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Title **Items-in-Secretary-General's statements - XI, 4 January 1966 - 5 May 1966**

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Signature of Person Submit



January 1966 - 5 May 1966

VOLUME XI - SECRETARY-GENERAL STATEMENTS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
862. SG statement on death of General Nimmo in Rawalpindi	4 January 1966	SG/SM/422
863. Letter from Belgium announcing contribution to UN Force in Cyprus	4 January 1966	SG/SM/423
864. Messages of condolence from India and Pakistan on death of General Nimmo	5 January 1966	SG/1685
865. SG receives messages of condolence on death of General Nimmo	6 January 1966	SG/1686
866. Letter to SG from Israel on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	6 January 1966	SG/SM/424
867. Message from SG on 20th anniversary of first General Assembly meeting in London	7 January 1966	SG/SM/425
868. World Food Programme Pledging Conference to be held at UN Headquarters on 18 Jan.	8 January 1966	SG/1687
869. Letter to SG from Turkey on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	10 January 1966	SG/SM/426
870. SG statement at opening meeting of Governing Council of UN Development Programme	10 January 1966	SG/SM/427
871. News Conference held by SG in Port of Spain on 8 January 1966	10 January 1966	SG/SM/428
872. SG statement on death of Prime Minister Shastri of India	10 January 1966	SG/SM/429
873. SG message to President of India	11 January 1966	SG/SM/430
874. SG messages on Tashkent Declaration	11 January 1966	SG/SM/431
875. Note verbale to SG from UK on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	14 January 1966	SG/SM/432
876. SG statement at 1966 World Food Programme Pledging Conference	18 January 1966	SG/SM/433
877. SG message to President of Brazil	18 January 1966	SG/SM/434
878. Letter to SG from Malta on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	18 January 1966	SG/SM/435
879. SG Press Conference, UN Headquarters	20 January 1966	SG/SM/436
880. Message to SG from Chairman Kosygin of Soviet Union (Tashkent Declaration)	21 January 1966	SG/SM/437

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
881.	Condolences from SG on death of Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa of Nigeria	24 January 1966	SG/SM/438
882.	SG message of condolences to Indian Prime Minister on death of Homi J. Bhabha	24 January 1966	SG/SM/439
883.	Norway contributes \$13,986 to UN Programme for Education and Training of South Africans	26 January 1966	SG/C/1
884.	SG message on resumption of 18-Nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva	26 January 1966	SG/SM/440 and Corr.1 and Add. 1
885.	Letter from Pope Paul VI to SG on resumption of Conference of 18-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva	27 January 1966	SG/SM/441
886.	SG appoints Mrs. Marietta Tree as his Representative on International School Fund	31 January 1966	SG/A/28
887.	SG requests contributions to promote dissemination of international law	31 January 1966	SG/SM/443
888.	SG statement at meeting of Committee of Experts on UN Finances on 2 Feb.	2 February 1966	SG/SM/444
889.	SG statement at meeting of Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations on 4 February	4 February 1966	SG/SM/445
890.	SG message to Soviet Prime Minister on successful lunar landing by Luna 9	4 February 1966	SG/SM/446
891.	SG announces members of Committee of Trustees of UN Trust Fund for South Africa	7 February 1966	SG/A/29
892.	SG and FAO Director-General make joint appeal for food aid to India	11 February 1966	SG/SM/442
893.	Gabon contributes to UN Programme for Education and Training of South Africans	14 February 1966	SG/C/3
894.	SG to send four ambulances to meet emergency needs in Western Samoa	15 February 1966	SG/1688
895.	Reply from Soviet Prime Minister to SG on successful lunar landing of Luna 9	15 February 1966	SG/SM/447
896.	Letters exchanged between SG and Mr. Godfrey K.J. Amachree	17 February 1966	SG/1689

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
897.	Congratulatory message from SG to President of French Republic	18 February 1966	SG/SM/448
898.	SG statement at opening meeting of UN Trust Fund for South Africa	21 February 1966	SG/SM/449
899.	SG message to Permanent Representative of Philippines re disaster	21 February 1966	SG/SM/450
900.	Morocco to contribute \$2,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	23 February 1966	SG/C/4
901.	Message from Finland to SG on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	24 February 1966	SG/SM/451
902.	Message from Italy to SG on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	24 February 1966	SG/SM/452
903.	Congratulatory messages from SG to Chief Officer of UNIPOM, Acting Chief Observer UNMOGIP and General Marambio on completion of forces withdrawals	26 February 1966	SG/SM/453
904.	SG message to Conference on Industrial Development of Arab Countries	28 February 1966	SG/SM/454
905.	SG message to Indian Prime Minister re withdrawal of armed forces	1 March 1966	SG/SM/455
906.	SG message to President of Pakistan re withdrawal of armed forces	1 March 1966	SG/SM/456
907.	SG statement in Special Committee on Principles of International Law	8 March 1966	SG/SM/457
908.	SG statement in Special Committee of 24	8 March 1966	SG/SM/458
909.	Letter to SG from Luxembourg on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	9 March 1966	SG/SM/459
910.	Letter to SG from Netherlands on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	9 March 1966	SG/SM/460
911.	Message to SG from Switzerland re peace-keeping expenses in Cyprus	11 March 1966	SG/SM/461
912.	France to grant \$3 million food aid to India	11 March 1966	SG/C/6
913.	SG message to National Inter-Religious Conference on Peace	14 March 1966	SG/SM/462
914.	Note verbale to SG from UK on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	14 March 1966	SG/SM/463

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
915.	Letter to SG from Turkey on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	14 March 1966	SG/SM/464
916.	Letter from USA to SG on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	15 March 1966	SG/SM/465
917.	SG statement in SECCO on 16 March 1966 (Cyprus)	16 March 1966	SG/SM/466
918.	Letter to SG from Sweden on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	16 March 1966	SG/SM/467
919.	Message to SG from Norway on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	18 March 1966	SG/SM/469
920.	Message to SG from Denmark regarding cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	18 March 1966	SG/SM/470
921.	Norway to grant \$350,000 food aid to India	18 March 1966	SG/C/7
922.	Message to SG from Greece on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	21 March 1966	SG/SM/471
923.	SG comments on Asian achievements in economic field	22 March 1966	SG/SM/472
924.	India registers Tashkent Declaration with United Nations	22 March 1966	SG/1690
925.	China to contribute 100,000 kilogrammes of rice seeds as food aid to India	22 March 1966	SG/C/8
926.	Greece grants food aid to India	22 March 1966	SG/C/9
927.	SG message to United Nations Association of South Africa	24 March 1966	SG/SM/473
928.	Note verbale from Italy to SG on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	24 March 1966	SG/SM/474
929.	SG message to Seminar on African Development and Europe, Christs College, Cambridge, 24-30 March 1966	25 March 1966	SG/SM/468
930.	Letter from Thailand to SG on cost-of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	25 March 1966	SG/SM/475
931.	Sweden to contribute \$1,350,000 for assistance to India	28 March 1966	SG/C/10
932.	San Marino grants food aid to India	28 March 1966	SG/C/11

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
933.	Letter to SG from Australia on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	29 March 1966	SG/SM/476
934.	Letter to SG from Canada on food aid programme	30 March 1966	SG/C/12
935.	Japan grants \$2 million food aid to India	30 March 1966	SG/C/13
936.	Letter to SG from Greece on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	30 March 1966	SG/SM/477
937.	SG message to UN Association of United Kingdom	1 April 1966	SG/SM/478
938.	Note verbale to SG from Jamaica on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	1 April 1966	SG/SM/479
939.	SG designates Marc Schreiber as Director of Division of Human Rights	4 April 1966	SG/A/30
940.	Malta grants \$111,160 as food aid to India	4 April 1966	SG/C/14
941.	SG statement on unveiling Dag Hammarskjold portrait	5 April 1966	SG/SM/480
942.	SG sends message of congratulations to Chairman of Council of Ministers of Soviet Union	5 April 1966	SG/SM/481
943.	Australia grants \$8.9 million food aid to India	6 April 1966	SG/C/15
944.	SG to visit London, Paris, Strasbourg and Geneva	6 April 1966	SG/T/84
945.	SG press conference at UN Headquarters on 6 April 1966	6 April 1966	SG/SM/482 and Corr.1
946.	SG message to Foreign Minister of Norway on death of Amb. Hans Engen	7 April 1966	SG/SM/483
947.	SG message to twenty-first session of ECE, 13-29 April 1966	12 April 1966	SG/SM/484
948.	SG letter to Member States containing appeal for contributions to trust fund for South Africa	13 April 1966	SG/C/16

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
949.	Austria to contribute \$1,000,000 in food aid to India	14 April 1966	SG/C/17
950.	Letter to SG from Singapore on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	14 April 1966	SG/SM/485
951.	SG sends message of sympathy to Iraq on death of President	14 April 1966	SG/SM/486
952.	Bulgaria contributes \$1,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	18 April 1966	SG/C/18
953.	SG message to Preparatory Commission for Denuclearization of Latin America	19 April 1966	SG/SM/487
954.	SG message to National Invitational Model General Assembly, Georgetown U.	22 April 1966	SG/SM/489
955.	SG statement at ceremony dedicating monument to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt	22 April 1966	SG/SM/490
956.	SG arrives in London	26 April 1966	SG/T/85
957.	SG confers with Prime Minister Wilson	27 April 1966	SG/T/86
958.	SG to address United Nations Association in London	28 April 1966	SG/T/87
959.	SG address to United Nations Association of United Kingdom, London, 28 April 1966	28 April 1966	SG/SM/491
960.	Cyprus, Liberia pledge contributions to UN Fund for Economic Development of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland	29 April 1966	SG/C/19
961.	Excerpts of SG press conference, London	29 April 1966	SG/SM/492
962.	SG leaves London for Paris	30 April 1966	SG/T/88
963.	SG television interview by British Broadcasting Corporation in London	30 April 1966	SG/SM/493
964.	SG remarks at Foreign Press Asso. luncheon, London, 29 April 1966	30 April 1966	SG/SM/494
965.	SG arrives in Paris	30 April 1966	SG/SM/495
966.	SG press conference at Headquarters of Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, London, on 29 April 1966	30 April 1966	SG/SM/496 and Corr.1
967.	SG confers with President de Gaulle	30 April 1966	SG/SM/497

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
968. SG leaves Paris for Strasbourg	2 May 1966	SG/T/89
969. SG arrives in Strasbourg	2 May 1966	SG/T/90
970. SG addresses Consultative Assembly of Council of Europe	3 May 1966	SG/T/91
971. SG address to Consultative Assembly of Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France, 3 May 1966	3 May 1966	SG/SM/488
972. Note verbale to SG from USA on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	3 May 1966	SG/SM/498
973. SG arrives in Geneva to address WHO Assembly	4 May 1966	SG/T/92
974. SG address to World Health Assembly	4 May 1966	SG/SM/499
975. SG sends letter to President of International Bank regarding Nam Ngum Development Fund	4 May 1966	SG/SM/500
976. SG gives press conference in Geneva prior to departure for New York	5 May 1966	SG/SM/501
977. SG to leave Geneva for New York today	5 May 1966	SG/T/93
978. SG statement at New York Airport on 5 May	5 May 1966	SG/SM/502

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U N I T E D N A T I O N S

Press Services
Office of Public Information
Press Services, N.Y.

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Press Release SG/C/7
18 March 1966

NORWAY TO GRANT \$350,000 FOOD AID TO INDIA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, Sivert A. Nielsen, that the Norwegian Government will grant 2,500,000 Norwegian kroner (about \$US 349,790) for assistance to India in the grave food emergency which it faces.

The Norwegian Government proposed the grant to the Norwegian Parliament on 25 February, and the Parliament approved the grant unanimously on 14 March for the purpose of extraordinary humanitarian assistance to India.

The letter states that the Indian Government has already indicated its desire that Norway assist in meeting expenditures incurred in chartering merchant ships in the world market for transportation of food to India.

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UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
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Press Release SG/SM/470
CYP/359
18 March 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM DENMARK
REGARDING COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter dated 18 March to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations, Hans R. Tabor, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"With reference to your letter dated January 28 -- FI 323/3 (18) -- to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which you appealed for voluntary contributions to provide the necessary financial support for the United Nations Peace-keeping Operation in Cyprus I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Denmark subject to parliamentary approval decided to make a further contribution of \$60,000, -- to meet the costs for the period December 27, 1965 -- March 26, 1966. My Government has taken this decision without prejudice to its stand on the principle of collective financial responsibility for United Nations Operations of this nature.

"As previously, the above-mentioned amount will be placed with a bank account in Denmark and offset against expenses paid by the Danish authorities in connection with the Danish Contingent to UNFICYP."

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Press Services
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Press Release SG/SM/469
CYP/358
18 March 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM NORWAY
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a message, dated 16 March, to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, Sivert A. Nielsen, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to your letter FI 323/3 (18) of January 18, 1966, by which you drew attention to the Security Council resolution 219 (1965) of December 17, 1965, on the question of Cyprus, and made an appeal to my Government to make a voluntary contribution to provide financial support for the peace-keeping operation in Cyprus.

"I have now been instructed to inform you that the Government of Norway has decided to make a contribution of Norwegian Kroner 357,500 -- approximately \$US 50,000 -- to meet the costs in connection with the extension of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus from December 27, 1965 to March 26, 1966.

"In view of the critical financial situation of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus, my Government has also decided to make a further contribution of Norwegian Kroner 72,500 -- approximately \$US 10,140 -- towards meeting the deficit in the account of UNFICYP. This contribution comes in addition to the amount of \$US 14,000 contributed by my Government on December 17, 1965."

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Press Release SG/SM/467
CYP/356
16 March 1966

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM SWEDEN
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 11 March, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations, Sverker Astrom, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to your letter FI 323/3(18) of January 28, 1966, by which you drew attention to the critical financial situation of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus and made an appeal to my Government to make a voluntary contribution to provide financial support for the peace-keeping operation in Cyprus.

"I have now been instructed to inform you that the Government of Sweden has decided to make a contribution of 90.000 dollars (US) towards meeting the deficit in the account of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus. My Government has taken this decision without prejudice to its stand on the principle of collective financial responsibility for United Nations operations of this nature."

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Press Services
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Press Release SG/SM/466
SC/2800

15 March 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
IN SECURITY COUNCIL ON 16 MARCH 1966

The action just taken by the Security Council again extends the Force in Cyprus. This is a desirable and, indeed, an essential action in the light of the continuing circumstances in the Island. But once again the resolution just adopted by the Council, in extending the Force, has ignored the financial situation affecting it. Quite frankly, I am disappointed that the resolution makes no effort to strengthen the financial support for the Force, which, as the members of the Council are aware, has been uncertain and inadequate. While, thanks to the public-spirited generosity of some Member States, the financial outlook is better than it was, there is still a substantial deficit which can be met only by more and greater contributions than are in sight at this time.

The Council, I am sure, will readily understand this expression of disappointment when I point out that it is one thing to vote to extend the Force and it is quite another to have to maintain and support that Force in the field from day to day and to meet the obligations it incurs, which is the continuing responsibility of the Secretary-General.

Thus, I feel that I have no choice but to repeat what I said in paragraph 149 of my report of 10 March to the Council (S/7191), namely that I must put on notice the Governments providing contingents to the Force that unless unforeseen financial support is forthcoming, I will not be in a position to honour fully previously made commitments for reimbursement of the extra costs that have been, and are likely to be, incurred.

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Press Services
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Press Release SG/SM/465
CYP/355
15 March 1966

TEXT OF LETTER FROM UNITED STATES TO SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

The following is the text of a letter, dated 4 March 1966, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"The Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to inform him that the United States is prepared to make a voluntary contribution of up to \$2,000,000 for the Seventh Period (December 27, 1965 - March 26, 1966) of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus. The amount ultimately contributed by the United States against this pledge will depend on contributions of other Governments and confirmation of UNFICYP cost estimates, and is subject to appropriate Congressional action."

