

pdeC

TRIP TO BERLIN (GDR)

28 APR - 15 JUNE 1987

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>S-1022</u>
BOX	<u>32</u>
FILE	<u>12</u>
ACC.	<u>92/154</u>

Clear pp

DEC 06 2012

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)					Prague 1
Tues. 16 June	LV: Berlin (GDR) ARR: Vienna (Hilton Hotel)	1450 1705	+2 +2	GS 446	DC9	
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

CONTACT NUMBERS
(Europe/USSR)

PARIS (June 13)

Hotel Sofitel

Tel: (33) 48.62.23.23

UNIC

Mr. Marcel Martin
Director

Tel: (33) 45-68-10-00 (Switchboard)
(33) 45-68-16-46 (Direct line)
(33) 45-25-21-70 (home)

BERLIN, (GDR) (June 14 - 16 (pm))

Government Residence

Tel: (37) 2-4802-228
(direct no. to SG suite)
(37) 2-4802-598 (24hr. coverage)

Foreign Ministry (UN Dept.)

Tel: (37) 2-2331915

VIENNA (June 16 pm - 18 am)

Hilton Hotel

Tel: (43 222) 75.26.52

UNOV

Ms. Margaret Anstee
Director-General

Tel: (43 222) 26.31.0 (Switchboard)
(43 222) 26.31.50.01 (Direct office)

UNIC

Mr. Wolfgang H. Rudolph
Director

Tel: (43 222) 26.31.3330 / 26.31.3331

GENEVA (June 18 - 24 am)

Hotel Intercontinental

Tel: (41 22) 34.60.91

UNOG

Mr. Jan Martenson
Director-General

Tel: (41 22) 34.60.11

Mr. Ahtisaari (13-26 June)
Palais des Nations (rm 186)

Tel: (41 22) 34.60.11 ext. 2156 or 2158

Mr. Thornberry
Director, A & M (rm 178)

Tel: (41 22) 34.60.11 ext. 2132 or 2137

UNIC

Ms. Thérèse Gastaut
Director

Tel: (41 22) 34.60.11/31.02.11
(41 22) 33.04.13 (home)

USSR (Note: No direct dialling)

Minsk (June 24 pm - 26 pm)

Government House

Tel:

Kiev (June 26 pm - 28 pm)

Government House

Tel:

Moscow (June 28 pm - July 1 am)

Government House

Tel:

Foreign Ministry

Tel: 244-4303 (Protocol Dept.)

UNIC

Mr. Gely A. Dneprovsky
Acting Director

Tel: 241-9491 (Direct)
133-5023 (Home)

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.

R E P U B L I C A D E M O C R A T I C A
A L E M A N A

CANCILLERIA:

Schadowstrasse 6/IV-L
1080 Berlin-Mitte

Teléfono:

229-1455 y 229-2857

Casilla Postal:

Dirección Cablegráfica:

LEPRU BERLIN

Télex:

069-114274

Horario de atención:

De 10.00 a 15.00 horas

EMBAJADOR:

RICARDO WALTER STUBBS VEGA
(R.S. 0009/15-01-79)

Romerweg 79

1157 Berlin-Karlshorst

Teléfono 509-9649

TERCERA SECRETARIA:

(Encargada de los
Asuntos de Prensa)EMMA MELENDEZ HURTADO
(R.M. 1070/20-12-78)

Rudolf Seiffert Strasse

60 Apartamento 05/03

1156 Berlin Lichtenberg

Teléfono 372-3292

TERCERA SECRETARIA:

BETTY BERENDSON SEMINARIO
(R.M. 0010/16-01-81)

Arnold Zweig Strasse 6 III/L

1100 Berlin - Pankow

Teléfono 487-9431

TR file 9012 -
GDR

1047.03
CONFIDENTIAL

GP:bn cc: SG
File:
x/ref:
b/f: VD/AS
cc:

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

held in Berlin (GDR)
on 15 June 1987 at 09.25 hours

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner
Mr. Leonid Kolesnikov
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

H.E. Mr. Oskar Fischer
Foreign Minister of the GDR
H.E. Mr. Peter Florin, Deputy Foreign Minister
H.E. Mr. Harry Ott, Permanent Representative
of the GDR to the UN
H.E. Dr. Siegfried Zachman, Director,
UN Affairs Division, Foreign Ministry

The Foreign Minister welcomed the Secretary-General and spoke of the spirit of friendship which reflected the basic attitude of the people and the government of the GDR. He mentioned that two weeks earlier the Warsaw Pact Summit had taken place. It was the participants view that one should proceed from zero solutions to a 0 solution including conventional weapons: verifications should be as effective as required. For the first time since the inception of the alliance the participants had published a military doctrine, stating that it did not regard any people or state as its enemy. He wanted to express that the people in the GDR and their allies were committed to these ideas. They believed that the UN work should focus on disarmament because it affected the future of mankind.

The Secretary-General expressed appreciation for the kind words of welcome. His visit would provide the opportunity to express the the UN's appreciation to the GDR for the continuous support of its activities at the UN. The UN was looking forward to the GDR presidency of the GA: it would be a pleasure since Ambassador Florin was a friend of his. The Presidency of the GA would culminate the GDR association with the UN, as the GDR had already occupied the presidency of the the Security Council. The GDR was now a member of ECOSOC and a member of the board of UNDP. He noted the special emphasis that the GDR gave to the arms control and disarmament issue: as a person of the third world he appreciated the way in which the GDR had linked disarmament to development. The Secretary-General therefore expected a special contribution by the GDR to the Conference on Disarmament and Development.

The Foreign Minister said that the GDR maintained friendly relations with both parties. Its attitude was that neither side enjoyed an advantage over the other. The war was devastating enough and might spill over to other countries. There was a danger of a major power involvement. The GDR encouraged the Secretary-General in his endeavours. A stronger commitment by the UN was needed to avoid other parties getting involved. His country would do whatever it could. If the Secretary-General had any idea for the GDR to step up its activities, it would be pleased to do so. It was not in the Security Council, but was ready to raise its voice, 'if necessary. He thanked the Secretary-General for the information.

For the GDR the priority was disarmament in all fields. It believed in a double zero solution. It can and it must be possible to lead the way to further disarmament measures and then reach disarmament. Its efforts were fully geared to this objective. If the US and USSR agreed on INF, the road would be open to other disarmament measures. The UN's attitude was clear as was that of the Soviet Union.

After the Summit of the Warsaw Pact the GDR had approached the FRG to do its utmost in their alliance. It also suggested the establishment of a free nuclear and chemical weapons corridor. The recent Polish initiative was going in the same direction. The GDR position against the militarization of outer space was also clear.

1047.06
CONFIDENTIAL

GP:bn cc: SG
File:
x/ref:
b/f: VD/AS
cc:

NOTES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE GDR

held in Berlin (GDR)
on 15 June 1987 at 11.00 hours

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner
Mr. Leonid Kolesnikov
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

H.E. Mr. Erich Honecker, Chairman
of the Council of State of the GDR
H.E. Mr. Peter Florin, Deputy Foreign Minister
H.E. Mr. Harry Ott, Permanent Representative
of the GDR to the UN
H.E. Dr. Siegfried Zachman, Director,
UN Affairs Division, Foreign Ministry

Mr. Honecker welcomed the Secretary-General to his second visit of the GDR. He was convinced that his present stay would help peace which the GDR saw to be the main aim of the UN as well as its efforts to eradicate underdevelopment. He wanted to underline that the visit to Berlin occurred just after the Summit of the Warsaw Pact. The Secretary-General had received the relevant documents. This summit had been extremely fruitful: compared to previous ones, this was the most effective one. There was a possibility of negotiations between the two superpowers and an agreement could be reached on INF thus starting a phase of nuclear disarmament. The GDR took note of a NATO declaration regarding a double zero solution, but the negotiations were difficult. The GDR regretted that the second statement of the NATO countries on the same issue still included reservations regarding the double zero solution. The warheads in the hands of the US should eventually be eliminated. A real chance of a US-USSR agreement seemed possible. One other point was the Warsaw Pact's stand on conventional forces based on the assumption that one of the main difficulties to start nuclear disarmament was the Warsaw Pact superiority in conventional weapons. The GDR opposed imbalance in any field; therefore it favoured a balance not by increasing the weaker side, but by weakening the stronger one. The GDR supported Mr. Gorbachev's position. This opened a possibility of a summit meeting before the end of this year. To remove the asymmetry in convention weapons one should reduce the military budget and reach a 25% reduction of forces by 1990. He then recalled the proposals of the GDR and Czechoslovakia for a nuclear free corridor in Europe, of 150 kms on each side. This proposal should not be underestimated if we want to make the world nuclear free by the year 2000. This is not easy. Much work lies ahead in which the UN has a role to play.

The Secretary-General said that the UN could rely on the GDR's support in all its endeavours, especially in the area of peace and security. He was very pleased with the forthcoming GDR presidency of the GA. He thanked for the important letter from the GDR which would certainly be circulated among the members of the UN. It marked an important contribution in the field of disarmament.

The Berlin communique contained important references. Only through perseverance and flexibility could problems be solved. He welcomed the flexibility shown in Berlin; the fact that the communique covered both aspects of the issue, the nuclear and the conventional, was very important. We are closer than ever to the beginning of negotiations leading to disarmament. We could move from possibility to probability. Once there was a constructive dialogue between the two sides, all other problems would become much easier. One had to create an atmosphere of confidence. The problem of the arms race did not only affect the West and the East, but also the third world. He therefore welcomed the GDR initiative linking disarmament to development. One should not think that peace had only a European context; at present all wars were being fought in the developing countries. He mentioned Iran-Iraq and the possible expansion of the war. In an interdependent world the UN role was essential, particularly to help understand the importance of third world countries.

Mr. Honecker said that the UN role was decisive: what would the world be without it. The GDR was in favour of strengthening the role of the UN. The problem was that in a nuclear war man would disappear. He was ready to accept criticism. It was good that the US and USSR would agree on INF reduction; but the way was not smooth yet. He praised the leadership of Mr. Gorbachev. On the other hand, the speech by Reagan in West Berlin had been unfortunate. There were attacks on the status quo in Europe and the Yalta and Potsdam agreements were called into doubt. At the Berlin summit the GDR had strengthened peace and was not discouraged by speeches which sounded of cold war. A lot of money could be released through disarmament. According to its constitutional principles the GDR would make sure that no war was started from its territory. He wanted to re-iterate that the GDR opted for peace. In talks he had in the Netherlands he had shown that he fully concurred with the basic policy of non-confrontation, but cooperation should be secured. Military superiority should not be achieved. The meaning of conventional forces was different from the past. They were much more powerful today.

Developments in southern Africa, the Middle East and Latin America bear sparks of a possible war. No one can be sure that conflicts won't spill over. There was a danger that other countries would be involved in the Gulf. It imperiled a settlement in the Middle East. The Acting General Secretary of China visited the GDR and his views were similar.

The GDR had excellent relations with Cyprus; President Kyprianou was in a difficult situation. There were many UN resolutions on Cyprus, but none yet implemented. Turkey did not intend to comply to them.

He referred to Chernobyl and the need to pursue nuclear disarmament. It would give more hope to all.

The Secretary-General said that Mr. Honecker had raised very important problems. "Allow me one expression of hope that all member countries which are involved in conflict areas will use good faith. We need honest and determined will to solve problems through negotiations. The Riekjavik summit had given hope to the world."

← Trip file: GDR
GDR

1047.09
CONFIDENTIAL

GP:bn cc: SG
File:
x/ref:
b/f: VD/AS
cc:

NOTES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE GDR

held in Berlin (GDR)
on 15 June 1987 at 15.00 hours

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner
Mr. Leonid Kolesnikov
Mr. Giandomenico Picco

H.E. Mr. Willi Stoph, Chairman
of the Council of Ministers of the GDR
H.E. Mr. Peter Florin, Deputy Foreign Minister
H.E. Mr. Harry Ott, Permanent Representative
of the GDR to the UN
H.E. Dr. Siegfried Zachman, Director,
UN Affairs Division, Foreign Ministry

Mr. Stoph expressed words of welcome. He briefed the Secretary-General about the economic conditions of the GDR and the importance of education. One big concern was the fight against fascism. No further war should emanate from German soil. The Warsaw Treaty members had come out in favour of peace. As Mr. Gorbachev had said recently - war cannot solve anything. Only a handful of people were interested in war. The people of the GDR were determined to work for peace in the spirit of the UN.

Last year the GDR had ushered in a new phase in its development by introducing some major technical innovations. The goals of the 5 year plan were approached last year. The housing problem should be solved by 1990. He stressed the significance of housing in society, real progress had also been achieved in the countryside. Agricultural projects had been equipped with electronic devices. 60% of the GNP was now being produced by the industrial sector.

The Secretary-General suggested that the ASG for Science and Technology visit the GDR.

Mr. Stoph welcomed this idea and stressed the importance of teaching as a way to develop correctly. It was important not to impose foreign conditions of development.

Reference was made to GDR-UNDP cooperation and UNCTAD.

Trip file GDR

File: GDR trip
xRef:
b/f

20 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 visit to the German Democratic 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. Harry Ott
Permanent Representative of the
German Democratic Republic
to the United Nations
New York

17/7/87

GP/ab

EOSG

3800 5767

H.E. MR. ERICH HONECKER
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE
OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
BERLIN (GDR)

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 VISIT TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

I VERY MUCH APPRECIATED YOUR EFFORTS TO MAKE THIS A
MOST SUCCESSFUL VISIT. THE DISCUSSIONS THAT TOOK PLACE WERE
MOST INTERESTING AND REWARDING. AS YOU KNOW I AM GRATEFUL FOR
THE STRONG SUPPORT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC FOR THE
MANY ACTIVITIES OF 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

Mr. Giandomenico Picco, Principal Officer

17/7/87

GP/ab

EOSG

3800 5767

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

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 VISIT TO
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

I VERY MUCH APPRECIATED ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT
BERLIN AND FOUND OUR DISCUSSIONS MOST INTERESTING AND
ENCOURAGING. I WAS MOST GRATIFIED AT THE CONTINUING SUPPORT
OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC 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, Principal Officer

17/7/87

GP/ab

ECSG

3800 5767

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

EXCELLENCY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I
SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THE CORDIAL WELCOME EXTENDED TO
MYSELF AND ALL THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION DURING MY VISIT TO
BERLIN.

