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6 May 1966 - 6 September 1966

VOLUME XII - SECRETARY-GENERAL STATEMENTS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
979. Message from Federal Republic of Germany to SG on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	6 May 1966	SG/SM/503
980. Federal Republic of Germany grants \$3,250,000 in aid to India	6 May 1966	SG/C/20
981. SG appoints Major-General I.A.E. Martola as Commander of UNFICYP	6 May 1966	SG/A/31
982. SG addresses annual conference of Non-Governmental Organizations	12 May 1966	SG/1691
983. Transcript of SG statement at annual conference of Non-Governmental Organizations	12 May 1966	SG/SM/504
984. Letter to SG from Japan on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	12 May 1966	SG/SM/505
985. Philippines contributes \$2,500 to Trust Fund for South Africa	17 May 1966	SG/C/21
986. Letter to SG from Sweden on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	17 May 1966	SG/SM/506
987. Letter to SG from Turkey on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	17 May 1966	SG/SM/507
988. SG statement in SECCO on 18 May 1966 (Southern Rhodesia)	18 May 1966	SG/SM/508
989. Message from SG to Second Asian Editors' Roundtable in Bangkok	23 May 1966	SG/SM/509
990. SG addresses Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Atlantic City, N.J.	24 May 1966	SG/SM/510
991. Letter to SG from Austria on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	26 May 1966	SG/SM/512
992. Chile to contribute \$3,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	26 May 1966	SG/C/22
993. SG to visit Montreal, Windsor on 27 and 28 May	26 May 1966	SG/T/94
994. Address by SG at Convocation of University of Windsor on 28 May 1966	27 May 1966	SG/SM/511
995. SG statement at site of WFUNA Pavilion in Montreal on 27 May 1966	27 May 1966	SG/SM/513

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
996. SG holds Press Conference at University of Windsor, Canada	28 May 1966	SG/SM/514
997. SG appoints General Tassara as Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP.	2 June 1966	SG/A/32
998. SG message to President Johnson on successful lunar landing.	2 June 1966	SG/SM/515
999. SG statement at opening meeting of Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation.	6 June 1966	SG/SM/516
1000. Message to SG from Pope Paul VI on occasion of second session of Governing Council of United Nations Development Programme	6 June 1966	SG/SM/517
1001. SG reply to message from Pope Paul VI on occasion of second session of Governing Council of United Nations Development Programme.	8 June 1966	SG/SM/518
1002. SG deposes Special Representative to follow Committee of 24 discussions on Aden.	9 June 1966	SG/A/33
1003. Message to SG from Italy regarding peace-keeping costs in Cyprus.	10 June 1966	SG/SM/519
1004. Message to SG from Libya regarding peace-keeping costs in Cyprus.	10 June 1966	SG/SM/520
1005. Message to SG from Norway regarding peace-keeping costs in Cyprus.	14 June 1966	SG/SM/521
1006. Message from President Johnson to SG (on Surveyor satellite).	16 June 1966	SG/SM/522
1007. Iraq allocates contributions to UNRWA and UNHCR.	16 June 1966	SG/C/24
1008. Denmark contributes \$28,886.08 to Trust Fund for South Africa.	16 June 1966	SG/C/25
1009. Sweden to contribute \$50,000 to the Trust Fund for South Africa.	17 June 1966	SG/C/26
1010. Letter to SG from Malaysia on cost of United Nations Force in Cyprus.	17 June 1966	SG/SM/523
1011. SG press conference at luncheon given by United Nations Correspondents Association.	20 June 1966	SG/SM/524