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U N I T E D N A T I O N S

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

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Press Release SG/SM/464
CYP/354
14 March 1966

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 11 March, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, Orhan Eralp, regarding expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 28 January 1966 No. FI 323/3(18) and to inform Your Excellency that, in response to the appeal contained therein and as a further token of its ardent desire to seek a peaceful settlement and an agreed solution of the Cyprus problem, the Turkish Government has decided to increase its voluntary contribution to the UNFICYP expenses to 150,000 dollars for the current period (26 December 1965-26 March 1966). Your Excellency will recall that the Turkish Government's contribution to the UNFICYP budget has hitherto been 100,000 dollars for each period.

"Furthermore the Turkish Government has decided to make a contribution of 100,000 dollars for the fifth period (26 March 1965-26 June 1965) for which no pledge was so far announced.

"The two amounts thus pledged will be made available to Your Excellency as soon as the payment orders are completed."

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Press Release SG/SM/463
CYP/353

14 March 1966

TEXT OF NOTE VERBALE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM UNITED KINGDOM
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a note verbale, dated 11 March, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, Lord Caradon, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's letter of the 28th of January, 1966, (FI 323/3/18) regarding the provision of finance for the United Nations Force in Cyprus, for the period ending the 26th of December, 1965, which was distributed as Security Council Document No. S/7107 of the 1st of February, 1966.

"As the Secretary-General is aware, Her Majesty's Government has already pledged contributions in respect of all periods up to the 26th of December, 1965, amounting to a total of \$7,170,452. Nevertheless, Her Majesty's Government is prepared also to make a further contribution towards the deficit to which the Secretary-General refers. As stated in the Secretary-General's letter, the deficit amounted to \$6,000,000, but it is understood that, as a result of revision since the 26th of December of the estimated liabilities in respect of the Force, the deficit at that date may now be taken as about \$5,000,000.

"In these circumstances Her Majesty's Government are prepared to offer \$1,000,000 towards meeting the deficit up to the 26th of December, 1965. They do so on the assumption that the deficit is about \$5,000,000, that the rest of the deficit is met from other sources, and that the United Kingdom contribution does not exceed 20 per cent of this deficit as estimated above.

(more)

14 March 1966

(In this latter respect they observe that, if further re-calculation of the liabilities of the Force up to the 26th of December, 1965, by the United Nations authorities shows that the deficit at that date was less than \$5,000,000, it would of course be necessary to reduce the United Kingdom contribution to 20 per cent of the new figure.)"

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U N I T E D N A T I O N S

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Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

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Press Release SG/SM/462
14 March 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE TO NATIONAL INTER-RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE ON PEACE

The following is the text of a message sent today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 838 Fifth Avenue, New York:

"I am very glad to know that there will be a National Inter-Religious Conference on Peace next week in Washington, D.C. I am also glad to see that so many distinguished representatives of different faiths will be participating in this Conference.

"It is wholly appropriate that devout men of goodwill should join in the search for peace at the present time. This search transcends religious differences, for peace and the brotherhood of man are among the basic tenets of all religions.

"Today there are many danger spots where serious conflicts are raging. In our inter-dependent world, it would be a mistake to think that such local or regional conflicts can be contained, as they can easily escalate and get out of hand. It is, therefore, the prime concern of people of all religions that they co-operate and work together in order to help reduce tensions and settle those disputes which threaten peace. It is only by so doing that we can realize the determination of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

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UNITED NATIONS

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Press Release SG/C/6
11 March 1966

FRANCE TO GRANT \$3 MILLION FOOD AID TO INDIA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, Roger Seydoux, that the French Government has decided to grant India 5,000 tons of skimmed milk and 100 tons of insecticide to help fight its serious food shortage.

The total cost of the grant, including freight and insurance, would amount to 15,000,000 francs (about \$US 3,038,282), approximately equivalent to France's contribution to the World Food Programme during the period 1963-65.

The letter stated that the choice of the products was made in accordance with the New Delhi authorities. The insecticide would be delivered in India by 3 April, and the milk would be sent in three shipments, from 13 April to the end of June.

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UNITED NATIONS

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

Press Release SG/SM/461
CYP/351
11 March 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM SWITZERLAND
REGARDING PEACE-KEEPING EXPENSES IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter dated 7 March to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations, Ernest A. Thalmann, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

French Text:

"L'Observateur permanent de la Suisse auprès des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Secrétaire général des Nations Unies et, d'ordre de son Gouvernement, a l'honneur de lui communiquer ce qui suit :

"Le Conseil fédéral suisse a décidé aujourd'hui, comme suite à la demande du Secrétaire général en date du 31 janvier 1966, d'allouer un montant de 130 000 dollars destiné au financement de la 6ème phase des opérations du maintien de la paix à Chypre.

"En accordant cette nouvelle contribution, le Gouvernement suisse ne peut s'empêcher d'exprimer la déception qu'il éprouve du fait que tous les efforts de règlement pacifique du différend sont demeurés jusqu'ici sans résultat. Il ne lui serait guère possible, dans ces conditions, de consentir à l'avenir de nouveaux versements, aussi longtemps que les Parties ne manifesteront pas qu'elles sont prêtes à se mettre d'accord. De ce point de vue, le versement annoncé ci-dessus devrait donc, en attendant, être considéré comme le dernier.

"Le Conseil fédéral a pris toutefois connaissance avec intérêt de la nouvelle initiative du Secrétaire général donnant mandat à son représentant personnel à Chypre d'engager des pourparlers avec les Parties sur une base élargie.

(more)

"En tout état de cause, la Suisse, conformément à ses traditions, reste toujours disposée, dans ce conflit également, à prêter ses bons offices sur demande des Parties intéressées et pour autant que l'évolution du conflit fasse apparaître de tels offices comme souhaitables."

(Unofficial Translation from French)

"The Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, on the instructions of his Government, has the honour to inform him of the following.

"The Swiss Federal Council has decided today, with reference to the Secretary-General's request of 31 January 1966, to allocate a sum of 130,000 dollars to help finance the sixth phase of the peace-keeping operations in Cyprus.

"In making this further contribution, the Swiss Government cannot but express its disappointment over the fact that all efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute have so far proved unavailing. It would scarcely be in a position, in the circumstances, to make any further contributions in the future, until the parties indicate that they are ready to come to an agreement. Accordingly, the contribution announced above will have, for the time being, to be regarded as the last.

"The Federal Council has, however, taken note with interest of the Secretary-General's new initiative in authorizing his personal representative in Cyprus to undertake negotiations with the parties on a broader basis.

"At all events Switzerland, in keeping with its traditions, is always willing, in this dispute as in others, to lend its good offices at the request of the parties concerned and provided that the trend of events indicates that such good offices would be desirable."

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U N I T E D N A T I O N S

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Press Release SG/SM/460
CYP/350
9 March 1966

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM NETHERLANDS
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 9 March, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations, J.G de Beus, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"With reference to your letter No. FI 323/3(18) of January 28, 1966, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, I have the honour to inform you that the Netherlands Government has decided to make a voluntary contribution of \$80,000 in order to enable you to meet the operational costs of the United Nations Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus for the period of 27 December 1965 - 26 March 1966. This amount will be transferred to the account of the United Nations Forces in Cyprus with the Irving Trust Company, 1 Wall Street, New York, as soon as possible."

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Press Release SG/SM/459
CYP/349

9 March 1966

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM LUXEMBOURG
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 25 February 1966, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations, Pierre Wurth, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

Text of Letter in French

"J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement luxembourgeois versera une contribution de 5 000 (cinq mille) dollars destinée au financement des Forces des Nations Unies chargées du maintien de la paix à Chypre pour la septième période.

"Le Gouvernement luxembourgeois tient à souligner qu'il ne pourra indéfiniment contribuer au financement de l'UNFICYP et il exprime le ferme espoir que les parties intéressées ne ménageront pas leurs efforts pour arriver à un accord politique sur le problème de Chypre dans un avenir prévisible."

Unofficial Translation in English

"I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Luxembourg has decided to make a contribution of \$5,000 towards the cost of the seventh period of the functioning of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus.

"The Government of Luxembourg would like to state that it will not be able to contribute indefinitely towards the expenses of UNFICYP and expresses hope that the parties concerned will not cease in their efforts to reach a political solution of the Cyprus problem in the near future."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/458
GA/COL/384

8 March 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
IN SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF 24 ON 8 MARCH

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the meeting on 8 March 1966 of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

"It gives me much pleasure to be with you on the occasion of the opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1966. I am also glad to have this opportunity of welcoming all the representatives here, and particularly the representative of Afghanistan, the newest member of the Special Committee.

"In the introduction to my last annual report on the work of the Organization, I observed that while there had been a few positive developments, the major problems in the field of decolonization remained without any positive movement towards peaceful solution.

"During the debate that took place at the plenary meetings of the General Assembly at its twentieth session concerning the implementation of the Declaration it was evident that, while noting that the balance sheet in this regard was not entirely negative, the majority of delegations felt serious concern regarding the continued delay in the application of the Declaration. These considerations were accordingly reflected in the resolution 2105 (XX) adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 1965. As members are aware, the General Assembly in this resolution requested the Special Committee, inter alia, to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and full application of resolution 1514 (XV) to all territories which have not yet attained independence.

"It is evident that the consideration underlying resolution 2105 (XX) also inspired the work of the Fourth Committee which, for the first time, gave separate consideration not only to the more difficult colonial problems, but to most of

(more)

the territories with which the Special Committee has been concerned these past few years. Consequently, the General Assembly was able, on the recommendations of the Fourth Committee, to adopt specific resolutions concerning individual territories which outlined the particular direction, emphasis and action to be applied in each case for the implementation of the Declaration.

"I have, in my Note dated 11 February 1966 (A/AC.109/L.260), drawn the attention of the members to the resolutions adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth session which concern the work of the Special Committee. In the hope of assisting the Committee I have also made available to members a further Note (A/AC.109/L.261) calling attention to specific points which members will wish to take into account in drawing up the Committee's programme of work for 1966.

"The work-load thus devolving on the Special Committee is by no means light; nor have the main problems concerned become more tractable. In particular, the question of Southern Rhodesia has taken on further dimensions which have increased the grave disquiet already felt by Member States. It may be appropriate to recall recent official statements by the United Kingdom Government to the effect that it would continue to seek a speedy ending of the rebellion in the Territory and to help the people of Southern Rhodesia in making a fresh start towards majority rule and the establishment of a just society without discrimination. Not only is it to be hoped that rapid progress will be registered in this regard but that, in conformity with the pertinent United Nations resolutions, the United Kingdom Government will, without delay, take the necessary measures to enable the people of that Territory to determine their own future consistent with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

"As regards the territories under Portuguese administration, the Government of Portugal has maintained its disregard of the relevant United Nations resolutions. It has failed to give effect to the principle of self-determination as laid down in these resolutions and there is no sign of a reversal of its policy of political and economic integration of the territories with Portugal. The situation in these territories, which the Security Council has referred to as a serious disturbance to international peace and security, is one to which the Special Committee will probably wish to devote continued attention.

(more)

"The non-implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee concerning South West Africa and the refusal of the South African Government to co-operate in this respect are likewise a matter for serious concern. Far from ceasing the application of apartheid policies in the Territory, the South African Government seems to be taking various steps in the further implementation of these policies, including measures preparatory to the establishment of non-European 'homelands'. This grave situation will no doubt be the subject of consideration by the Special Committee in the light of current developments.

"In the case of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, members are aware that the General Assembly, in its resolution 2063 (XX) requested the Special Committee to consider in co-operation with the Secretary-General what measures are necessary for securing their territorial integrity and sovereignty. In assuring the Special Committee of my full co-operation in the discharge of its task, it may be pertinent to remark that in transmitting the General Assembly resolution to Governments, I requested information on the extent to which they would be prepared to make contributions towards the Fund for the Economic Development of these Territories. This Fund, as may be recalled, was the subject of one of the recommendations which I submitted last year as a result of the economic study called for by the Special Committee and which were endorsed by that Committee and by the General Assembly. I want to take this opportunity of reiterating here that a positive response from Governments would be a constructive step towards the achievement of the objectives desired by the Special Committee and the General Assembly.

"It is not my intention to review all the main problems confronting the Special Committee this year, but reference might perhaps also be made to the question of the smaller territories to which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to pay particular attention. The performance of this task, which is not an easy one, will obviously be assisted by the availability of adequate information on the political, economic and social situation in these territories and as to the opinions, wishes and aspirations of the people. In this connexion the Special Committee's intention, endorsed by the General Assembly, to make use of visiting groups is specially relevant.

(more)

8 March 1966

"It is clear from the two Notes I have made available to Members that the work of the Special Committee this year will be unusually onerous and the meetings' programme correspondingly heavy. For this reason I wish to draw the attention of members to General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965 on the pattern of conferences and to express the hope that in drawing up its programme of work, the Committee will appreciate the need for rational planning in order to facilitate the provision of the required technical and substantive support for its work.

"In conclusion, may I express my good wishes to the Special Committee for the success of its work this year and record my confidence that the Special Committee will make a further constructive contribution to the implementation of the Declaration in conditions of peace and harmony. I would also express the hope that the Special Committee will receive all the necessary co-operation from the administering Powers concerned."

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Press Release SG/SM/457
L/1527

8 March 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL IN SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Following is the text of a statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the opening meeting on 8 March of the 1966 Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States:

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome the members of the 1966 Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States to the opening of the session of the Committee.

"The General Assembly has entrusted you with the task of studying certain fundamental principles of the Charter with a view to enabling it to adopt a declaration containing an enunciation of those principles. The principles deal with such vital problems as the threat or use of force, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention and self-determination. I attach great importance to the work of the Special Committee, both for the present and for the future, as in my view an enunciation and clarification of the basic principles of the Charter which underlie modern international law and co-operation will have a far-reaching and long-lasting effect in international life.

"The fact that the 1964 Special Committee, though it did valuable work, did not attain complete success when it met in Mexico should not be regarded as discouraging. The work is being carried on by this Committee, which I hope can succeed in carrying out the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly. The spirit of friendly relations and co-operation, which is required of members by the very title of the Committee, should enable it to proceed efficiently with its task, without losing time in unproductive procedural discussions or in political recriminations.

(more)

8 March 1966

"I know that there are some sceptics who ask how it is possible, in a time of crisis, to elaborate the principles of the Charter or to make more precise the basic requirements of friendly relations and co-operation. To these sceptics I would answer that, the more severe the crisis, the more essential it is to lay the foundations for a better future when the crisis has been overcome. We must not forget that the principles of the Charter themselves were laid down during the greatest war the world has ever known. Though there may be those who criticize the organizational machinery of the United Nations, no one has ever questioned the wisdom and value of its principles.

"Therefore I venture to express the hope, and indeed the belief that all members of the Committee, inspired by the very principles you are discussing, will respond to the challenge of contributing to a better future for the world. I heartily wish you every success in your deliberations."

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Press Release SG/SM/456
IP/15

1 March 1966

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN
REGARDING WITHDRAWAL OF ARMED FORCES

Following is the text of a letter dated 28 February from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the President of Pakistan, Field Marshall Mohammed Ayub Khan, regarding the withdrawal of the armed forces of Pakistan to positions held prior to 5 August 1965:

"Dear Mr. President,

"Now that I have been able to report to the Security Council that the armed forces of India and Pakistan have withdrawn to the positions held by them prior to 5 August 1965 in response to the calls made by the Security Council in its resolutions of 27 September and 5 November 1965, and in pursuance of the Tashkent Agreement; I wish to express to you my gratification at this important step toward peace. I wish also to express to you my appreciation for the co-operation which your Government has shown to me as Secretary-General, to the Military Observers of UNMOGIP and UNIPOM in the field, and to General Marambio who was charged with the duty of facilitating the withdrawals.

