

Documents of the S-G: U Thant: S-G's statements 03/08/1964-29/09/1964  
Volume VI, 1 June 1964-30 Sep 1964

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Press Release SG/SM/159  
CYP/168  
29 September 1964

TEXT OF LETTER FROM BELGIUM TO SECRETARY-GENERAL  
REGARDING PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

The following is the text of a letter, dated 25 September, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Walter Loridan, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations:

Original French Text

"J'ai l'honneur de me référer à votre lettre FI 323/3(18), du 24 juin 1964, adressée au Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Belgique, au sujet de la question de Chypre.

"Je suis autorisé à vous confirmer que, saisi de votre demande de contribution volontaire à l'action des Nations Unies à Chypre, le Gouvernement belge en a approuvé le principe et que la contribution de la Belgique a été fixée à 6 millions de francs belges (\$120 600)."

Unofficial translation

"I have the honour to refer to your letter FI 323/3(18), of 24 June 1964, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, on the question of Cyprus.

"I am authorized to confirm that the Belgian Government, having received your request for a voluntary contribution to the United Nations action in Cyprus, has approved it in principle and that Belgium's contribution has been set at 6 million Belgian francs (\$120,600)."

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Press Release SG/SM/158  
SC/2649  
25 September 1964

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN SECURITY COUNCIL,

25 SEPTEMBER 1964

"With regard to the resolution which has just been adopted by the Council, I deem it necessary to make the following comments. Before doing so, however, I should like to say that I am very much aware of the complexity of the Cyprus situation and the difficulties involved in finding a consensus of opinion in the Security Council which could be formulated into a resolution.

"The Security Council has extended the United Nations Force in Cyprus for a further period of three months on the basis of its resolution of 4 March 1964. It has also reaffirmed its subsequent resolutions on this matter and the consensus arrived at on 11 August 1964. The functions of the Force, in accordance with the resolution of 4 March, are, in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions.

"Both I myself and the Force will continue to discharge this mandate which we have received from the Council. In doing so, it is my intention to continue to seek full respect for the freedom of movement for the Force which not only is indispensable to the implementation of the mandate but also is provided for in the Agreement on the Status of the Force signed on 31 March 1964 by the Government of Cyprus and the United Nations. It will also, of course, be my intention to continue to initiate any actions which would prove necessary for the implementation of the mandate to prevent a recurrence of fighting and contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. I shall continue to rely on the co-operation of the Government of Cyprus and all the other parties concerned and I wish, on this occasion, once again to appeal to them to join their efforts with those of UNFICYP in endeavouring to re-establish peace on the island.

(more)

25 September 1964

"As the Members of the Council are aware, Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, addressed a communication to me dated 15 September 1964, outlining certain measures designed to ease tension and to promote a return to normal conditions in Cyprus. I am already in touch with the Commander of UNFICYP concerning the ways and means by which these measures may be implemented and I have requested him to review the whole question of measures which may bring about an improvement in the situation in Cyprus. It is also my intention to direct the Commander to engage in discussions with the Government of Cyprus, as well as the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community, concerning the initiatives mentioned in paragraph (e) of President Makarios' statement of 15 September.

"In this respect, I wish once again to state that I welcome President Makarios' suggestions as an important step towards reducing tensions in Cyprus and enabling UNFICYP to carry out effectively its mandate.

"In my report of 29 August 1964 to the Council (S/5920), and again in my report of 10 September (S/5950), I brought to the Council's attention the situation arising from the intention of the Turkish Government to proceed with the normal rotation of one-third of its contingent and the refusal of the Cyprus Government to allow it.

"While questions pertaining to the stationing in Cyprus of the Turkish and Greek national contingents do not strictly fall within the mandate conferred upon me and the Force by the Security Council, I indicated to the Council that it was my intention to continue to search for a satisfactory solution of the problem concerning the rotation of the Turkish contingent. These efforts have continued, and I am now in a position to inform the Council that the parties concerned have agreed to the proposal which I submitted to them, whereby the Kyrenia road, now under the control of Turkish and Turkish Cypriot armed personnel, will be placed under the exclusive control of UNFICYP; no armed personnel or armed posts other than those of the United Nations Force will be allowed on the road; traffic on the road will be free for all civilians. The proposal also provides for the withdrawal of any positions of the Turkish national contingent which would be within 100 yards of the Kyrenia road, with the exception of a limited number of houses in Guenyeli which are required by the contingent for offices, accommodations for officers, and for the maintenance and repair of vehicles. The detailed implementation of this arrangement will be entrusted, naturally, to General Thimayya, the Commander of the Force.

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"The Government of Cyprus, without prejudice to its position on the question of the Turkish contingent's presence in Cyprus, will not interfere with the rotation of the contingent. UNFICYP will observe in the usual manner the movement of the outgoing and incoming elements involved in the rotation."

"I wish to express my appreciation to the Government of Turkey for having withheld the intended rotation of its contingent in order to allow time for discussions to take place on the basis of my proposals, and to the Government of Cyprus for their co-operation in finding a satisfactory solution to this very delicate question."

#### Financing of UNFICYP

"Since my report of 10 September 1964 to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/5950), two additional pledges, one for \$100,000 and the other for \$2,500, have been received with respect to expenses of the Force for the second three-month period ending 26 September 1964."

"In view of the Council's decision to extend the period during which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus for an additional period of three months, and in view of its decision that all costs pertaining to the Force should be met in accordance with the provisions of operative paragraph 6 of the Council's resolution of 4 March 1964 (S/5575) I shall, of course, continue my efforts to obtain further voluntary contributions to cover the costs of the Force while at the same time endeavouring, with the co-operation of the Governments providing contingents, goods and services to the Force, to ensure that the costs chargeable to the UNFICYP Special Account are held to the absolute minimum required for its effective operation."

"I must, nevertheless, reiterate the view I expressed in my report to the Council of 15 June 1964 (S/5764) that this method of financing the Force is most unsatisfactory, and repeat my statement in that report that I have no assurance that the funds required to extend the Force for a further three-month period can be raised through voluntary contributions."

"Although the Council has directed that the Force be extended, it has maintained the financing of the Force on the basis of voluntary contributions. Moreover, express opposition has been stated in the Council to the use for this purpose of any other United Nations finances."

"If, therefore, after the endeavours I have referred to, it should appear to me that the total voluntary contributions in support of UNFICYP are unlikely to be sufficient to cover all the costs for which the Organization might be responsible if the Force were to remain in Cyprus

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until 26 December 1964, I shall have no alternative but to inform the Council of the situation, and, whenever the financial situation makes it necessary, to withdraw the Force before the end of the three-month period.

"The financial burden of the Force in Cyprus has been carried until now by the supporting spirit and generosity of a limited number of Member States. I feel, therefore, that I must address a fresh appeal to all Member States of the United Nations to contribute towards meeting the costs of this peace-keeping operation and thus to demonstrate their effective support of the activities which this Organization has to undertake in the fulfilment of its paramount obligation towards the maintenance of international peace and security.

"As regards the extension of UNFICYP for another period of three months, I wish to inform the Council that the Government of Cyprus has agreed to the extension of UNFICYP on the same basis and composition as heretofore. I therefore propose to request officially the continued participation in the Force of the countries now providing contingents. I wish to associate myself with the expressions of appreciation to these Member States which are contained in the resolution just adopted by the Council.

"I am able to inform the Council that I have designated Ambassador Carlos Bernardes of Brazil as my Special Representative in Cyprus to replace Mr. Galo Plaza who has now taken up his functions as Mediator for Cyprus.

"I wish to express my deep gratitude to the Foreign Minister of Brazil, and through him to his Government, for having responded promptly and favourably to my request for the services of Ambassador Bernardes in this delicate position. Ambassador Bernardes does not need any introduction to the Members of the Council, in whose midst he sat until recently. His distinguished record of service is well known in the United Nations.

"In his capacity as Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations, which he relinquished a short time ago, he represented Brazil in the Security Council and indeed played an important part in the deliberation of this body at the time when the United Nations Force in Cyprus was established on 4 March 1964. I feel that we are fortunate in his willingness to serve as my Special Representative, and I am sure that the Members of the Council

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share my feelings in this respect. Ambassador Bernardes will arrive in New York on 27 September and I am confident that he will be able to depart for Nicosia soon thereafter.

"Finally, I wish to refer briefly to the account of the fighting in Tylliria in early August which was presented by the representative of Cyprus during the recent debate in the Security Council. Since there seems to be a certain discrepancy between that account and the information recorded by UNFICYP in those distressing days, I intend shortly to make available to the members of the Council a more detailed account of the events in question as compiled from UNFICYP sources of information."

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Press Release SG/SM/157  
25 September 1964

TEXT OF ADDRESS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ON OCCASION OF STAFF DAY, 25 SEPTEMBER

Following is the text of the address made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Secretariat staff at Headquarters on the occasion of Staff Day, 25 September 1964:

"It was just 10 years ago that Staff Day was introduced into our calendar. We should be grateful to all those who have made Staff Day the memorable event it is in our annual affairs. I should like, in particular, to thank the Staff Council and the Recreation Council for the efforts they have put into this year's arrangements.

"In a sense, Staff Day epitomizes the operation of the Secretariat. Conceived by the Secretary-General and carried to fruition by the Staff, it is a special occasion for both. This is one day in the year when all members of the Secretariat can take time out of their normal duties to exchange thoughts on matters of common interest and to spend an evening of care-free enjoyment. May I then open the observance of the day by inviting you to share with me a few reflexions on the Secretariat.

"Since we last met in this hall a year ago, many things have happened in and around the United Nations. Our biggest single effort to assist a Member State at its request, our peace-keeping operation in the Congo, has drawn to an end. With it has come to a close a chapter of our history in which we had the participation of the largest number of international officials ever assembled from nearly all the organizations in the United Nations family. Whatever may have been, or may still be, said of that chapter, there can be little doubt in the minds of reasonable men as to the significance and value of the international assistance rendered to the Republic of the Congo.

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"While we were still engaged in phasing out our peace-keeping operation in the Congo, a new call was awaiting some of you from the Eastern Mediterranean. Literally within hours, a nucleus of staff had to be made available for the United Nations role in Cyprus. At this moment, a number of your colleagues are assigned to that mission, providing the varied services which such an operation demands.

"For three months earlier this year, many of you were detailed from your established duty station, or diverted from your scheduled vacations, to work with one of the most significant conferences ever convened by the Organization for the promotion of international co-operation in the economic field. I refer, of course, to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Geneva. The scope and duration of the Conference, the very considerable documentation it involved before, during and after the Conference, all these bear eloquent testimony to the part played by the corps of competent and dedicated men and women making up the Secretariat.

"I have chosen these three events of the past year not only as an illustration of the growing needs of the Organization and of our capacity to meet them. Their meaning goes well beyond the problem of bringing existing machinery to higher levels of performance so as to face the new demands placed upon it. They touch upon some fundamental issues relating to the institutional arrangements of the Organization, which are the subject of lively debate in various organs, committees and working groups.

"Whatever the outcome of these debates, they bear witness to the forces at play within the Organization, the forces which call for adaptation of existing instruments to the changing needs of the world. These changes cannot be ignored when we deal with that principal organ of the United Nations, the Secretariat, which in the final analysis has to implement the decisions and carry out the work programmes of the principal and subsidiary organs. This instrument has remained attuned to the times throughout its history. And I have full confidence that it will continue to be more than equal to its task in the years to come.

"Let me now turn to the direction I believe we should follow in our endeavour to preserve and increase the effectiveness of the Secretariat.

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"The capacity of the Secretariat to act will ultimately depend on the quality of the men and women who have come to serve on it. Whether a candidate is or is not suitable for appointment as a staff member must remain within the good judgement of the Secretary-General. At the same time, it is our hope that, with the assistance and co-operation of the Member Governments, we shall continue to obtain the services of persons of the highest efficiency, competence and integrity, without sparing our efforts to recruit staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

"Secondly, the effectiveness of the Secretariat rests on the experience its members have acquired in the handling of the varied and complex tasks assigned to them. Such experience is necessarily a function of long service. It is, therefore, my intention to preserve the highest proportion of permanent staff compatible with the requirements of the work programme, and in the terms in which I have stated my views before the General Assembly. I also intend to seek longer periods of service in all cases where fixed-term appointments are considered desirable.

