARISEN TO MAKE A DECISIVE BREAKTHROUGH.
THE STATESMANSHIP OF THE MOST POWERFUL STATES IS ON TEST.

IF IT RESPONDS TO THE CALL OF THE WHOLE WORLD COMMUNITY
AT THIS PARTICULAR JUNCTURE, AND
IF IT MAKES FULL USE OF THE ELEMENTS CONDUCTIVE TO A POLITICAL WILL
TOWARDS AGREEMENT WHICH MAY NOT RECUR SOON AGAIN,
THE WORLD WILL MAKE A GREAT LEAP TOWARDS THE GOAL
OF ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT.

BUT ALL OTHER STATES ALSO HAVE THE OBLIGATION
TO ENCOURAGE THE CLIMATE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE
IN WHICH PRODUCTIVE INITIATIVES CAN BE TAKEN
TOWARDS HALTING AND REVERSING THE ARMS RACE.

GIVEN THE SUPPORT OF ITS MEMBER STATES,
THE UNITED NATIONS IS READY AND FULLY EQUIPPED TO ASSIST THIS PROCESS.
A RENEWED QUEST FOR THE SOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES
THROUGH THE MACHINERY OF THE UNITED NATIONS
IS A SIMULTANEOUS NECESSITY.

AT THIS PRECISE HISTORIC MOMENT, WE CAN SAY THAT,
WHILE NONE OF THE GREAT DANGERS TO PEACE AND TO EQUITY
IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS HAS YET ABATED,
THERE HAS BEEN A RE-EMERGENCE OF ELEMENTS OF PROMISE
THAT THESE DANGERS WILL BE FACED AND OVERCOME.
LET US ALL JOIN IN THE RESOLVE TO REALIZE THIS PROMISE, AND THUS,
GIVE PRACTICAL EXPRESSION TO OUR CLAIMS OF BEING DEVOTED TO PEACE.

EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I WOULD NOW PROPOSE A TOAST TO THE HEALTH OF
MADAME SHEVCHENKO, PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE
AND TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE *SUPREME SOVIET*
OF THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.



*Mariinsky
Palace*



*Mariinsky
Palace
Маріїнський
палац*

MONUMENT
OF 18TH-CENTURY
ARCHITECTURE IN KIEV,
CAPITAL
OF SOVIET UKRAINE

ПАМ'ЯТКА АРХІТЕКТУРИ
XVIII СТОЛІТТЯ
У КИЄВІ — СТОЛИЦІ
РАДЯНСЬКОЇ УКРАЇНИ







General view of the palace

Загальний вид палацу

The Mariinsky Palace, a gem in the rich architectural heritage of 1500-year-old Kiev, is set in a picturesque old park overlooking the Dnieper.

The palace was built in the mid-18th century to the design of the Russian architect of genius Bartolomeo Rastrelli for Peter the Great's daughter, Czarina Elizabeth, who chose its site when she visited the city in 1744. The construction of the palace was supervised by the outstanding Russian architect Ivan Michurin, who arrived in Kiev with a group of his assistants and students. In his work he was also assisted by such noted architects as Nikolai Vasilyev, Petr Neyelov, Fedor Neyelov, Nikolai Salnikov and others.

The palace compound has a strictly symmetrical composition. The main two-story building and the one-story lateral wings form a broad courtyard. Baroque is the prevailing architectural style of the palace; it has a clear-cut planning, expressive arrangement of volumes, and rich plastic ornamentation on the fronts, expressed in the elaborate forms of the Corinthian order, rusticated walls, an open-work parapet, and stuccoed window surrounds. The palace is painted in colours typical for Russian Baroque: turquoise walls, bright-yellow columns and cornices, and white stuccowork and balustrade.

Throughout its existence, the palace underwent many reconstructions. The most significant changes were made between 1868 and 1870, after a devastating fire destroyed the wooden second story and all the formal suites. When restored, it had a second story of brick, new plastic elements on the fronts, and the interiors were redone in

В одному з наймальовничіших куточків столиці Радянської України, у старому придніпровському паркові, розташований Маріїнський палац — перлина архітектури 1500-річного Києва.

Палац зведено в середині XVIII століття за проектом геніального російського архітектора В. Растреллі для імператриці Єлизавети, дочки Петра I, яка, відвідавши Київ у 1744 році, сама вибрала для нього місце.

Спорудженням палацу керував видатний російський будівничий І. Мічурін, котрий приїхав до Києва зі своїми помічниками та учнями. Йому допомагали також відомі архітектори М. Васильєв, П. Неєлов, Ф. Неєлов, М. Сальников та інші.