"I hope you will permit me to say that the spirit in which the Council's resolutions on withdrawals have been fulfilled and the Tashkent Agreement, swiftly implemented by the Governments of India and Pakistan, is a source of reassurance for a world too often torn by violence and discord. I know well the difficulties which this conciliatory course of action inevitably entails. That both Governments have surmounted these difficulties and, in doing so, have given to the world an example of statesmanship at its best, is a fact from which the United Nations and all of its Members can take inspiration and encouragement.

(more)

1 March 1966

"May I express the hope that the process of conciliation and accommodation, which has started so well, may continue with the effort to resolve the outstanding differences between the two countries, so that India and Pakistan may live side by side in peace and friendship. I express to you personally, Mr. President, my warmest good wishes for a peaceful future."

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Press Release SG/SM/455
IP/14
1 March 1966

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO INDIAN PRIME MINISTER
REGARDING WITHDRAWAL OF ARMED FORCES

Following is the text of a letter dated 28 February from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, regarding the withdrawal of the armed forces of India to positions held prior to 5 August 1965:

"Dear Madame Prime Minister,

"Now that I have been able to report to the Security Council that the armed forces of India and Pakistan have withdrawn to the positions held by them prior to 5 August 1965 in response to the calls made by the Security Council in its resolutions of 27 September and 5 November 1965, and in pursuance of the Tashkent Agreement, I wish to express to you my gratification at this important step toward peace. I wish also to express to you my appreciation for the co-operation which your Government has shown to me as Secretary-General, to the Military Observers of UNMOGIP and UNIPOM in the field, and to General Marambio who was charged with the duty of facilitating the withdrawals.

"I hope you will permit me to say that the spirit in which the Council's resolutions on withdrawals have been fulfilled and the Tashkent Agreement, swiftly implemented by the Governments of India and Pakistan, is a source of reassurance for a world too often torn by violence and discord. I know well the difficulties which this conciliatory course of action inevitably entails. That both Governments have surmounted these difficulties and, in doing so, have given to the world an example of statesmanship at its best, is a fact from which the United Nations and all of its Members can take inspiration and encouragement.

"May I express the hope that the process of conciliation and accommodation, which has started so well, may continue with the effort to resolve the outstanding differences between the two countries, so that India and Pakistan may live side by side in peace and friendship. I express to you personally, Madame Prime Minister, my warmest good wishes for a peaceful future."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not for use before 10 a.m. EST
(1500 GMT) Tuesday, 1 March

Press Release SG/SM/454
28 February 1966

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO CONFERENCE
ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ARAB COUNTRIES

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Conference on Industrial Development of the Arab Countries, being held in Kuwait under the sponsorship of the Government of Kuwait, and which will be read by Ibrahim Abdel-Rahman, Commissioner for Industrial Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, who will represent the Secretary-General at the meeting:

"The hopes of the peoples of the less developed areas of the world for a better life which is commensurate with the development of modern technology are based to a large extent on the creation of a modern, efficient, industrial sector. The convening of an international gathering of Arab States on industrial development is a tangible evidence of their concern with the need to advance this basic sector of the economy in their efforts to raise the living standards of their populations. Because of the important aims of this meeting, I wish to express my deep regret at the fact that pressing business on hand prevents me from participating personally in your deliberations. I wish to assure you, however, that the efforts of the United Nations, which have been marked in recent years by an increasing concern with the need to promote and accelerate industrial development, will be further strengthened for the benefit of all the developing countries. As you are aware, the General Assembly decided at its last session to set up a new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development in response to the long cherished desire by the developing countries for an international machinery capable of assisting effectively their efforts towards greater industrialization.

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"Your meeting is an important reflection of these efforts, and the Governments of the area should be congratulated for their decision to undertake mutual deliberations on problems of common interest in the field of industrialization. In particular, the initiative of the Government of Kuwait in organizing and sponsoring this Conference deserves to be highly commended as a genuine expression of international goodwill and understanding. This has certainly not been the first time that Kuwait has taken such an initiative and also given liberal support to important international undertakings. As is well known, the Government of Kuwait has contributed generously to many United Nations programmes. It has also provided basic support for the establishment of a development planning institute in your region.

"The United Nations has been happy to co-operate in the preparation of your Conference and has submitted for consideration by the Conference basic documentation on the development of industry in the Arab countries. We regard this Conference as one of the preparatory meetings for the International Symposium on Industrial Development, which will be convened by the United Nations in 1967, and hope that your deliberations and conclusions will bring to the international meeting a true sense of the aspirations which inspire the efforts of the Arab countries in the field of industrialization, as well as of the problems and requirements that must be faced in the process.

"Our world is becoming increasingly inter-dependent, and meaningful solutions to existing problems have to be worked out through ever broader international agreement and understanding. It is my hope that your deliberations will lead not only to a broader appreciation of the mutual problems of the participating countries, but also to fuller co-operation among them and with other countries in a broader international context. I wish your Conference every success."

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Press Release SG/SM/453

IP/13

26 February 1966

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO CHIEF OFFICER
OF UNIPOM, ACTING CHIEF OBSERVER UNMOGIP AND GENERAL MARAMBIO
ON COMPLETION OF FORCES WITHDRAWALS

The following are the texts of messages, dated 26 February 1966, from the Secretary-General to General Tulio Marambio, Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in India and Pakistan, Major-General Bruce F. Macdonald, Chief Officer of the United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission, and Colonel J.H.J. Gauthier, Acting Chief of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, relating to the completion of the withdrawals of the forces of India and Pakistan to the positions held by them before 5 August 1965.

Text of Message to General Marambio:

"Now that the withdrawal of the forces of India and Pakistan to the positions they held before 5 August 1965 has been completed, your assignment has been successfully discharged. On this occasion I wish to express to you my warm appreciation for the great service which you and Mr. Marin have rendered to the United Nations and to the cause of international peace and security. Please accept my congratulations and my best wishes for the future."

Text of Message to Major-General Macdonald:

"The completion of the withdrawals of the armed forces of India and Pakistan to the positions they held before 5 August 1965 represents a major step toward the restoration of peace in the sub-continent. The observers and staff of UNIPOM have played a vital role in the achievement of this important gain for international peace and security, and with its achievement they have also completed the task entrusted to them by the Security Council.

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Please express, on my behalf, to all of the observers and staff of UNIPOM my congratulations and my warm appreciation for the work which they have done in the past five months. I know that the conditions have been hard, the problems very difficult and the work at times even dangerous. That UNIPOM has surmounted these obstacles and has completed its task with success is the best tribute that can be paid to you and to your associates. The officers of UNIPOM will soon be leaving the sub-continent to resume service with their national armies. I extend to you and to them my thanks for a job well done and my best wishes for the future."

Text of Message to Colonel Gauthier:

"With the completion of the withdrawals of the forces of India and Pakistan to the positions held by them before 5 August 1965, a very important stage in the restoration of peace in the sub-continent has been completed. The last five months have been among the most difficult in the entire existence of UNMOGIP, and great credit is due to the military observers for the role which they have played in bringing about the present very satisfactory development. I know that the work has been arduous, the problems extremely delicate and the conditions often dangerous. In spite of these obstacles, a successful result has been achieved. I would ask you to express to all of the military observers and staff of UNMOGIP my warm appreciation and congratulations on the fine work they have done during this very difficult period and my best wishes for continuing success in the future."

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Press Release SG/SM/452
CYP/347
24 February 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM ITALY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a message dated 18 February to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, Piero Vinci, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"The Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, following his Note n.565 of 28 May 1965 and with reference to the Secretary-General's Note n. FI 323/3 of 18 June 1965, has the honour to inform that the Italian Government will contribute the sum of Lire 170,000,000 (approximately \$271,000) to the cost of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations in Cyprus for the period 27 June - 26 December 1965.

"The aforesaid sum will be placed at the disposal of the United Nations as soon as the administrative procedures will be completed.

"Further to his Note n. 565 of 28 May 1965, the Permanent Representative of Italy has also the honour to inform that the sum of \$135,000, pledged for the period 27 March - 26 June 1965, will be paid in the next few days."

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Press Release SG/SM/451
CYP/346
24 February 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM FINLAND TO SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a message dated 17 February to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations, Max Jakobson, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"With reference to your letter dated January 28, 1966, FI 323/3(18), in which you appealed for voluntary contributions to provide the necessary financial support for the United Nations Peace-Keeping Operation in Cyprus, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Finland have decided to make a further contribution of \$50,000 to help the United Nations to meet the cost of UNFICYP.

"The voluntary contribution is subject to parliamentary approval and should in due course be offset against expenses paid by the Finnish Government in connection with the Finnish contingent to UNFICYP."

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Press Release SG/C/4
GA/3166
23 February 1966

MOROCCO TO CONTRIBUTE \$2,000 TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations that the Government of Morocco has decided to make a contribution of \$2,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

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U N I T E D N A T I O N S

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Press Release SG/SM/450
21 February 1966

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PHILIPPINES

Following is the text of a message, dated 17 February, from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations, Ambassador Salvador P. Lopez:

"Following the message of sympathy which I sent to the President of the Republic of the Philippines on 28 September 1965* relating to the disaster caused by the volcanic eruption in the Philippines, the Secretariat arranged for a collection for the relief of the victims and set up a Committee under the chairmanship of my Chef de Cabinet, Mr. C.V. Narasimhan. As a result of their efforts they have made a collection amounting to a little over \$3,200. They expect to receive some further amounts during the next few weeks from staff on mission assignments.

"I would like to send now, on behalf of the Secretariat, the first and major instalment of \$3,200 as a tangible expression of my sympathy, and that of my colleagues in the Secretariat, for the disaster which the people of your country have suffered. I shall be grateful if you would be so kind as to pass this on to your Government."

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* Press release SG/SM/371.

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Press Release SG/SM/449
GA/3164
21 February 1966

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT OPENING MEETING
OF UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Following is the text of the statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the first meeting this afternoon of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa:

"I declare open the meeting of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa established in pursuance of resolution 2054 B (XX) adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1965.

"I wish to welcome the distinguished members nominated by the Governments of Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan and Sweden to serve on this Committee.

"As you are aware, I have been concerned with the problem of relief and assistance to the families of all persons persecuted by the Government of the Republic of South Africa for their opposition to the policies of apartheid, since the General Assembly, in resolution 1978 B (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, requested me to seek ways and means of providing relief and assistance through the appropriate international agencies.

"In response to the appeal made by the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, in consultation with me, 12 Member States have contributed approximately \$300,000 to voluntary organizations providing relief and assistance to South Africans concerned.

"You may recall that in the Introduction to my last Annual Report, I had stressed the importance of humanitarian measures which would command the widest support in the Organization. I had referred, in particular, to assistance to families of persons persecuted for their opposition to apartheid, and to the education and training programme for South Africans established in pursuance of the Security Council resolution of 18 June 1964.

(more)

Press Release SG/SM/449
GA/3164
21 February 1966

"At the twentieth session, the General Assembly decided on the establishment of the United Nations Trust Fund by a large majority of 95 votes in favour, 1 against and 1 abstention. This vote and the discussion in the General Assembly show that the Member States attach great importance to the Trust Fund and that you have been entrusted with a serious responsibility.

"I wish you success in your work and assure you that the Secretariat will provide you with all the necessary assistance."

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Press Release SG/SM/448
18 February 1966

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO PRESIDENT OF FRENCH REPUBLIC

The Secretary-General, U Thant, sent the following cable yesterday, 17 February 1966, to the President of the Republic of France, General Charles de Gaulle:

"J'ai le grand plaisir de vous adresser, à vous M. le Président, ainsi qu'aux spécialistes français de la recherche spatiale, mes plus sincères félicitations à l'occasion du lancement et de la mise en orbite d'un satellite, opération couronnée de succès. J'espère que ce nouveau progrès dans l'exploration et l'utilisation pacifique de l'espace extra-atmosphérique sera mis au service de l'humanité tout entière."

(Unofficial translation from French:)

"I am happy to extend to you, Mr. President, and to the French space scientists my heartiest congratulations on the successful launching of a satellite and placing it in orbit. I hope that this further step in the exploration and peaceful exploitation of outer space will be used for the benefit of all mankind."

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Press Release SG/1689
17 February 1966

TEXT OF LETTERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN SECRETARY-GENERAL U THANT
AND GODFREY K.J. AMACHREE, UNDER-SECRETARY FOR TRUSTEESHIP
AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The following is the text of a letter, dated 30 December 1965, from Godfrey K.J. Amachree, Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Secretary-General, U Thant:

"As I indicated to you yesterday, I have, after very careful reflection, decided to resign my appointment and return to Nigeria to practise law. Much as I would have liked to serve out the remaining period of my contract, I regret that circumstances beyond my control prevent me from doing so.

"I am required, under the terms of my contract, to give three months notice of my intention to resign. This requirement will be met if my resignation becomes effective on 31 March 1966. However, since I shall be entitled to at least a month's leave, I hope that you will find it convenient to allow me to proceed on leave on 1 March 1966. This, in effect, means that I shall relinquish my post on Monday, 28 February 1966.

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for affording me the singular and rewarding opportunity to serve the United Nations. I assure you that I shall always carry with me the most pleasant memories of our association. From the bottom of my heart I wish you every success and sincerely pray that you will find it possible to continue your distinguished service to the Organization.

"With all good wishes."

(more)

The text of U Thant's reply, dated 31 December 1965, follows:

"Thank you for your letter of 30 December 1965 in which you inform me of your decision to resign your appointment and return to Nigeria to practise law. Since you had already spoken to me in these terms, the formal submission of your resignation comes as no surprise; but my regret that circumstances beyond your control have led you to this decision is none the less profound, and I accept your resignation only with the greatest reluctance.

"I deeply appreciate your kind words about your association with me and with the United Nations as a whole. Let me say, for my part, that you have served the Organization with devotion and distinction and that my colleagues and I will miss you greatly. On their behalf and in my own name I wish you and your wife and family every success and happiness in the future.

"May I also express my gratitude for your courtesy in giving the full period of notice. In accordance with Staff Rule 109.8, however, in order to avoid administrative difficulties and to assure you full freedom of action after your actual departure from the United Nations, I propose to accept your resignation with effect from 28 February 1966. You will thus have the benefit of commutation of the annual leave which you would otherwise have taken."

* *** *

U N I T E D N A T I O N S

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

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

Press Release SG/SM/447
15 February 1966

REPLY FROM SOVIET PRIME MINISTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON SUCCESSFUL LUNAR LANDING OF LUNA 9

Following is the text of a cable received on 14 February by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Alexei N. Kosygin:

(Unofficial translation from Russian)

"Thank you for your warm congratulations to the Soviet people, the Government of the USSR, Soviet scientists and technicians in connexion with the remarkable achievement of Soviet space exploration -- a soft landing on the surface of the moon by the automatic station 'Luna 9'. This great new success scored by Soviet science and technology is an important milestone in the conquest of space and is viewed by us as yet another substantial contribution by the Soviet Union to the cause of progress, peace and enlightenment for all mankind."

* *** *

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UNITED NATIONS

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United Nations, N.Y.

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

Press Release SG/1688
15 February 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SEND FOUR AMBULANCES
TO MEET EMERGENCY NEEDS IN WESTERN SAMOA

Under his new authority to provide emergency assistance in cases of natural disaster, the Secretary-General has authorized the immediate procurement of four Jeep ambulances for Western Samoa. The vehicles were requested by the Government to meet emergency needs created by the hurricane which recently struck the Samoan Islands.

The hurricane caused some loss of life, almost completely ravaged the country's breadfruit and banana trees and left behind destroyed homes and disrupted transportation and communication services.

The damage has led to a threat of famine. The national health authorities state that an outbreak of epidemic and sickness as a result of contamination of village water supplies is also likely. The ambulances being provided are of a type designed for conditions of rough terrain in rural areas.