I VERY MUCH APPRECIATED THE OCCASION AFFORED BY THIS
VISIT TO MEET WITH YOU AGAIN AND FOUND OUR EXTENSIVE
DISCUSSIONS MOST INTERESTING AND REWARDING. MAY I TAKE THIS
OPPORTUNITY TO REITERATE MY SINCERE GRATITUDE FOR THE
ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT EXTENDED BY THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC TO THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR
PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

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

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

Mr. Giandomenico Picco, Principal Officer

17/7/87

GP/ab

EOSG

3806 5767

H.E. MR. PETER FLORIN,
DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
BERLIN (GDR)

EXCELLENCY,

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

I PARTICULARLY APPRECIATED THE OPPORTUNITY DURING THIS
VISIT TO ENTER INTO INTERESTING AND REWARDING DISCUSSIONS. I
AM GRATEFUL TO LEARN OF THE CONTINUING SUPPORT OF THE GERMAN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN
THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

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

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

Giandomenico Picco, Principal Officer, EOSG

TOAST FOR GDR FOREIGN MINISTER'S DINNER
IN HONOUR OF SECRETARY-GENERAL
BERLIN - 15 JUNE 1987

MR. MINISTER, ~~EXCELLENCIES~~
~~MME. FISCHER, EXCELLENCIES~~
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE FOR THE SECOND TIME
A GUEST OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.
I PARTICULARLY WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY
TO DISCUSS CURRENT INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS
AND THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITH YOUR DISTINGUISHED LEADER
HIS ~~EXCELLENCY~~ CHAIRMAN, ERICH HONECKER, ~~PRIME~~
~~MINISTER~~ WILLI STOPH AND WITH YOU, MR. MINISTER.

I AM NOT SURPRISED BY THE WARMTH OF YOUR HOSPITALITY, MR. MINISTER,
AS I HAVE ALREADY EXPERIENCED ^{IT} IT DURING MY FIRST VISIT TO THE GDR
FEW YEARS AGO.

I HAVE GREATLY APPRECIATED THE INTENSIVE AND FRUITFUL
EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WE HAD DURING THE COURSE OF THE DAY
OVER SO MANY IMPORTANT ISSUES AFFECTING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

I HAVE MUCH BENEFITTED FROM THESE DISCUSSIONS
THAT PROVED ONCE AGAIN THE WISDOM AND GOOD JUDGEMENT OF YOUR 13 YEARS
EXPERIENCE AS FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE GDR.

MR. MINISTER, I TAKE PARTICULAR SATISFACTION ON THIS OCCASION, IN ACKNOWLEDGING THE PRESENCE TODAY OF AMBASSADOR PETER FLORIN, DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WHO, I BELEIVE, WE CAN CONFIDENTLY PREDICT WILL BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY - IN SEPTEMBER. THIS ELECTION WILL GIVE FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE HIGH RESPECT THAT THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER PETER FLORIN, PERSONALLY, HAVE GAINED IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS NOT ONLY AN HONOUR;
IT IS ALSO AN ONEROUS AND DEMANDING RESPONSIBILITY.
LOOKING AHEAD, IT IS CLEAR THAT THE AGENDA OF THE ASSEMBLY
WILL AGAIN BE FULL THIS YEAR, AND THAT THE PROBLEMS
REQUIRING THE ASSEMBLY'S ATTENTION
WILL BE AS MANY, AND AS COMPLEX, AS IN THE PAST.
I WOULD LIKE TO HOPE, HOWEVER, WITH, I THINK, GOOD REASON,
THAT THE FORTY-SECOND SESSION WILL SEE PROGRESS
ON ONE OR MORE PROBLEMS LONG BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.

I THINK FIRST OF DISARMAMENT, ESPECIALLY NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT.
FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE BEGAN,
THERE APPEARS TO BE A SERIOUS PROSPECT OF AGREEMENTS
THAT WOULD BRING A REDUCTION IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS.
AND THE REDUCTION COULD BE HERE, IN EUROPE,
WHERE THE CONCENTRATION OF WEAPONS
IS PERHAPS HEAVIER THAN IN ANY OTHER PLACE IN THE WORLD.

WHAT SATISFACTION IT WOULD BRING, NOT JUST IN EUROPE,
BUT TO THE WORLD AS A WHOLE IF THE MAJOR NUCLEAR POWERS
REPORT TO THE ASSEMBLY, BEFORE ITS CLOSE,
THAT THEY HAVE AGREED ON THE ELIMINATION
WITH ADEQUATE VERIFICATION OF MOST OF THE NUCLEAR MISSILES
THAT THEY HAVE DEPLOYED ON EUROPEAN SOIL!

I KNOW THIS HAS LONG BEEN THE OBJECTIVE OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, MR. MINISTER. I SHOULD LIKE TO MENTION IN THIS CONTEXT THE LETTER I RECEIVED FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE GDR, HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ERICH HONECKER, CONTAINING AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL AIMED AT FACILITATING THE SPEEDY ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION IN EUROPE. SIMILARLY, I HAVE ALSO NOTED THE PROPOSAL FOR A MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE CSCE COUNTRIES, TO FACILITATE THE BEGINNING OF NEGOTIATIONS ON REDUCTIONS OF ARMED FORCES AND CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS IN EUROPE.

THE SEVERE EXTERNAL DEBT PROBLEM OF MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
WILL ALSO BE A MAJOR ISSUE UNDER DISCUSSION
AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN THE FALL,
AS IT WILL BE THIS SUMMER AT ECOSOC.
IT IS NOT A PROBLEM THAT CAN BE QUICKLY RESOLVED,
BUT THERE CAN BE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS, AS THERE MUST BE,
IF A SATISFACTORY RATE OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT IS TO BE ATTAINED.
THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
ARE COMMITTING EXTENSIVE RESOURCES TO THE PROBLEM.

FOR MY PART, I EXPECT TO BE ABLE TO REPORT FURTHER PROGRESS DURING THE FORTY-SECOND SESSION IN IMPLEMENTING THE REFORM MEASURES DECIDED BY THE ASSEMBLY LAST YEAR TO IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANIZATION. WE ARE MOVING AHEAD. I MUST STRESS, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CONTINUES TO FACE A SEVERE FINANCIAL CRISIS. I CANNOT YET PREDICT, WHETHER-OR-NOT THIS WILL BE SUBSTANTIALLY ALLEVIATED IN THE FALL. I AM DEEPLY PERSUADED, HOWEVER, THAT IF THE SPIRIT OF ACCOMMODATION WHICH ENABLED THE ASSEMBLY TO REACH AGREEMENT ON THE REFORM PROGRAMME, IS TO BE SUSTAINED, AND THE FULL RANGE OF REFORMS IMPLEMENTED, THERE MUST BE COMPLIANCE BY ALL MEMBER STATES WITH THEIR FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE CHARTER.

THERE IS NO TIME TO DESCRIBE THE STATES
OF THE MANY OTHER URGENT PROBLEMS
IN WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS IS DEEPLY ENGAGED.
THEY SPAN THE WORLD -- FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA TO SOUTH ASIA.
FROM THE MIDDLE EAST TO SOUTHEAST ASIA *AND LATIN AMERICA.*
I WOULD ONLY EMPHASIZE THAT IN ALL CASES
SOLUTIONS ARE DEPENDENT FIRST OF ALL
ON THE READINESS OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED
TO RECOGNIZE THE TRANSCENDENT INTEREST WHICH THEY SHARE
-- DESPITE THE MANY DIFFERENCES THAT DIVIDE THEM --
IN THE RESTORATION OF PEACE.

MR. MINISTER,

YOUR GOVERNMENT AND MANY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
HAVE PARTICIPATED ACTIVELY IN THE OBSERVATION
OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND IN THE PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE.
YOU, PERSONALLY, SERVED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE
ESTABLISHED TO CO-ORDINATE THE MANY RELATED ACTIVITIES
UNDERTAKEN THROUGHOUT YOUR COUNTRY.

THE BEAUTIFUL BOOKLETS BRINGING TOGETHER THE UNITED NATIONS REPORTS,
RESOLUTIONS AND STATEMENTS RELATED TO THE YEAR OF PEACE,
ARE ONLY ONE EXAMPLE OF GDR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE YEAR.

IT IS IN RECOGNITION AND APPRECIATION
FOR THE WORK DONE BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE
IN SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OF PEACE,
THAT I HAVE JUST PRESENTED TO YOU, MR. MINISTER,
THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE MEDAL.

MAY I NOW PROPOSE A TOAST FOR THE SUCCESS OF YOUR CONTINUING EFFORTS
ON BEHALF OF A STRONG UNITED NATIONS AND A PEACEFUL WORLD AND
FOR THE WELL BEING OF MADAME FISCHER AND YOURSELF.

Given to. - u GDR June '87

Tip file: GDR 2-7

Control

MINISTERRAT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK
DER MINISTER FÜR AUSWÄRTIGE ANGELEGENHEITEN

GDR
Tip GDR

Generalsekretär der Organisation
der Vereinten Nationen

Seine Exzellenz
Herrn Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

B e r l i n

Berlin, den 14. Juni 1987

Exzellenz!

Es wäre für mich und meine Frau eine große Freude, Sie und
Ihre verehrte Gattin zu einem Essen, das wir morgen abend
um 19.00 Uhr im Palais Unter den Linden geben, begrüßen zu
können.

Mit vorzüglicher
Hochachtung

Ihr

Günter Frenkel

Berliner
Sinfonie
Orchester

Spielzeit 1986/87

SCHAUSPIELHAUS BERLIN
GROSSER KONZERTSAAL

Sonnabend, 13. Juni 1987, 20.00 Uhr
Sonntag, 14. Juni 1987, 20.00 Uhr
Montag, 15. Juni 1987, 20.00 Uhr



Anrechtsreihe C, 6. Konzert

Sinfoniekonzert

Dirigent:
Kurt Sanderling

Solist:
Peter Rösel

Johannes Brahms
7. Mai 1833, Hamburg
3. April 1897, Wien

Konzert für Klavier und Orchester
Nr. 1 d-Moll op. 15
Maestoso
Adagio
Rondo. Allegro non troppo

Pause

Jean Sibelius
8. Dezember 1865, Hämeenlinna
20. September 1957, Ainola

Sinfonie Nr. 2 D-Dur op. 42
Allegretto
Tempo Andante, ma rubato
Vivacissimo
Finale. Allegro moderato



Kurt Sanderling

leitete siebzehn Jahre lang die Geschichte des Berliner Sinfonie-Orchesters. Seine vielversprechende Laufbahn begann an der Städtischen Oper Berlin; 1933 verlor er seine Anstellung und emigrierte 1936 in die Sowjetunion. Dirigent beim Moskauer Rundfunk, Chef der Philharmonie Charkow und seit 1941 Dirigent der weltberühmten Leningrader Philharmoniker waren dort die Stationen seines Wirkens. 1960 kehrte er nach Berlin zurück und formte, ausgestattet mit ungewöhnlichen Fähigkeiten als Orchestererzieher, Künstler und Mensch, „sein“ Orchester zu einem international anerkannten Klangkörper. 1977 trat er von seinem Amt zurück und kehrt seitdem mehrmals jährlich an das Pult des Berliner Sinfonie-Orchesters zurück. Als geschätzter und gefeierter Gastdirigent leitet er die renommierten Klangkörper in den Musikzentren der Welt. So gastiert er u. a. 1987 in Kopenhagen, Strasbourg, London, München, New York, Köln, Bamberg und Hamburg.



Peter Rösler

wurde 1945 in Dresden geboren; seit 1951 musikalische Ausbildung durch Ingeborg Finke-Siegmund. 1963 erfolgte die Aufnahme des begabten Schülers als Student der Hochschule für Musik „Carl Maria von Weber“ in Dresden. Die ausgezeichneten Studienergebnisse waren Anlaß eines Zusatzstudiums am Konservatorium in Moskau. Die Professoren Lew Oborin und Dmitri Baschkirow leiteten die weitere musikalische Ausbildung. Peter Rösler ist mehrfacher Preisträger von wichtigen internationalen Wettbewerben.

Seit Jahren ein gesuchter Pianist, gastiert Peter Rösler in den Musikzentren Europas, auf dem amerikanischen Kontinent und in Asien. Seit 1977 ist er Solist des Gewandhausorchesters Leipzig. 1985 wurde er zum Professor ernannt.

Mit dem Berliner Sinfonie-Orchester, mit dem er seit 1964 regelmäßig konzertiert, spielte er u. a. unter Kurt Sanderling sämtliche Werke für Klavier und Orchester von Sergej Rachmaninow ein.