"Thirdly, as part of our effort to safeguard the unity of the Secretariat, which I think is an essential prerequisite of its effectiveness, we have recently abolished the differences between permanent and fixed-term staff in the area of separation benefits.

"Fourthly, it is my firm desire to ensure equitable treatment of all staff members. During the past twelve months, several steps have been taken in this direction. Salaries have been adjusted upwards for staff in the General Service, Manual Workers and Field Service categories; authority has been obtained from the General Assembly to extend and improve the allowances for language proficiency. An advanced stage has been reached in the determination of the scope of an extended General Service category, which I expect to see established in the coming year. Work is in progress on a review of the professional salaries, and also on the improvement of pension benefits.

"Lastly, I would like to see the further development of the concept of an effective international civil service. As you know, we have recently consulted the International Civil Service Advisory Board on this very subject. The Board, a body of eminent men of knowledge and experience in matters of public

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administration, have submitted a number of recommendations on the basis of which we in the United Nations propose to consult together with the agencies participating in the common system as to the best means of providing the assurance necessary to make the international civil service a firm and meaningful reality.

"As we approach the coming year, the year designated as the International Co-operation Year, the year of the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, I feel we shall all wish to reaffirm our faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter, in the ideals of international co-operation, in the destinies of the Secretariat as the servant of these ideals.

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Press Release SG/A/15  
L/1259  
24 September 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO PREPARE CONVENTION  
ON TRANSIT TRADE OF COUNTRIES WITHOUT ACCESS TO SEA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, today announced the appointment of a committee of 24 members to draft a new international convention relating to the transit trade of land-locked countries.

The purpose of the new instrument would be to facilitate free transit by rail, road or waterway of transport from land-locked countries to ports of coastal States.

The 24 members of the committee were selected from among land-locked, transit and other interested States on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. They are: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Chile, Czechoslovakia, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

The committee will begin its work at United Nations Headquarters on 26 October, and is expected to meet for two to three weeks.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which requested the Secretary-General to appoint the committee, recommended that the latter take as a basic text a 20-article draft convention on transit trade submitted by African-Asian land-locked countries. The Conference also recommended that, by the middle of 1965, the United Nations convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to consider the draft and to adopt the convention.

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Note: The recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development appears on pages 142 and 143 of document E/CONF.46/L.28.



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Press Release SG/SM/155  
CYP/163  
23 September 1964

TEXT OF LETTER FROM TURKEY TO SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ON COSTS OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

The following is the text of a letter, dated 22 September, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Orhan Eralp, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations:

"I have the honour to present herewith a cheque in the amount of \$US 100,000 representing the payment of the contribution of the Turkish Government to the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus for the second three-month period of its mandate."

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Press Release SG/A/14  
EC/TR/338  
22 September 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTS SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
IN CONNEXION WITH TRADE CONFERENCE

In connexion with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva earlier this year, the Secretary-General, U Thant, today announced the appointment of a twelve-member Special Committee.

Under the relevant recommendation of the Conference (paragraph 25 of recommendation A.V.1. of document E/CONF.46/L.28), the terms of reference of the Special Committee will be as follows:

- "(a) The task of the Committee shall be to prepare proposals for procedures within the continuing machinery designed to establish a process of conciliation to take place before voting and to provide an adequate basis for the adoption of recommendations with regard to proposals of a specific nature for action substantially affecting the economic or financial interests of particular countries;
- "(b) Such conciliation may be carried out through a system of conciliation committees, the good offices of the Secretary-General of the Conference, or any other means within the framework of the United Nations;
- "(c) In devising the procedures referred to above the Committee shall take into consideration that the interested States may wish to place on record and to publicize their views. It shall also take into account the desirability of issuing reports at appropriate times which would state the areas of agreement and disagreement and the explanation of positions as regards, in particular, the implementation of proposed recommendations;
- "(d) The Committee should also consider the desirability of applying appropriate procedures to proposals involving changes in the fundamental provisions of this resolution; and

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- "(e) Any Government participating in this Conference may submit to the Special Committee such proposals and recommendations as it considers relevant to sub-section (a) above provided they do not imply any amendment to the Charter of the United Nations or any departure from the principle that each country has one vote. The Special Committee shall include a study of such proposals and recommendations in its report to the General Assembly."

In accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the members of the Committee are representative of the main interests and trends of opinion involved in the matter, and have been selected by the Secretary-General on an equitable geographical basis, after consultation with their respective Governments.

Its twelve members will be: Syed Anjad Ali (Pakistan); Gabriel d'Arboussier (Senegal); Abdel Moneim El Tanamli (United Arab Republic); A.P. Fleming (Australia); Plácido García Reynoso (Mexico); Richard N. Gardner (United States); D.S. Joshi (India); J. Lacarte Muro (Uruguay); Manfred Lachs (Poland); V.V. Mordvinov (USSR); Sir Keith Unwin (United Kingdom); Maurice Viaud (France).

The Committee will begin its work at United Nations Headquarters on 28 September and is expected to meet until 23 October.

The over-all purpose of the new institutional arrangements would be to promote international trade, especially with a view to accelerating the economic growth of developing countries. Another goal is the co-ordination of the activities of other institutions within the United Nations system in the field of international trade and related problems of economic development.

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Note: For background information see the publication "United Nations Conference on Trade and Development -- I. A review of action taken by the Conference; II. An appraisal of its impact on public opinion" (41915-July 1964-3500).



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Press Release SG/SM/154  
CYP/161  
19 September 1964

TEXT OF LETTER FROM JAPAN TO SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ON COSTS OF CYPRUS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE

The following is the text of a letter, dated 18 September, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Akira Matsui, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations:

"I have the honour to refer to your letter FI/323/3(18), addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan on 24 June 1964, in which you made an appeal for a voluntary contribution to help meet the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus in accordance with the relevant provision of the Security Council resolution of 20 June 1964.

"On 31 March 1964, I had the honour of informing you that in response to your appeal made on 7 March 1964, the Government of Japan had decided to make a voluntary contribution to the costs of the Cyprus peace-keeping operations in the amount of \$US 100,000.

"Under instructions from my Government, I am happy to inform you again that the Government of Japan, as a further evidence of its firm conviction that it is the solemn duty of each and all States Members to uphold the peace-keeping machinery of the United Nations in pursuit of the primary objective of our Organization, has decided to make an additional contribution to the costs of the Cyprus peace-keeping operations, for its second period ending 26 September 1964, in the amount of \$US 100,000.

"In making this additional voluntary contribution, the Government of Japan wishes to reiterate that it does so without prejudice to the fundamental principles that the maintenance of international peace and security is the collective responsibility of all the States Members of the United Nations, and, consequently, that the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations is likewise the collective responsibility of all the States Members."

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Press Release SG/1646  
18 September 1964

DRAGOSLAV PROTITCH DESIGNATED TO REPRESENT SECRETARY-GENERAL  
AT INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION OF MALTA, 21 SEPTEMBER

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has designated Dragoslav Protitch, Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, to represent him at the celebration marking the independence of Malta on 21 September 1964.

Following is the text of a message on the occasion from the Secretary-General to Borg Oliver, Prime Minister of Malta:

Text of Message:

"It is indeed a great pleasure and an honour to extend my heartiest congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Maltese Government and people on the accession of Malta to independence.

"With steadfastness and determination, the people of Malta have surmounted the difficulties and problems encountered during the period of preparation for independence, and the statemanship of all concerned has made it possible for Malta to emerge as a full-fledged member of the world community. I am happy to have this opportunity to welcome Malta to the family of nations and wish Your Excellency and the people of Malta all happiness and prosperity on this auspicious occasion."

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Press Release SG/SM/153  
17 September 1964

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL  
AT UNVEILING OF CHAGALL PANEL

Following is the text of the statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the unveiling ceremony on 17 September of the Chagall stained-glass memorial panel, contributed by the Secretariat staff in memory of the late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld and his companions:

"This is a day of solemn remembrance. Exactly three years ago Dag Hammarskjöld set out on his final flight. On the morrow, the whole world mourned his tragic death, and that of his gallant companions.

"In a real sense, something of each one of us died with them, for the whole range of the Secretariat was represented on that flight -- the substantive officers, the personal assistants, the secretaries, the Field Service and the United Nations peace-keeping forces. Today, we remember their sacrifice, and we pay tribute to them and to all who have died in the service of the United Nations.

"Now a great artist, one of the acknowledged masters of modern art, Marc Chagall, has created a living memorial to their memory; a superb work which takes its place among the historic treasures of this building. In shapes and colours, in symbolic forms and designs, Marc Chagall has sought to express the simplicity and the beauty of the ideals of peace and brotherhood which we all endeavour to serve.

"I am deeply moved by his symbol of peace -- a young child being kissed on the cheek by an angelic face which emerges out of a joyous mass of flowers. And there are other symbols of peace we shall find as we study and search out the varied significance of the glorious design before us.

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"In expressing man's yearning for peace and brotherhood, and his readiness to lay down his life in his search for these ideals, Marc Chagall has depicted that enduring spiritual reality which gives depth and meaning to human life and to all our efforts, both in the United Nations and outside it, to make this world a safer and better place for all.

"In accepting this magnificent work of art, I wish to thank Marc Chagall and all the members of the staff whose joint gift it is. I wish to congratulate all those who had a share in it, particularly Charles and Brigitte Marq who translated Marc Chagall's visual poetry into glass, and I should also like to thank all those whose generosity has helped to make this event possible.

"This beautiful memorial to Dag Hammarskjold and to his companions becomes today a living part of our own awareness of the meaning and purpose of the United Nations."

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Press Release SG/A/13  
CYP/159  
16 September 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF GALO PLAZA  
AS UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR FOR CYPRUS

Secretary-General U Thant announced today the designation of Galo Plaza as United Nations Mediator for Cyprus.

The action was taken by the Secretary-General on the basis of consultations with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom, as called for in the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964.

The Secretary-General is highly pleased that Mr. Plaza is willing to undertake this important and heavy responsibility, despite a considerable personal sacrifice, and hopes to announce shortly the exact date on which Mr. Plaza will take up his new functions. Mr. Plaza, who is now serving as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus, will continue to hold that position for the time being, until new arrangements are made.

Mr. Plaza will come to United Nations Headquarters as soon as possible, to discuss with the Secretary-General matters relating to the United Nations Mission in Cyprus and the mediation effort. It is understood that Mr. Plaza will find it necessary, before long, to make a short visit to Ecuador on personal affairs.

As Cyprus Mediator, Mr. Plaza will have the benefit of the efforts made by Mr. Tuomioja but, of course, he will be entirely free to make his own plans, and approaches and reach his own conclusions.

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Press Release SG/B/5  
15 September 1964

NORWAY PURCHASES ADDITIONAL \$3.9 MILLION WORTH OF UNITED NATIONS BONDS

Norway today purchased a United Nations bond in the amount of \$3,900,000. This is the second such bond subscribed to by Norway, which purchased for \$1,800,000 in March 1962 the first United Nations bond ever sold. The total purchases by Norway to date amount to \$5,700,000.

In a ceremony in his office today, the Secretary-General, U Thant, handed the second bond to Sivert A. Nielsen, Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations.

The latest bond purchase was undertaken as a result of an arrangement reached between Norway and the United Nations for the settlement of outstanding obligations incurred by the United Nations in the past several years in connexion with its peace-keeping operations in the Middle East and the Congo. In both of these operations, Norway has been and, in the case of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF), continues to be, a major participant.

The Secretary-General expressed to Ambassador Nielsen his appreciation for the support given by Norway to the two operations. He added that the financial arrangement reached between Norway and the United Nations would materially assist in overcoming the Organization's financial difficulties.

The latest purchase brings the total of United Nations bond sales to \$165,360,923. This figure will rise to \$178,489,294 when payments are received in respect of pledges which have not yet been redeemed.

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Press Release SG/SM/152  
CYP/150  
9 September 1964

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON DEATH OF MR. TUOMIOJA,  
UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of the statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, on the occasion of the death today of Sakari Tuomioja, United Nations Mediator in Cyprus:

"I was saddened to learn today of the passing of Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja, the United Nations Mediator for Cyprus. Some months ago, when I approached him to accept that difficult and delicate task of mediation, he accepted willingly and embarked on his mission with all the tact, diligence, and patience at his command. Tragically, Ambassador Tuomioja did not live to see his efforts culminate in success, although it should be said that at the time he was stricken those efforts had gained momentum and there was a new ray of hope which did not exist before. His passing is not only a loss to his family and his native land but also to the United Nations, and to the entire international community.