This assistance has been made possible through the action taken by the General Assembly at its twentieth session when, by resolution 2034 (XX) of 7 December 1965, it authorized the Secretary-General on an experimental basis to draw on the Working Capital Fund of the United Nations up to \$100,000 annually for emergency aid, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one natural disaster.

Aid from this source is available only where it is clearly essential and where, without United Nations assistance, some important need cannot be met. Voluntary agencies are expected to continue to bear the main burden for financing emergency assistance, the role of the United Nations being otherwise largely a co-ordinating one.

(more)

Press Release SG/1688
15 February 1966

The Secretary-General, in considering any request for such emergency aid, is guided wherever possible by the advice which he receives from a Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in the disaster area, as well as by the advice of the League of Red Cross Societies, a leading non-governmental organization in the provision of aid and assistance in emergencies.

* * * * *

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

Press Release SG/C/3
14 February 1966

GABON CONTRIBUTES TO UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME
FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF SOUTH AFRICANS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations that the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Gabon has decided to make a contribution of 100,000 francs C.F.A. (approximately \$US 408.16) to the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans, which was established in pursuance of operative paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution S/5773 adopted on 18 June 1964.

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not for use before 11 a.m. (EST)
(1600 GMT) Friday, 11 February

Press Release SC/SM/442

FAO/1544

11 February 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FAO DIRECTOR-GENERAL MAKE

JOINT APPEAL FOR FOOD AID TO INDIA

Following is the text of a joint appeal issued this morning by U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and B.R. Sen, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) -- an appeal being released simultaneously in New York, Rome and New Delhi:

"The Government of India have asked the use of the good offices of the United Nations family to support the request they have made to a number of countries for assistance in the grave food emergency which now faces the country. I have been in close touch with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and we wish to make this joint appeal.

"India had two successive bad crops in 1962 and 1963, and was visited by the worst drought in recent history in 1965, affecting severely the summer crop of that year and the winter crop yet to be harvested. The New Year has therefore started with a serious short-fall in stocks and a grave emergency faces that country. Rationing is being progressively extended to towns with a population of 100,000 and a nation-wide movement to economize on food consumption by adults is being actively pursued.

"Seven large States have been severely hit. The total population in the badly affected areas is about 100 million of whom at least 5 to 6 million are expected to be placed on emergency relief works. Fifteen to 20 million children (1 to 14 years) are in a specially vulnerable position. It is expected that the present crisis, which is already assuming famine proportions, will progressively worsen during the next few months. The position can only be expected to improve by the end of the year assuming favourable harvests.

(more)

11 February 1966

"The present estimates of needs amount to 11 to 14 million tons of food-grains and 13.9 thousand tons of powdered milk. The Government of India have specified the following types of assistance:

- "(1) Gifts of wheat, rice and millet, other foodstuffs, especially milk products, animal and vegetable oil, etc.;
- "(2) Long-term credit for the purchase of foodgrains and fertilizers;
- "(3) Monetary assistance for meeting freight charges for increased food imports in the current emergency;
- "(4) Assistance in transport of food consignments;
- "(5) Grain-handling equipment at ports and other places.

"The Director-General, FAO, has been able to authorize some limited quantities of dried skimmed milk and wheat from the World Food Programme, and other members of the United Nations family are making efforts in their respective fields to give whatever aid they can. But the needs are vastly greater. That is why we make this joint appeal in the sincere hope that the world community, realizing the gravity of the situation and international responsibility to relieve hardship, will do everything in its power to avert the threatened mass human suffering."

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

Press Release GA/3162
SG/A/29
7 February 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL ANNOUNCES MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES
OF UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, announced today that the following members had been named by their Governments to serve on the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa:

Javier Illanes (nominated by Chile); Dey Ould Sidi Baba (nominated by Morocco); J.T.F. Iyalla (nominated by Nigeria); Ahmed Ali (nominated by Pakistan); and Sverker C. Astrom (nominated by Sweden).

The General Assembly, in resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965, requested the Secretary-General "to establish a United Nations trust fund, made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals, to be used for grants to voluntary organizations, Governments of host countries of refugees from South Africa and other appropriate bodies, towards:

- "(a) Legal assistance to persons charged under discriminatory and repressive legislation in South Africa;
- "(b) Relief for dependants of persons persecuted by the Government of South Africa for acts arising from opposition to the policies of apartheid;
- "(c) Education of prisoners, their children and other dependants; and
- "(d) Relief for refugees from South Africa."

In the same resolution, the President of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, Amintore Fanfani (Italy), was requested to nominate five Member States, each of which would appoint a person to serve on a committee of trustees to decide on the uses of the trust fund. Subsequently, President Fanfani nominated the following States: Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan and Sweden.

The Assembly, in its resolution establishing the Trust Fund, requested the Committee of Trustees to take steps to promote contributions to the Fund, and to promote co-operation and co-ordination in the activities of the voluntary organizations concerned with relief and assistance to apartheid victims.

(more)

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The Assembly appealed to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute "generously" to the Fund.

Earlier, the Special Committee on apartheid, in its report of 13 September 1963 to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, had recommended international relief and assistance to the families of persons persecuted because of their opposition to the policies of apartheid.

The Assembly, in resolution 1978 B (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, requested the Secretary-General to seek ways and means of providing relief and assistance to them, through the appropriate international agencies, and invited Member States and organizations to make contributions for this purpose.

Contributions or Pledges

In subsequent developments, the Special Committee adopted an appeal on 26 October 1964 to Member States and organizations, which was transmitted through the Secretary-General, for urgent contributions for this purpose to existing relief organizations, pending the conclusion of other appropriate arrangements.

In response to this appeal (document A/AC.115/L.98), the following contributions or pledges were announced by Member States:

Denmark	250,000 Danish kroner (about \$37,000)
Greece	\$1,000
Hungary	100,000 forints (in kind)
India	25,000 rupees (about \$5,250)
Iraq	\$2,800
Malaysia	\$5,000
Netherlands	100,000 Dutch guilders (about \$27,760)
Nigeria	\$1,400
Pakistan	23,800 rupees (about \$5,000)
Philippines	\$2,500
Sweden	\$200,000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	\$10,000.

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Press Release SG/SM/446
4 February 1966

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SOVIET PRIME MINISTER
ON SUCCESSFUL LUNAR LANDING BY LUNA 9

Following is the text of a cable, dated 4 February 1966, from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Alexei N. Kosygin:

"I have followed with ever-increasing admiration the skilled and persistent endeavours of the scientists and engineers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to crown the already outstanding present phase of their exploration and experimentation in outer space by landing an instrument vehicle safely on the moon. I rejoice at their brilliant success with Luna 9.

"They have opened still wider the door of discovery, research and development, which I hope will lead to the greater peace and prosperity of man's life on earth. Please allow me to extend through you my warmest congratulations to the people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to its Government, its scientists and its engineers upon an achievement which seems to turn a page of history for all of us."

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United Nations, N.Y.

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

Press Release SG/SM/445

GA/PK/2

4 February 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT MEETING OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS ON 4 FEBRUARY

"The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations is meeting after an interval of more than five months, during which interval we have had the twentieth session of the General Assembly.

"Members will recall the circumstances in which the Committee adjourned on the eve of the twentieth session. It adjourned on a favourable note, inasmuch as it was possible, with the co-operation and understanding of the members, to find an acceptable consensus of views on the thorny problem of the applicability of Article 19 which had so seriously impeded the normal functioning of the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. The importance of this aspect of the problem and the priority which was generally conceded to the normalization of the work of the General Assembly had undoubtedly a direct bearing on the work of this Committee last year. There was, I believe I am correct in saying this, a feeling of relief and satisfaction on 31 August last, when this Committee adopted its report containing the consensus I referred to earlier. This was understandable and I have no doubt that it was justified by the fact that the twentieth session of the General Assembly was not only able to function normally, but, as I mentioned two weeks ago at my press conference, it was one of the most productive sessions in the life of the United Nations. At the same time, it is a fact that the Special Committee did not devote sufficient attention, either in the formal meetings or during the informal consultations, to the main issue covered by its mandate under the terms of the parent resolution [2006 (XIX)].

"The mandate of this Committee is to undertake a 'comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects'. While the debates in this Committee last year were positive and in some ways even constructive, I think it would be correct to say that the Committee did not have occasion

(more)

4 February 1966

to come to grips -- if I may use this expression -- with the vital issues involved in the problem of peace-keeping operations. The Committee itself indicated in its first report to the General Assembly that more time was required to complete its work.

"Following the adoption of the report of the Special Committee by the General Assembly at its resumed nineteenth session on 1 September 1965, the Members of the United Nations had an opportunity to discuss this problem at the twentieth session of the General Assembly, largely due to the initiative taken by the delegation of Ireland in inscribing a separate item on the agenda of the session. I should like once again to commend this initiative and to express my sincere appreciation to the Foreign Minister of Ireland, His Excellency, Mr. Frank Aiken, for the personal interest which he took in the matter and the determination and perseverance with which he pursued his objective which was clearly aimed at putting the financial aspects of peace-keeping operations on a firmer basis. The General Assembly at its twentieth session might well have taken a more positive position on this issue. Unfortunately, this was not the case. However, the debate in the Special Political Committee, from what I know, was extremely useful. As many as 68 delegations participated in it, in the course of which many constructive ideas and suggestions were put forth. Thanks to the suggestion of the distinguished representative of Afghanistan, the records of the discussions are available in verbatim, though the official records are only in summary form. In terms of operative paragraph 2 of part A and of the operative paragraph of part B of resolution 2053 (XX), the records of the debates, as well as the draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Ireland and eight others, have been referred to this Committee and will be issued within the next few days as documents of this Committee, and I have no doubt that the Committee will benefit considerably from them.

"It is generally accepted that the Special Committee must strive hard during the coming months in terms of operative paragraph 1 of resolution 2053 (XX) 'to continue and complete as soon as possible the work assigned to it by the General Assembly in paragraph 3 of its resolution 2006 (XIX)'. The problem of peace keeping is one of the most vital and urgent issues facing our Organization; and upon the success of this Committee to find acceptable ground rules and guidelines to govern the conduct of the peace-keeping operations will largely depend the ability and the capacity of the United Nations to help maintain international

(more)

peace and security. I have no doubt that this view is shared by all of you and I sincerely hope that with determination and co-operation we shall succeed in this task.

"I shall be failing in my duty if I do not on this occasion express once again my concern at the Organization's financial difficulties which continue to remain serious. By the terms of the consensus adopted by the General Assembly on 1 September 1965, the members agreed that 'the financial difficulties of the Organization should be solved through voluntary contributions made by Member States, with the highly developed countries making substantial contributions'. While expressing my deep gratitude to those Governments who have made generous contributions, I cannot but express my deep regret at the fact that the response to my repeated appeals for contributions has been far from encouraging. May I take this opportunity once again to reiterate my appeal for voluntary contributions, which has been endorsed by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, and to express the hope that those who have not yet done so will come forward with voluntary contributions to enable the Organization to solve its financial difficulties."

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

Press Release SG/SM/444
2 February 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT MEETING
OF COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON UNITED NATIONS FINANCES ON 2 FEBRUARY

"Before the Committee takes up its agenda -- may I take this first opportunity of sharing with you some passing thoughts about the task ahead.

"In doing so, it is not my intention to burden you with any detailed commentary on the wide range of United Nations budgetary questions with which you have been seized; still less to seek to anticipate the judgements and conclusions at which you may ultimately arrive. I am sure there will be ample occasion, as your deliberations progress, for the assistance and possibly the advice of the Secretary-General or his representatives to be made available. For the moment, you have before you, in document A/AC.124/1 of 24 January 1966, a factual analysis of the United Nations financial situation which I hope will be generally accepted as properly responsive to the General Assembly's request. For our part, we are ready and anxious to fill out any gaps, in the information thus presented, in order that you, in turn, will have the working tools you deem essential for the early and effective fulfilment of your mandate.

"I am well aware, of course -- as anyone must be who followed the discussion of resolution 2049 in the Fifth Committee -- that the study called for of the United Nations' financial difficulties and of measures required to overcome them, is but one aspect -- albeit one of the highest importance and priority -- of the Committee's far-reaching mandate. It would not be of much avail to overcome present difficulties, if the circumstances giving rise to them are allowed to persist. In so far, however, as present financial difficulties are largely a consequence of divergent political or juridical views of Member States or groups of States, we will have to continue to look to the Committee of 33 and to the General Assembly itself for their solution.

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"It is clear, nevertheless, from the operative terms of resolution 2049, and the unanimity with which it was adopted, that quite apart from the special issue of the financing of peace-keeping operations, there exists on the part of the membership as a whole, a strong conviction that a more rational and realistic modus vivendi must be sought between virtually unlimited needs, on the one hand, and the costs which Member States, individually and collectively, are able and willing to bear, on the other. It was doubtless with this difficult problem in mind that the General Assembly has invited you to extend your examination -- and I quote from operative paragraph 6 of the resolution -- 'to the entire range of the budgetary problems of the United Nations and the organizations brought into relationship with it'. This is indeed an extraordinary open, and, I would venture to say, challenging invitation. Open, because to any and every consideration of budgetary policy, practice and procedure, you are invited to devote the most searching examination; challenging, because in the present international community, if meaningful results are to be achieved, boldness and imagination may have to temper the strict norms of administrative management.

"I do not mean to imply that existing arrangements for external, as well as internal, financial controls, are the best or most effective that might be devised. The best, unfortunately, can rarely, if ever, be achieved, when compromise and accommodation are unavoidable, as they are, to some extent, in international arrangements. Provided only that this fact of United Nations life is always borne in mind, I and my associates, will sincerely welcome your most searching, frank and critical enquiry into how the affairs of the United Nations are being managed.

"I do so the more readily because I personally share the view so widely echoed in recent Fifth Committee debates, that every institution -- national or international -- can draw benefit from pausing from time to time to take stock and, as necessary, to overhaul the structure and machinery of its organization and to review its methods of management and financial control.

(more).

I believe, moreover, that a process of periodical review, as a means of maintaining or enhancing efficiency, can be especially valuable in the case of the United Nations family; the more so if, on occasions, it is conducted, independently of the Secretariats themselves, by a representative group of experts able to cast a fresh and unprejudiced look on administrative and budgetary problems.

"These are some of the casual thoughts I wished to leave with you at the outset of what I hope and expect to be a close and continuing collaboration. I am deeply conscious of the fact that the General Assembly has asked your Governments, who in turn have asked you, to undertake, on its behalf, a difficult and exacting assignment. I can do no more for the moment than pledge the Secretariat's best efforts in assisting you in your task. I am confident, too, that within the limits of their resources and constitutional framework, the specialized agencies will be no less ready to offer their fullest co-operation in regard to those aspects of your mandate which are of interest to them."

* * * * *

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Press Release SG/SM/443
L/1510

31 January 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL REQUESTS CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROMOTE
DISSEMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has written to Member States inviting them, as well as interested national and international institutions and individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law.

The Secretary-General's request is in keeping with the terms of General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965 relating to technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. In the resolution, the Secretary-General is asked to publicize the programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law and to invite States, interested institutions, organizations and individuals to contribute to its financing.

In his letter, dated 28 January 1966, the Secretary-General has requested Member States to inform him before 15 August 1966 whether they would make a voluntary contribution, and also to inform him of the national organizations, institutions, foundations, other bodies and individuals who might be approached by the Secretariat in connexion with the financing of the programme.

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Press Release SG/A/28
31 January 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTS MRS. MARIETTA TREE
AS HIS REPRESENTATIVE ON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FUND

The Secretary-General, U Thant, announced today the appointment of Mrs. Marietta P. Tree as his Personal Representative to help raise funds for the United Nations International School Development Fund. Mrs. Tree will assume her duties on 1 February 1966.

From February 1961 to August 1965, Mrs. Tree served as a member of the United States Mission to the United Nations with the rank of Ambassador.

(For biographical details, see press release BIO/410.)