Johannes Brahms

Klavierkonzert d-Moll

Unter den vier Instrumentalkonzerten, die Brahms geschrieben hat, nimmt das Klavierkonzert Nr. 1 d-Moll eine besondere Stellung ein. Brahms stand noch unter dem erschütternden Eindruck von Robert Schumanns Selbstmordversuch im Februar 1854, als er zunächst eine Sonate für zwei Klaviere zu schreiben begann. Im Sommer desselben Jahres ging er daran, das im Entstehen begriffene Werk zu einer Sinfonie umzuarbeiten. In Köln hatte Brahms zu dieser Zeit erstmalig Beethovens „Neunte“ gehört – ein ihn tief beeindruckendes Erlebnis, das zugleich sein kritisches Kunstgewissen aufs neue stark belastete. So ließ er den eigenen Sinfonieplan wieder fallen und formte die nun schon weit gediehene Komposition zu einem Konzert für Klavier und Orchester um. Mit welchem Ernst er dabei vorging, zeigt die Geschichte des Mittelsatzes. In der ersten Version für zwei Klaviere war dies ein düsteres Scherzo, das ein Jahrzehnt später als zweiter Satz in das „Deutsche Requiem“ aufgenommen wurde. Für das Klavierkonzert aber wurde ein neuer langsamer Satz geschaffen, der ursprünglich die Überschrift „Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini“ trug, also im Gedanken- und Gefühlsfeld des Requiems blieb. Hier mag viel persönliches Erleben eingeflossen sein, worüber sich Brahms freilich hartnäckig ausgeschwiegen hat. Auch die Gestaltung des Finalsatzes machte ihm schwer zu schaffen, so daß er ziemlich entmutigt bekennen mußte: „Ich habe kein Urteil und auch keine Gewalt

mehr über das Stück. Es wird nie etwas Gescheites daraus.“ Brahms ging damals bis an die Grenze des ihm Möglichen; am ersten Satz nahm er noch 1858 letzte Korrekturen vor.

Mit Recht hat man das d-Moll-Klavierkonzert eine „Sinfonie mit obligatem Klavier“ genannt. Die Gründe liegen in erster Linie im sinfonischen Anspruch, den der Orchesterpart stellt, im großen Gewicht und Bekanntniswert der Aussage.

Mit dramatischer Wucht holt das in hartes d-Moll-Gestein gemeißelte Hauptthema des *ersten Satzes* mächtig aus. Anton Bruckner hat gerade dieses Thema aufrichtig bewundert. – Erst nach langer, breit angelegter sinfonischer Entwicklung setzt das Klavier geradezu verhalten mit wohlklingenden und elegischen Sextenfolgen ein. Doch wird bald eine leidenschaftliche Auseinandersetzung entfacht, schroff und wild, bald verzweifeld, bald trotzig aufbegehrend. Selbstgefällige Virtuosität, wie sie vom Publikum allenthalben erwartet wurde, kann da keinen Raum finden.

Nirgendwo wird am Klavier ein solistischer Alleingang über längere Strecken gestattet. So ist es nur folgerichtig, daß die bravouröse Solokadenz ausbleibt, daß vielmehr aller musikalischer Ausdruck, auch das eigentlich „Pianistische“, dem Gesetz sinfonischer Gedanklichkeit unterstellt wird. Der *zweite Satz* ist ganz geprägt vom verinnerlichten Wechselgesang der konzertierenden Partner. Das bestimmende Thema ist von volksliedhafter Schlichtheit, wobei sich Schwermut und weihevoller Charakter die Waage halten. Das *Schlußrondo* wiederum greift mit seinem herben, rhythmisch akzentuierten Thema auf den Ernst des ersten Satzes zurück. Das ist kein argloser

Rondo-Kehraus mehr, denn die trotzige Haltung fördert erneut ein konfliktreiches Geschehen. Aber auch Brahms'scher Humor findet Platz. Ungarische Zigeunerrhythmen spielen herein, ohne deshalb ins Vordergründig-Effektvolle abzugleiten. Die dramatisch gesteigerte Reprise gipfelt schließlich in einer befreienden und grandiosen D-Dur-Stretta.

Als der 25jährige Brahms nach der ersten Aufführung Anfang 1859 in Hannover sein Konzert am 27. Januar desselben Jahres dem Leipziger Gewandhauspublikum vorstellte, stieß er auf Unverständnis und Ablehnung. Die Leipziger Konzertbesucher waren an das musikalische Flachland der Mendelssohn-Nachfolger gewöhnt. Sie ließen sich gern auch kitzeln vom aufwendigen und noblen Virtuositentum der Zeit. Wie mußte da der junge Brahms mit seinem trotzigen, aufbegehrenden und alles andere als gefälligen d-Moll-Konzert enttäuschen! Die Presse reagierte negativ. Einzig die „Neue Zeitschrift für Musik“ hielt das Werk *„seinem inneren dichterischen Gehalte nach für ein unverkennbares Zeugnis einer bedeutenden Schöpfungskraft von echt poetischer Ursprünglichkeit und Originalität“*. Auch die Musikverlage hielten sich zurück: Breitkopf & Härtel lehnten das Werk ab. Erst 1861 erschien die Klavierstimme, die komplette Partitur wurde sogar erst 1873 vorgelegt. Nur wenige Pianisten (darunter Clara Schumann) nahmen sich des schwierigen, „undankbaren“ Stückes an. Erst nach Jahrzehnten, nachdem Interpreten vom Range eines Hans von Bülow und Eugen d'Albert mutig vorangegangen waren, konnte sich Brahms' d-Moll-Konzert seinen festen Platz im Konzertsaal sichern.

Jean Sibelius

Sinfonie Nr. 2 D-Dur

Das Schaffen von Jean Sibelius ist vielschichtig, doch bleibt der große finnische Komponist vorrangig der bedeutende Sinfoniker des Nordens. Das Unverwechselbare seiner Handschrift beruht nicht auf dem Experiment mit technischen oder formalen Neuerungen, es liegt im „Atmosphärischen“, das nicht kopierbar ist. Sibelius ist in erster Linie Finne; in ihm verkörpern sich Kraft, Natur, Geschichte und nationaler Stolz seines Volkes. Unbeugsam und feinnervig, urwüchsig und melancholisch – alles findet sich in seinem Lebenswerk, das charaktervoll und in sich geschlossen vor uns steht. Wird es gekannt, begriffen, geliebt? Yehudi Menuhin erinnert sich, wie Sibelius auf dem Balkon seines Hauses stand, selbst einem Baum gleich, zum Symbol der finnischen Wälder aufsteigend, die ihn umgaben: „Er besaß die rauhe, geduldig widerstehende Art von etwas, was in seiner eigenen Erde eingewurzelt, eine lange Zeit überlebt hat.“ Naturhaft mutet auch sein sinfonisches Gestalten an: es existieren keine fertigen Themen, die den Konfliktstoff für weitere Entwicklungen liefern, sondern aus kleinsten Kernen entfalten sich die Organismen der großen Form. Sieben Sinfonien und zahlreiche sinfonische Dichtungen bilden das Zentrum seines kompositorischen Schaffens, inspiriert von der finnischen Landschaft und den Schätzen finnischer Volksdichtung.

Nach gründlichen Kompositionsstudien bei Martin Wegelius am Konservatorium in Helsinki vervollkomm-

nete der Vierundzwanzigjährige sein Können in Berlin und Wien. 1890 kehrte er in die Heimat zurück, versuchte durch die Vermittlung Ferruccio Busonis noch im selben Jahr mit Brahms in Wien zusammenzutreffen – ohne Erfolg – und nahm schließlich 1891 eine Lehrtätigkeit am Konservatorium in Helsinki auf. Die zu jener Zeit aufkeimende patriotische Bewegung der Finnen gegen den Zugriff des zaristischen Rußlands stärkte Sibelius durch bewußt gewählte nationale Stoffe. Damals entstanden die frühen Tondichtungen „En Saga“ (1892), „Der Schwan von Tuonela“ (1893) und „Finlandia“ (1899). Um die Jahrhundertwende waren seine Werke, einschließlich der 1. Sinfonie, auch außerhalb Finnlands bekannt geworden.

Noch im Jahre 1900 begann Sibelius während eines kurzen Italienaufenthaltes mit der Arbeit an der 2. Sinfonie. Gegenüber den eher dunklen und schwermütigen Frühwerken zeigt sich das neue Opus weitaus freundlicher, heller – besonders im *ersten Satz*. In die ländlich-idyllische Grundstimmung greift jedoch immer wieder ein drängendes Element ein, das sich schließlich im glanzvollen Blechbläsersatz manifestiert. Entschieden herber ist der 2. *Satz* gehalten. Weit spannt sich der Gefühlsbogen von der düsteren Fagottmelodie bis zum grell leuchtenden Blech. Während Dramatik und Leidenschaft im 3. *Satz* noch weiter gesteigert werden – ein wunderbarer Einfall ist der Oboe anvertraut; er unterbricht das turbulente Geschehen zweimal –, mündet die Sinfonie in das sieghafte, hymnische *Finale*. Hier erst haben sich alle Keime voll entfaltet, alle aufstrebenden Kräfte zu machtvoller Synthese vereinigt. Feierlich und erhaben schließt das Werk in strahlendem D-Dur.

1902 erlebte die 2. Sinfonie in Helsinki ihre Uraufführung. Wie groß der Erfolg war, beweist die Tatsache, daß das Werk gleich dreimal wiederholt werden mußte. „*Meine Sinfonien sind Musik – erdacht und ausgearbeitet als Ausdruck der Musik, ohne irgendwelche literarische Grundlage*“, bekannte Sibelius einmal. „*Ich bin kein literarischer Musiker, für mich beginnt Musik da, wo das Wort aufhört.*“

H U E B O L D T - U N I V E R S I T Ä T Z U B E R L I N

AKADEMISCHER FESTAKT

ZUR VERLEIHUNG DER EHRENDOKTORWÜRDE

AN

JAVIER PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR

GENERALSEKRETÄR DER ORGANISATION DER VEREINTEN NATIONEN

am 16. Juni 1987 um 9.00 Uhr im Senatssaal

PROGRAMM

W. A. Mozart	Oboenquartett KV 370
	1. Satz Allegro
	2. Satz Adagio
Begrüßung	Prof. Dr. H. Klein, Rektor
Laudatio	Prof. Dr. W. Herden
	Prodekan der Gesellschafts- wissenschaftlichen Fakultät
Übergabe der Urkunde	Prof. Dr. H. Klein
Erwiderung des Ehrenpromovenden	
W. A. Mozart	Oboenquartett KV 370
	3. Satz Rondo - Allegro

Mitwirkende: Mitglieder des Berliner Sinfonie-Orchesters

Die Charta der Vereinten Nationen in einer sich wandelnden Welt

Ansprache des Generalsekretärs der Organisation der Vereinten Nationen Pérez de Cuéllar an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Im Namen der Organisation der Vereinten Nationen sowie all derer, die im Interesse des Friedens in ihren Diensten stehen, ist es mir eine große Freude, die von Ihnen mir zuerkannte Würde eines Doktors ehrenhalber entgegenzunehmen. Es ist eine besondere Ehre, diese Würdigung gerade von der Humboldt-Universität zu empfangen, die in all den 182 Jahren ihres Bestehens immer ein Zentrum der Wissenschaft gewesen ist, aus dem grundlegendes und befruchtendes Gedankengut hervorgegangen ist. Diese Universität war Heimstatt solcher alles überragenden Persönlichkeiten wie Hegel und Karl Marx, Einstein und Max Planck. Im Sinne des Gründers der Universität, des Staatsmannes, Philosophen und Sprachwissenschaftlers Wilhelm von Humboldt, sowie seines Bruders Alexander von Humboldt, des Wissenschaftlers, der in so hohem Maße zur Erkundung und Erschließung der Natur Lateinamerikas beigetragen hat, haben die genannten Gelehrten auf unser Verständnis der heutigen Welt einen ganz grundlegenden Einfluß ausgeübt.

Der mir verliehene Titel eines Ehrendoktors wird auf dem Gebiet der Rechtswissenschaften zuerkannt. Als Generalsekretär einer Einrichtung, deren Anliegen es ist, in der ganzen Welt dem Recht zum Durchbruch zu verhelfen, möchte ich aus diesem Anlaß einige Ausführungen zu dem geschichtlich so bedeutsamen Rechtsdokument machen, auf das diese Organisation aufbaut, nämlich zur Charta der Vereinten Nationen. Zwar wurde dieses Dokument bereits vor über 40 Jahren ausgehandelt und beschlossen, doch bildet es praktisch unverändert auch heute noch die allgemein anerkannte Richtschnur des Handelns in der Welt und besteht weiter als Geschäftsgrundlage der Organisation der Vereinten Nationen. Die Charta stellt ein lebendiges Dokument dar, das das Denken unseres Zeitalters beeinflusst und in Landesverfassungen, Staatsverträgen sowie Abkommen seine Widerspiegelung findet, die das Leben der meisten Menschen der Welt in ganz direkter Weise beeinflussen. In meinen Ausführungen möchte ich mich vor allem mit der Frage beschäftigen, warum die UNO-Charta trotz der seit der Gründung der Organisation erfolgten Verdreifachung der Mitgliederzahl und trotz der in der Welt inzwischen vor sich gegangenen gewaltigen Veränderungen nicht nur für unsere Zeit voll gültig ist, sondern auch in unser aller Zukunft eine entscheidende Rolle spielen wird.

Im Verlaufe eines reichlichen Jahrhunderts vor der Gründung der Vereinten Nationen wurde es auf Grund der sich im Rahmen der voranschreitenden wissenschaftlich-technischen Revolution herausbildenden neuen politischen, wirtschaftlichen und gesellschaftlichen Gegebenheiten in steigendem Maße notwendig, auf der internationalen Ebene die Zusammenarbeit zu pflegen. Zunächst kam es darauf an, hinsichtlich des Einsatzes der neuen technischen Möglichkeiten im Verkehrs- und Nachrichtenwesen allgemeingültige Normen festzusetzen und sinnvolle Vereinbarungen zu treffen. Die ersten internationalen Organisationen, von denen mehrere in unseren Tagen ihre Tätigkeit als Spezialorganisationen der Vereinten Nationen fortsetzen, entstanden in eben dieser Zeit. Allerdings stellte sich heraus, daß die am Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts auf der ersten Konferenz in Den Haag klar erkannte immer dringlicher werdende Notwendigkeit der internationalen Zusammenarbeit zum Zwecke der Verhinderung von Kriegen seitens der Regierungen weder institutionell noch konzeptionell befriedigt werden konnte. Erst nach dem Schock, den der erste Weltkrieg verursachte, einigten sich die Regierungen auf die Satzung des Völkerbundes, in der zum ersten Mal die gemeinsame Verantwortung der Völker für den Weltfrieden seinen rechtlichen Ausdruck fand.