Палацовий комплекс має строго симетричну композицію. Головний двоповерховий корпус і одноповерхові бокові флігелі утворюють широке подвір'я. Архітектура палацу вирішена у стилі барокко: чітке планування, виразне komponування об'ємів, багата пластика фасадів, що проявилася в пишних формах коринфського ордера, рустуванні стін, розкреповці карнизів, ажурному парапеті і ліпленні наличників вікон. У фарбуванні палацу використані типові для російського барокко кольори: бірюзовий для стін, світло-жовтий для колон та карнизів, білий для ліплення і балюстрад. Все це надає споруді святкового й урочистого вигляду.

Протягом своєї багаторічної історії палац неодноразово реконструювався. Найзначнішу реконструкцію було здійснено у 1868—1870 роках після великої пожежі, що знищила дерев'яний другий поверх і всі парадні приміщення. При відновленні палацу надбудували цегляний поверх, фасади наситили новими пластичними деталями, а інтер'єри переробили в формах класицизму з елементами барокко і ренесансу. Роботи про-



Central part of the facade
 Центральна частина
 парадного фасаду



Fountain statuary
 Скульптура фонтана



classicist forms with features of Baroque and Renaissance. The restoration work was supervised by the architect Karl Mayevsky. The date of its completion — 1870 — is impressed in a cartouche on the park front.

Before the October Socialist Revolution, the palace was the residence of the members of the Czar's family. Catherine II stopped here with her retinue during her tour of Ukraine. Later on, it was the home of the military governor, the outstanding general Mikhail Golenishchev-Kutuzov, and of Nikolai Rayevsky, the hero of the Napoleonic War of 1812.

The Mariinsky Palace figures in the history of the Ukrainian people's struggle for Soviet power. In it, a meeting of the first Soviet of Workers' Deputies was held. It also housed the Government of Soviet Ukraine and the Kiev Bolshevik Party Committee. For some time the palace housed the Central Taras Shevchenko Museum devoted to the life and work of the outstanding Ukrainian poet and artist. During the last war the palace suffered great damage when a bomb destroyed its central block. The palace compound was restored under the supervision of the outstanding

вадились під керівництвом академіка архітектури К. Маєвського. Рік їх закінчення — 1870-й — викарбуваний у картуші на фасаді, зверненому в парк.

До Великої Жовтневої соціалістичної революції палац був резиденцією царської родини. В період подорожі по Україні тут разом зі своїм почтом зупинялась імператриця Катерина II. У палаці жили також військовий губернатор, видатний полководець М. Голенищев-Кутузов і герой Вітчизняної війни 1812 року М. Раєвський.

З Маріїнським палацом пов'язані яскраві сторінки літопису боротьби



*Lantern at the entrance
to the palace*

Ліхтар біля входу до палацу

Facade

Парадний фасад

українського народу за владу Рад. У 1917 році тут проходили засідання першої Ради робітничих депутатів. У палаці працювали уряд Радянської України, Київський комітет партії більшовиків. Деякий час у палаці розміщувалась експозиція Центрального музею Тараса Шевченка. Палац дуже потерпів у період Великої Вітчизняної війни: бомба, що влучила в нього, зруйнувала центральну частину будівлі. У 1945—1949 роках палац відбудували під керівництвом українського радянського архітектора П. Альошина, і з цього часу він став місцем урочистих прийомів.



*"Cupid" lamps
over the grand
staircase*

*Світильники-
купідони
над парадними
сходами*

White Hall

Білий зал

Soviet Ukrainian architect Pavlo Aleshin between 1945 and 1949, and since then has been used for formal receptions. After extensive research carried out from 1979 and 1982, a greater part of the palace was restored to forms of the late 19th century. The territory around it was put back into its original appearance according to a draft approved

Grand staircase

Парадні сходи

У 1979—1982 роках, після ретельних дослідницьких робіт, палац реставровано переважно у формах архітектури кінця XIX століття. Упорядкування території виконано на основі креслення, схваленого свого часу В. Растреллі. Форма фонтанів, рисунок зелених насаджень мають традиційний для XVIII століття характер. Фонтани прикрашено парними скульптурними композиціями — копіями скульптур середини XVIII століття, які зберігаються у музеях країни.

З вестибюля палацу на другий



Green Drawing-Room

Зелена вітальня

Baroque Hall

Зал барокко



by Rastrelli. The fountains and the layout of the green plantations follow traditional 18th-century styles. The fountains are adorned with paired sculptural compositions — replicas of statuary of the mid-18th century exhibited in the country's museums.