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Press Release SG/SM/441
DC/388

27 January 1966

TEXT OF LETTER FROM POPE PAUL VI TO SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT

Following is the text of a letter from Pope Paul VI to the Secretary-General, U Thant, on the resumption of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, which was delivered today by Monsignor Alberto Giovannetti, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations:

(Unofficial translation from French)

"Sir,

"You know how closely we are following the efforts of the United Nations to promote peace.

"Now that the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee is about to resume its activities at Geneva, we wish to address to you an urgent appeal, inspired by the desire to see the work of that Committee culminating in positive and practical achievements and thus constituting a further step towards disarmament, so unanimously awaited and hoped for.

"We feel encouraged to take this step by the recent stand taken by more than 2,000 Catholic bishops gathered at Rome for the Oecumenical Council. We also feel encouraged by the response in the Disarmament Commission to our Bombay appeal and by the favourable reaction of world public opinion to our address in the United Nations.

"In speaking out in favour of the great cause of disarmament, we well know that we are faithfully following in the footsteps of our predecessors. To mention only the more recent examples, we may recall the clear-sightedness with which Pius XII broached the problem at the first war-time Christmas of his Pontificate. Praying for the law and order that were to succeed the ravages of

(more)

27 January 1966

the war, he said: 'If the order thus established is to have the serenity and stability that are the foundations of true peace, nations must be freed from the burdensome servitude of the armaments race and from the danger that material strength, instead of helping to safeguard the law, may become a tyrannical instrument violating peace settlements which failed to attribute fundamental importance to a mutually agreed, methodical and progressive disarmament, both material and spiritual, and which by not sincerely attempting to achieve it, would sooner or later reveal their inconsistency and precariousness' (Discorsi e Radiomessaggi, I, 441). 'Justice, wisdom and humanity', proclaimed John XXIII in his memorable Encyclical Pacem in Terris, 'demand a halt to the armaments race. They demand disarmament duly carried out by mutual agreement and accompanied by effective controls.'

"In making our own contribution on the subject, we certainly do not fail to recognize the complexities of the problem or to see the immense difficulties which the competent organs of the United Nations have been facing, since their establishment, with a determination and skill for which they deserve to be congratulated.

"But there is no denying the fact that each passing day shows more clearly that no lasting peace can be established among men without an effective general and controlled reduction of armaments. Each passing day also heightens the painful and tragic contrast between the huge sums squandered on the manufacture of weapons and the immense and growing material distress of more than half of mankind, who are still waiting to see their most elementary needs satisfied.

"We are confident, Sir, that you will welcome this appeal from us as a token of our esteem for the authority of the United Nations and for the high competence of the members of the Committee of 18.

"We trust you will also see in it the reflexion of an ardent hope of the men of this age, a hope which, in the name of the Oecumenical Council recently held at Rome, we believe we can and must convey to you.

"It is in this spirit that we pray for the complete success of the forthcoming deliberations at Geneva and that we invoke, for them and for those who take part therein, the blessings of Almighty God."

UNITED NATIONS

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Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

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Press Release SG/SM/440/Add.1
DC/387/Add.1
27 January 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL ON RESUMPTION
OF EIGHTEEN-NATION DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

On page 2 of press release SG/SM/440-DC/387 containing the message of the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva, please insert the following as an additional paragraph after line 12, which reads "... transmitted by the Secretary-General for your information":

"You also have before you in document ENDC/163 the text of a letter addressed to me by His Holiness Pope Paul VI containing an urgent appeal for disarmament on the occasion of the work of the Conference."

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Office of Public Information
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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for use before 9 a.m.
(EST), 27 January 1966

Press Release SG/SM/440/Corr.1
DC/387/Corr.1
26 January 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL ON RESUMPTION
OF EIGHTEEN-NATION DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

C O R R E C T I O N

In press release SG/SM/440-DC/387 of this morning, the correct title of
Pier P. Spinelli should read:

"Director General, United Nations Office at Geneva."

* * * * *

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Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for use before 9 a.m.
(EST), 27 January 1966

Press Release SG/SM/440
DC/387
26 January 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL ON RESUMPTION
OF EIGHTEEN-NATION DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

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

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, on the resumption of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva, to be delivered by Pier M. Spinelli, Director-General of the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, on 27 January:

"On behalf of Secretary-General, U Thant, I have the privilege of welcoming once again to the European headquarters of the United Nations, the delegations to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. I also have the honour to convey to the Conference the following message from the Secretary-General:

'The resumption of the Conference so soon after the completion of the disarmament discussions in the General Assembly is a measure of the importance which the members of the Disarmament Committee attach to their work.

'During the recess in the work of the Conference, the twentieth session of the General Assembly has given detailed consideration to the report of the Conference, and has provided an opportunity for all Members of the United Nations to review the work of the Committee, and to make their own contributions to the solution of the many urgent problems in the field of disarmament.

'The General Assembly adopted a number of important resolutions on various disarmament questions -- on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, on general and complete disarmament, on a comprehensive test ban, on the denuclearization of Africa and on a world disarmament conference,

(more)

among other questions. These resolutions were adopted by overwhelming majorities, with only a single negative vote recorded against only one resolution.

'The letter of the Secretary-General transmitting to you the texts of three resolutions and the decision of the General Assembly on the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, is before you in document ENDC/161. These resolutions entrust the Eighteen-Nation Committee with specific responsibilities and request the Committee to submit reports to the General Assembly. The texts of the other two resolutions, which are before you in document ENDC/162, have also been transmitted by the Secretary-General for your information.

'While I do not wish to comment on the substantive issues which it is your task to resolve, I do wish to draw to your attention the fact that the Members of the United Nations at the last session made it amply clear that they regarded the early achievement of a treaty to prevent the direct or indirect proliferation of nuclear weapons as the most imperative and urgent object of your negotiations. This simple objective, of course, encompasses a complex set of problems and of possible measures to deal with them. I am confident that all delegations here will exert a major effort to find a solution to these problems and to achieve agreement on a non-proliferation treaty. I am also confident that, while your negotiations are proceeding, both the nuclear and non-nuclear States represented here will continue to exercise the restraint and responsibility that they have demonstrated in recent years.

'In addition to the problem of non-proliferation the General Assembly also requested the Eighteen-Nation Committee to give its urgent consideration to achieving a comprehensive test ban treaty and to making substantial progress towards general and complete disarmament.

'Difficult though present circumstances seem to be, I am convinced that all participants in this Conference will wish to take advantage of the renewed opportunity provided by your meetings to make an effective contribution towards international peace, which the achievement of agreement on some measure of disarmament would signify.

'I extend to all of you my earnest good wishes for constructive negotiations and success in your endeavours.'

U N I T E D N A T I O N S

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

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

Press Release SG/C/1
26 January 1966

NORWAY CONTRIBUTES \$13,986 TO UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME
FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF SOUTH AFRICANS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, received a cheque for \$13,986 yesterday from Norway for the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans, which was established in pursuance of operative paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution S/5773 adopted on 18 June 1964.

In the report to the Security Council (document S/6891) of 9 November 1965, the Secretary-General stated that the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans was being established immediately and would be in full operation in the beginning of 1966.

The programme is to be financed by voluntary contributions, and the Secretary-General has suggested a target of \$2,000,000 for education and training and for the administrative costs of an initial three-year period.

Earlier, the Secretary-General had made arrangements for a limited number of fellowships and grants for the academic year 1965-1966, financed by voluntary contributions from five Member States. Over 40 awards had been made under this interim programme.

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UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

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

Press Release SG/SM/439
24 January 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL U THANT
TO INDIAN PRIME MINISTER ON DEATH OF HOMI J. BHABHA

Following is the text of a message of condolences sent today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on the death of Homi J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission and Member of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee:

"I wish to express to you my deep sympathy at the death of Dr. Homi Bhabha. Dr. Bhabha was outstanding both as a scientist and as a human being. He presided over the first United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1955, and his intelligence and humanity illuminated that historic occasion. Dr. Bhabha was also a member of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, where his brilliance and imagination were a constant source of inspiration for his colleagues and for the United Nations. We in the United Nations share in the sense of loss which you and your colleagues in the Government of India must feel and I request you to accept my heartfelt condolences and to convey them to the members of the bereaved family."

Biographical Note

Homi Jehangir Bhabha was born in 1909 in Bombay, and was educated at Elphinstone College, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. He was awarded the Rouse Ball Studentship in Mathematics in 1932 and studied at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University. In 1934, he returned to Cambridge where he was awarded the Isaac Newton Scholarship and appointed lecturer in Mathematics. Among other honours and awards received by him were the Senior Scholarship of the Royal Exhibition of 1851 in 1936, the Adams Prize in 1942, and the Hopkins Prize in 1943.

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[In 1940, Dr. Bhabha became special reader in theoretical physics at the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore and, in the following year, he was appointed Professor in charge of the Cosmic Ray Research Unit at the Indian Institute of Science. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1941.

[Since 1945, he served as Director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; and since 1948 served as the Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. In August 1953, he was appointed Secretary of the Indian Government Department of Atomic Energy.

[He served as the President of the first United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1955, and then served as a member of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee.

[As early as 1937, he developed, together with W. Heitler, the theory of production of electron cascades in matter. This theory, once known as the Bhabha-Heitler Theory, is now known as the Cascade Theory. The Cascade Theory played a fundamental role in the elucidation of the problem of the binding force of the nucleus, which is so important in atomic research today.

[In 1938, Dr. Bhabha after intensive research deduced that a new particle of mass intermediate between the electron and the proton must exist in cosmic radiation as it penetrates through the atmosphere. The particle introduced to the scientific world as a "meson" -- the name given it by Dr. Bhabha -- plays a fundamental role in atomic research.]

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UNITED NATIONS

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

Press Release SG/SM/438
24 January 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
ON DEATH OF SIR ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA OF NIGERIA

Following is the text of a message of condolences sent on 22 January by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, Chief S.O. Adebo, on the death of Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Federal Prime Minister of Nigeria:

"I was deeply distressed to learn that it has now been established that Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Federal Prime Minister of Nigeria, was killed a week ago. Please accept, and convey to the Government and the members of the bereaved family, my deepest sympathy."

Reply by Chief Adebo

Following is the text of a reply dated 24 January received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Chief S.O. Adebo:

"I have the honour to inform you that your message of condolence on the death of Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, First Prime Minister of Nigeria, was transmitted to my Government immediately upon its receipt.

"In the name of the Government and the people of Nigeria I thank you for your kind words of sympathy."

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UNITED NATIONS

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

Press Release SG/SM/437
21 January 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
FROM CHAIRMAN KOSYGIN OF SOVIET UNION

Following is the text of a cable dated 21 January received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

(Unofficial translation from Russian)

"Thank you, Mr. Secretary-General, for your telegram* expressing high appreciation of the results of the Tashkent meeting and the peaceful efforts of the Soviet Government. We share your view that this meeting promoted progress towards a peaceful settlement of the recent conflict between India and Pakistan. In the Soviet Union, it is believed that the implementation of the provisions of the Tashkent declaration will enable the peoples of these two countries really to feel its beneficial effects and serve the cause of establishing lasting peace in the sub-continent."

* *** *

* See press release SG/SM/431 of 11 January 1966.

UNITED NATIONS

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Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

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

Press Release SG/SM/436
20 January 1966

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT.

HELD AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS ON 20 JANUARY 1966

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, first of all, I should like to extend my congratulations to you, Mr. Freudenheim, for your very well-deserved election as the President of UNCA. I am sure you will continue to maintain the very high traditions set by UNCA and the close co-operation between UNCA and the United Nations Secretariat.

I should also like to reiterate my thanks to the out-going President, Mr. Stajduhar, for the unstinted support he has given to the United Nations and to me in particular.

I am sure that the relationship between UNCA and the United Nations Secretariat will continue to be excellent.

We are meeting today, as you know, after we have had some rest following a strenuous session of the General Assembly. I think that we can look back on that twentieth session as one of special interest: not only because it marked, if not the end, at least the easing of the crisis which had prevented the General Assembly from functioning properly since 1963, but also because the Assembly came back into action, so to speak, with renewed vigour and, in my opinion, with some hopeful signs that new achievements in international co-operation are possible.

In my view, the twentieth session of the General Assembly is one of the most productive sessions in the life of the United Nations -- productive in the sense that it has been able to decide on a great many issues. Many of the decisions are of a far-reaching character although their immediate impact will not be readily discernible. The visit of Pope Paul VI to the United Nations and his historic message of peace were among the highlights of the session.

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The session has its debit side too. Its seeming lack of enthusiasm to take a closer look into the peace-keeping functions of the United Nations is far from gratifying. My repeated appeals for voluntary contributions drew generous response only from a few Member States. I am afraid some of the existing United Nations peace-keeping operations like UNEF and UNFICYP are in danger of being curtailed in the near future owing to lack of funds. Our only hope now lies in the work of the Special Committee of 33 and the newly created Committee of 14 which, I understand, will meet in the next one or two weeks.

The world scene today is dominated by the conflict in Viet-Nam. As you are all aware, there have been, during the past few weeks, a number of developments in that conflict. A halt has been brought in the United States air raids against North Viet-Nam, and the parties to the conflict have stated anew their positions on a negotiated settlement. I do not feel that it would be appropriate for me to comment now on these developments, because the situation is not entirely clear. The parties may still be considering what their decisions should be. When there were raids against North Viet-Nam, the prospects for negotiations were certainly more remote than at present, and, in such a complex and fluid situation, when trends have a possibility of being reversed, extraordinary patience is much needed and one has to take a longer view of the conflict.

Looking at the evolution of the conflict over the last year, it must be observed that, in spite of the horrors of the war and however grim the situation still remains, there has been an undeniable rapprochement between the positions of the parties. All agree now that Geneva offers the most appropriate framework for discussions; in other words, all sides now recognize that any lasting settlement must have the unanimous support of all the great Powers, including, naturally, China. This indicates a considerable progress. In addition, certain basic principles of a negotiated settlement seem to have already been agreed upon, namely, that both parts of Viet-Nam will not enter into military alliances or seek foreign military assistance, and that both parts of Viet-Nam will be free to decide between themselves the question of reunification.

Everyone recognizes that the people of South Viet-Nam should be free to settle their own affairs without foreign intervention and in accordance with democratic principles. But, behind these common principles, there seems to

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exist much divergence of view, the extent of which it is difficult to assess, concerning the implementation of these principles. However, I have been wondering whether the time has come to raise such practical questions as what type of government in South Viet-Nam, representative, as far as possible, of all the sections of the South Vietnamese people, could take over the responsibility of organizing the exercise by the people of their right to decide their own affairs. If the parties were to make concrete proposals on this issue, I think a refusal to negotiate would be difficult to justify, particularly if, as I have already said, discussions to bring about an end to the fighting must be held with those who are fighting there.

Now I would invite questions.

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PRESIDENT OF UNCA: Mr. Secretary-General, first I want to thank you personally for your kind remarks and to assure you of the continued co-operation of UNCA during the coming year.

On behalf of the correspondents, we welcome this news conference as an auspicious beginning to the new year, both the Eastern and Western new year. We wish you and your colleagues success in your official United Nations efforts in this year.

On a procedural note, we would like to record our hope that today's conference will resume your series of more or less regular monthly meetings with the correspondents.

As the first question following your statement, I wonder whether you could comment on your indications, from your many contacts with Governments, of the prospects for continued de-escalation of the Viet-Nam war.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: First of all, I must thank you for your very kind words about me.

With respect to your question, as I stated in my opening remarks, the situation today, during the cessation of bombing, is more congenial for fruitful discussions than the situation of a few weeks ago when the bombings were taking place. I very much hope that the situation will continue to improve so that the parties to the conflict will be in a position to come to the conference table with clear ideas, not only about the items to be discussed, but also about the objectives of the discussions.