Diejenigen, die später die Charta der Vereinten Nationen planten und aushandelten, hatten zwei Weltkriege erlebt und waren Zeugen der Ereignisse gewesen, in deren Rahmen der Völkerbund zunächst ins Leben gerufen und schließlich dann wieder zerstört worden war. Ihre Analyse der Ursachen dieser Kriege und der für die Verhütung eines weiteren Weltkonfliktes erforderlichen Maßnahmen wurde eindeutig zur Grundlage des technischen und konzeptionellen Rahmens der UNO-Charta. Was zum Beispiel die Verfahrensordnung angeht, so enthält das Dokument keinerlei Festlegung für den Fall des Austritts eines Staates aus der Organisation. Das war mit voller Absicht geschehen; schließlich hatte man nicht vergessen, daß der Völkerbund, der ja Festlegungen über die Möglichkeit des Austritts von Mitgliedern getroffen hatte, in der Stunde der Gefahr auf Grund des Ausscheidens von mächtigen Staaten zur Wirkungslosigkeit verurteilt worden war.

Konzeptionell wurde mit der Charta genauso wie vordem bereits mit der Völkerbundsatzung eine internationale Organisation souveräner Staaten geschaffen, deren Hauptziel die Verhinderung von Kriegen ist. Doch waren sich die für die Erarbeitung der Charta Zuständigen

völlig darüber im klaren, daß es zur Sicherung des Friedens notwendig sein würde, sich multilateral mit wirtschaftlichen, gesellschaftlichen und humanitären Problemen zu beschäftigen. Die Väter der Charta hatten erlebt, wie der im Rahmen der Weltwirtschaftskrise erfolgte wirtschaftliche Zusammenbruch und das in seinem Gefolge entstandene Massenelend zum Nährboden des Faschismus geworden waren und die Voraussetzungen für den Krieg geschaffen hatten. In weiser Voraussicht legten sie in der Charta den jeweiligen Bedürfnissen leicht anpaßbare Mittel zur Förderung einer weitreichenderen Zusammenarbeit auf wirtschaftlichem, gesellschaftlichem und humanitärem Gebiet fest. Bis zu welchem Grade diese Möglichkeit genutzt worden ist, geht unter anderem daraus hervor, daß die Vereinten Nationen heute mehr als 80 Prozent der ihnen zur Verfügung stehenden Mittel zur Lösung von Problemen auf diesen Gebieten aufwenden.

Auch in moralisch-ethischer Hinsicht besteht zwischen dem Völkerbund und der Organisation der Vereinten Nationen ein beträchtlicher Unterschied. Das zeigt sich schon allein in den ersten Worten der Völkerbundsatzung und der UNO-Charta. Während die Völkerbundsatzung mit den Worten beginnt: "Die Hohen Vertragschließenden Seiten", heißt es am Anfang der UNO-Charta: "Wir, die Völker der Vereinten Nationen".^{x)} In dem viel weitergehenden Rechtmäßigkeitsanspruch der Charta spiegelt sich der Geist der Selbstbestimmung wider, der das Ende der Welt der Kolonialreiche herbeigeführt hat, wie sie zur Zeit des Völkerbundes noch bestand. Wenn in der UNO-Charta eine unumstößliche Überzeugung niedergelegt ist, so ist es die, daß sich die internationale Sicherheit nicht mittels einseitiger Verfolgung nationaler Interessen gewährleisten läßt, wie sie für die althergebrachten zwischenstaatlichen Beziehungen typisch war. Gemäß der Charta sind die UNO-Mitgliedstaaten in allen internationalen Fragen zum gemeinsamen Handeln verpflichtet. An sie richtet sich der Appell, Streitigkeiten auf friedlichem Wege beizulegen, jeder Friedensgefährdung und jedem Friedensbruch gemeinsam entgegenzutreten und Schritte in Richtung auf die Abrüstung und die Rüstungskontrolle zu unternehmen. Bei der Förderung des "sozialen Fortschritts und besserer Lebensbedingungen bei

^{x)} Anmerkung: Dieses und alle folgenden Zitate aus der UNO-Charta sind der offiziellen deutschen Fassung entnommen, die im Gesetzblatt der DDR, Teil II, Nr. 14, vom 12. 10. 73 veröffentlicht worden ist.

größerer Freiheit" sollen die Staaten "den Glauben an die Grundrechte des Menschen, an Würde und Wert der menschlichen Persönlichkeit, an die Gleichberechtigung von Mann und Frau sowie von großen und kleinen Nationen erneut bekräftigen". Ferner sollen sie die Bedingungen schaffen, "unter denen Gerechtigkeit und die Achtung der Verpflichtungen aus Verträgen und anderen Quellen des Völkerrechts gewahrt werden können". Dadurch, daß in der Charta ein Engagement für die Durchsetzung dieser Ziele gefordert wird, erklärt das Dokument in zwar nicht ausgesprochener, doch trotzdem eindeutiger Weise, daß sich die politischen, wirtschaftlichen und gesellschaftlichen Kräfte, die heutzutage Einfluß auf die internationalen Beziehungen ausüben, in einem wechselseitigen Abhängigkeitsverhältnis befinden. Darüber hinaus wird in der Charta nicht nur zum ersten Mal die weltweite Sorge für einzelne Menschenrechte geltend gemacht, sondern dies geschieht auch "ohne Unterschied von Rasse, Geschlecht, Sprache und Religion".

Im gegebenen geschichtlichen Zusammenhang trug ein solcher Ansatz einen wahrhaft revolutionären Charakter. Diese Festlegungen der UNO-Charta finden aktuell ihren pragmatischen Ausdruck in der breiten Anlage der heutigen Tagesordnung der UNO, einer Tagesordnung, in der es um praktisch jedes Anliegen der Menschheit geht.

Gestatten Sie mir nun, an einigen Beispielen darzustellen, wie man sich auf mehreren Gebieten von den Festlegungen der Charta hat leiten lassen und wie sich dadurch die Rolle und der Einfluß der Vereinten Nationen als konstruktive Kraft bei der Regelung der Weltprobleme ausgeweitet hat.

Auf dem Gebiet der Abrüstung wird in der Charta das Ziel festgelegt, "die Herstellung und Aufrechterhaltung des Weltfriedens und der internationalen Sicherheit so zu fördern, daß von den menschlichen und wirtschaftlichen Hilfsquellen der Welt möglichst wenig für Rüstungszwecke abgezweigt wird". Allerdings sind seit der Gründung der Vereinten Nationen überall in der Welt die Rüstungsausgaben derart angestiegen, daß sie zur Zeit jährlich bei umgerechnet einer Billion Dollar liegen. Doch das bedeutet keinesfalls, daß die Formulierungen der Charta keinerlei Wirkung getan oder daß die Vereinten Nationen auf diesem äußerst wichtigen Gebiet nichts unternommen hätten. Angesichts der in einer Welt der Kernwaffen herrschenden Spannungen hat es sich die Organisation zum Ziel gesetzt, jeden möglichen internationalen politischen Verbindungskanal offen zu halten und jede

Möglichkeit der Ausweitung gemeinsamer Interessengebiete genau zu sondieren. All die Jahre hindurch ist durch die alljährlich erfolgende Behandlung des gesamten Spektrums der Abrüstungsfragen durch die Vollversammlung sowie durch die von der Vollversammlung eingeleiteten, immer neue Gebiete erschließenden Untersuchungen zu den diesen Fragen zugrunde liegenden politischen und thematischen Verbindungen weitreichendes Verständnis erreicht worden. Infolgedessen sind sich jetzt die Regierungen im großen und ganzen über die zu erreichenden Ziele einig. Um zur Erreichung dieser Ziele auf dem Wege von Verhandlungen beizutragen, hat die Organisation ein entsprechendes Verhandlungsgremium geschaffen. Es handelt sich hierbei um die Genfer Abrüstungskonferenz, das einzige Organ für die Aushandlung von Abrüstungsmaßnahmen, in dem alle Kernwaffenmächte und alle Regionen der Welt vertreten sind. Die meisten bestehenden Abrüstungsvereinbarungen - mit Ausnahme der Abrüstungsvereinbarungen zu den strategischen Kernwaffen - sind durch die Mithilfe der Vereinten Nationen zustande gekommen.

Was die Menschenrechte angeht, so sind mit den entsprechenden allgemeinen Festlegungen der Charta die Grundlagen für die Entwicklung weltweit anerkannter Menschenrechtsnormen gelegt worden. Der UNO-Menschenrechtsdeklaration, die im Jahre 1948 von der UNO-Vollversammlung angenommen worden ist, folgten etwa 18 Jahre danach zwei Konventionen, und zwar eine über Bürgerrechte und politische Rechte und eine andere über wirtschaftliche, soziale und kulturelle Rechte. Heute gehören jeder der beiden Konventionen über 80 Staaten an. In beiden sind die Staaten dazu angehalten, zur internationalen Überprüfung regelmäßig Berichte über ihre eigene Menschenrechtssituation vorzulegen. Nach den genannten beiden Hauptkonventionen sind später dann noch andere äußerst wichtige Konventionen beschlossen worden, und zwar eine zur Verhütung von Völkermord, eine zur Rassendiskriminierung, eine zur Diskriminierung der Frauen und eine zur Frage der Folterungen. Außer der Aushandlung dieser rechtlichen Dokumente haben die Vereinten Nationen dafür Sorge getragen, daß die Aufmerksamkeit der Weltöffentlichkeit auf Situationen gerichtet bleibt, in denen es zu massenhaften Menschenrechtsverletzungen kommt, wie sie zum Beispiel unter dem Apartheid-System in Südafrika anzutreffen sind. Will man die generellen Fortschritte würdigen, die unter der Schirmherrschaft der Vereinten Nationen erreicht worden sind, dann

braucht man nur daran zu denken, daß in der Satzung des Völkerbundes keinerlei Aussagen zu den Menschenrechten enthalten sind und daß sich im Jahre 1919 eine Bestimmung, der zufolge die Mitglieder des Völkerbundes dazu verpflichtet wären, keine Rassendiskriminierung zu betreiben, als unannehmbar erwies.

In der Charta der Vereinten Nationen wird auch eine internationale Zusammenarbeit bei der Lösung humanitärer Probleme gefordert. Das ist in äußerst konstruktiver Weise verwirklicht worden. In ihren Bemühungen zum Schutz und zur Verbesserung des Status schutzloser Gruppierungen haben die Vereinten Nationen besonders den Kindern und Flüchtlingen Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet. Aus zwei der ersten Initiativen der Vollversammlung haben sich zum Beispiel inzwischen Programme entwickelt, mit denen buchstäblich Millionen von Menschen vor dem Tode bewahrt worden sind. Bei der einen handelt es sich um das UNO-Kinderhilfswerk und bei der anderen um das Amt des UNO-Hochkommissars für Flüchtlingsfragen. Beide Institutionen werden größtenteils mit freiwilligen Beiträgen unterhalten, worin sich das allgemeine Bekenntnis zum humanitären Anliegen der Charta zeigt. Es ist eine "Deklaration über die Rechte des Kindes" beschlossen worden, und unablässig ist die Aufmerksamkeit der Weltöffentlichkeit auf die in dieser Hinsicht dringend zu befriedigenden Bedürfnisse gerichtet. Das UNO-Hochkommissariat für Flüchtlingsfragen ist seinerseits damit befaßt, den über 10 Millionen Flüchtlingen in der ganzen Welt Schutz und Hilfe angedeihen zu lassen, eine Zahl, in der aber nicht die palästinensischen Flüchtlinge enthalten sind, denen im Rahmen eines Sonderprogrammes entsprechende Unterstützung zuteil wird.

Hinsichtlich der wirtschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit wird in den Formulierungen der Charta auf die Notwendigkeit verwiesen, die entsprechende Tätigkeit fortzusetzen und zu erweitern, da die Wirtschaftsprobleme der Welt nur allzu offensichtlich noch keinesfalls gelöst sind. Es sind in dieser Hinsicht jedoch bedeutende multilateral erreichte Erfolge zu verzeichnen. So haben die Vereinten Nationen Ländern mit gering entwickelter oder noch gar nicht vorhandener wirtschaftlicher Infrastruktur dabei geholfen, den Verlauf der Entwicklung festzulegen. Die Organisation hat die technische Unterstützung zur Verfügung gestellt, mit der das Los von Millionen Menschen erleichtert werden konnte. Auf Grund der Festlegungen der Charta, die der Vollversammlung die Einleitung von Studien gestatten, ist das UNO-Memorandum

Über die Ergebnisse einer Beobachtung von Tendenzen der wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Entwicklung zustande gekommen. Zur "Abstimmung der Handlungen der Nationen" zur Erreichung gemeinsamer Ziele hat die UNO große Weltkonferenzen einberufen, auf denen eine Vielzahl gemeinsamer Probleme erörtert wurde. Auf der Grundlage dieser Konferenzen sind globale Strategien, Aktionspläne und neue Mechanismen für deren Verwirklichung entstanden. So hat sich zum Beispiel das UNO-Entwicklungsprogramm, bei dem es sich anfangs um eine relativ begrenzte Aktion zur Gewährung technischer Unterstützung handelte, inzwischen zur größten multilateralen Institution entwickelt, die eine derartige Tätigkeit betreibt. Das UNO-Umweltprogramm ist ein weiteres Beispiel für eine neue Organisation, die zur Befriedigung eines neuen Bedürfnisses ins Leben gerufen worden ist. Das Gleiche trifft auch auf das Welternährungsprogramm zu, in dessen Rahmen Versorgungsgüter verteilt werden, die von den über solche Waren im Überfluß verfügenden Ländern für die bedürftigen Staaten gespendet worden sind. In den in jüngster Zeit in Afrika aufgetretenen Verwüstungs-, Dürre- und Hungersnotkrisen haben diese und andere Einrichtungen innerhalb und außerhalb des Systems der Vereinten Nationen zur Rettung von Millionen Menschenleben miteinander zusammengearbeitet. Die Charta der Vereinten Nationen, die zu einer Zeit verfaßt worden ist, zu der man an die meisten dieser Institutionen noch nicht einmal zu denken wagte, lieferte dabei den Gesamtrahmen für die Tätigkeit dieser Einrichtungen.