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Press Release SG/SM/151  
CYP/149  
9 September 1964

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL  
TO MRS. TUOMIOJA AND PRESIDENT OF FINLAND

Following are the messages of condolences from the Secretary-General, U Thant, sent through Ralph Enckell, Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations, to Mrs. Sakari Tuomioja and to the President of Finland, Urko K. Kekkonen, on the occasion of the death of Mr. Tuomioja, the United Nations Mediator in Cyprus:

To Mrs. Tuomioja:

"May I extend to you and members of your family, my heartfelt sympathy over your loss, which is shared by all of us at the United Nations."

To the President of Finland:

"The passing of Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja, one of Finland's most distinguished sons, is indeed a loss not only to his family and his native land, but also to the international community, on whose behalf he had worked so tirelessly in the recent months. Please accept my deepest sympathy."

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Press Release SG/SM/150  
GA/2923  
9 September 1964

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
BEFORE THE WORKING GROUP OF TWENTY-ONE, 9 SEPTEMBER

Following is the text of a statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, this morning before the Working Group of Twenty-One on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations:

"The task before you and your colleagues is perhaps the most crucial one for the future of the United Nations. The magnitude of your task will not, I hope, deter you from striving with a renewed sense of urgency and determination to reach, within the letter and spirit of the Charter, such accommodations and arrangements as will assure the continued effectiveness of the United Nations.

"I doubt that anyone who has followed recent events -- and least of all members of this Group -- harbours any illusion as to the difficulties inherent in the problems you have been asked to examine or the importance, nevertheless, of overcoming them. It is perhaps easy and therefore tempting to be dramatic. Yet I am convinced by the experience of the past three years that a policy of drift, of improvisation, of ad hoc solutions, of reliance on the generosity of the few rather than the collective responsibility of all, cannot much longer endure. In fact, time, if I may say so, is rapidly running out. It is imperative, therefore, that your efforts in the weeks that remain between now and the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, be crowned with success.

"It may be worth recalling, in this context, what I said in my report to the Security Council on 15 June 1964 with reference to UNFICYP financing. I stated that, although I well understood the reasons for it and realized that there is little or no possibility of change, the method of financing the Cyprus Force as defined in the Security Council resolution of 4 March, is most unsatisfactory. Since funds are available only through voluntary contributions, there is a large degree of uncertainty about the resources which will be actually

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available, and therefore the planning and advance arrangements essential to an efficient and economical operation are sorely hampered.

"Although the present outlook may seem far from encouraging, I am not without strong hope. As you know, I have had the opportunity since you last met, of full and frank discussion of the United Nations' financial and related problems in several of the world's important capitals. I have used every occasion, also, to review these same questions with many of the leaders of Africa, Asia and the Americas (including Canada) and of Eastern and Western Europe.

"The first clear and definite impression I have formed as a result of these wide-ranging conversations is that all the leaders to whom I have freely expressed my concerns in all the countries I have visited, share one objective in common; that is, to see the United Nations strengthened. It is their common -- and I am convinced, sincere -- desire to see the Organization become a truly effective instrument for the performance of the functions outlined in the Charter. Unfortunately, this basic unanimity on objectives is accompanied by a very wide divergence of views as to the means of achieving them. I find it difficult to believe, however, that such divergency of views, albeit strongly and sincerely held, will be so inflexibly maintained as to jeopardize, if not nullify, the larger objective.

"I am encouraged in this hope by the fact that a limited consensus on certain approaches and modalities seemed to be emerging as a result of this Group's earlier deliberations. The report which it submitted to the General Assembly at its fourth special session, though admittedly of an interim and preliminary character, should serve, I believe, as a useful point of departure in your further examination of the questions that remain unanswered.

"In this connexion, I welcome the views expressed by the Heads of African States at the recent Cairo meeting of the Organization of African Unity. The meeting expressed concern in regard to the serious financial situation facing the United Nations arising mainly from its peace-keeping operations, and earnestly appealed to Member States to meet their obligations and to render the assistance necessary for the Organization to fulfil its role in maintaining international peace and security.

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"In the meantime, of course, there have been hopeful signs, in certain key quarters, of a willingness to explore the possibility of reaching some modus vivendi. These explorations, moreover, have apparently embraced such crucial issues, among others, as the need for a more explicit definition of the relative functions and responsibilities with respect to peace-keeping activities, of the Security Council, on the one hand, and the General Assembly, on the other.

"I am conscious, too, of the fact that over the past several months there has taken place under the guidance of your distinguished Chairman, Ambassador Adebo, much informal consultation and discussion between delegations and groups of delegations in an effort to broaden and to strengthen the consensus that had earlier been reached. If these patient and persevering efforts have contributed -- and I am sure they have -- to a better understanding of the problems to be solved and to their ultimate solution, the United Nations owes to all who have participated, its deep gratitude.

"Mr. Chairman, in the light of these circumstances, it is neither my intention, nor my desire, to presume to offer, at this time, any thoughts or suggestions I may have as to how the United Nations' financial problems -- past, present and future -- might be resolved. Responsibility for the initiatives that are called for properly rests with the Member States themselves. They have designated this Group of distinguished representatives to exercise such initiatives, at least in the first instance, on their collective behalf.

"If, at an appropriate later stage, it should be your feeling and mine that a more positive intervention on the part of the Secretary-General would be helpful, I will not be reluctant to respond. For the moment, however, I am content to await developments, inside and outside this Working Group, in the confident expectation that most Governments -- large and small -- east and west -- north and south -- wish to see reasonable accommodations emerge.

"I do not wish to burden you at this time with detailed facts and figures pertaining to the Organization's present financial position and prospects. Information concerning receipts and disbursements, obligations and cash resources, the status of the bond issue and of contributions and arrears -- will be made readily available if and when you deem it useful for your purposes. For the moment, we need only note that while there is no occasion for alarm, there is certainly cause for serious continuing concern.

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"Having said this, may I venture to offer a few additional observations of a somewhat general character.

"It seems to me that our concerns fall broadly under two headings: first, how to provide for the future; and second, how to take care of the past. Perhaps the order should be reversed, since failure to take care of the past may not leave us with much of a future. It is mainly to this aspect of the problem, therefore, that I shall briefly address myself.

"The fact is that at the behest of the General Assembly or the Security Council, and under duly constituted financial authorization, obligations have been incurred in good faith but without adequate or assured means of meeting them. Voluntary contributions by some Governments in cash and in kind, have afforded a helpful measure of relief and, indeed, have made it possible for the Organization to play a significant role which otherwise would have been denied to it, in such crises as those associated with West Irian, Yemen and now Cyprus.

"But such arrangements, as I have said, cannot be properly regarded as a sound basis for providing the United Nations in the future with the sinews of peace. Nor can such appeals, including the bond appeal, be expected to close the gap between disbursements and receipts which has been occasioned by the failure of others -- albeit for reasons of principle -- to pay their due shares of assessed expenses.

"It is not my purpose to seek to persuade any Member State to change, still less to abandon, any position of principle that it considers firmly based on its interpretation of the Charter. Indeed, it would not be proper for me, as Secretary-General, to try to do so. I have felt no compunction, however, about presenting the case as I see it.

"In my judgement, the pressing need is to find a formula which will enable the United Nations to receive the financial support which alone can restore its strength and solvency; which will be consistent with the letter and spirit of the Charter; and which will not prejudice or compromise basic principles or policies to which any Member feels irrevocably committed.

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"That may seem a very tall order -- the more so since I have had occasion to realize from recent visits that there is little, if any, immediate likelihood of past attitudes on certain issues being seriously reconsidered. Nevertheless, there are considerations which lead me to hope, and even to believe, that the order may not be altogether impossible of fulfilment.

"One such consideration is that, while there are positions of political or juridical principle that must be taken into account, there is equally a question of moral commitment. I refer to the commitment which the Organization has accepted, in its collective capacity, towards those of its Members who have furnished the men and material for its successive peace-keeping operations -- particularly those in the Middle East and the Congo.

"These Members, having incurred, in good faith, substantial additional and extraordinary expenditures by virtue of such participation are surely entitled to expect the United Nations to keep faith with them. By means of one expedient or another, and notably through the issuance of United Nations bonds, and with the patient understanding of the Governments concerned, the United Nations has so far managed to do so. But we cannot by these same means indefinitely postpone a threatening payments crisis.

"But the consideration which above all gives me hope for the future is the simple conviction that it is never beyond the capacity of reasonable men to reach a reasonable accommodation, if there is a will to reach one. It is on that note, Mr. Chairman, that I shall conclude these opening remarks -- except to add that I shall follow your proceedings with the closest of interest and attention; and that you may count on the fullest assistance of the Secretariat.

"I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity of sharing with you my views on one of our major preoccupations and concerns. I hope your deliberations may be fruitful, because, as I said at the outset, so very much depends on the successful outcome of your labours."

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Press Release SG/B/4  
8 September 1964

SWEDEN PURCHASES ADDITIONAL \$8.67 MILLION WORTH OF UNITED NATIONS BONDS

Sweden has purchased a United Nations bond in the amount of \$8,670,000. This is the second such bond subscribed to by Sweden -- the first, for \$5,800,000, was purchased in May 1962 -- making a total purchase of \$14,470,000.

In a ceremony in his office today, the Secretary-General, U Thant, handed the second bond to Sverker C. Astrom, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations.

The latest bond purchase was undertaken as a result of an arrangement reached between Sweden and the United Nations for the settlement of outstanding obligations incurred by the United Nations in the past several years in connexion with its peace-keeping operations in the Middle East and the Congo. In both of these operations, Sweden has been and, in the case of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF), continues to be, a major participant.

The Secretary-General expressed to Ambassador Astrom his appreciation for the support given by Sweden to the two operations. He added that the financial arrangement reached between Sweden and the United Nations would materially assist in overcoming the Organization's financial difficulties.

The latest purchase brings the total of United Nations bond sales to \$161,460,923. This figure will rise to \$170,689,294 when payments are received in respect of pledges which have not yet been redeemed.

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Press Release SG/B/3  
4 September 1964

MOROCCO BUYS ADDITIONAL \$120,000 WORTH OF UNITED NATIONS BONDS

Morocco today received an additional \$120,000 worth of United Nations bonds. The present purchase brings Morocco's total purchase to \$400,000.

This represents an increase over Morocco's original pledge to buy \$280,000 worth of United Nations bonds, which had already been fulfilled when that country first purchased a bond to the value of \$280,000 on 6 January 1962.

Dey Ould Sidi Baba, Deputy Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations, received the United Nations bond for \$120,000 this afternoon.

So far, 63 countries have bought a total of \$152,910,923 worth of United Nations bonds.

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Press Release SG/B/2  
2 September 1964

LIBERIA BUYS ADDITIONAL \$144,371 WORTH OF UNITED NATIONS BONDS

Liberia today received an additional \$144,371 worth of United Nations bonds. The present purchase brings Liberia's total purchase to \$200,000, the amount originally pledged.

A bond to the value of \$55,629 was first purchased by Liberia on 17 March 1964.

Nathan Barnes, Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations, received a United Nations bond for \$144,371 this afternoon.

So far, 63 countries have bought a total of \$152,790,923 worth of United Nations bonds.

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Note No. 2971  
2 September 1964

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

In a brief statement at the Kennedy International Airport last night, on arrival from Geneva, the Secretary-General, U Thant, made the following points:

He favours continuation of the United Nations Force in Cyprus for another three months, provided that the Government of Cyprus agrees, that the question of the financing of the Force is resolved, and that the Governments providing contingents also agree.

He proposes to report to the Security Council on or about 10 September, and he hopes the Security Council will meet on this matter on or about 14 September.

He hopes to appoint a United Nations Mediator for Cyprus in a week or two. He believes the new Mediator will be guided by the findings and assessments of Ambassador Tuomioja, and he hopes that the Mediator will be able to report to him by the end of October.

In response to a question about the situation in Cyprus, the Secretary-General repeated a statement he made earlier yesterday at the Geneva airport:

"As I see the situation, there is no agreed solution in sight at this moment. However, the mediation efforts must continue."