QUESTION: Sir, have you, in the course of your contacts, had any indication directly or indirectly from anyone else that the communists in that part of the world are beginning to look favourably upon negotiation either at Geneva or in any other part of the world?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you know, the approach to the problem of Viet-Nam and the assessment of the background to the developments in Viet-Nam, and, of course, the assessment of the present situation in Viet-Nam, varies from

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person to person and from country to country. My understanding of the developments leading towards the present crisis in Viet-Nam and my assessment of the situation in Viet-Nam are different from the understanding and assessment of most of you, I believe. But, with regard to the specific question just posed, I am conscious of the fact that in my position as Secretary-General of the United Nations, I have very severe limitations with respect to my actions or my statements. I am sure you will understand that I have to be very discreet. But, I want to say that the political climate for negotiations today is more favourable than the political climate of, for instance, last year.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, do I understand from your first statement to us that it is your belief that the National Liberation Front should be included as a party to the peace negotiations, as well as in a coalition Government that must succeed the present situation in Viet-Nam? Would you be more explicit on this idea?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: My views on the nature of discussions, and even on the composition of certain delegations attending such discussions, have been stated several times.

I felt very strongly, and I still feel very strongly, that if realistic discussions are to take place, there must be participation in them by, among others, those who are actually fighting. In my view, that is the only sensible approach.

With respect to the second part of the question, concerning the composition of some sort of government in South Viet-Nam, I think that I have dealt with that aspect adequately in my opening statement.

QUESTION: On 24 February last year -- I think that that is the correct date -- you said, if I remember rightly, that you thought that these Asian problems were best settled by Asians. Do you still hold to that belief, and would you expand on it in the light of the present situation?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have never said that Asian problems must be settled exclusively by Asians. In this particular instance, the problem of Viet-Nam has involved many countries, both Asian and non-Asian. My view is that both Asians and non-Asians were involved in trying to settle the Viet-Nam problem in 1954 at Geneva. I have maintained all along, and I still maintain, that the Geneva Agreements of 1954 should be the basis for future discussions. I have maintained all along, and I still maintain, that future discussions should focus attention primarily on the modalities of implementing the Agreements arrived at in Geneva in 1954. I do not think that it would be realistic to confine the participants in such discussions to Asians.

QUESTION: Do you base your statement that the situation in Viet-Nam is more favourable today on the four points of Hanoi and the 14 points of the United States? Do you feel that within the four points and the 14 points there is some basis, some hope, for compromise?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: When I say that the political climate today is more congenial for discussions than the political climate of, say, a few weeks ago, I am thinking primarily of the psychological climate generated by the cessation of the bombing of North Viet-Nam. Of course, I have no comment to make publicly on the four points and the 14 points, but I feel that all those points adduced by the parties primarily concerned in the conflict should receive very serious consideration at any conference table.

QUESTION: Have you any reason to believe, or even to hope, that the present cease-fire might be continued indefinitely and/or that the present cessation of bombing might be continued indefinitely?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have no means of knowing what the plans of the United States Government are, but I very much hope that the present psychological climate generated by the cessation of bombing will be further improved by all measures possible, so that the parties involved in the conflict may be brought to the conference table as soon as possible.

QUESTION: I should like to ask a question on a completely different subject. Could you tell us anything about the talks you have had with the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Freeman, and the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Greene, on the question of the present famine situation in India?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The Government of India has brought to my attention the very serious crop situation in India and has also indicated that it would appreciate it very much if, in my capacity as Secretary-General of the United Nations, I were to contribute towards the amelioration of the plight of the Indian people by appealing to those countries which could contribute substantially towards the easing of the prospective famine in India. To my knowledge, the Indian Government feels -- and I think rightly -- that all food aid programmes should preferably be channelled through multilateral agencies like the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Only the other day I had an opportunity to discuss this problem

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with the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and the Minister of Agriculture of Canada. I am gratified to say that they were very sympathetic to the requirements of the Indian Government, and I am hopeful that very substantial quantities of food aid will be forthcoming.

QUESTION: Let us suppose for a moment that there was some magic formula which resulted in the United States accepting the Viet-Cong as a party to the negotiations and the Vietnamese accepting the withdrawal of all United States forces in South Viet-Nam through a step-by-step process over a period of two or three years; let us suppose that military operations then stopped and that this was followed by negotiations and the constitution of a provisional government and elections throughout South Viet-Nam; and, finally, let us suppose that all that was done under the supervision of the United Nations. I should think that the problem then would be tremendous, with difficulties that were sometimes insurmountable. Have you some thoughts on that subject to share with us?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The steps you have just outlined are very sensible. With respect to a possible United Nations involvement in the implementation of all those steps, I have made my views very clear on many previous occasions. I felt, and I still feel, that at least at this stage the United Nations cannot be involved in the Viet-Nam conflict. The reasons I have adduced are well known to all of you. As I have said on many previous occasions, I believe that, at some stage, the United Nations can be usefully and effectively involved in seeing that the agreements arrived at in a future peace conference are implemented. It all depends on the circumstances. It all depends on the attitudes of the parties primarily involved. It all depends on the changing circumstances at that time. For the moment I do not see any possibility of United Nations involvement in the Viet-Nam conflict.

QUESTION: The Disarmament Committee is to resume its work in Geneva very soon. What do you expect of that session, especially considering the resolution calling upon the Committee to prepare an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons -- a treaty with no loop-holes?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: At its last session, the General Assembly adopted several far-reaching resolutions on disarmament and allied subjects. Of course, the onus of these discussions will fall on the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, which I understand will meet in Geneva on 27 January. It is difficult to anticipate the outcome of the Geneva meetings, but I believe that with a spirit of give-and-take on the part of the big Powers, and with the active participation of the non-aligned members of the Committee, there will be some headway, particularly in the field of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, which, in my view, is a most important item before the Committee.

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QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, I want to take you to Europe for a second. As you know, the discussion on Switzerland becoming a member of the United Nations has recently been revived in the Swiss Press. Would you care to comment on the importance of such a step for Europe and for Europe's representation in the United Nations?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Recently it was brought to my notice that in Switzerland there is a revival of interest in joining the United Nations. Of course, I do not know what the attitude of the Government of Switzerland is for the moment. But on all such matters, my attitude is this: It is for the Governments concerned to join the United Nations or not to join the United Nations because the Governments of the countries are in the best position of assessing the pros and cons of such a step. But my position on the nature of United Nations membership is also well known. I believe in universality. I believe that all countries and all States should become Members of the United Nations so that this Organization will develop into a really effective instrument not only for the promotion of peace and security, but also for the economic and social welfare of the peoples of the United Nations. I believe in the principle of universality. But as far as Switzerland is concerned, I would leave it to the discretion of the Government of Switzerland.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, would you personally favour a meeting of the Security Council to at least debate the Vietnamese war?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not believe that a useful purpose will be served by an open debate in the Security Council.

QUESTION: On your statement that at some stage you believe the United Nations will play an effective role in Viet-Nam, and in connexion with what you answered just now, well, we have a war and there are killings and there is a threat to international peace. Mr. Secretary-General, do you not believe that it is the primary duty of the United Nations, according to the Charter, to see that there is an immediate cease-fire, at least a stoppage of the killings? Isn't it the duty of the United Nations to act immediately as these things are going on daily?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I understand the motivations of your question.

Of course, it is true that the United Nations has a primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security. It was true in 1954, as it is true in 1966. Now, look at the situation in 1954. The parties to the conflict decided to resolve their differences in Geneva, outside the framework of the United Nations. Of course, a lot of thought was given to the prospective United Nations involvement even at that time. But the big Powers, plus the parties to the conflict, decided that the discussions should take place outside the framework of the United Nations, for the obvious reason that some of the parties to the conflict were not Members of the United Nations. That was the simple explanation.

If it was true that the discussions on the Viet-Nam situation could take place in Geneva in 1954, outside the framework of the United Nations, the same considerations still apply today, because some of the parties primarily involved in the conflict are still not Members of the United Nations. This is the greatest impediment to any United Nations involvement in finding a peaceful solution to the Viet-Nam conflict.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, you have recently seen both Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Fedorenko. What is your assessment of the current status of relations between the giants?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think on this I know as much as you do. As I have stated on a previous occasion, there has been some rapprochement between the big Powers in 1963. There was a considerable setback in 1964, in terms of chronology. My feeling is that although the trend towards rapprochement is slowly developing, the crisis in Viet-Nam is one great single impediment, which is likely to reverse this trend.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, when you said that the Geneva accords of 1954 should form the basis of future discussions, do you have in mind discussions for the implementation of that accord or are you trying to suggest that that accord should be re-opened for fresh negotiations on the basic elements of the settlement?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The ideal situation would be for the parties primarily involved in the conflict to agree on the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and to try to find modalities for the implementation of these Agreements. That would be the ideal situation. But, of course, I am aware of the fact that this is not very realistic. So I would be happy also if the discussions could be based on the Geneva Agreements of 1954 without a prior commitment regarding the acceptance of the agreements arrived at in 1954. I would be equally happy.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, have you decided whether or not you will be a candidate again when your term expires at the end of the year?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is a very difficult question to answer. You will perhaps recall that when I accepted the present assignment in November 1962, I said, among other things, that nobody would like to accept the position of the Secretary-General knowing as he does what it means, but only out of a keen sense of duty. That has been my thinking all along. I also said on that occasion, if I remember right, that I would try my best to settle the Congo problem, that I would try my best to bring about the relaxation of tensions in the world, that I would try my best to bring about a rapprochement between the big Powers, and that I would try my best to see that this world Organization develops into a really effective instrument for the performance of the functions outlined in the Charter. These were some of my observations made in November 1962.

So when the time comes for me to decide one way or the other, whether I should offer myself for the second term, or whether I should not offer myself for the second term, I have to take into consideration all these factors which I have just stated. Of course, as far as the Congo is concerned, as you all know, the United Nations has disengaged itself militarily, although, of course, six months later than I had proposed. You will recall that I had proposed that the United Nations military operations in the Congo should be withdrawn at a certain date. The General Assembly, however, decided to withdraw the United Nations military forces from the Congo six months later. If only my recommendation were accepted by the General Assembly, it would, in terms of financial obligations alone, have effected a saving of at least \$50 million.

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I am saying this not in a spirit of any dissatisfaction with the steps taken by the General Assembly. The General Assembly, comprising as it does all the Member States, is the supreme body in these matters. But as far as the question of the United Nations developing into a really effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security is concerned, I have dealt with that aspect of the problem very briefly in my opening statement. In my view, the General Assembly at its twentieth session should have taken a more energetic position on the United Nations peace-keeping operations, particularly the financial aspects of the peace-keeping operations.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to some Governments, particularly the Government of Ireland, for taking the initiative in trying to put the financial aspect of the peace-keeping operations on a firmer basis. As I have said in my opening remarks, the future of some of the peace-keeping operations like UNEF and UNFICYP is rather gloomy. In spite of my repeated appeals for contributions, the response has been far from encouraging.

Of course, in many other areas of activities the United Nations has been able to achieve tremendous results, particularly in the economic and social fields. And even in the peace-keeping area, I think, the United Nations has achieved a very great success in bringing about a cease-fire between India and Pakistan. These are achievements -- not insignificant.

But when I have to decide about my future, of course, I have to do justice to the United Nations by informing the Security Council, for instance, very well in advance of the expiry of my present term. I think I should decide one way or the other perhaps before June, so that the Security Council will be in a position to nominate someone to succeed me -- if I decide not to offer myself for a second term -- and to make a recommendation to the General Assembly. Of course, if the Security Council were in a position to find someone to be recommended to the General Assembly to succeed me, in the course of the next few months, I believe it would facilitate my decision.

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QUESTION: Could you kindly bring us up to date on your activities in Cyprus?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you all know, Mr. Galo-Plaza, the Mediator, has tendered his resignation. I accepted his resignation with great reluctance, as you must have noticed from the exchange of letters between Mr. Galo-Plaza and myself.

I am sure you are also aware of my attitude towards his report, which I have endorsed. But the positions of the parties concerned in the Cyprus situation are such that it will be extremely difficult for me to appoint another Mediator, at least for some time.

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Of course, on this I have been in contact with the Governments concerned and I hope to be able to come to an agreed formula regarding further mediation efforts, as envisaged in the recent General Assembly resolution.

As far as the operations of UNFICYP are concerned, as I stated earlier, the future of UNFICYP itself is not very clear -- primarily because of the very inadequate financial resources at my disposal. The size of the deficit by 26 March, which is the terminal date for the present extension of the UNFICYP operations, will be greater than the size of the deficit on 26 December 1965.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, do you feel that the prestige of the United Nations as an Organization is being damaged by its not trying a more active role in settling the Vietnamese war?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I must confess that the image of the United Nations as such must have been somewhat tarnished by its seeming impotence in dealing with the greatest crisis facing mankind since the Second World War. But, as you know, in my private capacity I have been doing my utmost to bring about a peaceful solution for the last two-and-one-half years or so. Without, of course, revealing the substance of the steps I took, I can say without fear of contradiction that in 1963 my efforts were directed primarily towards the stability of South Viet-Nam. In 1964, my efforts were directed primarily towards the holding of informal private dialogues between the parties primarily concerned. In 1965, my efforts were directed primarily towards the cessation of hostilities and the holding of informal conferences with the participation of the big Powers, including, of course, Peking. All these efforts have not been successful so far, but I can assure you that I am still continuing my efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the problem.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, forgive me for belabouring this question, but, as you know, the average layman in this country and, I suspect, around the world, looks upon the United Nations as the harbour of peace. You have indicated that you must be discreet in your actions in regard to Viet-Nam. You have talked about the framework. Can you see anything that you and your

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colleagues might do, perhaps by changing the rules, in the operation of the United Nations, so that the United Nations might play a greater part in settling the Viet-Nam conflict? Can you see any possibility of the United Nations playing a more important part by changing the rules -- by calling in other forces, for example?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: In the context of the Viet-Nam situation, it is not a question of changing the rules. It is a question, if I may say so, of the membership of the United Nations, as I see the situation. If developments in any other part of the world were concerned which involved the actual membership of the United Nations, the attitude of the United Nations could have been different, but, the fact that some of the primary parties to the conflict are not here is one very great obstacle to the United Nations involvement in Viet-Nam. I do not think it is a question of changing the rules.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, last week when the United States note was passed to the Hanoi Government, in Burma, were you personally instrumental in this?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No, I was not instrumental in such a reported transaction, but of course the United States Government very kindly kept me informed of the steps it proposed to take.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, you said that the cease-fire brought about in the Indo-Pakistan war was a part of the United Nations effort. Since the source of that conflict was the Kashmir dispute, which in 17 years the United Nations has done nothing to resolve, could you say whether you are satisfied with the peace-making role of the United Nations, as distinct from its peace-keeping role?

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is not a question of my satisfaction or lack of satisfaction. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations, I think I can speak only within the framework and context of the various Security Council resolutions. Apart from that, I do not think it would be useful or in the public interest for me to make an assessment of the issue that you have just posed.

QUESTION: I just wondered whether you were satisfied with the peace-making role of the United Nations in general. I am not speaking specifically about Kashmir.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is a question of the degree of success achieved by the United Nations. If you feel that the United Nations should achieve success in every field of operation, then you will be disappointed at the restricted degree of achievement of such success. But if you are realistic, I think you should be sufficiently satisfied with the success achieved so far by the United Nations in the last 20 years.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, most of the public efforts, the publicized efforts that have been made to try to get peace talks of some kind under way seem to have been concentrated on Hanoi, and yet, if there is to be a Geneva conference, obviously Peking has to be involved. Could you tell us what efforts have been made to try to get Peking to agree to some kind of a conference, whether at Geneva or any place else?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I am sure that the People's Republic of China must be aware of the several peace moves that have been made by various Governments in the past few weeks, although I have no means of knowing whether actual contacts have been made with Peking by any Government through the transmittal of any messages. I am not aware of any such steps.

QUESTION: Have you, yourself, made any contact with Peking on this subject?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No.