Eben das habe ich im Sinn, wenn ich die Charta als lebendiges Dokument bezeichne, als Dokument, das nicht nur unser Leben heute, sondern im Sinne der Gründer auch das Leben kommender Generationen beeinflusst.

Zwar werden in der Charta die Fortschritte bei der Lösung wirtschaftlicher; sozialer und humanitärer Probleme als wichtiges Element bei der Erringung eines dauerhaften Friedens angesehen, doch bietet sie darüber hinaus natürlich auch noch unmittelbarer einzusetzende Mittel zur Konfliktlösung und Kriegsverhütung. Im Rahmen der von der Charta verkörperten Konzeption der kollektiven Sicherheit ist es Aufgabe des Sicherheitsrates, die Maßnahmen festzulegen, die im Falle einer Friedensgefährdung, eines Friedensbruches oder eines Aggressionsaktes zu ergreifen sind. Überblickt man die geschichtliche Entwicklung der vergangenen vier Jahrzehnte, dann wird offensichtlich, daß der Sicherheitsrat dieser Verantwortung gerecht werden kann. Seine Beschlüsse sind zum Beispiel bei der Beendigung dreier Nahostkriege von entschei-

dender Bedeutung gewesen. Gegenwärtig geben die von den fünf Ständigen Mitgliedern des Sicherheitsrates unternommenen besonderen Anstrengungen zu der Hoffnung Anlaß, daß der Sicherheitsrat wirksame Maßnahmen ergreifen kann, damit der furchtbare Krieg zwischen dem Iran und dem Irak beendet werden kann, ein Krieg, der die internationale Sicherheit mehr und mehr beeinträchtigt.

Jedoch hat es entschieden zu viele Fälle gegeben, in denen sich die Ständigen Mitglieder des Sicherheitsrates uneinig waren und die Vereinten Nationen Konflikte nicht verhindern konnten, wobei diese Konflikte auf das Nichtbeachten der UNO-Charta seitens einiger Regierungen zurückzuführen waren. Die multilaterale Militärstreitmacht, deren sich der Sicherheitsrat entsprechend der Charta zur Durchsetzung seiner Beschlüsse bedienen können sollte, ist gar nicht erst geschaffen worden. Aus diesem Grunde war der Sicherheitsrat weder fähig, wirksame Beschlüsse zu fassen noch die gefaßten Beschlüsse zu verwirklichen. In dieser Hinsicht haben die Vereinten Nationen wahrscheinlich am allerwenigsten den Absichten der Verfasser der Charta entsprochen und die Erwartungen der Völkergemeinschaft erfüllt.

Ich möchte hier jedoch hervorheben, daß die Charta eine taugliche und hinreichende Friedensgrundlage abgibt. Es kommt nicht darauf an, die Charta zu ändern, sondern sie voll und ganz einzuhalten.

Angesichts der Unfähigkeit der Vereinten Nationen, sich in Konflikten durchzusetzen, werfen manche Leute die Frage auf, ob die Väter der Charta naiverweise erwarteten, daß sich mit einem solchen System - wie es in der Präambel der Charta heißt - "künftige Generationen vor der Geißel des Krieges bewahren" lassen. Diese Leute stellen auch die Frage, ob es denn nicht schon zur Zeit des zweiten Weltkrieges, da die großen Mächte des Ostens und des Westens gemeinsam als Verbündete handelten, offensichtlich war, daß nach Kriegsende zwischen ihnen heftige Meinungsverschiedenheiten ausbrechen würden. An solchen Fragen zeigt sich, wie sehr die harten Tatsachen der Geschichte bereits in Vergessenheit geraten sind. Die Gründer der Vereinten Nationen waren keinesfalls naiv; vielmehr waren sie geschickte Führerpersönlichkeiten und scharfsinnige Politiker, die sich ganz zweifellos der zwischen ihnen bestehenden Meinungsverschiedenheiten bewußt waren, die auf Grund ihrer gemeinsamen Anstrengungen im Kriege nicht offen zutage traten. Sie waren damals von der Erkenntnis inspiriert, daß die Ständigen Mitglieder des Sicherheitsrates einfach zusammenarbeiten müssen,

wenn der Frieden erhalten bleiben soll. Dazu hat es damals keine Alternative gegeben, und in den verflossenen vier Jahrzehnten hat sich auch keine ergeben. Die UNO-Charta stellt so, wie sie ist, einen geschichtlich bedeutsamen Höhepunkt in der Übereinstimmung der Staaten dar. Ihre Verfasser ließen sich nicht so sehr von Idealismus als vielmehr vom Geiste der Entschlossenheit leiten; hatte doch der verheerendste Krieg der Geschichte seinerzeit gerade gezeigt, daß die internationale Zusammenarbeit ein Grunderfordernis der modernen Welt und nicht etwa reinen Luxus darstellt. Und in der heutigen Welt der Kernwaffen zeigt sich diese Notwendigkeit deutlicher denn je.

Seit der Gründung der Organisation der Vereinten Nationen sind in der Welt vielfältige Veränderungen vor sich gegangen. Dabei ist ein wesentlicher Faktor die Entwicklung der Kernwaffen gewesen, die zu grundlegenden Änderungen in den Vorstellungen von internationaler Sicherheit und den mit ihr zusammenhängenden Geboten geführt haben. Ein weiteres Element der grundlegenden Veränderungen ist das Tempo des Entkolonialisierungsprozesses gewesen. Die Entstehung einer großen Anzahl neuer Staaten in Afrika, Asien und Lateinamerika hat umfassende und vielschichtige Auswirkungen auf die internationalen Beziehungen gezeitigt. Dadurch hat sich eine Verschiebung im Schwerpunkt der Tätigkeit der Vereinten Nationen ergeben, haben sich die Modalitäten ihres Vorgehens gewandelt. Zu den anderen wichtigen Faktoren, die die internationalen Beziehungen wesentlich beeinflusst haben, gehören die schnellen Veränderungen im technischen Bereich, das verschiedene schnelle Wirtschaftswachstum und die unterschiedlichen Tendenzen in der demographischen Entwicklung, die allesamt zu grundsätzlichen Verschiebungen in den gesellschaftlichen Einstellungen und Werten beigetragen haben. Die Vereinten Nationen haben sich diesen Wandlungen anpassen und so Programme entwickeln können, mit denen neue und umfangreichere Bedürfnisse befriedigt werden können. In einer Situation, in der die meisten Staaten noch nicht an der Festlegung der Rechtsordnung der Welt beteiligt gewesen sind und viele von ihnen in dieser Ordnung ihre eigenen Interessen nicht vertreten sahen, hätte es leicht zu einem Zusammenbruch kommen können. Das ist aber nicht geschehen, da - vor allem mit Hilfe der Vereinten Nationen - die gewaltige Aufgabe der Anpassung in Angriff genommen worden ist.

In den vergangenen vier Jahrzehnten haben die Vereinten Nationen völlig neue Rechtsgremien geschaffen, die sich mit neuen, bisher un-

bearbeiteten Fragen wie denen des Meeresbodens und des Weltraums befassen. Auch im Bereich des Umweltrechts haben sie Pionierarbeit geleistet. Das ist ein erstrangiger Erfolg, denn die Schaffung eines in sich geschlossenen und allgemein anerkannten Völkerrechtsgremiums entspricht zutiefst dem Wesen der Charta.

Jetzt, da wir bereits das nächste Jahrhundert im Blick haben, läßt sich bereits sagen, daß sehr komplizierte Probleme zu lösen sein werden, Probleme der noch immer unzureichenden wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung, der Bevölkerungsverteilung, der belasteten Ökologie und aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach auch neuer Meinungsverschiedenheiten zwischen den Ländern. Meiner Auffassung nach ist es jedoch offensichtlich, daß die Prinzipien der Charta die solide Grundlage dafür bilden, daß wir zuversichtlich in die Zukunft schreiten können. Es ist jedoch mehr Bereitschaft - größere Entschlossenheit - erforderlich, wenn diese Prinzipien weiter beachtet und die Vereinten Nationen als die Weltorganisation gestärkt werden sollen, die zur Herstellung der diesen Prinzipien entsprechenden weltweiten Beziehungen erforderlich ist.

Wer kann die Notwendigkeit einer internationalen Zusammenarbeit in einem effektiven multilateralen Rahmen anzweifeln, da allgemein anerkannt ist, daß keines der großen Weltprobleme unilateral oder bilateral lösbar ist? Wer kann bezweifeln, daß es sinnvoll ist, jeden Weg der friedlichen Lösung von Streitigkeiten zu beschreiten zu versuchen, da jede Auseinandersetzung die Gefahr einer unermesslichen Katastrophe in sich birgt? Wer kann bestreiten, daß den Interessen aller Staaten gedient ist, wenn der Sicherheitsrat seine in der Charta niedergelegte Pflicht zur Erhaltung des Friedens erfüllen kann. In dem jetzigen schwierigen Abschnitt der Geschichte besitzt die Welt glücklicherweise die Charta der Vereinten Nationen als maßgebliche Richtlinie für ^{das} internationale Verhalten. Diese Charta ist das beste Unterpfand unseres Überlebens und einer besseren zukünftigen Welt.

SPEECH OF LAUDATION
MARKING THE BESTOWAL OF AN HONORARY DOCTORATE ON
MR. JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE
UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

Mr Secretary-General,
Mr University President,
Ladies and gentlemen,

The Academic Council of Berlin Humboldt University is today awarding an honorary doctorate of law (Doctor juris honoris causa, Dr jur h c) to Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization.

This honour is being conferred on a man who enjoys enormous recognition all over the world and whose committed efforts at the head of the United Nations Secretariat aim at consolidating world peace and encouraging friendly relations among all states.

Everything Your Excellency does in attending to the duties of your extremely responsible office bears the hallmark of political wisdom and far-sightedness, reveals a perfect command of the fine diplomatic art of mediation and compromise, demonstrates a sober view of realities, and is guided by strict adherence to international law.

Your analyses of both the world situation as a whole and regional issues individually are based on sound academic principles and give valuable guidance to the bodies of the United Nations, their specialized agencies and their member-countries. In the report that you gave on the activities of the United Nations on the occasion of the organization's 40th anniversary, you presented an accurate academic account of the international situation, saying that "we face today a world of almost infinite promise, which is also a world of potentially terminal danger. The choice between these alternatives is ours. The question is whether the governments and peoples of the world are capable, without the spur of further disaster, of together making the right choice: for the choice and its implementation will, in many important ways, have to be collective. I believe that an important role in this historical choice is played, both now and in the future, by the United Nations and by the way in which its members choose to make use of the organization." Your Excellency pointed out that there are quite a number of issues and circumstances "that can only be effectively tackled by a fairly large community and in which the required security or joint interest can only be achieved through a collective effort of sovereign states." ...

"Whether we like it or not, we have created a world that is, in many ways, one world. Regarding a number of important issues that affect the whole of mankind, we have reached a point world-wide at which we can no longer deny our mutual dependence on each other."

Under the conditions of the nuclear and the space age, international relations in their entirety, and also the military, political, economic and humanitarian factors influencing them, are marked by increasing complexity and mutual dependence. Today, security is indivisible and is therefore attainable only if confrontation is replaced with cooperation.

The global challenges of our day, especially the elimination of the nuclear threat to mankind, can only be met if there is comprehensive peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems. The United Nations provide the widest possible universal framework for conducting an international dialogue that serves to consolidate peace and encourage peaceful cooperation among states and peoples. There is, at present, no sensible alternative to that world-wide forum of states. You, Mr Secretary-General, rightly repudiate any efforts to describe the United Nations as outdated and ineffective. To counter these onslaughts, you point to the overall success that the organization has achieved since its foundation, despite a number of difficult stages in its history. It goes without saying, however, that no exaggerated hopes must be placed on a world organization that consists of 159 sovereign states. Whether its activities are successful or not will, in the last analysis, depend on the political will of its members. In your 1985 Annual Report, you therefore

gave this very realistic assessment: "The United Nations cannot settle all the problems of the international community and were never meant to do so. Yet they constitute the best possible place at which to prevent the worst, and work for improvements."

The United Nations have been playing an indispensable role in the preservation of the most fundamental right of man, the right to live in peace. This basic right of both individuals and peoples fully accords with the basic responsibility of the organization to use all its energies and potentials to maintain world peace and safeguard international security. This primary responsibility stems from the United Nations' declared aim to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war", as is said in its Charter. The Charter's basic international principles, which Your Excellency described as still fully valid in your Report to the Forty-First Session of the UN General Assembly, provide the immutable basis for the implementation of the noble aim mentioned. The ban on the use of force, and the duty to pursue peaceful international cooperation--with full respect shown for the sovereign equality of states--are, together with other basic principles, the cornerstones of the peace order that the UN Charter provides for.

True enough, the principle of the ban on the use of force has regionally and locally been violated more than once over the last 42 years; and this did not infrequently give rise to situations that posed a grave threat to world peace. Yet this did not in any way deprive the principle of any of its validity. It rather showed that the principle has to be strictly adhered to and requires reaffirmation.

Even though the United Nations proved incapable of preventing the outbreak of military conflicts, the efforts made within the framework of the organization often allowed containing conflicts and preventing their escalation. You, Mr Secretary-General, have been making considerable personal contributions to the success of the efforts made to prevent and contain local and regional armed conflicts.