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1012.	SG message to World Veterans Day	24 June 1966	SG/SM/525
1013.	SG message to President of World Bank	23 June 1966	SG/SM/526
1014.	Letter to SG from Netherlands on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	23 June 1966	SG/SM/527
1015.	Note verbale to SG from Nigeria on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	23 June 1966	SG/SM/528
1016.	Algeria contributes \$2,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	24 June 1966	SG/C/27
1017.	SG to visit Turin, Geneva and Iceland	27 June 1966	SG/T/95
1018.	SG to visit Soviet Union in late July	27 June 1966	SG/T/96
1019.	Denmark contributes \$80,000 to Training Programme for South Africans	29 June 1966	SG/C/28
1020.	Sweden to contribute to Training Programme for South Africans	29 June 1966	SG/C/29
1021.	Remarks by Chairman of Committee of Fourteen regarding United Nations finances at luncheon on 29 June	29 June 1966	SG/SM/529
1022.	SG arrives in Geneva	30 June 1966	SG/T/97
1023.	SG addresses UNDP Resident Representatives at Turin meeting	1 July 1966	SG/T/98
1024.	Democratic Republic of Congo to contribute to Trust Fund for South Africa	5 July 1966	SG/C/30
1025.	Text of statement by SG at forty-first session of ECOSOC, Geneva, 5 July 1966	5 July 1966	SG/SM/530
1026.	Tunisia to contribute to Trust Fund for South Africa	6 July 1966	SG/C/31
1027.	Transcript of SG press conference at Palais des Nations, Geneva	6 July 1966	SG/SM/531
1028.	Letter to SG from United Kingdom on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	7 July 1966	SG/SM/532
1029.	SG leaves Geneva for Iceland	7 July 1966	SG/SM/533
1030.	SG arrives in Iceland	8 July 1966	SG/SM/534

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
1031. Letter to SG from Denmark on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	11 July 1966	SG/SM/535
1032. SG returns to New York	11 July 1966	SG/T/101
1033. Nigeria to contribute £1,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	13 July 1966	SG/C/32
1034. Texts of letters exchanged between SG and Foreign Minister of Portugal	14 July 1966	SG/SM/536
1035. Turkey contributes \$1,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	15 July 1966	SG/C/33
1036. SG statement on Viet-Nam	16 July 1966	SG/SM/537
1037. Letter to SG from Greece on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	19 July 1966	SG/SM/538
1038. Letter from SG to Permanent Rep. of Mongolia re floods in Ulan Bator	20 July 1966	SG/SM/539
1039. SG message on occasion of millennium of Poland	21 July 1966	SG/SM/540
1040. SG message to Swedish Save the Children Organization	21 July 1966	SG/SM/541
1041. SG to visit Soviet Union	22 July 1966	SG/T/102
1042. SG arrives in Moscow	25 July 1966	SG/T/103
1043. SG is honour guest at Moscow dinner	26 July 1966	SG/T/104/Rev.1
1044. SG has consultations with Premier of Soviet Union	26 July 1966	SG/T/105
1045. SG continues discussions with Acting Foreign Minister of Soviet Union	27 July 1966	SG/T/106
1046. SG returns to Moscow from Leningrad	28 July 1966	SG/T/107
1047. Text of note verbale to SG from Luxembourg on cost of peace-keeping operation in Cyprus	28 July 1966	SG/SM/542
1048. U Thant attends luncheon given in his honour by Leningrad City Council	29 July 1966	SG/T/108
1049. U Thant has consultations with L. Breshnev, General Secretary of Central Committee of Soviet Communist Party	29 July 1966	SG/T/109

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
1050.	Democratic Republic of Congo to contribute to Fund for Economic Development of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland.	29 July 1966	SG/C/34
1051.	SG gives reception in honour of Soviet hosts	30 July 1966	SG/T/110
1052.	SG leaves Moscow en route to New York	30 July 1966	SG/T/111
1053.	Remarks to the Press by the SG on his arrival at Kennedy Airport, New York, 30 July 1966	30 July 1966	SG/SM/543
1054.	Text of message of condolences from SG on death of President of Nicaragua	3 August 1966	SG/SM/544
1055.	Text of letter to SG from Sweden on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	4 August 1966	SG/SM/545
1056.	U Thant: Secretary-General of the United Nations	4 August 1966	BIO/434
1057.	Poland to contribute \$1,500 to Trust Fund for South Africa	5 August 1966	SG/C/35
1058.	Sudan to contribute \$1,500 to Trust Fund for South Africa	8 August 1966	SG/C/36
1059.	Malawi to contribute £50 to Trust Fund for South Africa	10 August 1966	SG/C/37
1060.	Text of letter to SG from Austria on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	11 August 1966	SG/SM/546
1061.	Text of letter to SG from Democratic Republic of Congo on cost of peace-keeping operation in Cyprus	12 August 1966	SG/SM/547
1062.	Secretary of International Civil Service Advisory Board appointed	12 August 1966	SG/A/34
1063.	SG appoints Amb. Herbert de Ribbing as his Special Representative in Cambodia, Thailand	16 August 1966	SG/A/35
1064.	SG to visit Mexico and Chile	17 August 1966	SG/T/112