(more)

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, today much of Africa is in turmoil. Indonesia, a very large country, is in a period of great instability. Yesterday, the President of the United States asked for an additional \$12.5 billion from the Congress to fight the war in Viet-Nam, and the Chinese are reported to be arming and preparing to resist what they say will be an atomic attack. In view of these negative aspects of the present situation, could we ask: What do you expect from 1966?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: With respect to unrest and unsettlement, or the absence of stability in certain parts of the world, particularly in the newly independent countries, I have just one thing to say. Democracy, as we understand this concept, although very desirable and perhaps the ideal form of government, is, at the same time, the most difficult form of government to operate, particularly in the newly independent countries. So, the trend in some of the new countries has been that the people have opted for easier types of government. But I believe -- and I think I am right -- that this is a passing phase.

Regarding the reference to the People's Republic of China, it is very difficult to assess the real intentions of Peking. Since you have posed this question, I must say that countries and States, like human beings, have tensions. Human beings have nervous tensions for a peculiar set of circumstances, and even nervous breakdowns. I feel that sometimes some countries too have not only tensions but also nervous breakdowns. When a man has tensions and has a nervous breakdown, I think it is the duty of the community in his immediate environment to see that he is brought around to normalcy and to try to understand the circumstances that led to his tensions. It should try to find some sort of remedy to bring him around. I think the same considerations should apply to a State or a country also. When a country has been treated as an outcast, as an outlaw and as a culprit, I think, apart from other factors, that that particular country is apt to act in a certain strange way.

(more)

In addition to that consideration, I think that all countries have to go through certain difficult phases in their development. The Soviet Union, for instance, had to undergo a certain phase in the twenties. The United States had to undergo a very difficult phase in the early years of its independence. I think that the same consideration applies to the case of China. In my view, China is going through a phase of its development, after its transition from a certain pattern to a new pattern. I think that most historians would agree that, in such a delicate stage, countries will show certain emotions, certain strong reactions, certain rigidities, and even certain arrogance. I think that the circumstances behind these manifestations must be understood. When a country is obsessed with fear and suspicion, all sorts of tensions are likely to develop, all sorts of unreasonable reactions are likely to come forth.

For instance, early this month, on 7 January, the Chinese People's Daily printed an article under the signature "Observer", in which there was a reference to me. Just to prove my point, I should like to read this to you: "Using the United Nations as a base of operations, U Thant is working hand-in-glove with the United States and serving as its go-between". I do not think that anyone who knows me well and who knows my attitudes well will believe that. I have read it out merely to illustrate my point.

The Press Conference rose at 11:55 a.m.

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Press Release SG/SM/435
CYP/333
18 January 1966

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM MALTA
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 14 January 1966, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations, Arvid Pardo, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to your communication dated 28 October 1965, reference FI 323/3(18) appealing to my Government to make a further voluntary contribution towards the cost of United Nations operations in Cyprus, and I have the pleasure to inform you that the Government of Malta has decided to make a further token contribution of 100 pounds sterling for this purpose."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/434
18 January 1966

TEXT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

The following is the text of a message sent today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the President of Brazil, General Humberto de Alencar Castello Branco:

"I have been deeply distressed by the increasingly serious reports received here of loss of life and property due to torrential rainfall in the area of Rio de Janeiro and wish to assure you that the United Nations system is ready, upon the request of your Government, to take such emergency measures for the relief of the population affected as may be within the limit of its possibilities.

"I am informing the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Brazil and the appropriate international agencies accordingly, so that they may contact the competent Brazilian authorities in order to discuss the need and scope of such assistance."

* * * * *

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U N I T E D N A T I O N S

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Press Release SG/SM/433
FAO/1536
WFP/72

18 January 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
AT 1966 WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME PLEDGING CONFERENCE

Following is the text of an opening statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the 1966 Pledging Conference of the World Food Programme held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 January 1966:

"I wish to welcome you, in my own name and in that of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, to this second Pledging Conference for the World Food Programme. In opening the first Pledging Conference in 1962 I referred to the Programme as experimental and spoke of the high hopes we all had for its success. It is no longer experimental; it has proved its value and our hopes have been more than realized. It has shown in a striking way the possibilities of a multilateral programme for the use of food as a means to economic and social development and in meeting emergencies.

"A significant increase in the target for the Programme has been agreed upon by both the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization. In wishing you all success in your work today, let me just say what importance the Director-General and I will attach to the results you achieve."

* * * * *

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Press Release SG/SM/432
CYP/331

14 January 1966

TEXT OF NOTE VERBALE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM UNITED KINGDOM
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a note verbale, dated 10 January 1966, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, Lord Caradon:

"The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's Note of the 21st of December, regarding the extension of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

"The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations has been instructed to inform the Secretary-General that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to maintain the United Kingdom contingent in Cyprus at its present strength for a further period of three months, that is until the 26th of March, 1966. Her Majesty's Government are also prepared to make a further voluntary contribution of \$1 million towards the cost of the Force during this period.

"The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of his highest consideration."

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Press Release SG/SM/431
11 January 1966

MESSAGES FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL ON TASHKENT DECLARATION

Following are the texts of cables sent yesterday, 10 January 1966, by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Aleksei N. Kosygin, to the Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of India, Sardar Swaran Singh, and to the President of the Republic of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan, on the occasion of the signing of the Tashkent Declaration:

Cable to Chairman Kosygin

"May I express my deep satisfaction with the measures agreed upon in the course of the Tashkent meeting and embodied in the Tashkent Declaration. Your timely initiative in bringing the parties together to discuss their problems and your efforts to create a propitious atmosphere greatly facilitated the progress made towards the peaceful settlement of the serious conflict between them. The Tashkent Declaration, I hope, will constitute an effective step towards the establishment of a stable peace in the area."

Cable to Indian Foreign Minister

"I have just received the tragic news of the sudden and untimely death of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. Please accept my deepest condolences, which I have also conveyed to His Excellency the President.

"The sense of loss which is felt at the United Nations is all the more acute because the Prime Minister's death followed so soon after the talks at Tashkent. I had learned with great satisfaction of the measures agreed upon and embodied in the Tashkent Declaration. I am gratified by the conciliatory spirit and determined efforts applied by both sides to the attainment of these points of agreement. I attach special importance to the fact that in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the parties to the Tashkent Declaration renounce the use of force in the settlement of disputes, and that, in conformity with the appropriate resolution of the Security Council, they have agreed to the withdrawal of all armed personnel.

(more)

"The measures agreed upon in Tashkent are an important step towards establishing a stable peace between India and Pakistan. I also note with great satisfaction the willingness of the Governments to continue meetings on matters of direct concern to your country and Pakistan, and express the hope that this continued contact will lead to a lasting settlement of the problems involved and thus help the cause of peace between India and Pakistan and in the region as a whole."

Cable to President Ayub Khan

"I have learned with great satisfaction of the measures agreed upon and embodied in the Tashkent Declaration. I am gratified by the conciliatory spirit and determined efforts applied by both sides to the attainment of these points of agreement. I attach special importance to the fact that, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the parties to the Tashkent Declaration renounce the use of force in the settlement of disputes, and that in conformity with the appropriate resolution of the Security Council, they have agreed to the withdrawal of all armed personnel.

"The measures agreed upon in Tashkent are an important step towards establishing a stable peace between Pakistan and India. I also note with great satisfaction your willingness to continue meetings on matters of direct concern to your country and India, and express the hope that this continued contact will lead to a lasting settlement of the problems involved and thus help the cause of peace between Pakistan and India and in the region as a whole."

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Press Release SG/SM/430
11 January 1966

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRESIDENT OF INDIA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, sent the following cable of condolences yesterday to the President of the Republic of India, Sarvapelli Radhajrishnan:

"I have learned with the deepest feelings of shock and grief of the sudden death of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. His passing constitutes a profound loss, not only to his family and to his country, but also to Asia and the whole world. It is felt with special sadness in the United Nations where, under his leadership of the Government, India has continued and strengthened its loyal support of the United Nations.

"The shock of Prime Minister Shastri's death is all the harder to bear because it followed so closely upon his last great act of statesmanship in signing, with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, the Tashkent Declaration. I grieve for him personally as one who came to know his qualities best in my recent direct discussions with him concerning the painful conflict between India and Pakistan, and also as a fellow Asian and a warm and good friend.

"Please accept and convey to Mrs. Shastri and their family, and to the Government and people of India, my most heartfelt condolences."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/429
10 January 1966

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE DEATH
OF PRIME MINISTER LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI OF INDIA

It is with the deepest sense of shock that I have learned of the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India.

Not India alone, nor Asia alone, but the whole world will mourn Mr. Shastri's passing. The United Nations will carry a full share of that burden of grief, and I am sure that I can speak for the Organization as a whole, as well as on my own behalf, in expressing to his family, to the Government of India and to the Indian nation our most heartfelt condolences.

Prime Minister Shastri gave his great country guidance and leadership which helped it not only to approach with renewed vigour its immense tasks of social and economic improvement, but also to exert with undiminished determination at the international level its powerful influence for the good of all mankind.

He led his country in maintaining and enhancing its position as one of the most loyal supporters of the United Nations.

I mourn the loss of Prime Minister Shastri as a statesman with whom I had so recently been directly engaged in negotiations to resolve the conflict which had disturbed his country's relations with Pakistan, as a fellow Asian, and as a warm and good friend.

His death has come all the more as a shock because it has followed so closely upon his signing of the "Tashkent Declaration" with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan. I had whole-heartedly welcomed this declaration, in which the two leaders expressed their firm resolve to restore normal and peaceful relations between their two countries, reaffirming their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations not to resort to the use of force to settle their disputes and agreeing to the withdrawal of their respective troops to positions held before 5 August 1965. The withdrawal, as is well known, is in conformity with the Security Council's resolution of 20 September 1965 (S/6697).

(more)

I was about to pay tribute to the statesmanship of the two leaders and to convey my compliments also to Premier Alexei Kosygin and other members of the Soviet Government for their initiative in bringing about the meeting which resulted in the adoption of the declaration.

I pay this tribute now with a special sense of poignancy.

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/428
10 January 1966

TRANSCRIPT OF NEWS CONFERENCE HELD BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
IN PORT OF SPAIN ON 8 JANUARY 1966

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Ladies and Gentlemen, I am glad to be able to have this press conference. As you all know, this is the last day of my vacation in Trinidad and Tobago, and for this I am most grateful to His Excellency the Governor-General and the Honourable Prime Minister for the many courtesies shown to me and my two aides during our stay in Tobago.

Actually, the Prime Minister invited me to visit this country as early as 1963. I could not make it. I am very glad that I can make it now. I found Tobago to be one of the loveliest spots in the world -- in my experience.

As you all know, I am leaving for New York tomorrow morning. Actually, this is not a vacation in the strict sense of the term, as I have been receiving cables and reports from New York Headquarters every day. I had to attend to them, of course. My office in New York kept me posted with developments all over the world. I will be very glad to answer questions.

QUESTION: What is the latest development on Rhodesia?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you know, the Rhodesian question was taken up in the Security Council and the General Assembly at its last session. Both the Council and the General Assembly have made certain decisions, but it is difficult to assess the situation now. All I can say is that the situation is serious, and I am looking forward to hearing what the Commonwealth Prime Ministers will decide in Lagos. They are meeting next week.

QUESTION: Do you plan to see our Prime Minister before you leave?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, I am seeing the Prime Minister at 11 o'clock today. Of course we have no set programme for discussions, but I am sure that the Prime Minister would like to discuss with me some important items before the United Nations, for instance, Rhodesia, the Indo-Pakistan dispute and what the United Nations can do towards the development of Trinidad and Tobago, and of course, inevitably, the question of Viet-Nam, which as you know is not before the United Nations, but which is a source of very serious concern to all of us.

(more)

QUESTION: Your Excellency, in discussing with the Prime Minister what the United Nations can do for Trinidad and Tobago, are you likely to discuss the point of an economic commission for the Caribbean area?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, this item will be included, I believe. This has engaged the attention of both the United Nations and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for a long time.

QUESTION: And just to go back, Your Excellency, to the Rhodesian situation, would you think that the United Nations would be amenable to using a police force in Rhodesia?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is up to the Security Council to decide. If the Security Council decides to take any action, even perhaps under Chapter 7 -- this is the enforcement action -- the United Nations is competent to take such a step.

QUESTION: Do you think the present composition of the Security Council is satisfactory to the need for world peace and the preservation of it?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The composition of the Security Council has been enlarged with effect from 1 January this year, as you know. Instead of the original 11 members, the Security Council is now composed of 15. I think the composition of the Security Council at present is very balanced under equitable geographical distribution, and of course, comprising all the big Powers.

QUESTION: Do you anticipate that in a relatively short time, perhaps in a year or two, that the Security Council's membership could be further expanded to include some more of the new emergent nations of Africa and Asia?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, as it is enlarged with effect from the first of this year, the new emergent nations are represented, I think, adequately. So I don't see any early prospects of further enlargement.

(more)

QUESTION: Would you care to comment on the last session of the General Assembly, any of its achievements or anything that is outstanding in this session?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think the twentieth session of the General Assembly is one of the most productive sessions in the history of the United Nations -- productive in the sense that it has been able to pass many important resolutions.

QUESTION: Are you very optimistic about the results of the Tashkent meeting of the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, I am not sufficiently familiar with the nature of the discussions in Tashkent just now going on. Of course, I know only from newspaper accounts, so I am not in a position to pass any judgement on the prospective outcome of this conference.

QUESTION: What do you think about the prospects of some rapprochement, some compromise, being reached between Pakistan and India with or without Kashmir?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think your question is rather difficult to answer.

QUESTIONER: I have made it a double-barrelled question.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I am sure both India and Pakistan would be able to find a solution if they show patience and a spirit of give and take.

QUESTION: What really was the United Nations decision, if any, in regard to Kashmir itself -- the Kashmir problem?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, the problem has been before the United Nations for many years, and the Security Council has adopted several resolutions, and these resolutions reflect the sense of the United Nations.

(more)

Press Release SG/SM/428
10 January 1966

QUESTION: I was wondering whether you can comment on the latest developments in the Dominican Republic?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The situation is serious, but I hope it would not be explosive. My Military Adviser, General Rikhye, is there and I receive reports from him every day.

QUESTION: Turning to the development -- economic development of the area and the United Nations interest -- what would be the primary functions of an economic commission for the Caribbean? Would it be on the same line as the Economic Commission for Latin America?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: This has to be discussed you know, and both the United Nations and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago have not arrived at any definite conclusions. It is still in the stage of discussions.

QUESTION: Would that enhance the Prime Minister of Trinidad's proposition that there should be a Caribbean economic community?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: This proposal has been receiving very close attention at the United Nations.

QUESTION: Your Excellency, would you care to make any comment on the financial crisis which almost threatened the very existence of the United Nations last year?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The financial crisis is still on, but many Member States hope that this crisis will be over in the course of 1966.

QUESTION: Since this is your last day in Trinidad, would you be good enough to leave a message for the people of Trinidad and Tobago?

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, I am very glad to have this opportunity of extending my very warm wishes to the people of Trinidad and Tobago. As you know, your leader, the Honourable Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams, is a man of very great ability and integrity and intelligence, and everybody who knows him has a very high esteem for him, and I am confident that under his leadership, the country will progress not only in the political field, but also in the economic and social fields.

I wish you all a very happy 1966. Thank you.

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Press Release SG/SM/427
DEV/6

10 January 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT, AT OPENING
MEETING OF GOVERNING COUNCIL OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the first meeting of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 10 January 1966:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I call the meeting to order.

"It gives me great pleasure to do so, and thus to inaugurate the work of a new organ whose functions are of the greatest importance to the fulfilment by the United Nations of its responsibilities under the Charter.