In this connection, Your Excellency, special attention should be drawn to the ideas that you put forward in your reports to the Thirty-Seventh and Forty-First Sessions of the UN General Assembly, ideas that aim at the general intensification of the conflict-preventing function of the United Nations. The UN Charter does indeed provide the organization with adequate opportunities of conflict prevention, with the Secretary-General playing a major part in these efforts through using the powers vested in him by Chapter XV of the Charter.

It is plain enough to see that the question of the prevention of military conflicts is gaining increasing importance. Today, any kind of armed conflict must be prevented; for in a world of growing interdependence, regional military conflicts can all too easily spill over into a world nuclear conflagration. An escalation of this kind must be all means be prevented in good time. This realization also lies at the heart of the activities pursued by the Central Working Group on Peace Research that was founded at this university. Very much in line with the United Nations' mission of peace, the Working Group has been joined by scholars of many different specializations who wish to engage in a joint search for ways and means of preventing conflicts and strengthening international security and to incorporate the results of their research into the peace education that they provide to young university students.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that peace can best be consolidated by disarmament. Attention is, in this context, drawn to the need for the liquidation of nuclear weapons. Your Excellency said most aptly in your 1986 Annual Report that "as long as they exist, nuclear weapons will entail the risk of totally unacceptable destruction to life and to human achievement. The goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons ... must be upheld and energetically pursued. Pending its realization, the risk

inherent in the existence of nuclear weapons must be progressively decreased through drastic reduction in the numbers and destructive content of nuclear arms; through limitations on their deployment and further development; and through the complete prohibition of nuclear testing."

In your speech marking the fortieth anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter in San Francisco, you referred to the mobilizing role that the United Nations may play in the process of disarmament. This active role is manifest in the resolutions adopted on the subject by the United Nations General Assembly every year, and also in the decisions taken by the two UN special sessions on disarmament.

Mr Secretary-General,

Your profound commitment to the interests of the developing countries--and especially to the establishment of a New International Economic Order--receives general appreciation. We, too, are very appreciative of the fact that you take a determined stand in favour of the rights of the peoples fighting for their independence, thus helping to implement the right of peoples to self-determination, as laid down in the UN Charter. You consistently oppose the anti-human apartheid system and support the cause of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. You call for colonialism to be abolished once and for all, and you work for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue that takes account of every aspect, including that of the Palestinian question.

Discharging your many and varied duties, you have always seen to it that your action is in conformity with the provisions of the UN Charter. A diplomat and a professor of international law, you are well aware of the fact that international law provides indispensable guidelines for international politics. Without the rules of international law, there would be anarchy in the international relations. The codification of the rules, which is to be encouraged under the aegis of the United Nations, is in many ways a painstaking and protracted process; but in the final analysis, it will prove a worthwhile project for regulating the affairs of an international community that is marked by a constant deepening of bilateral and multilateral co-operation. It is good to know that Your Excellency devotes due attention to this question.

The Academic Council highly appreciates the fine services that you have been rendering as Secretary-General of the United Nations. In recognition of your political and juridical achievements, it takes pleasure in bestowing on you the academic degree of

Doctor juris honoris causa

(Honorary Doctor of Law)

of Berlin Humboldt University.

Please, accept on this solemn occasion our sincere wishes for good health and success in your responsible activities and also for your personal happiness.

HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN



AKADEMISCHER FESTAKT ZUR VERLEIHUNG DER EHRENDOKTORWÜRDE

an

Javier Perez de Cuellar

Generalsekretär der Organisation der Vereinten Nationen

am 16. Juni 1987 um 9.00 Uhr im Senatssaal

Programm

W. A. Mozart	Oboenquartett KV 370 1. Satz Allegro 2. Satz Adagio
Begrüßung	Prof. Dr. H. Klein, Rektor
Laudatio	Prof. Dr. W. Herden Prodekan der Gesellschaftswissenschaftlichen Fakultät
Übergabe der Urkunde	Prof. Dr. H. Klein
Erwiderung des Ehrenpromovenden	
W. A. Mozart	Oboenquartett KV 370 3. Satz Rondo – Allegro

Mitwirkende: Mitglieder des Berliner Sinfonie-Orchesters

THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER IN A CHANGING WORLD

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR

HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY, BERLIN

MAGNIFICENCE ~~PRESIDENT~~
MR MINISTER
EXC.
L + G

ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
AND ALL WHO SERVE IT IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE,
I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ACCEPTING THE HONORARY DEGREE YOU HAVE AWARDED.
IT IS A PARTICULAR HONOUR TO RECEIVE THIS DISTINCTION
FROM HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY,
WHICH IN THE ¹⁷⁷~~187~~ YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE, HAS BEEN A CENTRE OF LEARNING
FROM WHICH IDEAS OF SEMINAL SIGNIFICANCE HAVE EMERGED.
THIS UNIVERSITY HAS BEEN HOME TO SUCH MONUMENTAL FIGURES
AS HEGEL AND KARL MARX, EINSTEIN AND MAX PLANCK.
LIKE THE UNIVERSITY'S FOUNDER, THE STATESMAN, PHILOSOPHER AND LINGUIST,
WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT, AND HIS BROTHER ALEXANDER,
THE SCIENTIST WHO DID SO MUCH TO EXPLORE AND REVEAL
THE NATURAL PHENOMENA OF LATIN AMERICA,
THOSE MINDS HAVE AFFECTED, IN BASIC WAYS,
OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE MODERN WORLD.

THE DOCTORATE CONFERRED ON ME IS IN LAW.
AS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF AN INSTITUTION
DEDICATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL RULE OF LAW,
I WILL USE THIS OPPORTUNITY, TO SPEAK OF THE HISTORIC LEGAL INSTRUMENT
THAT LIES AT ITS HEART, THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
NEGOTIATED AND ADOPTED MORE THAN 40 YEARS AGO,
THE CHARTER CONTINUES, VIRTUALLY UNAMENDED,
TO BE TODAY THE UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED GUIDE FOR INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIOUR,
AS WELL AS THE OPERATING MANUAL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.
IT IS A LIVING DOCUMENT, THAT HAS INFLUENCED THE THINKING OF OUR ERA,
AND IS REFLECTED IN NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONS, TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS,
THAT DIRECTLY AFFECT THE LIVES OF MOST OF THE WORLD'S INHABITANTS.
IN MY REMARKS I WILL FOCUS ON WHY,
DESPITE THE TRIPLING OF THE FOUNDING MEMBERSHIP OF THE ORGANIZATION,
AND THE VAST CHANGES THE WORLD HAS UNDERGONE,
THE CHARTER IS NOT ONLY RELEVANT TO OUR TIMES,
BUT IS CRUCIAL TO OUR FUTURE.

FOR OVER A CENTURY BEFORE THE CREATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PATTERNS
EMERGING FROM THE CONTINUING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTIONS,
HAD REQUIRED AN INCREASING LEVEL OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.
INITIALLY, THE NEED WAS TO SET COMMON STANDARDS
AND MAKE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS IN THE USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES
IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

THE EARLIEST INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS,
SEVERAL OF WHICH CONTINUE WORK TODAY AS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WERE CREATED IN THAT PERIOD.

HOWEVER, THE GROWING NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO PREVENT WAR,
(CLEARLY RECOGNIZED AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY;
IN THE FIRST HAGUE CONFERENCE) PROVED TO BE BEYOND THE INSTITUTIONAL
AND THE CONCEPTUAL REACH OF GOVERNMENTS.

ONLY AFTER THE SHOCK OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR
DID GOVERNMENTS COME TOGETHER IN AGREEMENT
ON THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,
IN WHICH THE COMMON RESPONSIBILITY OF NATIONS FOR WORLD PEACE
FOUND LEGAL EXPRESSION FOR THE FIRST TIME.

THOSE WHO PLANNED AND NEGOTIATED THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
HAD LIVED THROUGH TWO WORLD WARS, AND WITNESSED THE TRAIN OF EVENTS THAT
HAD FIRST GIVEN BIRTH TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THEN DESTROYED IT.
THEIR ANALYSIS OF WHAT CAUSED THOSE WARS,
AND WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO PREVENT YET ANOTHER GLOBAL CONFLICT,
CLEARLY UNDERLIE THE PROCEDURAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

IN TERMS OF PROCEDURE, FOR EXAMPLE, THE CHARTER MAKES NO PROVISION
FOR A STATE TO WITHDRAW FROM THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE OMISSION WAS DELIBERATE: IT WAS REMEMBERED THAT THE LEAGUE,
WHICH PROVIDED FOR MEMBERS TO WITHDRAW,
HAD BEEN RENDERED INEFFECTUAL AT A CRITICAL TIME
BY THE DEPARTURE OF POWERFUL STATES.

IN CONCEPTUAL TERMS, THE CHARTER LIKE THE COVENANT,
ESTABLISHES AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SOVEREIGN STATES
WITH THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF PREVENTING WAR.
BUT THE DRAFTERS OF THE CHARTER, PERCEIVED THAT IN ORDER TO SECURE PEACE,
IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO DEAL MULTILATERALLY WITH ECONOMIC,
SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS.
THE AUTHORS OF THE CHARTER, HAD SEEN HOW THE ECONOMIC COLLAPSE
OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE MASS MISERY THAT ENSUED,
HAD NOURISHED THE GROWTH OF FASCISM AND SET THE SCENE FOR WAR.
WITH REMARKABLE PRESCIENCE, THEY ENDOWED THE CHARTER
WITH THE FLEXIBLE MEANS FOR FURTHERING GREATER CO-OPERATION
IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN AREAS.
THE EXTENT TO WHICH THIS CAPABILITY HAS BEEN USED
IS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT TODAY THE UNITED NATIONS
SPENDS MORE THAN 80 PER CENT OF ITS RESOURCES IN THOSE AREAS.

THERE IS ALSO A PHILOSOPHICAL DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS,
ILLUSTRATED BY THE OPENING WORDS OF THE COVENANT AND THE CHARTER.
THE FORMER BEGINS WITH THE WORDS "THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES";
THE CHARTER BEGINS WITH THE WORDS "WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS".
THE CHARTER'S MUCH BROADER CLAIM TO LEGITIMACY
REFLECTS THE SPIRIT OF SELF-DETERMINATION
RESPONSIBLE FOR USHERING OUT THE WORLD OF COLONIAL EMPIRES
IN WHICH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS EXISTED.

IF THERE IS ONE BELIEF AXIOMATIC TO THE UN CHARTER,
IT IS THAT INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
CANNOT BE ASSURED BY UNILATERAL PURSUIT OF NATIONAL INTERESTS,
CHARACTERISTIC OF TRADITIONAL INTER-STATE RELATIONS.
THE CHARTER REQUIRES UN MEMBER STATES TO COMMIT THEMSELVES
TO CO-OPERATIVE ACTION ON THE ENTIRE RANGE OF INTERNATIONAL ISSUES.
THEY ARE CALLED-ON TO RESOLVE~DISPUTES PEACEFULLY,
TO DEAL COLLECTIVELY WITH ANY THREAT-TO, OR BREACH OF THE PEACE,
AND TO ACT ON DISARMAMENT AND THE REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS.
IN PROMOTING "SOCIAL PROGRESS AND BETTER STANDARDS OF LIFE
IN LARGER FREEDOM"
STATES ARE "TO REAFFIRM FAITH IN FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS,
IN THE DIGNITY AND WORTH OF THE HUMAN PERSON,
IN THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF MEN AND WOMEN AND OF NATIONS LARGE AND SMALL"
THEY ARE ALSO TO ESTABLISH CONDITIONS
"UNDER WHICH, JUSTICE AND RESPECT FOR THE OBLIGATIONS
ARISING FROM TREATIES AND OTHER SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW,
CAN BE MAINTAINED." IN REQUIRING COMMITMENTS TO THOSE GOALS,
THE CHARTER MAKES AN IMPLICIT BUT UNEQUIVOCAL STATEMENT
ON THE INTER-DEPENDENT NATURE OF THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL FORCES AFFECTING MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.
FURTHER, THE CHARTER NOT ONLY TAKES THE UNPRECEDENTED STEP
OF ASSERTING INTERNATIONAL CONCERN FOR INDIVIDUAL HUMAN RIGHTS,
IT DOES SO "WITHOUT DISTINCTION AS TO RACE, SEX, LANGUAGE OR RELIGION".

IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT, SUCH AN APPROACH WAS TRULY REVOLÚTIONARY. THESE PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER FIND CURRENT, PRAGMATIC-EXPRESSION IN THE BREADTH OF TODAY'S UNITED NATIONS AGENDA - AN AGENDA TOUCHING ON PRÁCTICALLY EVERY HUMAN CONCERN.

LET ME ILLUSTRATE HOW IN SEVERAL FIELDS THE PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER HAVE BEEN BUILT-UPON, AND THEREBY EXPANDED THE ROLE AND INFLUENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS A CONSTRUCTIVE FORCE IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

IN THE AREA OF DISARMAMENT, THE CHARTER DEFINES THE GOAL OF PROMOTING "THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY WITH THE LEAST DIVERSION FOR ARMAMENTS OF THE WORLD'S HUMAN AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES".

IN FACT, SINCE THE CREATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ARMS EXPENDITURES HAVE GONE UP EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD, AND THE ANNUAL COST NOW STANDS IN THE REGION OF A TRILLION UNITED STATES DOLLARS.

BUT THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE WORDS OF THE CHARTER HAVE BEEN WITHOUT EFFECT OR THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HAS BEEN INACTIVE IN THIS MOST IMPORTANT FIELD.

AMIDST THE TENSIONS OF A NUCLEAR WORLD, THE ORGANIZATION'S ROLE HAS BEEN TO MAINTAIN ÉVERY POSSIBLE LINE OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL COMMUNICATION, AND EXPLORE ÉVERY OPPORTUNITY TO BROADEN AREAS OF COMMON INTEREST.