From the vestibule a marble staircase leads to the second floor and its suites. The dark-red carpet

on the steps accentuates the formal atmosphere of the vestibule. Just like in Rastrelli's days, the large White Hall, connected with the vestibule by a high arched opening, is located in the central block. It is flanked by the Green Drawing-Room and the Banquet Hall. The small cozy halls in the central block facing the forecourt are arranged to form an *enfilade*. The interiors

поверх, де розташовані парадні зали, ведуть мармурові сходи. Темно-червоний килим, що устеляє їх, підкреслює атмосферу особливої урочистості. Як і за часів Растреллі, у центральній частині палацу міститься великий Білий зал, пов'язаний з вестибюлем високими арокними прорізами. З двох боків до нього примикають Зелена вітальня та Бенкетний зал. Цент-

ральну частину будівлі, що звернена на парадний двір, пронизує *анфілада* невеликих затишних залів. Інтер'єри кожного приміщення Маріїнського палацу мають свій неповторний вигляд, створюваний цілим комплексом засобів художньої виразності, серед яких особлива роль належить колірному вирішенню. Колорит Білого та Бенкетного залів, Зеленої та Блакитної



of the room we have unique artistic impressions dyed through various means of finish, above all colouring. The White and Banquet halls and the Green, and Blue drawing-rooms have each a dominating colour. All the other rooms are treated in complex and unexpected colours.

Soviet restorers decided to redo the Baroque Hall in forms close to Rastrelli's. Its imitation marble framed by ornate gilt stuccowork, the coffee-coloured surfaces of the walls, the ornaments on the cornice and around the door openings, and the extravagantly embellished fireplace with a large mirror over the mantel give the hall an air of stately elegance.

Articles of decorative and applied art are important elements of the

віталень побудованій на домінуючій ролі одного кольору. Решта приміщень вирішена у складних і несподіваних поєднаннях кольорів.

Один із залів — Зал барокко — радянські реставратори відновили у характерних для інтер'єрів Растреллі формах. Обрамований вигадливими позолоченими орнаментами штучний мармур у поєднанні зі світло-коричневими площинами стін, орнаменти карниза й облямування дверних прорізів, щедро оздоблений камін з великим дзеркалом над ним створюють враження вишуканості.

Важливими елементами художнього оформлення палацу є предмети декоративно-прикладного мистецтва, що належать переважно до другої половини XIX століття, а також



Banquet Hall

Банкетний зал



Enfilade

Анфілада

*Detail
of wall painting*
*Фрагмент
живописного
декору*



*Blue Drawing-
Room*

*Блакитна
вітальня*



Part of the interior

Куточок інтер'єру

interiors. Most of them date to the latter half of the 19th century. The furniture and chandeliers are imitations of articles of the 18th and 19th centuries, while the paintings are authentic productions by artists of yesterday and today. Some halls have preserved parts of murals done by K. Alliaudi in the latter half of the 19th century, which were restored in 1982. The splendid parquet of the floors done during the last restora-

меблі і люстри (старовинні й виконані сучасними майстрами в дусі XVIII—XIX століть), картини відомих майстрів живопису, створені як у минулому, так і в наш час. У деяких залах збереглися невеликі фрагменти настінного живопису, виконаного художником К. Алліауді в другій половині XIX століття, і реставровані у 1982 році. Чудова паркетна підлога палацу, створена під час останньої рестав-

о
д
н
и
с
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с
т



Park front

Палац з боку парку



Grille of the palace park

Огорожа палацового парку

Бенкетний зал





tion is impressive for its beautiful patterns. The palace compound is adjoined by May First Park, which is one of the oldest in Kiev. It has preserved a regular layout of the 18th century, with a central lane and a network of walks intersecting at right angles. Quiet, shady, with centuries-old linden, maple and horse chestnut trees, it is a unique monument of park art of the past.

View of the park front

Фасад палацу з боку парку

рації. Складена з різних порід дерева, вона вража красою малюнка і досконалою майстерністю виконання.

Парк, що примикає до палацу, — нині Першотравневий, — найстаріший у Києві. Створений у XVIII столітті майстрами садово-паркового мистецтва в характерному для того часу стилі регулярних парків, він зберіг до наших днів колишнє планування: головну алею і мережу алей, що перехрещуються під прямим кутом. Затишний, тінистий, зі старими липами, кленами і каштанами, парк є унікальною пам'яткою паркового мистецтва минулого.



Staircase balustrade of the park front

Балюстрада сходів, що виходять у парк





Views of the palace from the park
Види палацу з боку парку



GP/bn

cc: SG

File:

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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 Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic from 27 to 29 June 1987.

The Secretary-General would like to propose to leave Kiev for New York on 29 June at 09.45 hours by flight SU 677. 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. Guennadi I. Oudovenko
Permanent Representative of the
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
to the United Nations
New York

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