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Press Release SG/T/52  
1 September 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL LEAVES GENEVA FOR NEW YORK

(The following was received from the Information Service of the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, who has been in Geneva to open the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, left today at 2:15 p.m. (Geneva time) on his return flight to New York.

He was accompanied to the airport by Pier P. Spinelli, Director of the European Office of the United Nations; Dragoslav Protitch, United Nations Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs; Georges Palthey, Deputy Director, and Jehan de Noue, Chief of Protocol, of the European Office.

The Secretary-General this morning had talks in Geneva with Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns of Canada.

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Press Release SG/SM/148

AC/427

IAEA/472

1 September 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL MAKES STATEMENT ON ATOMIC CONFERENCE

FOR USE ON TELEVISION NETWORKS

(The following was received from the Information Service of the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.)

A statement concerning the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, now being held in Geneva, was made for television today by the Secretary-General, U Thant.

The statement is being sent jointly by United Nations Television and the International Atomic Energy Agency to the NBC (United States), CBC (Canada), BBC (United Kingdom), RTF (France), RAI (Italy), RTB (Brussels), Czechoslovak Television, networks in Nigeria, New Zealand and the Philippines, and 11 television stations in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The text of the statement follows:

"The Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy is a further meeting in the series of scientific gatherings organized by the United Nations. It is fitting that the United Nations should take the initiative in bringing together representatives of 80 countries in a forum which blends the vision of the scientists and the realism of the engineers in the field of atomic energy.

"As the danger of the destructive use of the atom recedes, the United Nations will continue its efforts to ensure a full sharing of the benefits which can flow from the harnessing of the atom for the service, rather than the destruction, of mankind. The atom has not lost its destructive force, but by the devoted researches by scientists, it has developed into a powerful force for good, as will undoubtedly be demonstrated at this Conference.

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"The Conference will also show that the benefits which can result from the peaceful uses of the atom are not confined to the industrially developed nations only. The know-how, which is now freely available to the less developed countries, can be applied to ensure a better standard of living for their purposes. The development of their industrial strength through more abundant power is but one aspect, particularly in those countries having little or no conventional fuels. The use of radio-isotopes in improving crop yields and in the alleviation of disease is yet another.

"A new application of great potential significance which will be discussed at the Conference is the use of nuclear energy both as a source of large-scale power production and a means of producing large quantities of fresh water from brackish or saline waters. This potentiality has great importance not only for arid regions of the world, but also for supplying the increasing needs of large centres of population and of industry.

"These and other aspects to be discussed at the Conference surely justify its convening and will mark a further step in the aim originally expounded by the United Nations, that is, to use the atom not for destruction, but for peace, health and prosperity of humanity."

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Press Release SG/SM/147  
CO/360  
1 September 1964

TEXT OF APPEAL BY SECRETARY-GENERAL  
FOR EVACUATION FACILITIES IN STANLEYVILLE AREA

In identical notes, the Secretary-General has asked the Governments of Burundi, Congo (Brazzaville) and Ghana to broadcast over their respective radio transmission facilities an appeal he wishes to make, in the exercise of his good offices, to the leaders now in control of the area of Stanleyville, a province capital in the Congo (Leopoldville), to permit the evacuation of United Nations, United States and other non-Congolese persons who have not been permitted to leave since the recent fighting.

Following is the text of the appeal by the Secretary-General:

"As Secretary-General of the United Nations I address this most urgent appeal to the authorities in control of Stanleyville. There are in Stanleyville today a number of United Nations officials, nationals of the United States of America and other non-Congolese persons who wish to leave Stanleyville but are unable to do so. I very much hope that you would agree to permit an exclusively humanitarian mission of whatever size and composition you might find most advisable to come to Stanleyville for the sole purpose of evacuating these people. Such a gesture on your part would certainly receive world-wide appreciation. An early response from you to this appeal through such channels as you may choose would be most welcome."

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Press Release SG/T/51  
AC/424

31 August 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL OPENS SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION

(The following was received from the Information Service of the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, opened in Geneva yesterday afternoon, 30 August, an exhibition showing atomic energy at work in industry, meteorology, agriculture, shipping, medicine and other phases of life in 18 countries of Asia, Europe, the Pacific and the Western Hemisphere.

During the morning, he received Jamil Baroody of Saudi Arabia and subsequently Ambassador Semyon K. Tsarapkin of the USSR. U Thant and Mr. Tsarapkin discussed current events, including the Cyprus question. Later, at a private luncheon, the Secretary-General was host to Swiss Federal Counsellor Friedrich Wahlen. The scientific exhibition which the Secretary-General opened in the afternoon is being held at the Palais des Expositions in conjunction with the Third United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which opened at the Palais des Nations today and will continue until 9 September. The exhibition will continue until 10 September.

The Secretary-General toured the exhibition with the President of the Third International Conference, Vasily S. Emelyanov of the USSR. They were accompanied by a party of United Nations, governmental, civic and Conference officials. They spent two hours inspecting the exhibits, arranged by the Governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The exhibits cover 7,600 square metres of space, ranging from some 50 square metres for the smallest to more than 1,000 each for the USSR and the United States. The space was allotted at a meeting of exhibitors in April. Construction started at the beginning of August and the finishing touches were

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Among the exhibits are, for example, an operating nuclear research reactor, a "weather-boat" whose nuclear generator provides power for hourly temperature readings in the exhibit hall, and a working installation designed to allow visitors to see and hear the process of nuclear fusion -- a reaction that provides the energy source of the sun and stars. On his visits to the national exhibits, U Thant was met by leaders of delegations.

At the USSR exhibit, he was met by Andrei M. Petrosyants, head of the delegation.

At the Netherlands exhibit he was met by J. H. de Boer, head of the Netherlands delegation. At South Africa's exhibit he was welcomed by Abraham Johannes Andries Roux, head of the delegation.

Proceeding to the United States exhibit, the Secretary-General was welcomed by Glenn T. Seaborg, leader of the United States delegation.

U Thant watched and listened as, by means of a film, the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, extended his best wishes to all delegations participating in the Conference. The President particularly emphasized the need for use of nuclear energy in water desalination, and proposed international co-operation in that field. The United States had already begun co-operative exchanges with Mexico, Israel and the USSR, he said, and he invited all to join in the enterprise.

President Johnson also outlined a number of other prospects in the field of nuclear energy and commented that, "as we move ahead, we look to the International Atomic Energy Agency to play an even larger role in these peaceful efforts".

At the Japanese exhibit, the Secretary-General was received by Sakuji Komagata, leader of the delegation. B.F. Dargan, Commissioner, Australian Atomic Energy Commission, presented the Australian exhibit, and Ambassador Emanuel Treu, Permanent Representative of Austria to the European Office, presented his country's display.

Jan Neumann, First Minister of the State Commission for the Development and Co-ordination of Science and Technology, and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, then received the Secretary-General.

At the Belgian exhibit, the Secretary-General was welcomed by Jacques Erera, Commissioner of Atomic Energy. Switzerland's exhibit was presented by Urs Hochstrasser, Delegate for Atomic Energy Questions.

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Harry Brynielsson, Managing Director of the Swedish Atomic Energy Programme, met the Secretary-General at the Swedish exhibit and Hans Lenz, Federal Minister of Scientific Research, presented the exhibit of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Sir William Penney, Chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, welcomed the Secretary-General at the United Kingdom exhibit. Bertrand Goldschmidt, Director of External Relations and Programmes of the Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique, presented the French exhibit.

At the entrance to the French display, the Secretary-General was shown a reproduction of a speech given by the French scientist Joliot-Curie, on receiving a Nobel Prize in 1935, in which he foresaw the achievement of nuclear fission, which became a reality four years later.

J. Moeller, member of the Executive Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission, met U Thant at the Danish exhibit, and Homi J. Bhabha, Chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission, showed him around his country's display.

At Canada's exhibit, the Secretary-General was welcomed by W.B. Lewis, Vice-President of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.

The Secretary-General concluded his visit at the Italian exhibit, which was shown to him by Carlo Salvetti, Vice-President of Italy's National Committee for Nuclear Energy.

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Press Release SG/SM/145  
CYP/139

29 August 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL ANSWERS CORRESPONDENTS' QUESTIONS IN GENEVA AND PARIS

(The following is based on information received from the Information Service of the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, and from the United Nations Information Centre in Paris.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, arrived in Geneva from New York yesterday (28 August) at 11:00 p.m. local time.

Replying to correspondents' questions, he said that peace in Cyprus, in his view, depended on only one factor -- "a policy of restraint and a spirit of give and take by all parties primarily concerned in the question". On this alone, said the Secretary-General, rested "the just and peaceful solution of the problem of Cyprus".

Discussing the projected rotation of the Turkish troop contingent on the island, U Thant said he had taken certain steps last Monday and that they would be made public in his report to the Security Council (document S/5920 of 29 August). He declined to comment on the attitude of the United States on the Cyprus question, stating that every Member State was entitled to pursue its own foreign policy.

The Secretary-General said the object of his visit to Geneva was primarily to open the Third Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and to meet members of the Scientific Advisory Committee. However, during his brief stay he would of course take the opportunity to have discussions with Pier Spinelli, Director of the European Office of the United Nations, overseeing the office of the United Nations Mediator in Cyprus, Sakari Tuomioja. If any representatives of countries primarily concerned with the Cyprus question wished to see him he would be "very glad" to see them.

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The Secretary-General said some of his thoughts on the projected rotation of Turkish troops would be known on Saturday morning (29 August), and added that the report reflected a new initiative based on the new developments with respect to the rotation.

U Thant said it was not his intention to perform the functions of United Nations Mediator in Cyprus. A Security Council resolution had set definite provisions for the appointment of a Mediator with the concurrence of the four countries concerned, and so far he had not been able to get a suitable person of the requisite calibre, who would be acceptable to all the parties concerned, to serve as a Mediator. He had been trying for some time to find one, without success. The Secretary-General expressed regret that Mr. Tuomioja's efforts had been interrupted by his illness. Should he have something new to say, U Thant continued, he would make another airport statement in Geneva, especially if there was a perceptible improvement in the Cyprus situation. He did not plan to have a regular press conference.

The Secretary-General indicated that he as yet had no firm schedule in Geneva, but that if the parties concerned with the Cyprus question desired to see him he would be glad to meet them. His scheduled departure from Geneva was firmly set for next Tuesday, 1 September, he added, and he intended to travel direct to New York, and had no plans to go to Ankara or Athens or to stay in Geneva later than Tuesday.

Comments by Secretary-General in Paris

Earlier, in a stopover in Paris on his way to Geneva, U Thant replied to correspondents' questions at Orly Airport on several of the subjects dealt with above.

He was also asked at Orly Airport whether United Nations forces in Cyprus would have to be withdrawn. The Secretary-General replied that a withdrawal might be necessary, even before 26 September, mainly for financial reasons. He said no further financial pledges had been received from Governments for the maintenance of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus, adding however that "there are indications that a few Member States will come up with increased contributions".

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(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release SG/SM/144  
AC/423  
31 August 1964

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT OPENING  
OF THIRD CONFERENCE ON PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

(The following is being released simultaneously in New York and Geneva.)

Following is the text of the statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the opening of the Third Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, in Geneva on Monday, 31 August 1964:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen!

"For the third time in less than a decade you, whom my predecessor once called from this rostrum the master builders of nuclear science and nuclear engineering, have assembled under the auspices of the United Nations to give an account to the scientific community, particularly, and to the world community at large, of the progress that has been achieved since the last such Conference in 1958 in harnessing the atom for the promotion of peaceful human progress.

"It is altogether fitting for you to turn from laboratory and office to the rostrum of a world Organization which has been established for the purpose of saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war. For if science provided men with the most destructive of weapons, it also opened the door to incalculable possibilities for helping mankind in the solution of a wide range of problems. Since the time that the first atom bombs were produced, the cruel senselessness of war and the realization of the holocaust which a nuclear conflict would bring in its wake, has come to be increasingly recognized and, while disarmament is still far from reality, important steps have been taken by those principally concerned to reduce hostility and suspicion, to promote co-operation, and to reduce the dangers of an all-out war. Statesmanship and science have moved

(more)

31 August 1964

toward closing ranks, thus helping to ensure that the power which, in war, could threaten the very existence of life on this planet, should henceforth, in peace, serve man's common needs and aspirations for a life of greater well-being and larger freedom.