OVER THE YEARS, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE ENTIRE RANGE OF ARMAMENTS ISSUES, AND THE GROUND-BREAKING STUDIES IT HAS INITIATED ON THE POLITICAL AND THEMATIC LINKAGES UNDERLYING THOSE ISSUES, HAVE MOBILIZED A WIDE UNDERSTANDING.

CONSEQUENTLY, THERE IS NOW BROAD AGREEMENT AMONG GOVERNMENTS ON THE ENDS TO BE ACHIEVED.

TO HELP NEGOTIATE THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THOSE ENDS, THE ORGANIZATION HAS DEVELOPED A NEGOTIATING BODY,

— THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN GENEVA —

THE ONLY ARMS NEGOTIATING BODY, IN WHICH ALL NUCLEAR POWERS AND ALL THE WORLD'S REGIONS ARE REPRESENTED.

MOST EXISTING DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS,

ASIDE FROM THOSE ON STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS,

HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED THROUGH THE INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

ON HUMAN RIGHTS, THE BROAD PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER PROVIDED THE BASIS FOR DEVELOPING A GLOBALLY ACCEPTED STANDARD OF HUMAN RIGHTS. THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, ADOPTED IN 1948 BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WAS FOLLOWED SOME 18 YEARS LATER BY TWO COVENANTS, ONE ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, THE OTHER ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS. TODAY, OVER 80 STATES ARE PARTY TO EACH CONVENTION.

ONE IS THE UN CHILDREN'S FUND, (UNICEF)
AND THE OTHER THE OFFICE OF THE UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, UNHCR.
BOTH AGENCIES OPERATE LARGELY ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS,
AN INDICATION OF THE BROAD ACCEPTANCE
OF THE HUMANITARIAN GOAL OF THE CHARTER.
A DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD HAS BEEN ADOPTED
AND INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION IS CONTINUALLY FOCUSED
ON THE PRESSING NEEDS THAT HAVE TO BE MET.
FOR ITS PART, UNHCR IT IS INVOLVED IN PROVIDING PROTECTION AND AID
FOR MORE THAN 10 MILLION REFUGEES WORLD-WIDE,
AND THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE THE PALESTINIAN REFUGEES,
WHO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE UNDER A ^{UN}SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION, THE WORDS OF THE CHARTER
POINT TO THE NEED FOR CONTINUING AND EXPANDED WORK,
SINCE THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD
ARE ALL TOO EVIDENTLY FAR FROM RESOLVED.
BUT, THERE HAVE BEEN SUBSTANTIAL MULTILATERAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS.
THE UNITED NATIONS HAS HELPED COUNTRIES WITH LITTLE OR
NO ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE TO CHART THE COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT.

BOTH REQUIRE STATES TO SUBMIT PERIODIC REPORTS
ON THEIR HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION, FOR INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATION.
THE TWO MAJOR COVENANTS HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED
BY OTHERS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE:
ON THE PREVENTION OF GENOCIDE, ON ^{BY}RACIAL DISCRIMINATION,
ON DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN, AND ON TORTURE.
IN ADDITION TO NEGOTIATING THESE LEGAL INSTRUMENTS,
THE UNITED NATIONS HAS KEPT THE SPOTLIGHT OF WORLD-ATTENTION
FOCUSED ON SITUATIONS OF MASS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS,
AS UNDER THE SYSTEM OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA.
TO APPRECIATE THE OVERALL PROGRESS MADE UNDER UN AUSPICES,
WE HAVE ONLY TO CONSIDER THAT THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE
WAS VIRTUALLY SILENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS,
AND THAT A PROVISION THAT WOULD HAVE COMMITTED ITS MEMBERS
NOT TO DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF RACE, PROVED UNADAPTABLE IN 1919.

THE CHARTER CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION
IN RESOLVING HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS.
THIS HAS BECOME A REALITY IN EXTREMELY CONSTRUCTIVE WAYS.
IN ITS ATTEMPTS TO PROTECT AND IMPROVE THE STATUS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS,
THE UNITED NATIONS HAS PAID SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CHILDREN AND REFUGEES.
TWO OF THE EARLY INITIATIVES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FOR EXAMPLE,
HAVE EXPANDED INTO PROGRAMMES
THAT HAVE SAVED, LITERALLY, MILLIONS OF LIVES.

IT HAS PROVIDED THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
THAT HAS IMPROVED THE LOT OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.
THE PROVISIONS IN THE CHARTER ALLOWING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
TO INITIATE STUDIES, HAS BEEN THE BASIS
FOR THE UN'S WATCHING-BRIEF ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRENDS.
IN "HARMONIZING THE ACTIONS OF NATIONS" TO MEET COMMON ENDS,
THE UN HAS CONVENED MAJOR WORLD CONFERENCES
TO DISCUSS A VARIETY OF SHARED PROBLEMS.
FROM THEM HAVE EMERGED GLOBAL STRATEGIES,
PLANS OF ACTION AND NEW MECHANISMS TO IMPLEMENT THEM.
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, FOR INSTANCE,
WHICH BEGAN AS A FAIRLY SMALL EXERCISE IN GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE,
IS NOW THE WORLD'S LARGEST MULTILATERAL AGENCY INVOLVED IN SUCH WORK.
THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME IS ANOTHER EXAMPLE
OF A NEW ORGANIZATION CALLED INTO EXISTENCE TO MEET A NEW KIND OF NEED.
SO IS THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME, WHICH DISTRIBUTES SUPPLIES
DONATED BY SURPLUS-COUNTRIES TO THOSE IN NEED.
IN THE RECENT CRISIS OF DESERTIFICATION, DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN AFRICA,
THESE AGENCIES AND OTHERS WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE UN SYSTEM
COLLABORATED IN SAVING MILLIONS OF LIVES.
THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER,
(WRITTEN AT A TIME WHEN MOST-OF-THEM HAD NOT EVEN BEEN THOUGHT-OF)
PROVIDED THE OVERALL FRAMEWORK FOR THEIR OPERATIONS.

THIS IS WHAT I HAVE MEANT
IN CALLING THE CHARTER A LIVING DOCUMENT
- ONE INFLUENCING OUR LIVES TODAY AND, AS THE FOUNDERS INTENDED,
GENERATIONS, YET TO COME.

THE CHARTER, WHILE SEEING PROGRESS ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND
HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS, AS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN ACHIEVING LASTING PEACE,
PROVIDES, OF COURSE, MORE IMMEDIATE MEANS OF RESOLVING CONFLICT
AND PREVENTING WAR.

UNDER THE CONCEPT OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY-~~WHICH THE CHARTER EMBODIES~~,
THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHALL DETERMINE THE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN
IN THE EVENT OF A THREAT TO PEACE,
BREACH OF PEACE, OR ACT OF AGGRESSION.

IN REVIEWING THE HISTORY OF THE PAST FOUR DECADES, THERE IS EVIDENCE
THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL CAN MEET THIS RESPONSIBILITY.

ITS RULE HAS BEEN OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE, FOR EXAMPLE,
IN BRINGING THREE WARS IN THE MIDDLE EAST TO A HALT.

AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE SPECIAL EFFORTS
BEING MADE BY THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFERS HOPE THAT THE COUNCIL CAN ACT EFFECTIVELY
TO BRING THE TERRIBLE WAR BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ TO AN END,
* A WAR INCREASINGLY PREJUDICIAL TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

YET, FAR TOO OFTEN, THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
HAVE BEEN DIVIDED, AND THE UNITED NATIONS
HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO PREVENT CONFLICTS,
- CONFLICTS USUALLY STEMMING FROM THE FAILURE OF GOVERNMENTS
TO COMPLY WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.
THE MULTILATERAL MILITARY FORCE,
FORESEEN BY THE CHARTER FOR USE BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL
IN ENFORCING ITS DECISIONS, HAS NEVER BEEN ESTABLISHED.
THE COUNCIL HAS-THUS SUFFERED
BOTH, FROM AN INABILITY TO TAKE EFFECTIVE DECISIONS
AND TO ENFORCE THOSE TAKEN.
IT IS IN THIS RESPECT, PERHAPS,
THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HAS LEAST-MET THE INTENTIONS
OF THE DRAFTERS OF THE CHARTER,
AND THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

I WOULD EMPHASIZE, HOWEVER,
THAT THE CHARTER PROVIDES A GOOD AND SUFFICIENT BASIS FOR PEACE.
THE NEED IS NOT FOR CHANGE, BUT FOR FULL COMPLIANCE.

SOME PEOPLE, WHEN FACED WITH THE INABILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS
TO ASSERT ITSELF IN THE FACE OF CONFLICT,
ASK, IF THOSE WHO PLANNED THE CHARTER
WERE NAIVE, TO EXPECT THAT SUCH A SYSTEM COULD,
IN THE WORDS OF THE PREAMBLE,
"SAVE SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS FROM THE SCOURGE OF WAR".

SURELY, THEY SAY, EVEN AT A TIME WHEN THE MAJOR POWERS OF EAST AND WEST WERE JOINED AS ALLIES IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR,

WAS IT NOT APPARENT THAT STRONG DIFFERENCES WOULD EMERGE ONCE THE WAR WAS OVER?

SUCH QUESTIONS BETRAY THE EXTENT

TO WHICH THE HARSH REALITIES OF HISTORY HAVE BEEN FORGOTTEN.

THE ARCHITECTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WERE NOT NAIVE;

THEY WERE ^{PRAGMATIC} ~~PRACTICED~~ LEADERS AND ASTUTE POLITICIANS,

UNDOUBTEDLY AWARE OF THE DIFFERENCES AMONG THEMSELVES

THAT LAY-MASKED BY THE JOINT EFFORT OF THE WAR.

WHAT MOTIVATED THEM WAS THE REALIZATION

THAT ~~THERE-MUST-BE~~ COOPERATION AMONG THE PERMANENT MEMBERS

WITHIN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, IF PEACE WAS TO BE MAINTAINED.

THERE WAS NO ALTERNATIVE THEN, AND NONE HAS EMERGED IN FOUR DECADES.

IN FACT, THE UN CHARTER, AS IT STANDS,

MARKS A HISTORIC HIGH-WATER MARK OF AGREEMENT AMONG STATES.

THOSE WHO WROTE ~~IT~~, WERE INSPIRED

NOT SO MUCH BY IDEALISM AS BY DETERMINATION,

FOR, THE MOST-DESTRUCTIVE-WAR-IN-HISTORY HAD JUST DEMONSTRATED

THAT INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION WAS A BASIC NEED FOR THE MODERN WORLD,

NOT A LUXURY.

IN TODAY'S NUCLEAR WORLD, THIS NECESSITY HAS BECOME EVER MORE EVIDENT.

SINCE THE CREATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
A GREAT DEAL HAS CHANGED IN THE WORLD.
ONE MAJOR FACTOR HAS BEEN THE ADVENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS,
WHICH RADICALLY CHANGED THE PERCEPTIONS AND IMPERATIVES
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.
ANOTHER FACTOR OF RADICAL CHANGE,
HAS BEEN THE RAPIDITY OF THE DECOLONIZATION PROCESS.
THE EMERGENCE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW STATES IN AFRICA,
ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA HAS HAD A BROAD AND ^{by} MULTIFACETED IMPACT
ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
SHIFTING THE FOCUS OF UNITED NATIONS CONCERNS
AND CHANGING THE MODALITIES OF ITS OPERATIONS.
OTHER IMPORTANT FACTORS THAT HAVE HAD A MAJOR IMPACT
ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, INCLUDE SWIFT TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE,
VARYING ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND DIFFERING DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS,
ALL CONTRIBUTING TO BASIC SHIFTS IN SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND VALUES.
THE UNITED NATIONS HAS BEEN ABLE TO ADAPT TO THESE CHANGES,
DEVELOPING PROGRAMMES TO MEET NEW AND EXPANDED NEEDS.
IN A SITUATION WHERE THE MAJORITY OF STATES,
HAD NOT PARTICIPATED IN FORMULATING THE WORLD'S LEGAL ORDER,
AND MANY OF THEM, PERCEIVED THEIR INTERESTS
AS BEING UNREPRESENTED IN THAT ORDER,
A BREAKDOWN COULD EASILY HAVE OCCURRED.
IT DID NOT, BECAUSE THE ENORMOUS JOB OF ADJUSTMENT WAS TAKEN IN HAND,
PRIMARILY THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN THE LAST FOUR DECADES,
THE UNITED NATIONS HAS CREATED ENTIRELY NEW BODIES OF LAW
TO DEAL WITH SUCH NEW FRONTIERS AS THE OCEAN FLOOR, AND OUTER SPACE.
IT HAS PIONEERED IN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW.
THIS IS AN ACHIEVEMENT OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE,
FOR THE CONCEPT OF A COHERENT AND GENERALLY ACCEPTED BODY
OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, LIES AT THE HEART OF THE CHARTER.

AS WE LOOK AHEAD TO THE NEXT CENTURY, WE CAN SEE ALREADY
THAT THERE WILL BE PROBLEMS OF GREAT COMPLEXITY TO BE MET :
- PROBLEMS OF STILL INADEQUATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, OF A STRAINED ECOLOGY, AND,
IN ALL LIKELIHOOD, OF NEW DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COUNTRIES.
YET, IT SEEMS EVIDENT TO ME,
THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER PROVIDE A SOUND BASIS
ON WHICH THE FUTURE CAN BE APPROACHED WITH CONFIDENCE.
THERE MUST BE, HOWEVER, A GREATER WILLINGNESS
- A GREATER DETERMINATION -
TO FOLLOW THESE PRINCIPLES, AND TO STRENGTHEN THE UNITED NATIONS,
AS THE UNIVERSAL ORGANIZATION NEEDED TO BRING ABOUT
GLOBAL RELATIONSHIPS, CONSONANT WITH THEM.