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
1065.	Kenya contributes \$2,000 to Training Programme for South Africans	19 August 1966	SG/C/38
1066.	Text of message of condolence by SG to Turkey concerning earthquake in Asia Minor	22 August 1966	SG/SM/548
1067.	Statement by SG on Asian Development Bank	22 August 1966	SG/SM/549
1068.	Message from SG to Perm. Rep. of Turkey concerning emergency assistance	23 August 1966	SG/SM/552
1069.	Israel to contribute \$1,000 to the Trust Fund for South Africa	24 August 1966	SG/C/39
1070.	SG arrives in Mexico City	25 August 1966	SG/T/113
1071.	SG confers with Mexican Secretary for External Relations	26 August 1966	SG/T/114
1072.	SG receives message from Foreign Minister of Turkey	26 August 1966	SG/SM/553
1073.	SG's Special Representative in Cambodia and Thailand arrives in Bangkok	26 August 1966	SG/1692
1074.	SG visits archeological site in Mexico	27 August 1966	SG/T/115
1075.	SG leaves Mexico to continue his Latin American visit	27 August 1966	SG/T/116
1076.	SG continues Latin American visit	29 August 1966	SG/T/117
1077.	SG arrives in Santiago	29 August 1966	SG/T/118
1078.	Text of statement by the SG at the dedication of the United Nations Building, Santiago, Chile, 29 August 1966	29 August 1966	SG/SM/551
1079.	SG dedicates new United Nations Building in Santiago	30 August 1966	SG/T/119
1080.	SG holds Press Conference in Mexico City	27 August 1966	SG/SM/554
1081.	Text of address by the SG at the University of Chile, Santiago, Chile, on 30 August 1966	30 August 1966	SG/SM/550
1082.	Text of the SG's message to the Fourth Session of the Trade and Development Board	30 August 1966	SG/SM/555
1083.	Transcript of Press Conference by the SG held at United Nations Information Centre, Mexico, D.F., on 26 August 1966	30 August 1966	SG/SM/556

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
1084.	SG continues visit in Santiago	31 August 1966	SG/T/120
1085.	Statement by the SG	1 September 1966	SG/SM/557
1086.	Transcript of Press Conference by the SG held at ECLA Headquarters, Santiago, Chile, on 30 August 1966	2 September 1966	SG/SM/558
1087.	Text of letter of condolence from SG to Permanent Representative of South Africa	6 September 1966	SG/SM/559

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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/534
SG/T/100

8 July 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL ARRIVES IN ICELAND

(The following was received from a United Nations Information Officer accompanying the Secretary-General on his visit to Iceland.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, arrived in Keflavik from Geneva at 1920 hours last night, one hour later than scheduled, because of bad weather.

He was met at the airport by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Emil Jonsson; the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations, Ambassador Hannes Kjartansson; the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agnar Klemenz Jonsson; and the Chief of Protocol, Pall Asgeir Tryggvason.

The Secretary-General was guest of honour at a dinner given by the President of Iceland, Asgeir Asgeirsson, at his residence. The entire Cabinet and the diplomatic corps attended the dinner.

In welcoming the Secretary-General, President Asgeirsson stressed U Thant's good work during his tenure of office, and expressed hope that the Secretary-General would accept re-election for another term.

Replying, the Secretary-General thanked the President for his hospitality and said he would bear in mind the sentiments expressed by the President when deciding upon the question.

Stops en Route

At the Prestwick airport, the Secretary-General was met by H.S. Wilson, Q.C., Solicitor General for Scotland, and airport officials.

The Secretary-General also made a half-hour transit stop in Copenhagen, where he was met at the airport by the Ambassador of Iceland to Denmark, Gunnar Thoroddsen and, in absence of the Danish Foreign Minister, Ambassador Gunnar Seidenfaden, Director of the Political and Juridical Department of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mogens Edsberg, Assistant Chief of

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Protocol; the Regional Director of the World Health Organization, Paul Van de Calseyde; and members of the United Nations Information Centre staff.

In a statement to correspondents, the Secretary-General said he was very glad to be in Denmark, had happy memory of his previous visits. He was grateful to the people and Government of Denmark for the warm hospitality extended on all his visits. After his visits to European cities during the last few months, he said, he came back with one conclusion of the growing interest in the European countries in the activities of the United Nations and a growing consciousness of the need and utility of the United Nations.

According to his impression, the peoples of Europe had a general feeling and were more convinced than ever that the United Nations must develop into a fully effective instrument for obtaining the goals set forth in the Charter. This was one of the most heartening signs of the time.