"This accounts for the abiding interest of the United Nations in the peaceful uses of the atom. It is not a newly discovered interest. Indeed, the very first resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its first session, resolution 1 (I) of 24 January 1946, established the Atomic Energy Commission to which was assigned the task of making proposals: for extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends; for control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes; for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons; and for effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and evasions.

"Eleven years later the International Atomic Energy Agency was established as the principal instrument of international co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. That agency is now headed by Dr. Sigvard Eklund, the Secretary-General of the 1958 Geneva Conference, under whose leadership IAEA has carried the responsibility for the scientific organization of the present Conference. I wish to pay tribute to him and to the IAEA, which has been working in close harmony with the United Nations on this and many other projects. Indeed, this Conference in itself is a shining example of inter-organization co-operation.

"I wish also to mention the valuable role played in the preparation of this Conference by the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, which counsels me on a continuing basis on action which may be required of the United Nations in this vital field.

"Statesmanship and science join hands in the United Nations not only in seeking to prevent war and in redirecting human energies toward peaceful pursuits in general. They must, and do, join too in the positive task of building a world in which the growing needs of all countries may be met through constructive and co-operative endeavours. Statesmanship and science under the auspices of the United Nations thus unite in the vast adventure of collaboration

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for economic and social development to which so many of the most challenging efforts of the United Nations family of organizations are now devoted. This is the concerted effort against poverty, against hunger and disease, against illiteracy and want. This is the struggle that should absorb the energies of the world in a relentless quest toward the achievement of social decency and justice for all.

"A historic step, of particular interest to participants in this Conference, was taken just over a year ago. I refer to the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, that was signed in Moscow at a ceremony I was privileged to attend. The unlimited potential significance of diverting efforts and resources from weapons testing to the peaceful applications of atomic energy is the very foundation of your presence and your work here.

"As the half-way mark in the United Nations Development Decade is approached, this Organization seeks to assist and promote ways of transferring and adapting advanced science and technology to the vast requirements of the developing countries. It may be anticipated in this connexion that the association of the United Nations with the scientific world will develop along significant and perhaps unexpectedly fruitful avenues.

"Eighteen months ago, in this hall, the United Nations sponsored a Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas. In many important ways the present Conference carries the same approach to the field of atomic energy. It is, of course, much more restricted in the range of its subject matter than UNCST or, for that matter, than either of the two earlier Atomic Conferences.

"The main theme of the present Conference is nuclear power and this is a key issue for the long-term development of over half the world. If per capita consumption of electricity in the developing areas in one day is to compare with that now found in the major industrialized nations, the amount of additional power required will be so vast as to dwarf even the earth's immense reserves of fossil fuels and hydro-electric power. Surely, in the long run it is, as far as we can see today, only nuclear power -- including perhaps power developed from fusion -- that can fill these immense requirements.

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"In this realm, you have indeed come a long way, and I am confident that a fuller understanding of the problems involved will emerge from this Conference. When the first Conference on the peaceful uses of the atom gathered here in 1955, the world's first nuclear power station had been operating for only a year. Owing to fears of an impending fossil fuel shortage, a forced development of nuclear power was anticipated. The second Conference in 1958 was more fully aware of the vast technical and economic difficulties involved in translating this dream to reality. That Conference, moreover, coincided with the discovery of additional conventional fuel resources, which in a sense mitigated the urgency of the problem by eliminating, for the time being, the fear of immediate serious shortages.

"In the long run, however, the problem of sources of energy remains as basic for economic development as ever, and over the past six years the advances achieved by you and your colleagues to solve it have been steady. These advances did not take the form of a break-through; rather, there has been a succession of solid accomplishments which entitles us to say that the problem is fully in hand, technologically, and is on the verge of coming under control, economically.

"Among the many possible uses of nuclear power, I should mention, in particular, the work being done in assessing its potential use for water desalination. This is a subject of particular interest for the United Nations, and, indeed, it is unnecessary to emphasize the benefits of a cheap desalination process for the developing countries, many of which contain extensive arid zones, and suffer from a chronic and growing shortage of fresh water. The United Nations Secretariat has just published a major study of this question, which the Economic and Social Council earlier this month asked me to bring to your attention.

"I have underlined strongly that this Conference can and must -- even if only in the long run -- benefit the developing countries. Yet few of these countries as yet have nuclear scientists, and it is not surprising that the representatives of developing countries here today are by no means as numerous

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as we should have liked to see them. The key to this problem is, of course, training, and I can only repeat what I said in the statement delivered on my behalf at the opening session of UNCSTAT: 'In my view, development of certain scientific institutions and the training of at least a small number of scientists in some of the advanced disciplines is by no means a luxury for any of the new nations.' Among these disciplines I should, of course, like to see nuclear science. The specific problem of training is not on the agenda of the Conference, but I hope you will all ponder it, both here and when you return to your homelands.

"As your distinguished President, Professor Emelyanov, has pointed out, today no one doubts any more that an atomic power station or an atomic-powered ship can be built. He has said, moreover, that the next 15 to 20 years will surely witness such important developments that nuclear energy will come to play a major role in the over-all energy supply of many countries.

"It is noteworthy, of course, that nuclear power reactors become economically practical when they are built on a large scale. Accordingly, it is the highly industrialized countries which have so far derived the most benefit from the atomic sources of power. If the smaller and less developed countries are to share in this advance, as indeed they must if they are to solve their development problems, they must combine their resources -- human, economic, and technical. Here, as in so many other cases, effective forms of international co-operation are no luxury but an imperative necessity.

"I may add that, like the peaceful exploration of outer space, the peaceful uses of the atom will eventually, albeit gradually, come to be regarded as the work of all of mankind rather than the exclusive preserve of particular nations.

"Indeed, the exclusive approach was tried and failed. Before the first Atomic Conference in Geneva, your science had been developing on a national basis and in such secrecy that the various restrictions noticeably impeded its further progress. The first two Geneva Conferences cracked many barriers of secrecy and exclusiveness, and incidentally, revealed the utter futility of trying to hide science behind an insurmountable wall. These Conferences revealed that the only result of these restraints had been to force scientists of various nations to make the same discovery independently over and over again, often simultaneously. Since that time, the channels of scientific communication

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and co-operation have been opened wider and wider. We can now say with some justification that the quest for a controlled thermo-nuclear reaction has become virtually the common endeavour of the scientific community of many nations.

"Thus, as the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy begins its proceedings, it no longer deals with an esoteric discipline wrapped in secrecy and suspicion, yet somehow expected by the people miraculously to move mountains, swiftly to change human life and magically to solve all problems. But the harnessing of the atom remains a vastly exciting adventure, all the more so as it has passed its initial stages and now tackles complex problems soberly and realistically -- yet with vastly enhanced effectiveness. The earlier promise has given way to solid accomplishment and more, vastly more, is yet to come.

"Before concluding, I wish to thank the President of the Swiss Confederation for his participation in this inaugural meeting of the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Through him I should like, at the same time, to convey our thanks to the Federal, cantonal and city authorities for the valuable assistance they have rendered in the preparation of the Conference, and more particularly for the Governmental Scientific Exhibition that is housed in the Palais des Expositions.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, for the next few days the European Headquarters of the United Nations is your house, and you are very welcome here. I know your deliberations will be free and fruitful."

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UNITED NATIONS

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Note No. 2969  
28 August 1964

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Just before boarding the plane for Geneva today, the Secretary-General, U Thant, answering a question concerning the rotation of part of the Turkish contingent in Cyprus, said:

"It is potentially explosive. I have taken a certain line of action last Monday. So far, I have received no reaction from either Ankara or Nicosia. I propose to submit to the Security Council tomorrow morning (Saturday) a report on this matter."

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U N I T E D   N A T I O N S

Press Services  
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Note No. 2966/Corr.1  
20 August 1964

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

ON THURSDAY, 20 AUGUST 1964

CORRECTION

The first paragraph of page 7 of Note No. 2966 of 20 August 1964 on the press conference held by the Secretary-General should be corrected to read:

"QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, you have partly answered my question on finances while responding to a previous question. But I was wondering, on the basis of your statement that both the United States and Soviet positions remain the same, and may I ask you what hope you see in the question of finances for the next General Assembly."

\* \* \* \* \*

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Actually, there is no immediate need for a press conference today; but I have been advised that many members of the Press have expressed the wish to have it since my return from a rather extensive trip to Europe, Africa and Asia.

I just want to mention very briefly one or two points by way of introduction.

The mediation effort in Cyprus suffered a cruel reverse when Mr. Sakari Tuomioja, the United Nations Cyprus Mediator, was suddenly stricken, last Sunday, 16 August. I am sorry to say that reports from Geneva regarding the condition of Mr. Tuomioja are far from encouraging. The Mediator's incapacitation came just at a time when he was about to start a new round of talks in the mediation process and when word from him indicated that, at long last, there seemed to be at least some ray of hope and encouragement.

Moreover, owing to the efforts of Mr. Galo Plazo and General Thimayya, and to the co-operation of the Government of Cyprus, there has been an improvement in conditions and a relaxation of tension on the island of Cyprus which will provide an improved climate for mediation.

Since it early became apparent that, at best, Ambassador Tuomioja would not be able to resume his duties for some time, I decided to request Mr. Spinelli to return to Geneva from Yemen in order to assume the responsibility, temporarily, of overseeing the office and staff of the Mediator, whose headquarters are now in Geneva. Mr. Spinelli had just arrived in Sana in connexion with his work as head of the United Nations Yemen Observation Mission; he arrived back at Geneva late yesterday afternoon.

The mediation effort in Cyprus will have to go forward, of course; and it is my intention to take such steps as future developments may require. As of now, I have made no move towards the appointment of either an Acting Mediator or a new Mediator, although I know that all sorts of rumours about such actions are flying about. I am, of course, keeping a very watchful eye on the situation.

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Our peace-keeping effort suffered another blow when, on Tuesday night, General Paiva Chaves, Commander of UNEF in the Middle East, was stricken. Mr. Spinelli had said, in a telephone conversation after his arrival in Geneva, that he saw General Chaves in the hospital at Beirut yesterday and that he was in very serious condition. Naturally, we are hoping against hope that both these men will recover, for their own sakes and because we sorely need their valuable services.

Now I am ready to answer questions.

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QUESTION: The United Nations Press corps is happy to meet with you once again. May I welcome you, on behalf of all of us, after your very extended tour to various world capitals.

Could you kindly tell us the result -- the success or otherwise -- of your mission, particularly in the field of the United Nations peace-keeping force and the possibility of averting a crisis this fall?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I have stated on one or two previous occasions since my return from Europe, I brought up this question of the United Nations' financial position both in Paris and in Moscow. I found that the positions of both the French Government and the Soviet Government remained unchanged. I had said this in my Press statements in Stockholm, I think, and also at the airport in New York. Then, on the 6th of this month, I went to Washington and had discussions with members of the Government, including President Johnson, and among the topics discussed was the financial situation of the United Nations. I returned from Washington with a deep impression that the attitude of the United States Government towards this problem also remains unchanged.

Of course, as you all know, it is not for me -- at least, at this stage -- to come out with some formula, since the positions of these Member States are very clearly defined and publicly stated. I very much hope that the Committee of Twenty-One will meet very early, perhaps early in September. Since my return from Europe, I have been in contact with the Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-One, and I am confident that the Committee will look into this problem from all angles. Perhaps, if necessary, I may have to come out with some suggestions just before the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly.