WHO CAN DOUBT THE NECESSITY OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION
WITHIN AN EFFECTIVE MULTILATERAL FRAMEWORK
WHEN IT IS CLEAR THAT NONE OF THE MAJOR GLOBAL PROBLEMS
LENDS THEMSELVES TO UNILATERAL OR BILATERAL SOLUTION?

WHO CAN DOUBT THE WISDOM OF ATTEMPTING EVERY AVENUE
OF PEACEFULLY-RESOLVING-DISPUTES,
WHEN EVERY CONFLICT BEARS WITH IT THE THREAT OF IMMEASURABLE DISASTER?

WHO CAN DENY THAT THE INTERESTS OF ALL STATES
WILL BE SERVED BY A SECURITY COUNCIL
ABLE TO FULFILL THE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE
DEFINED IN THE CHARTER? *Pause*

IN THIS PRECARIOUS PERIOD OF HISTORY,
THE WORLD IS FORTUNATE TO HAVE THE CHARTER!
AS AN AUTHORITY GUIDE FOR INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT.
IT OFFERS THE BEST ASSURANCE OF OUR SURVIVAL,
AND OF A BETTER WORLD, IN THE FUTURE.

* * *

ADN News Service and GDR Television

Questions for interview with the Secretary-General

(To be conducted by Fred Böttcher, UN correspondent of ADN)

Wednesday 10 June 1987, 3 p.m., Studio H

What are your expectations concerning your forthcoming visit and your talks with the leading representatives of the GDR?

How do you assess, in the light of the UN Charter, the initiatives on peace and disarmament taken at the recent Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member states?

In which way could, in your opinion, an agreement on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear weapons from Europe affect further arms limitation efforts?

Which role can the smaller countries play in the comprehensive dialogue for peace and disarmament and in the efforts to end the arms race, within and outside the framework of the United Nations?

- - -

new ways and means to boost the negotiating process and give practical expression to the sincere desire of the international community to live free from the threat of war, particularly nuclear war.

QUESTION 3

- I follow with great interest the bilateral negotiations on arms limitations and disarmament between the two major Powers and feel that the time is propitious for significant achievements in this area.

- With respect to the question of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, I am confident that the elements for an agreement on their elimination are now within reach and specifically that a successful outcome of those negotiations would have a positive impact on all other disarmament negotiating efforts, both inside and outside the United Nations framework, and indeed on measures of conventional disarmament and confidence-building.

- Such an agreement, if reached, would be the first ever calling for specific cuts or for the elimination of a class of nuclear weapons, whereas previous agreements have only established limits to the expansion of nuclear arsenals.

QUESTION 4

- Since questions of peace and disarmament affect all countries, regardless of their size or importance, all should be equally interested in participating in the disarmament process.

- The Conference on Disarmament is a unique multilateral disarmament negotiating body. It comprises 40 members, including the 5 nuclear powers. All major disarmament questions are considered by it, with the active participation of several smaller countries, representing all major geographical and political groups.

- Further, the Disarmament Commission gives an opportunity to all member States of the United Nations to address issues of arms limitation and disarmament in the process that leads to consideration by the General Assembly.

- Outside the United Nations framework, there are several regional and other groupings that have played and continue to play an important role on questions of arms limitation and disarmament. It is my belief that their contribution in this field will grow in the years to come.

(Examples: CSCE, Vienna negotiations on Conventional weapons reduction in Europe; Five Continent Peace Initiative)

10021.7

GP:bn cc: SQ
File:
XRef:
b/f: VD/AS

ukrainian SSR
apt. 512
trip file

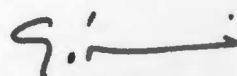
NOTE FOR THE FILE:

On 29 May 1987 the Secretary-General met with Ambassador Oudovenko of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (who was accompanied by Mr. Kuchinsky, Deputy Representative).

The Secretary-General referred to the problem he was facing with regard to his forthcoming trip to a number of countries, including the Ukraine, and the need to shorten it. He hoped that the Ukraine government would accept a shorter visit, rather than having to postpone it.

The Ambassador thanked the Secretary-General that his visit would not be cancelled, but shortened only. He said that he would be in touch with his capital. As for the options of rescheduling the visit, he mentioned to Mr. Picco that it was politically better if the visit to Kiev would follow that to Moscow.

In the morning of the same day the Secretary-General also met with the Ambassador of Byelorussia who made the same point to him.


G. Picco
2 June 1987

App. 132
Trip file
GDR

1021.13

GP:bn cc: SG
File: SG trip GDR
XRef:
b/f: VD/AS
cc:

NOTE FOR THE FILE:

On 2 June 1987 the Secretary-General met with the Ambassador of the GDR, Mr. Ott, who referred to the recently concluded Session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states and handed over the official documents (attached). He also discussed a number of disarmament issues.

The Secretary-General then explained to the Ambassador the difficulties in connection with the scheduling of his forthcoming trip to the GDR and asked whether the GDR government would accept a change of dates.

On 4 June 1987 Ambassador Ott came to see the Secretary-General again and officially conveyed his government's approval of the rescheduling of the trip. The Ambassador handed to the Secretary-General a proposal for a short press information to announce the visit (attached) and a more detailed press information (attached).



G. Picco
5 June 1987

Proposal for the press information to announce the visit of
the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the German
Democratic Republic

English text:

"At the invitation of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, will pay an official visit to the German Democratic Republic in the middle of June 1987."

German text:

"Auf Einladung der Regierung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik wird der Generalsekretär der Organisation der Vereinten Nationen, Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mitte Juni 1987 der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik einen offiziellen Besuch abstaten."

It is proposed to publish the above German text in Berlin on 5 June 1987 at 4 a.m. and the English text by the United Nations in New York at the corresponding local time.

Press Information

The Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, received on Monday the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations, Ambassador Harry Ott, for an exchange of views on the course and results of the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty. The Secretary-General was handed over the Joint Communiqué and the other documents of the session with the request to have them circulated at the United Nations as official documents of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Ambassador Harry Ott explained to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assessments and proposals contained in the documents adopted by the highest representatives of the coalition of socialist States on the maintenance of international peace and security, for the cessation of the arms race and concrete measures for disarmament and a radical turnaround for the better in international relations. He underlined the readiness of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty to co-operate with all forces of common sense and realism in order to jointly seek solutions to those cardinal questions in our nuclear and space age which are crucial for the existence of mankind. In this connection, the proposal for a comprehensive system of international peace and security was reaffirmed. The United Nations could render an important contribution to its implementation and effectively guarantee such a system. Harry Ott assured Javier Perez de Cuellar that the German Democratic Republic will also in the future make its active and constructive contribution in the United Nations.

In the course of the talk Perez de Cuellar commended the new proposals and initiatives of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty as very important for a recovery of the complicated and tense international situation.

Treaties and agreements on the elimination of entire weapon systems would essentially contribute to diminishing the danger of a nuclear world war and to promoting confidence between States and peoples. The aims reaffirmed by the session to create a world free of nuclear weapons, to drastically diminish armed forces and armaments, to increase security and develop co-operation in international relations would coincide with the supreme concern of the United Nations. The solution of the cardinal problem of our time, namely to prevent a war, to banish it once and for all from the life of mankind and to maintain world peace, was the fundamental goal of the United Nations Charter. The Secretary-General expressed his hope that the session would give positive impulses to the solution of tasks which the United Nations was faced with at present. A policy of dialogue and understanding as it was successfully pursued by the GDR, served that aim and had his support.

GP:bn cc: ~~SG~~
File:
XRef:
b/f: AS/ID/FP/JPK

Trif file

3 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 German Democratic Republic from 14 to 16 June 1987.

The Secretary-General would like to propose that he arrives in Berlin on 14 June at 13.00 hours by flight IF 481. The Secretary-General and his party will be leaving Berlin for Vienna on 16 June at 14.50 hours by flight OS 446. 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. Harry Ott
Permanent Representative of the
German Democratic Republic
to the United Nations
New York

COMPOSITION OF PARTY

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner, Under-Secretary-General
for Conference Services and Special Assignments

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

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

Mr. Nicholas Panzarino, Operations Officer

Note for the File

1. Ambassador Harry Ott of the German Democratic Republic called on the Secretary-General on 9 April to say how gratified his Government was that the Secretary-General had agreed to visit the GDR this summer.

2. The Ambassador gave to the Secretary-General a copy of the attached "framework" for the visit, expressing the hope that Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar would be accompanying the Secretary-General. The latter replied in the affirmative. The Ambassador then asked if the "framework" was, in principle, acceptable to the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General replied that the details could be worked out between the Permanent Mission and the staff of his office. The Secretary-General added that he would, naturally, like to meet the leaders of the German Democratic Republic as had been suggested. He also indicated that he would be agreeable to receiving a degree from Humboldt University and that it would be a pleasure to attend a concert in the Schauspielhaus. The dates for the visit were confirmed, i.e., arrival in Berlin on 1 July and departure in the course of the morning of 4 July.

3. The Ambassador then gave to the Secretary-General a note recounting the activities in the GDR during the International Year of Peace. He also gave to the Secretary-General a copy of a statement issued by the GDR on the outcome of the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement in Guyana.

3. In the course of the conversation, the Ambassador referred to a letter which the Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Mr. Erich Honecker, had sent to Chancellor Kohl. The letter had suggested a "nuclear-free corridor" along the GDR border. The Ambassador added that an answer was still awaited.

4. Before leaving, the Ambassador handed to the Secretary-General a compilation of press clippings from the GDR relating to activities of the United Nations.

Virendra Dayal/RB
28 April 1987

Press Information

The United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar received the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations, Ambassador Harry Ott, on Thursday for an exchange of views on topical problems of international development and the activities of the United Nations.

The Representative of the GDR informed the Secretary-General about the successful development of the GDR in implementing the decisions adopted at the 11th Party Congress.

In particular, he explained to the Secretary-General the latest initiative taken by Erich Honecker for the elimination of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and for negotiations on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor at the dividing line of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty States. The new proposal of the GDR was aimed at making an active contribution to implementing the prospective of a nuclear-weapon-free world as it was indicated by the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik and reaffirmed at the latest session of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty. The elimination of all nuclear weapons on either side of the dividing line of the two military-political alliances could reduce confrontation and increase confidence and security for all participating States, their neighbours and allies.

Ambassador Ott handed over to the Secretary-General a report of the German Democratic Republic on the results of the United Nations International Year of Peace.

The UN Secretary-General underlined the great importance of nuclear disarmament in the present time and of all steps conducive to bringing about a nuclear-weapon-free world. He welcomed in this connection the latest initiatives of the German Democratic Republic and stressed the GDR's constructive activities within the United Nations for solving the cardinal problem of our time.

Perez de Cuellar appreciated the results of the United Nations International Year of Peace and expressed his recognition for the determination of the GDR to contribute to further strengthening the role of the United Nations, in particular for securing peace and preventing nuclear war, for achieving effective disarmament measures and fully implementing the rights and freedoms for all people in the world. The numerous activities of the Government and the entire people of the GDR which were impressively described in the report, were indeed an expression of the willingness to let the UN International Year of Peace follow by years of peace for all future generations.

The UN Secretary-General wished all the people of the GDR success in strengthening peace and in fulfilling their great plans.

Statement

by the Government of the German Democratic Republic on the results of the special ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries in Guyana on Latin America and the Caribbean

With great attention the German Democratic Republic has followed the proceedings at the special meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries in the capital of Guyana on issues relating to Latin America and the Caribbean. The results of the meeting have fully lived up to the expectations of the international public.

The peace appeal of Georgetown is an encouraging signal for efforts undertaken by all forces committed to reason and realism in order to achieve a turn for the better in international relations and bring about solutions to major global and regional issues. Deliberations at the meeting and the documents adopted are consonant with the German Democratic Republic's positions on the safeguarding of peace, the just settlement of regional conflicts and the guarantee of the peoples' right to development in freedom and independence.

The commitment of the participants in the meeting to a political settlement of the serious situation in Central America with due respect for the norms of international law meets with the sympathy and support of the German Democratic Republic. It shares the meeting's assessment of the democratic changes in the region and welcomes the declaration of intent to defend national interests against foreign aggression and interference, and it joins in the call for strict respect for the principles of self-determination of the peoples and of non-interference in internal affairs as well as for the non-use or threat of force.

The German Democratic Republic shares the view of the participants in the Georgetown meeting that the solution of the fundamental questions of further development in the region as well as the pace of progress in overcoming the difficulties depend, to a large degree, on how the countries concerned succeed, through common efforts, in securing the application of principles of a new international economic order.

The German Democratic Republic associates itself with the basic tenet reflected in the peace appeal of Georgetown that the further consolidation of the process of democratic development in the region and the elimination of its socio-economic problems are only possible in an environment of peace.

The German Democratic Republic feels reassured in its foreign policy approaches by the results of the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries in Guyana.

It responds to the appeal addressed by the participants in the meeting to all States and world public opinion for more active solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as for support of the endeavours to achieve peace in Central America by standing up also in the future with all its power for a worldwide coalition of common sense and realism.

The results of the Georgetown meeting underscore the assessment that there are real opportunities for banishing conflicts and wars from the life of mankind and for entering into an era of peace where the peoples may shape their lives in conditions of equal security for all and in the pursuit of progress.

23 March 1987

Suggested Framework for the Visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, and his spouse (ys) to the German Democratic Republic from 1 to 3 July 1987

Visit to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Erich Honecker

Visit to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, Willi Stoph

Talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Oskar Fischer

Wreath-laying at the Memorial to the Victims of Fascism and Militarism

Visit of a concert at the Schauspielhaus

Visit to Potsdam, inter alia, the Castles of Cecilienhof and Sans Souci

Visit of the Humboldt University Berlin at the invitation of the Dean who intends to offer to the Secretary-General the honorary doctorate (Dr. jur. honoris causa) of the Humboldt University

Press conference