The Secretary-General finally expressed gratefulness to Denmark for its sustained contributions to the United Nations and the role it had played for the success of the United Nations not only in the political field, but also in the economic and social fields.

Asked about Viet-Nam, the Secretary-General referred to his press conference on 6 July.

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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/533
SG/T/99

7 July 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL LEAVES GENEVA FOR ICELAND

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

The Secretary-General, U Thant, left Geneva for Iceland at 12:55 p.m. today.

He was seen off at the airport by Pierre Gottret, Chief of Protocol of Geneva; Pier P. Spinelli, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva; D. Protitch, Under-Secretary for Training Programme for Foreign Service Officers from Newly Independent Countries; U Nyun, Executive-Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; Georges Palthey, Deputy Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva; J.G. Lindstrom, Director of the Information Service of the United Nations Office at Geneva; and J. de Noue, Chief of Protocol of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Before his departure, the Secretary-General made the following statement to correspondents at the airport:

"On the eve of my departure for New York, I thank the people of Geneva for the warm hospitality extended to me as usual during my stay here.

"I am going to Iceland on an official visit at the kind invitation of the Government of Iceland and will return to New York on Saturday.

"Before I leave, I would like to note one very encouraging trend: an increase in the interest shown by the people of Switzerland, and for that matter, of Europe as a whole, in the activities of the United Nations. And if my assessment is correct, an increasing awareness of the people of Europe in the usefulness and the necessity of the United Nations as an instrument for peace, international understanding and human rights. This in my view is a very encouraging trend.

I offer my best wishes to the people of Geneva in particular and the people of Switzerland and Europe in general."

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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/532
CYP/399
7 July 1966

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 1 July, addressed to the Secretary-General, U Thant, by the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, Sir Roger Jackling, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to Your Excellency's letter FI 323/3(18) of the 21st of June, 1966, about financing of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Operation in Cyprus.

"As Your Excellency will recall, during the discussion in the Security Council on the 16th of June, Lord Caradon stated that Her Majesty's Government would continue to meet the costs of its contingent to the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus for the further period of six months until the 26th of December, 1966, for which the Security Council had extended its mandate, and would make a voluntary contribution of \$2 million towards the expenses of the Force during that period.

"Lord Caradon also reaffirmed the pledge made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government last March to make available, on conditions previously reported to Your Excellency, an amount over and above our other contributions of \$1 million, to help to meet the deficit arising from the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Operation in Cyprus up to the 26th of December, 1966."

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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/531
6 July 1966

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
HELD AT THE PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA, ON 6 JULY 1966

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I am very glad, indeed, to be able to meet with you once again. I wish that our meetings were much more frequent, but, as you all know, during my brief stays in Geneva which I normally make about twice a year, my schedule is extremely crowded, and so I have not been able to be with you more frequently than has been the case.

The primary purpose of my visit to Geneva at this time was to attend the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) meeting, to participate in the joint meetings of the Special Committee on Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council on the one hand, and of the ACC on the other, and to attend the present session of the Economic and Social Council itself.

I want particularly to draw your attention to my statement in the Economic and Social Council yesterday. I believe that the economic problems, ultimately, if there are no solutions, are more explosive than the political problems.

In my statement before the Economic and Social Council yesterday I tried to focus attention on two major themes. I just want to make a very brief reference to these two themes by way of an opening remark.

First, the crisis in international aid. I would recall that the developed countries, in 1961, in a General Assembly resolution, and again in 1964 at the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, pledged themselves to provide annually at least 1 per cent of their national income for the development of the developing countries. How has the pledge been made good? Despite the fact that developed countries are now considerably richer than in 1961, despite the fact that developing countries are today in a much better position to make fruitful use of an increased volume of aid, and despite the fact that we have now evolved increasingly effective mechanisms such as the International Development Association, the regional development banks and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for channelling aid into productive development, we are face to face with a very paradoxical situation. While the needs of developing countries for increased amounts of aid have never been greater, the developed countries are now providing a smaller, a considerably smaller, percentage of the national wealth to development than when the Development Decade was first proclaimed five years ago. This state of affairs will almost certainly lead to a slower growth in the developing countries and sometimes will mean complete stagnation, or even regression.

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Secondly, I tried to show yesterday that the Economic and Social Council has a highly important role to play in providing the world community with an over-all perspective of the economic and social development of the developing countries -- a perspective that has become strategically important with the recognition that planning is an indispensable discipline. The process of development is a complex one, as you all know, and it presents a picture that might be compared to a jig-saw puzzle. It is the role of the Council to see that all the pieces do fit together and to draw attention to gaps and, even in some cases, to areas where too much emphasis is perhaps being given. I think that the Council is now able to carry out this task more effectively than hitherto.