QUESTION: On 14 May 1963, on the eve of the fourth special session of the General Assembly, you wrote a letter to the President of the General Assembly, quoting Article 19 of the Charter and saying: "The arrear contribution due from the Government of Haiti exceeds by \$22,400 the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two full years, and a payment exceeding that amount would be necessary in order to reduce the arrears below the limits specified in Article 19." The President of the General Assembly, who is now a

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Note No. 2966  
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Judge of the International Court, said -- obviously concurring with you -- that he would have barred Haiti from any vote in the Assembly. Do you still stand by your letter of 14 May 1963?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: On that particular occasion my function was to provide information to the President of the General Assembly under the rules and regulations in force. Of course it is my function and responsibility to provide the President of the General Assembly at the next session with all necessary material regarding this question -- and I propose to do it again.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, recently a spokesman for the United States Mission denied having knowledge of the presence of Cuban exile pilots in the Congo. In today's New York Times it is reported that, and I am quoting from the information:

"Cuban exile pilots are known to be flying most of the T-28's and it is expected that Cubans will also fly the B-26's. These pilots have been recruited in the Miami area on behalf of the Congolese Government." Now do you believe the sending of Cuban mercenaries by the United States to the Congo is in agreement with the resolution of the Security Council of 24 November 1961, or does it constitute a flagrant violation of the same resolution? Also, I would like to know if in your opinion the use of those Cuban mercenaries in the Congo could entail the use of that country as a better training ground for pilots who in the future could be used to create another Cuban crisis?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Apart from newspaper reports, the United Nations has no means of knowing about the operation of the so-called Cuban exiles in the Congo. As you are no doubt aware, there are also all sorts of rumours and speculations and, if I may say so, allegations regarding the participation of certain nationals in the present unrest and upheaval in the Congo. As I have said just now, we have no knowledge of the existence or the operation of Cuban exiles in the Congo, in the same way as we have no knowledge of the alleged participation of Chinese Communists in the present unrest in the Congo. So in the absence of such information, or such verified information, I do not think it would be proper on my part to comment on this.

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QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, you have partly answered my question on finances while responding to a previous question. But I was wondering, on the basis of your statement that both the United Nations and Soviet positions remain the same, and may I ask you what hope you see in the question of finances for the next General Assembly.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I stated a moment ago, the question is now in the hands of the Committee of Twenty-One and, of course, the question has to be taken up at the next session of the General Assembly. If the deadlock still persists, I may perhaps have to come up with some sort of ideas or suggestions just before the commencement of the next session.

QUESTION: Returning, if I may, to the Congo and its unclear conditions, perhaps it would be good for us all to have a sort of clarification of the policy of the United Nations at this time.

Two United Nations officials have been hacked to death, according to the reports and the civilian help being given there is apparently without protection. That is on the one hand. On the other hand, you have just said that you believe that some of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council are still operative. Could that be defined a little more? Is the 24 November resolution, which prohibited military and para-military aid, in force or not?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Regarding this specific aspect of military aid, my understanding is that so long as the United Nations military force was in operation in the Congo, all Member States had been requested not to render military assistance to the Government of the Congo except through the United Nations. So I do not think that this particular provision of the resolution applies now in the present circumstances.

QUESTION: On the civilian part of the question -- protection for the United Nations civilian force -- what is the policy?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: When a particular area in the Congo is threatened, as far as the policy of the United Nations is concerned I have to be guided by the advice of the officer-in-charge in Leopoldville, Mr. Osorio-Tafall, because he is the man on the spot and his advice has to be taken into consideration. If a particular area in the Congo is threatened we evacuate the members of the family of the United Nations personnel as the first step. As a second step we have to group them in a safer place and as a third step we have to evacuate United Nations personnel, if the officer-in-charge deems it necessary, from the afflicted areas. This has to be done. In the case of the two United Nations personnel, one from the ILO, and one from the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, we put out a Press statement based on the evidence given to us by the chauffeur, who escaped unhurt. But the latest report indicates that the death of these two United Nations personnel has not been established. So, officially we have to treat it as a case of two missing United Nations personnel.

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QUESTION: Recently, of course, you visited Mr. Khrushchev, and also you visited your native Burma. You also had occasion to confer with President Johnson, and the newspapers said that you advised the President of the United States about the situation in South East Asia. Will you size up that situation for us, the United Nations correspondents?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: When I met some of the world leaders, naturally we exchanged views on several problems, including the situation prevailing in South-East Asia. As I have made clear on previous occasions, I did not present any formulae or any proposals. I just thought aloud, because in my position as Secretary-General of the United Nations, I do not think it would be proper for me to come up with any proposals regarding the solution of the crisis in South-East Asia. But, as a citizen of a country very close to the area and as one who has taken a very close interest in the developments in the area for about 10 years, I have certain convictions, and, as you are no doubt aware, we have to assess the situation in South-East Asia primarily from one angle. We have to judge whether the situation is improving or deteriorating. I am sure you will agree with me that the situation is deteriorating, as I publicly indicated several months ago. Therefore, I become increasingly convinced that only the diplomatic and political methods of discussion and negotiation can perhaps lead to a lasting solution.

If we are to go back to particular incidents, I think it is worth remembering that three happenings of major significance took place recently on 31 July, 2 August and 4 August. To my knowledge, there has been no dispute regarding the presentation of developments on the two first cases, that is, 31 July and 2 August, but regarding the happenings on 4 August, there have been two different versions. This is known to you, and these versions were also presented to the Security Council as documents. So it is difficult for us, particularly for the United Nations, to know exactly what did happen on 4 August, in the light of these conflicting versions. I feel increasingly convinced that the situation will continue to deteriorate if diplomatic and political means are not utilized.

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QUESTION: In the light of what you have just said, would you agree to comment on General de Gaulle's position regarding South Viet-Nam and Cyprus? I believe it is a position that military power should be withdrawn, as you have just now indicated. Am I correct in this appraisal?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, the attitude of the French Government towards the problems of South-East Asia and of Cyprus is well known, and, as has been my position, I would be very reluctant to pass judgement on the foreign policies of Member States.

QUESTION: May I again turn to the Congo, Sir, and ask you first of all whether the United Nations has had any formal or informal requests submitted for assistance by the present Government. Also, what is your assessment of the present situation there, and do you feel that the United Nations can make any contribution at all?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The Government of the Congo has not requested military assistance of the United Nations. Of course, if there is such a request, that is a matter which the Security Council must meet to discuss and decide on.

Regarding the present situation in the Congo, we have no means of knowing exactly what is happening in certain parts of the country. We have only, as I have just said, civilian personnel, technical assistance personnel and Special Fund programme personnel, since the United Nations is no longer involved there militarily. But from all accounts, the situation is very bad -- I would say critical -- and to be able to assess it objectively and usefully one has to have full information, in which I am lacking.

QUESTION: In your opening remarks about the illness of the United Nations Mediator for Cyprus you mentioned that there was at that particular time a ray of hope. When you said this, was your assessment based purely on the reaction of the Greek and Turkish Governments, or did you also have in mind the attitude of the Cyprus Government? I ask this particularly in view of the fact that there have been repeated statements by the Cyprus Government that they are going to take the dispute to the General Assembly.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I base my judgement primarily on the communications sent to me by Ambassador Tuomioja before he was stricken. Of course, he had not submitted his report to me as required by the relevant provision of the Security Council resolutions, but from time to time he kept me posted with developments at his

end. From the various communications, I got the impression that his mediation efforts had gained momentum and that there was a ray of hope, which was non-existent a month or two ago.

I have to repeat that I have not received any report from the United Nations Mediator for Cyprus, but he has kept me posted with developments, and on those developments I base my optimistic appraisal.

QUESTION: Sir, is there any possibility that the United Nations Force will be extended beyond the end of September, and what is the status of the question of freedom of movement for the United Nations Force?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Regarding the prospective extension of the term of UNFICYP beyond 26 September, that is a question for the Security Council to decide. But while I am on this subject I would like to give you the financial picture of the UNFICYP as of today.

As I have stated on a previous occasion, the cost estimate for the full six-month period ending on 26 September 1964 has now been reviewed, but despite some changes in the size and composition of the UNFICYP since early June, the original estimate totalling \$12,730,000 remains unchanged.

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The six-month estimate, which must still be considered provisional as it has not yet been possible to obtain complete information regarding the reimbursements to be claimed by some Governments providing contingents, must take into account the fact that some of the Governments which are furnishing contingents have volunteered to bear the cost of their contingents, as you all know. But the present financial situation is far from bright. On the assumption that the pledges will be confirmed in time, there still remains a gap of over \$2 million between the estimated cost for UNFICYP for the period through 26 September 1964 and the amount of cash pledged for its support. Since the amount pledged represents only about five-sixths of the estimated amount required to meet the United Nations obligations, and in a few days time the Force will have been in operation for five of the six months for which the Security Council has authorized it to be stationed in Cyprus, I consider it essential that action should be taken immediately to obtain the additional financial support required for the continuing maintenance of the Force. If such support is not forthcoming in the immediate future, it would appear necessary that the Force will have to be withdrawn even before 27 September 1964.

QUESTION: You insisted several times upon the fact that the United Nations is no longer militarily involved in the Congo. On the other hand, you expressed concern about the worsening situation in the Congo. Do you think, under the circumstances, that the withdrawal of the Force was politically justified? Do you not think that this is a very sad conclusion of the great effort undertaken by the United Nations in the Congo, and also a bad precedent for future peace-keeping operations of the international Organization?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The withdrawal of the United Nations Force from the Congo at the end of June this year had to be undertaken primarily because of the General Assembly resolution authorizing me to spend a specific sum of money only for that period. Of course, if any competent organ of the United Nations had met in time to decide otherwise I would have had to comply with such a decision, but I had no alternative at the end of June other than to withdraw the United Nations Force from the Congo. Politically, I do not know whether the withdrawal of the United Nations military force from the Congo was a mistake or not, but financially there was no alternative. And, of course, the Government of the Congo also made no request for the extension of ONUC beyond 30 June 1964.

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QUESTION: There have been reports that the United Nations Force's activities on Cyprus have been defied, in some cases, close to the point of humiliation. Do you think that the United Nations peace-keeping activities can be maintained as a good image in the world if that defiance continues in similar situations in the future?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Before I answer this question, I think it is very important to keep in mind certain aspects of the situation in Cyprus. In assessing the situation in Cyprus, we have to bear in mind the basic issue, involving two aspects: One aspect is the contention that the Government of Cyprus is a sovereign, independent Member of the United Nations. Another aspect of the problem is related to the contention that the agreements and treaties connected with the emergence of Cyprus to independent nationhood still hold good.

With respect to these two contentions, some Member States of the United Nations have come out with their own viewpoints, including the four big Powers. The Security Council, in its several resolutions and decisions -- on 4 March, 13 March, 20 June, 9 August and in the 11 August consensus -- did not attempt to define this particular aspect of the problem -- understandably. This is one thought I want to put across.

Another thought is related to the use of force by UNFICYP. I think it is worth recalling some of the Security Council resolutions relating to the performance of ONUC in the Congo. You will no doubt remember that the United Nations Force in the Congo was authorized by the Security Council to exercise a requisite measure of force, if necessary, in certain situations. There was a specific authorization by the Security Council to the United Nations military force in the Congo to use a requisite measure of force, if necessary, in certain situations. But the United Nations Force in Cyprus has no such authorization.\*

This is the distinction. It is also worth recalling that, within the framework of the Security Council resolutions, when the United Nations Force in the Congo exercised force in certain situations, there was a loud uproar of criticism and condemnation of the fact that the United Nations, as a peace Organization, should not resort to <sup>force.</sup> But now, in the absence of such an

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\* UNFICYP has, of course, the right of self-defence.

authorization by the Security Council in Cyprus, the very same quarters are advocating the use of force by the United Nations in Cyprus. At the same time, however, I am sure they are aware of the fact that the Security Council has not authorized the use of force by the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

Regarding the freedom of movement, I have to report that very perceptible progress has been made as a result of the negotiations between my Special Representative, Mr. Galo Plazo, and General Thimayya, on the one hand, and the Government of Cyprus, on the other. There is increasing evidence of closer co-operation between the Government of Cyprus and the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

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QUESTION: If I may revert to the question of the Congo again, I wonder how you feel -- in a sort of historic perspective, if I may use the word -- about the situation in the Congo, which is reversed, by the intervention of certain selfish interests external to the Congo, from the original purpose by which the world Organization enters into an area and still maintains its powers in that area. Is it morally possible to maintain any respect for a world Organization that finds itself unwittingly, perhaps unwillingly, as a cats-paw, as one stage in the acquisition of interests by certain Powers, especially since you have stated -- and I think, without contradiction, your point of view will undoubtedly hold -- that some of the resolutions, at least in spirit, namely, that the big Powers should stay out of the Congo -- political resolutions, if not military -- may still be considered valid, and certainly, as you mentioned, the civil. Can a Government ask you to send 1,000 or 1,200 international civil servants without being able to guarantee the lives of those people? Can any Government in the world ask you to sacrifice your staff without -- you don't have to send an army to every technical assistance -- it is up to the Government to do that, it would seem to me. I wish to apologize for having started out to ask a question and ended up by making a speech. But I sincerely hope that perhaps you can comment on some of the comments I have made if they are wrong.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Regarding the security aspects of the United Nations personnel in any country, I have to be guided by the advice of the head of the technical assistance programme, the officer-in-charge or the head of the Special Fund programme operating in that particular country. In the case of the Congo, I have been in contact with the officer-in-charge, Mr. Osorio-Tafall, every day -- many times, every day -- and he has never recommended to me the propriety or the necessity of a total evacuation of the United Nations staff. Of course, <sup>certain</sup> areas are more or less chaotic, and from these areas he has arranged the evacuation of the United Nations personnel -- not only the wives and children, but also the United Nations personnel themselves. Therefore, I think that the security situation of the United Nations personnel is well in hand.