"This first session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme marks the first step, at the governmental level, in the implementation of a significant recent decision of the General Assembly: namely, to consolidate in a single enterprise the activities of the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

"This decision had as its basic purpose the more rational and more efficient organization and use of the principal resources of the United Nations system for providing to the developing countries, at their request, the very wide range of expert services, training facilities and pre-investment assistance in the economic and social fields which the United Nations and the associated agencies are capable of offering.

"With the first session, the Governing Council is initiating the most extensive co-operative and multilateral endeavour ever undertaken. You represent a coalition whose membership exceeds that of the United Nations itself, whose action is designed to combine and harmonize the talents and experience of virtually the entire United Nations family of organizations, and whose purpose

(more)

10 January 1966

is peaceful progress. The inauguration of the United Nations Development Programme is, I feel, a most auspicious way to begin the new year. For it brings to all of us great hope of making new headway against those grave economic and social problems that now directly beset more than half the population of the earth and endanger the well-being of us all.

"I know that the Governing Council is anxious to take up without delay the large volume of urgent business before it. May I, therefore, simply extend my best wishes to the Governments participating in the United Nations Development Programme, as well as to its Administration, and express my confidence that your joint endeavours will enhance the effectiveness, the scope and the scale of the activities now combined in the Programme.

"I now invite the members of the Governing Council to submit nominations for the Office of Chairman for 1966. I call upon the distinguished representative of France."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/426
CYP/330
10 January 1966

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 4 January 1966, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, Orhan Eralp, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"Further to my letter addressed to Your Excellency on December 15, 1965,* No.1804/509, communicating the decision of my Government to make an additional contribution of US \$50.000 (fifty thousand dollars), in response to the appeal contained in Your Excellency's letter of October 22, 1965, No. FI 323/3(18), for the purpose of covering the existing deficit in the overall financing of the UNFICYP, I have the honour to forward herewith a check in the amount of US \$50.000 (fifty thousand dollars) representing the full payment of the aforementioned contribution."

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* Press release SG/SM/404-CYP/321.



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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE
Not for use before 10 p.m.
Wednesday, 12 January

Press Release SG/1687
FAO/1533
WFP/70
8 January 1966

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME PLEDGING CONFERENCE
TO BE HELD AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS ON 18 JANUARY

(This release is being issued simultaneously in Rome.)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have called a pledging conference, to be held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 January, at which member nations of both bodies will be asked to announce their contributions to the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme for the next three years.

The target, agreed upon in November and December last year by the United Nations General Assembly and the FAO Conference, is \$275 million in commodities, cash and services, such as shipping, for the three-year period.

The General Assembly and the FAO Conference both decided that the World Food Programme's experimental phase, which began in 1963, was a success, and that the Programme should be extended as long as multilateral food aid was found "desirable and feasible". The Secretary-General, U Thant, and the Director-General of FAO, B.R. Sen, recently reappointed A.H. Boerma of the Netherlands to a further term of five years as Executive Director of the Programme.

Under its original three-year experimental mandate, the Programme used approximately \$94 million contributed towards its \$100 million target to stimulate economic and social development and to help Governments meet natural and other disasters.

The Programme is guided by a 24-nation Inter-Governmental Committee, composed of 12 members elected by the FAO Council -- Argentina, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Jamaica, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria and the United States -- and 12 elected by the Economic and Social Council -- Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Ghana, Ireland, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Turkey, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom.

* *** *

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for release before
3 p.m. (EST) Sunday, 9 January

Press Release SG/SM/425
7 January 1966

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL U THANT ON TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING IN LONDON

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the first meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, Central Hall, Westminster, London, to be delivered by Sir Alexander MacFarguhar, Under-Secretary, Director of Personnel:

"While I very much regret that the pressure of my official duties prevents me from being present in person at the celebration this evening of the twentieth anniversary of the first meeting of the General Assembly in Central Hall, Westminster, I feel that I may claim to be with you in spirit. This is because, first of all, I share with you the sense of international history having been made 20 years ago in these halls, which mean so much also in the national history and traditions of the United Kingdom. Secondly, I have always been conscious of the vital role which the United Kingdom can play, and on many occasions has played, in helping to give life and effective meaning to the United Nations Charter. In this respect, I should like to refer with special emphasis and gratitude to the substantial material, as well as moral support, of the United Kingdom for our peace-keeping operations, and also to its prompt and generous voluntary contribution of funds to help overcome the financial difficulties which still beset our Organization. These and other actions are, in my view, a measure of the gratifyingly widespread support which the United Nations enjoys among the people of the United Kingdom, which has without doubt been further stimulated by the activities of the United Nations Association, and which is conveyed in practical terms to the Organization by the Government through its distinguished and highly esteemed Permanent Representative, Lord Caradon.

(more)

"It was on 10 January 1946, after some onerous work by the Preparatory Commission, that the General Assembly was called to order in Central Hall for the first meeting of the first part of its first session. It was to hold there a total of 33 plenary meetings and 102 committee meetings before it recessed on 14 February. When we compare these statistical dimensions of the first month's work of the Assembly with those of its most recent three month's work -- the 76 plenary and 497 committee meetings of the twentieth session -- we may judge that even in those very early days the Assembly's schedule was a heavy one.

"But the circumstances in which the General Assembly came into being were different from those of today, and the difference was reflected by, among other things, its very composition. At that time the United Nations comprised 51 Member States, as compared with 117 today. The great wave of liberation of dependent territories in Asia and Africa, which was the particular cause of the expansion of membership and which has had a significant impact on the Organization, still lay far in the future.

"It was a different world also in the sense that the Second World War, with all its convulsions and all its suffering, had ended only a few months before; indeed, many countries and territories throughout the world bore the fresh wounds of the destruction of property and the disruption of lives. It is not surprising, therefore, that apart from the organizational matters to which the Assembly necessarily applied itself, the substantive side of its earliest work was dominated by such questions as the extradition and punishment of war criminals, the activities of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation administration, and the problems of refugees and of the reconstruction of devastated areas.

"At the same time, the first resolutions were adopted which foreshadowed continuing and expanding activity in future years on other questions such as atomic energy and the advancement of dependent territories. It is interesting to recall, too, that a decision taken on the last day of the London meetings -- to be somewhat modified later on -- was that the permanent headquarters of the United Nations should be established in Westchester or Fairfield county, 'i.e. near to New York City'.

(more)

"A remarkable sense of continuity is also to be gained by reading the lists of delegations and Secretariat staff who participated in the first part of the first session. They contain the names of many persons who, sadly, have not survived physically to the present day, or who have disappeared into political limbo or otherwise retired from the scene. But the roll call of those who have, from time to time and even continuously in some cases, retained a close association with the United Nations is quite impressive. Among these, belonging to the United Kingdom itself, are Mr. Gladwyn Jebb, now Lord Gladwyn, who was Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission and acted as Secretary-General for the General Assembly, and was later to serve long and with distinction as his country's Permanent Representative; his Deputy, Mr. David Owen, who has remained with us continuously and now serves as Co-Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; Mr. Martin Hill, who is also still with us as Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs; and, from the first United Kingdom delegation, the Right Honorable Kenneth Younger, whose continuing active interest in international affairs is well known to all of us and who is currently serving as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the new United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

"Twenty years later, the United Nations finds itself grappling with problems as different in nature, in urgency and in significance as the world itself is different from what it then was. Yet common strands tie the two periods together: above all, there are still the political differences between great Powers, still the awful implications of nuclear armament, still the intolerable inequality in the distribution among the peoples of the world of the benefits of scientific and technological development, and still, indeed, man's inhumanity to man, that press most strongly upon the destinies of all of us. It is the surface of things which has changed -- the shape of our problems, the identity of the leading figures -- rather than the fundamental causes. But there is, I believe, another change from which we may take heart. This is that an infinitely larger public opinion throughout the world now looks to the United Nations, with infinitely greater and ever-increasing insistence, for effective action to help set the world right and make it a safe and pleasant environment for the lives of all.

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"The United Nations has responded in a not unsubstantial degree to this demand. The extent of its response can be measured especially, in my view, in the trend over the years to transform it into an Organization for action, and not only for discussion: action in keeping the peace where other efforts have failed; action in tackling in a concerted, systematic and direct fashion the problems of economic and social under-development; and action, we may hope, for universal peace through firm agreements on stopping the spread of the nuclear menace and on disarmament as a whole. So far, so good; but voices by the millions are crying for more. These are the millions in whose name the Charter was written, and for whose sake the United Nations must be made to function in the fullness of its potentialities. They are asking for peace -- not only the cessation of firing on the immediate battleground of Viet-Nam or other areas of conflict, but also security for themselves and the generations to come against the threat of war anywhere and at any time, for with the present capabilities for mass destruction, a nuclear holocaust hangs as an ominous danger over the whole of mankind. The peoples of the world are clamoring, in short, for that lasting and universal peace in which, alone, international co-operation can work for the greatest good of the greatest number."

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Press Release SG/FM/424
CYP/329

6 January 1966

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM ISRAEL
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 4 January 1966, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations, Joel Barromi, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to inform you that, with reference to your report to the Security Council, dated 19 November 1965, on the financial situation in respect of the United Nations Operation in Cyprus, the Government of Israel has decided to make a contribution of U.S.\$10,000 (ten thousand dollars). This sum is further to the amount of \$10,000 contributed by Israel on 19 October 1964."

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Press Release SG/1686

IP/7

6 January 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL RECEIVES MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE

ON DEATH OF GENERAL NIMMO

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received the following further official messages concerning the death of Lieutenant-General R.H. Nimmo:

(a) Telegram, dated 6 January 1966, from the Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri:

"I have learnt with deep sorrow of the sudden demise at Rawalpindi of General Nimmo, Chief of the United Nations Military Observers Group for India and Pakistan. General Nimmo served in this capacity for 16 years and rendered invaluable service to the United Nations and to the cause of peace. The fact that for so many years until a few months ago, peace, however uneasy, was maintained along the Cease-Fire Line in Kashmir, was not a little due to General Nimmo's persistence and faithful discharge of his duties. In his death the United Nations has lost a valuable servant and, in the cause of peace, a devoted soldier. Our sincere condolences to you and to the members of General Nimmo's family and to his colleagues."

(b) Telegram, dated 6 January 1966, from the Minister of External Affairs of India, Swaran Singh:

"I have learnt with profound sorrow of the sudden death of General Nimmo in Rawalpindi. General Nimmo was associated with the United Nations as Chief of United Nations Observers in Jammu and Kashmir for 16 years during which time he rendered great service to the United Nations and to the cause of peace. We shall remember him as a devoted servant of the United Nations and a fine gentleman who gave the best years of his life to the cause of peace on the Indian sub-continent. I convey to you my sincere condolences on General Nimmo's death. Please convey my sympathies and condolences to Mrs. Nimmo."

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Press Release SG/1685

IP/5

5 January 1966

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE FROM INDIA
AND PAKISTAN ON DEATH OF GENERAL NIMMO

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received the following official messages concerning the death, on 4 January, of Lieutenant-General R.H. Nimmo, Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan:

(a) A telegram, dated 4 January 1966, from the Defence Minister of India, Y.W. Chavan:

"The Prime Minister and I have learnt with deep regret the sad news of the death of Lieutenant-General Nimmo. He helped to maintain peace along the Cease-Fire Line in Jammu and Kashmir for many years. He won our esteem by his fair-mindedness and by the fearless discharge of his onerous duties. He was a gallant soldier who served the United Nations, India and Pakistan well."

(b) A telegram, dated 4 January 1966, from the Acting Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, Agha Shani:

"I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency the sorrow of the Government of Pakistan at the sudden death of General R.H. Nimmo, Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP. The United Nations has lost an international public servant of outstanding ability and devotion to duty. The Government of Pakistan acknowledges the most valuable contribution made by General Nimmo as Chief of UNMOGIP to the peace-keeping efforts of the United Nations in Jammu and Kashmir. I have the honour to express to Your Excellency, to the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, to Mrs. Nimmo and to the General's family the sincere sympathy of my Government. Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration."

(c) A letter, dated 4 January 1966, from the Permanent Representative of India, G.P. Parthasarathi:

"It is with the deepest regret that we have learnt of the sudden passing away of General Nimmo, Chief of the United Nations Military Advisers Group in Jammu and Kashmir.

(more)

5 January 1965

"I have been requested by General Chaudhuri, Chief of the Army Staff, to convey to you his sincere condolences of himself and all ranks on the sudden death of General Nimmo. In his message General Chaudhuri says: 'He carried out his peace-keeping task with zeal and integrity and yet was sympathetic, understanding and friendly to everyone he dealt with. A great gentleman has left us.'

"I shall be grateful if our condolences are conveyed to General Nimmo's family.

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

(d) A telegram, dated 5 January 1966, from the President of India, S. Radhakrishnan:

"We in India have learnt with deep sorrow of the passing away of Lieutenant-General Nimmo. His sudden death is a great loss, not only to the United Nations on whose behalf he has so ably supervised the cease-fire in Kashmir, but also to our country where he had made so many friends. I personally, and on behalf of the people of India, offer heartfelt condolences on his untimely demise."

(e) A letter, dated 5 January, from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan, Syed Amjid Ali:

"I was deeply grieved to learn of the sudden death of Lieutenant-General Robert H. Nimmo, Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.

"General Nimmo, who had a long and distinguished career in the Australian Army, carried out the arduous task assigned to him by the United Nations with great diligence and devotion to duty. He made many friends in Pakistan during the last 15 years and I know that he will be greatly missed by them.

"May I request you to kindly convey my heartfelt condolences to Mrs. Nimmo and other members of his family?

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

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Press Release SG/SM/423
CYP/328

4 January 1966

LETTER FROM BELGIUM ANNOUNCING CONTRIBUTION TO
UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter dated 28 December 1965, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations, C. Schuurmans, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

Text of Letter in French:

"Comme suite à vos lettres FI 323/3(18) des 25 mars et 18 juin 1965, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement belge a décidé de verser une contribution volontaire de 18 millions de francs belges,* couvrant les cinquième et sixième périodes de fonctionnement de l'UNFICYP (du 27 mars au 26 décembre 1965).

"Je dois souligner que la Belgique entend réserver sa position quant à toute participation future au financement de l'UNFICYP, s'il devait apparaître que les parties intéressées ne témoignent pas d'une volonté agissante de contribuer à la recherche d'une solution négociée."

Unofficial Translation in English:

"In pursuance of your letters FI 323/3(18) of 25 March and 18 June 1965, I have the honour to inform you that the Belgian Government has decided to make a voluntary contribution of 18 million Belgian francs towards meeting the expenses of the fifth and sixth periods of the functioning of UNFICYP (from 27 March to 26 December 1965).

"I must stress that Belgium will reserve its position as to any future participation in the financing of UNFICYP, if it should turn out that the interested parties were not to demonstrate an active willingness to contribute to the search for a negotiated solution."

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* Approximately \$360,000.

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Press Release SG/SM/422
IP/4
4 January 1966

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL ROBERT H. NIMMO IN RAWALPINDI

"I learned with great sadness during the night of 3/4 January of the death, in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, of Lieutenant General Robert H. Nimmo, the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.

"On learning of General Nimmo's death, I immediately sent a message of condolence to the General's widow and other members of the family.

"General Nimmo served the United Nations as Chief Military Observer in India and Pakistan for more than 15 years, having been appointed by Secretary-General Trygve Lie on 28 October 1950. He was a devoted servant of peace and never spared himself in the performance of his very difficult and exacting task. He gave many years of valiant and distinguished service to the United Nations, notable particularly for his integrity, objectivity and fearlessness.

"General Nimmo's wisdom, judgement and strength of character were complemented by a modesty, kindness and calmness which endeared him to the officers of many nationalities who served under him as military observers, and to all those with whom he worked both in the field and at United Nations Headquarters. The most difficult and dangerous situations did not ruffle his composure or affect at all his objectivity and determination to establish the true facts of a situation. I had great personal admiration for him as a man of fine character and of the highest ideals of public service."

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