I attach great importance to this session of the Council as it provides an opportunity for developed and developing countries to co-operate in finding solutions to the major economic and social problems facing the world today. It is also a forum where suspicions and fears can be brought out in the open and freely discussed. I think that we have already made significant progress in this direction during the recent joint meetings of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, where a real dialogue developed and both Committees were able to gain a better understanding of each other's points of view.

I would now invite any questions which you may wish to ask.

QUESTION: In connexion with your statement yesterday in the Economic and Social Council, may I ask you three questions. Will you be kind enough to tell us whether you are satisfied with UNCTAD after three years of its existence?

Secondly, what is the need of the new Industrial Development Organization? In this connexion, would you be kind enough to tell us whether you believe that it is necessary to have a number of organizations working in the same field, especially in the development field, since more and more time must be devoted to the co-ordination of work of this Organization?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Regarding your first question, I must say that it is very difficult to assess the work of an organization or a specialized agency in the context of its achievements or lack of achievements in the first few years of its existence. As I said yesterday, and on previous occasions, the functions assigned to UNCTAD have been viewed by some countries in a rather perfunctory manner, if I may say so. As regards the flow of trade and aid, the progress so far achieved in the last three or four years has been far from satisfactory. I have made this plain in my statements, not only yesterday but on previous occasions. But for this lack of perceptible progress, I do not think we should put the blame on UNCTAD. If the blame is to be laid somewhere, I think the entire Membership of the United Nations should be jointly responsible. I tried to assess the situation rather comprehensively in my statement yesterday, and I do not wish to go beyond that.

With regard to your second question about the prospects of the usefulness or the utility of the new Industrial Development Organization, at the joint sessions of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in the last few days, we have reached some conclusions, and I am sure that the Secretariat will make available to you its report on the findings of these joint sessions, perhaps in the next few days.

Regarding your third question, on the proliferation of specialized agencies, I do not believe that the Secretary-General is competent to pass judgement on their necessity or otherwise. It is for the entire Membership to decide whether a particular specialized agency is necessary or not.

QUESTION: Have you already taken a decision as to whether you will accept a new mandate as Secretary-General and, secondly, can this decision be influenced by the development of the situation in Viet-Nam?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: On the question of my availability for the second term, similar questions have been posed from time to time, and I have made my position known on previous occasions. I believe, first of all, that nobody should aspire, generally speaking, to serve as Secretary-General of the United Nations for more than one term because of the very difficult and killing

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nature of the work imposed on him. Secondly, I do not believe in the concept of indispensability of any person for any particular job. I have said on previous occasions that if the Security Council were able to find someone to succeed me when my present term expires in November 1966, I shall be very happy to leave my present assignment. I believe that the Security Council will be able to find someone agreeable to all parties and, of course, acceptable to the big Powers. I do not think it is an insurmountable problem.

Regarding the second part of your question, I do not wish to give a reason or reasons which may guide my decision because giving at least a few reasons is likely to be misleading. There are, of course, many reasons which govern my decision: personal reasons, official reasons and political reasons. I do not want to give the impression that if certain conditions are not met I will leave. I do not want to put myself in such a position as to impose any conditions on the membership. As a matter of fact, I have not made up my mind definitely, although I have expressed my desire to be relieved of my duties at the end of my term. Many friends and well-meaning Government representatives advise me that if I decide one way or the other I should not announce it three or four months ahead of the expiry of my term. They feel it will be in order if I decide, say, a couple of months ahead of the expiry of the term. So I am thinking of making a public announcement about the end of August.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, in view of the present state of the disarmament talks, do you think that the General Assembly may decide to make a new approach to the disarmament problem?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have had some brief exchanges of views with some members of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva, particularly the chief United States and Soviet representatives. Of course, for the moment I am not in a position to assess the prospective developments or progress of the proceedings in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee. But I have expressed my hope and wish that some perceptible progress will be made before the twenty-first session of the General Assembly in the two fields in which the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee has been involved, that is non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the nuclear test ban. I suppose no member

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of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee is now in a position to anticipate the likely developments in the next few weeks, but my personal assessment is that some perceptible progress will be made in both areas before the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

QUESTION: In Moscow the Russian leaders and General de Gaulle seem to have come to the conclusion that the only way to make progress on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was to have the nuclear Powers handle this situation exclusively. Would you care to comment on that?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think that has been the consistent position of the French Government for a long time. I do not think that in my position as Secretary-General that I should venture an opinion on the views of the major Powers on this very crucial issue.