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Then, to come back to the first part of your question, I do not think I should assess the wisdom or propriety of the Government of the Congo in requesting massive United Nations civilian aid and technical assistance aid without being in a position fully to guarantee the security of this personnel. Of course, as I have just stated, I have to be guided in these matters by the advice of our man on the spot.

The Press Conference rose at 12.45 p.m.

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UNITED NATIONS

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Press Release SG/SM/143  
20 August 1964

OPENING STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

AT PRESS CONFERENCE ON 20 AUGUST

The following opening statement was made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the Press Conference on 20 August 1964:

"The mediation effort in Cyprus suffered a cruel reverse when Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja, the United Nations Cyprus Mediator, was suddenly stricken last Sunday, 16 August. I am sorry to say that reports from Geneva regarding the condition of Mr. Tuomioja are far from encouraging.

"The Mediator's incapacitation came just at the time when he was about to start a new round of talks in the mediation process and when word from him indicated that, at long last, there seemed to be at least some ray of hope and encouragement. Moreover, owing to the efforts of Mr. Galo Plaza and General Thimayya and to the co-operation of the Government of Cyprus, there has been an improvement in conditions and a relaxation of tension on the island of Cyprus, which would provide an improved climate for mediation.

"Since it early became apparent that at best Ambassador Tuomioja would not be able to resume his duties for some time, I decided to request Mr. Spinelli to return to Geneva from Yemen in order to assume the responsibility temporarily of overseeing the office and staff of the Mediator, whose headquarters are now in Geneva. Mr. Spinelli had just arrived in Sana in connexion with his work as Head of the United Nations Yemen Observation Mission. He arrived back at Geneva late yesterday afternoon.

"The mediation effort in Cyprus will have to go forward, of course, and it is my intention to take such steps as future developments may require. As of now, I have made no move towards the appointment of either an Acting Mediator or a new Mediator, although I know that all sorts of rumours about such actions are flying about. I am, of course, keeping a very watchful eye on the situation.

(more)



"Our peace-keeping effort has suffered another blow when, on Tuesday night, General Paiva Chaves, Commander of UNEF, was stricken. Mr. Spinelli has said in a telephone conversation after his arrival in Geneva that he saw General Chaves in the hospital at Beirut yesterday morning and that he was in very serious condition.

"Naturally, we are hoping against hope that both of these men will recover, for their own sakes and because we sorely need their valuable services."

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Press Release SG/SM/141  
EMF/422

19 August 1964

TEXT OF MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ON ILLNESS OF UNEF COMMANDER

The following is the text of a message sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Major-General Carlos Flores Paiva Chaves, Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), in Beirut:

"I am deeply distressed to hear today of your sudden illness. I would like to express my concern and that of all of us here at Headquarters over your misfortune. I strongly hope for your speedy recovery, for your own sake and because we need your valuable services."

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Press Release CO/359/Rev.1  
SG/SM/142/Rev.1-  
13 August 1964

UNHCR REPRESENTATIVE AND ILO EXPERT KILLED  
WHILE PERFORMING DUTIES IN CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Secretary-General Sends Messages of Condolence

The Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) has informed the Secretary-General with deep regret that François Preziosi, of France, representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Bukavu, and Jean Plicque, of France, International Labour Office expert on integrated rural community development in Kivu, were killed on 17 August while performing their duties in Kivu Central in the Congo (Leopoldville). The incident reportedly occurred while the two men were visiting the Tutsi refugee camp at Nya-Kalonge, 80 kilometres north-west of Bukavu. The two unescorted United Nations officials are said by eyewitnesses to have been killed by the refugees.

Mr. Preziosi and Mr. Plicque had played an important part in arranging for the resettlement in the Congo of Tutsis who had left Rwanda as a result of disturbed conditions there. Mr. Preziosi and Mr. Plicque had also been instrumental in dissuading the local Congolese authorities from applying forced repatriation measures to the Tutsis when it was reported that the latter were siding with the insurgents who are opposing the Congolese authorities in that region. The fatal visit to the refugee camp was part of the humanitarian work undertaken by Mr. Preziosi and Mr. Plicque on behalf of ONUC, the High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Labour Office for the protection and welfare of the refugees.

The Secretary-General has sent the following message to the widows of the two men:

(more)

18 August 1964

"I am greatly shocked and sorry to learn of the untimely death of your husband while he was engaged in humanitarian work. We at the United Nations thoroughly appreciate the distinguished and courageous services rendered by (Mr. Preziosi) (Mr. Plicque). We share your grief. Please accept my heartfelt condolences."

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Press Release SG/A/18  
CYP/122

18 August 1964

PIER P. SPINELLI TO OVERSEE TEMPORARILY  
OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS CYPRUS MEDIATOR

In view of the sudden illness of Ambassador Sakari Tuomioja, United Nations Cyprus Mediator, the Secretary-General has requested Pier P. Spinelli, Under-Secretary, Director of the European Office of the United Nations and the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Yemen, to oversee temporarily the office of the Mediator.

Mr. Spinelli, who is now in Yemen, will return to Geneva on 19 August 1964.

The Secretary-General is giving constant attention to the situation created by the illness of Ambassador Tuomioja and will take steps and make announcements of them in the light of further developments.

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Press Release SG/1645  
14 August 1964

STATEMENT BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Office of the Secretary-General today stated the following:

A report circulated on 14 August that the Secretary-General has asked the Commander of the United Nations Force in Cyprus for an explanation of statements attributed to him in the Press critical of certain Greek Cypriot leaders is officially denied.

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Press Release SG/SM/140  
SC/2631  
11 August 1964

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL  
IN SECURITY COUNCIL ON 11 AUGUST 1964

Following is the text of the statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, in the meeting of the Security Council on 11 August 1964:

"In the statement relating to the cease-fire which I issued in the early evening of 10 August and circulated to the Security Council as document S/5879, I stated that the cease-fire called for by the President of the Security Council and by the resolution of the Security Council of 9 August (document S/5868) is in effect. I was able to make that statement because of the favourable responses received from the President of Cyprus on the morning of 10 August and from the Prime Minister of Turkey in the afternoon of that day.

"Reports received today from the Commander of the United Nations Force in Cyprus indicated that firing has come to an end both on the ground and in the air. It was reported, however, that early in the morning of 11 August a number of Turkish F-84 aircraft flew over Xeros and Lefka in north-west Cyprus, and a single jet plane overflew Lefka in a northerly direction at a height of 1200 feet. There was no firing by any of these aircraft.

"As to incidents occurring after the Security Council action of 9 August but before receipt on 10 August of the favourable responses from the two parties, I am informed that at 8 a.m. local time on Monday, 10 August, two Turkish jet aircraft made three runs over Polis, firing in the course of two of them. Only an estimate of the casualties was possible, which were thought not to be in excess of ten. I have no knowledge of the statement I have just heard attributed to an UNFICYP officer.

"UNFICYP has reported that after midnight of 9-10 August, two motor torpedo boats were seen by the United Nations investigator to be lying in the harbour of Kokkina. An aerial reconnaissance was made over the area at 0430 hours local

(more)



11 August 1964

time. In the increasing daylight, the reconnaissance craft located one destroyer, two MTB's and one trawler type fishing vessel, steaming north of the Kokkina-Mansoura area at 15 knots, 15 miles north of the Cyprus coast. The investigator believed that no landings were made but that supplies were most certainly unloaded.

"I am also informed that sporadic firing took place around 6 o'clock on the morning of 10 August, the firing coming from both sides and which the Commander of UNFICYP believes could be attributed to the fact that information about the cease-fire had not reached all of the outposts. This firing subsequently died away on both sides.

"The Commander of the Force states that he has no information about a Greek aircraft bombing the village of Kokkina on the morning of 9 August since there were no United Nations troops in that area at the time.

"As to the reference that has been made to the time taken by the United Nations investigator in reaching Kokkina, I need say only that there was no delay. The Commander of the Force was informed of the report concerning the Turkish vessels only shortly before midnight. He immediately sent instructions to the Commander in the area to proceed to Kokkina to investigate. The message had to reach the officer in the area, who then travelled by car to Kokkina through several Greek Cypriot roadblocks. He travelled at night a distance of 20 miles through both Greek and Turkish Cypriot lines, but has reported that he encountered no unusual difficulties or delays on either side. In the circumstances, Mr. President, the officer's arrival at Kokkina by 3 a.m. seems to me to merit commendation."

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Press Release SG/SM/139  
CYP/109

11 August 1964

GREECE CONTRIBUTES \$500,000 FOR CYPRUS FORCE

The following is the text of a letter, dated 11 August, to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations, Dimitri S. Bitsios:

"I have the honour to transmit to you, attached hereto, a check No. 138446 for \$500,000 representing the contribution of the Royal Greek Government to the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus for the second three-month period of its mandate.

"In making this contribution, my Government wish to reaffirm their belief in the efforts deployed by the UNFICYP and the UN Mediator toward a final solution of the problem of Cyprus."

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Press Release SG/SM/138

CYP/107

10 August 1964

STATEMENT ON CYPRUS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT

"The President of the Security Council on 9 August, pursuant to the wishes of the Council, directed urgent appeals to the Governments of Cyprus and Turkey to end their hostile activities by a cease-fire. It is gratifying and encouraging that both Governments have responded positively and without conditions. On the morning of 10 August the President of Cyprus informed the President of the Security Council by cable that "we shall respect the appeal of the Security Council for a cease-fire"; and addressed a similar cable to me. In a letter to the President of the Security Council, received on the afternoon of the same day, the Prime Minister of Turkey stated that the Government of Turkey "has decided to stop immediately the action of the Turkish aircraft over the Mansura-Kokkina region ...".

"These decisions of the two Governments now afford an opportunity for definitely ending fighting and relaxing tension in Cyprus, and it will be my purpose to take fullest possible advantage of this opportunity by exerting every effort toward constructive peace-keeping arrangements in all areas of the island. In consequence, I have instructed the Commander of the Force to co-operate fully with all parties in making the cease-fire thoroughly effective and to take every initiative and to lend all assistance toward this end. I strongly appeal to the Governments of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey and to the Turkish community of Cyprus to extend full co-operation and support to General Thimayya and to the United Nations Force in Cyprus which he commands in their peace-keeping efforts.

"I have also asked Mr. Galo Plaza, my Special Representative in Cyprus, to return there promptly and it is expected that he will do so by the end of the week.

(more)

10 August 1964

"The appeal of the President of the Security Council for a cessation of fighting was reaffirmed by a resolution of the Security Council, which also calls for an immediate cease-fire. That cease-fire is now in effect. This is a development that must be warmly welcomed. We must now look forward rather than backward, and we must hope and strive for a durable restoration of peace and normality in Cyprus and the ultimate solution of its critical problems.

"In the light of the present situation, I do not believe that any useful purpose would be served by submitting the report on the incidents of fighting which have taken place in Cyprus since 5 August that was suggested by the President of the Security Council at its 1142nd meeting on 8 August. I have consulted the President of the Council about this and have his concurrence in my decision not to submit such a report at this time."

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Press Release SG/SM/137  
SC/2627  
9 August 1964

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SECURITY COUNCIL ON 9 AUGUST

"In response to the request made in the Council at the end of last night's meeting by the President of the Council, a report on the current fighting in Cyprus is being urgently compiled and will be circulated to the Council as soon as it is ready, which I hope will be by Monday, 10 August.

"The President confirms my assumption that this report should deal exclusively with the incidents of military action which have occurred just preceding and during the present series of meetings of the Security Council, that is to say, covering the period 5-9 August. The report will consist only of information provided by the Commander of the Force which he has been able to verify."

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Press Release SG/SM/136  
7 August 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH  
OF CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF STATE OF POLAND

The following message was sent today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Adam Rapacki, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland:

"I have just learned with deep regret of the demise of His Excellency Mr. Aleksander Zawadski, Chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. I wish to offer my sincere condolences to the bereaved family and to the Government and people of Poland."

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Press Release SG/SM/135  
7 August 1964

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS BETWEEN PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON  
AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT, AT A STATE DINNER  
IN THE STATE DINING ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE, 6 AUGUST

Toast by President of the United States

"Mr. Secretary-General, distinguished guests:

"This has been a very gratifying and a very satisfying day in this House of the American people.

"Mr. Secretary-General, we have from many of the States of this Union from coast to coast some of our most distinguished citizens who have come here to pay their respects and their tribute to you.

"I should like to have the opportunity to present each of them to you but, instead, I am going to ask only for the privilege of presenting three or four of your old friends who, I think, are representative of all that is best in our country.

"First, I want to ask to stand for you, and so that all the people here may have a chance to see him, the articulate and understanding Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, Mr. Fulbright.\*

"Next, the eloquent Minority Leader of the United States Senate whose loyalty to the country knows no party bounds, Mr. Everett Dirksen.

"One of the most talented and dedicated public servants that America has produced, the Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Adlai Stevenson.

"And a young and distinguished former Member of the United States Senate who left his seat in that body to ride a tank in World War II, a former Ambassador of this nation to the United Nations, a former Ambassador to Viet-Nam and a present councillor to the President and the Secretary of State, Ambassador Lodge.\*\*

"I know that those of you who are here this evening feel as I do that we are privileged to receive and to welcome the man who is the public servant of the world.

(more)

\* Senator J.W. Fulbright

\*\* Former Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.



"For me, this day has been quite a particular personal pleasure. The Secretary-General and I have a few things in common. We are very nearly the same age. We both began life as teachers. We both have spent many years in the public service of our countries. There are some differences, of course.

"Before coming to the United Nations, the Secretary-General was in charge of information for his Government in Burma. That type position would be very appealing at times to most Presidents in this country.

"But there is another and a much more serious bond between us. Both the Secretary-General and I serve in our present offices as successors to men whom the world will always honour and whom the world will always remember as champions of peace.

"When we look back upon them, the first three years of this decade took a cruel toll of leadership. The world still mourns the loss of Dag Hammarskjold. The world will always sorrow for the loss of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

"But I think it is a commentary upon their work and upon the world itself that their tragic and untimely deaths have not deterred us for a moment in our quest for peace.

"The will for peace in the world is a will that springs from the soul of the human race. That will is stronger tonight, stronger in this decade, I think, than ever before in the history of the human race.

"Willfull men may still design wilfull schemes for war, but they will meet today the strong and the steadfast will of men everywhere who reject war as an acceptable instrument of national policy.

"In this century there has formed a new and resolute morality among mankind. That morality rejects both the immorality of war as well as the immorality of indifference and inaction toward all threats of war.

"This new morality of mankind is nowhere more manifest than in the growing respect for the peace-keeping and the peace-making purposes of the United Nations.

"We here in the United States take great satisfaction from the success of the United Nations. It is the embodiment and the fulfilment of an old American vision.

"We are so proud, Mr. Secretary-General, to have the United Nations on these shores, and we are so proud to be privileged to participate in its work.

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"So, tonight, to those of us who are privileged to be here together in this peaceful hour, when so many are troubled throughout the world, I should like to ask each of you to join with me now in a toast to the Secretary-General, to the Organization which he so ably serves, and to the cause of peace on earth for which we all work together -- U Thant."

Toast Given by Secretary-General

"Mr. President, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I am suddenly overwhelmed by the very gracious words of you, Mr. President, not only about the United Nations but also about me.

"Of course, it is not news to me when you say that the Government of the United States and the people of this great country are dedicated to the ideas and ideals of the Charter of the United Nations, and you have a very distinguished record of consistent support and co-operation with all United Nations activities since its inception in 1945.

"You have also, Mr. President, rightly pointed out the horrors of war and the dedication of the great American people to avert war and to maintain peace. This is in strict conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, which I have the privilege to represent here tonight.

"I think it is what we are calling one of the primary purposes of the United Nations when it was established in San Francisco 19 years ago -- to prevent war, which twice in our lifetime had brought untold sorrow to mankind. That was the original provision in the Charter of the United Nations, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. That is the text of the Charter -- to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind.

"To achieve this objective, among others, the founding fathers 19 years ago asked all Member States to practise tolerance and to live with one another in peace as good neighbours and to unite our common strength to achieve common objectives. These also were the original texts of the Charter provisions.

"So long as I am performing the functions of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. President, I can assure you and assure all these ladies and gentlemen who are present here tonight that it shall be my constant endeavour to bring about a state of affairs by which the Member States, which number at

(more)

present 112, will be in a position to practise tolerance and live together with one another in peace as good neighbours and unite our common strength for the achievement of the common objectives outlined in the Charter.

"There is also another very important provision in the Charter; that is, the founding fathers in 1945 had one very pertinent observation in the Charter. They wanted to see the United Nations as a centre to harmonize the actions of States for the achievement of common objectives.

"It seems to me, Mr. President, that this particular objective of trying to see the United Nations as a centre for harmonizing the actions of States in order to achieve the common objective is, to me, the most significant and the most important provision in the Charter of the United Nations.

"Then, how are we to practise tolerance? How are we to see the United Nations develop into a real centre for harmonizing the actions of Member States so diverse for the achievement of common objectives?

"For the achievement of this objective, it seems to me, as I have stated on previous occasions, that we should give a little thought to our concepts and to our attitudes towards problems. Perhaps it will not be news to most of you, I am sure, but I beg your indulgence to deal with this aspect for a couple of minutes.

"It seems to me, Mr. President, that in many societies, particularly in technological societies, there has been too much stress on the development of the intellect. The primary objective of education in many countries in the second half of the twentieth century has been and still is to create doctors and scientists and engineers, to discover outer space, to go to the moon and Mars and to the stars. That has been the primary objective of modern education.

"It seems to me that pure intellectual development unaccompanied by a corresponding moral and spiritual development is sure to lead humanity from one crisis to another.

"To my way of thinking, the development of man must be fully integrated in all three aspects -- intellectual, moral, and spiritual.

"In my part of the world, as you are no doubt aware, Mr. President, the stress has been the other way around. The primary aim has been a monastic education, the moral and spiritual development aspects of men at the expense of the intellectual aspect of men. As a result, the traditional monastic education

(more)

in Burma or China or Japan or Thailand, I stress, has been traditional, has been the discovery of what has been happening inside of us. We try to understand the thought processes. We try to understand the moral and spiritual values like tolerance, like patience, the philosophy of live and let live, the desire to understand the other man's point of view. These we tried to develop for centuries and, at the same time, the intellectual aspect of man has been ignored.

"As the result, the traditional concept of education and culture in Asia is now an anachrolism in the second half of the twentieth century. At the same time, the pure intellectual development which has been stressed in technological societies at the expense of ignoring the moral and spiritual aspects of men is also lop-sided. I feel very strongly that in the second half of the twentieth Century, under the shadow of the hydrogen bomb, it is very necessary for all of us, particularly leaders of thought and leaders of men, to realize the imperative need for the development of men in all three aspects -- intellectual, moral and spiritual. Then only, Mr. President, do I feel that the world will be a much better place for all of us to live in.

"Once again, Mr. President, thank you very much for the extraordinary warmth of reception accorded to me and my colleagues during our very brief stay in this beautiful capital of your great country. I shall always retain very happy memories of my present visit and particularly your very gracious words with me, and may I request you ladies and gentlemen to join me in a toast to the health of the President of the United States and Mrs. Johnson."

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UNITED NATIONS

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Press Release SG/SM/134  
6 August 1964

TEXT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT  
IN WASHINGTON, D.C., ON 6 AUGUST

"Mr. President, Mrs. Johnson, friends:

"I am, you may be sure, deeply appreciative of your kindness in asking me to come to Washington at this time.

"I recall most soberly my visit here last fall when all the world shared your nation's grief at the tragic loss of your highly distinguished predecessor. Permit me to mention now the profound admiration I had for the remarkable strength you, Mr. President, demonstrated at that critical juncture, which did so much to restore the confidence of a shaken world in this great country.

"I feel that my visit here now is especially fitting and timely since, as you know, I have only recently completed an extended journey more than half way around the world. During that trip, I had talks with the leaders of three States which are permanent members of the Security Council as well as with a number of Heads of African States in Cairo, and government officials in my own country. I am certain that my talks with you and your associates in the United States Government will be equally useful and constructive towards the further strengthening of the United Nations so that it may more effectively serve the causes of peace and good neighbourliness among nations.

"May I express on this occasion the profound gratitude I feel for your Government's long-standing and unwavering support of the United Nations; and here I may stress the United Nations peace-keeping activities throughout the world. I am quite convinced that you share with me, Mr. President, as well as with the leaders of other Member States with whom I have talked recently, a mutual desire to see the United Nations develop into an ever more viable instrument of peace and human advancement in freedom, in rights and in material well-being.

(more)



"I am looking forward today to our discussions, which will certainly touch upon some important aspects of the overriding issues of these times.

"While I was travelling at jet speed across three continents a few days ago I learned of the incredible technological feat that was achieved by the space scientists and engineers of the United States in obtaining through the marvelous performance of Ranger 7 the first truly close-up photographs of the surface of the moon. I extend to you, Mr. President, heartiest congratulations to your Government and to the American people on this remarkable achievement in the peaceful application of science and technology, which unquestionably constitutes a major contribution to man's knowledge.

"Again, let me thank you, Mr. President, and you, Mrs. Johnson, for having bestowed upon me and the colleagues who have accompanied me this morning, the high honour of being your guests in the capital of your great country, and for your warm welcome here at the White House."

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U N I T E D    N A T I O N S

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Press Release SG/T/49  
5 August 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO VISIT WASHINGTON ON 6 AUGUST

At the invitation of President Lyndon B. Johnson, the Secretary-General, U Thant, will visit Washington on 6 August.

While there, the Secretary-General will have a meeting with the President of the United States; will attend a working luncheon to be given by Secretary of State Dean Rusk; and will have further discussions with Mr. Rusk and his aides. In the evening, the Secretary-General will be the guest of President and Mrs. Johnson at a formal dinner at the White House.

The Secretary-General will be accompanied by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs; Osgood Caruthers, Press Officer; Donald Thomas and George Pogue, Personal Aides. The Secretary-General plans to leave New York the morning of Thursday, 6 August; will spend the night at Blair House; and will return to New York Friday morning.

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UNITED NATIONS

Press Services  
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United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release SG/SM/133  
5 August 1964

TEXT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT ON ANNIVERSARY  
OF SIGNING OF TEST BAN TREATY

The following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General on the anniversary of the signing of the treaty banning nuclear tests:

"Today marks the anniversary of the signing by the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom of the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.

"I had the privilege to be present in Moscow at that historic ceremony. I said on that occasion that while the treaty did not eliminate the risk of war, it constituted an important first step towards the reduction of international tension and the strengthening of peace.

"On this first anniversary of the signing of the Test Ban Treaty, I should like to express my sincere hope that in the same spirit of accommodation and understanding that characterized the conclusion of that treaty, as well as the later agreement prohibiting the stationing in outer space of objects carrying nuclear weapons, every effort will be made to make further progress towards the elimination of international tension and the strengthening of universal peace, including the speedy achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations."

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Press Release SG/SM/132  
CYP/106

3 August 1964

VENEZUELA TO CONTRIBUTE \$1,000 FOR CYPRUS FORCE

Following is the text\* of a letter dated 29 July 1964 to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Carlos Sosa Rodriguez, Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations:

Unofficial translation:

"With reference to your note FI 323/3(18) dated 24 June, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Government of Venezuela has decided to make a contribution of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the support of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus."

Original Spanish text:

"Con referencia a la nota FI 323/3(18), de fecha 24 de junio próximo pasado, tengo el honor de dirigirme a Vuestra Excelencia para comunicarle que el Gobierno de Venezuela ha decidido aportar una contribución de MIL DOLARES (US\$1.000,00) para el sostenimiento de la Fuerza de las Naciones Unidas para el mantenimiento de la paz en Chipre."

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