QUESTION (interpretation from French): You have been hearing talk here in Switzerland now of Switzerland's eventually becoming a Member of the United Nations. Can you tell us if the United Nations will forbid absolutely that Switzerland enjoy a special status, namely, that it would be excused from participating in economic and, especially, military sanctions, as was the case, at least as regards the latter, in the League of Nations? Would the Charter legally exclude Switzerland from being freed of such responsibilities? Would it be possible at a certain time?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have been hearing in recent weeks of the interest being shown in Switzerland, both in Governmental and private circles, in the possibility of Switzerland's joining the United Nations as a Member. Officially, I have not heard from the Government of Switzerland. This is entirely a matter for the Government of Switzerland to decide. I am sure of one thing. If Switzerland does decide to join the United Nations, the entire Membership will be delighted.

Regarding the second part of your question, as to whether the United Nations can make an exception in the case of Switzerland in absolving it of certain obligations envisaged in the Charter, I do not think that the Membership

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of the United Nations as a whole can make an exception for any Member regarding the performance of the obligations envisaged in the Charter.

Any exemption would create some difficult problems in the future.

QUESTION: To follow up that question, has there been any approach, formal or informal, to you in connexion with the possibility of Switzerland's placing a police force at the disposal of the United Nations?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: So far, I have not been approached officially by the Government of Switzerland on this matter.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, do you believe that the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament can usefully discuss European security problems because yesterday the Romanian representative brought in this problem in his speech?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think that the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament is competent to discuss any problem or problems encompassing its mandate given by the General Assembly; that is, the functions related to disarmament in all their aspects. I do not know whether any particular issue involving purely European matters is within the competence of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. But, in my view, the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee is competent to discuss any issues involving the broader spectrum of disarmament.

QUESTION: The Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee will meet next week here in Geneva. What do you expect for this meeting?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you know, the Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee is meeting next week primarily to discuss the two draft agreements submitted by the United States and the Soviet Union. That is the main item to be discussed. I do not think that there is any other item on the agenda. To my knowledge, the two draft agreements have similar provisions in many important areas although there are differences in two or three aspects.

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QUESTION (interpretation from French): The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal, in a letter addressed to you in New York, said that he was ready to start negotiations regarding the status of the overseas provinces of Portugal. What importance do you attach to this event and what do you expect to result from it?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have replied to the Foreign Minister of Portugal that I would be delighted to discuss with him all questions within the context of the General Assembly resolutions on Portuguese Territories, involving of course the concept of self-determination. I have replied to him and I am still awaiting an answer from him.

QUESTION (interpretation from French): At the beginning of this week you had a meeting with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece. How does the Cyprus situation appear to you at this time?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Regarding the question of Cyprus, I have expressed my views in my latest report to the Security Council just before it met last month. Apart from that, I have no additional remarks to make. But, as you all know, on the basis of my recommendation, the Security Council has extended the life of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until 26 December 1966. Apart from other considerations, the most serious problem confronting UNFICYP is the financial problem. As I have stated on previous occasions, the principle of voluntary contributions to finance peace-keeping operations has been very unsatisfactory. So I am not sure whether the United Nations will be able to maintain UNFICYP in Cyprus beyond the end of this year. Of course, it is up to the Security Council to decide on this.

As regard the political settlement, I have been doing my utmost to contribute towards a just and peaceful settlement of the problem. So far, the results of our endeavours have not been conclusive. My Special Representative, Mr. Bernardes, is also continuing with his efforts to bring about a peaceful solution in Cyprus and to contribute towards the finding of a just solution.

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QUESTION: Would you care to reiterate your attitude on the Member nations that are in arrears in their financial obligations to the United Nations?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: On this question the General Assembly took certain action, as you all know, at the nineteenth session. At the twentieth session it created a Special Committee of 33 to look into all aspects of peace-keeping operations, including the financial aspects. That Committee has been in session for the last few months, and I understand it will meet again in August. The matter is purely one for the Committee of 33 to assess.

As regards the financial situation of the United Nations, I have expressed my views from time to time on that subject. The situation is very distressing, and the future prospects of the United Nations peace-keeping role are not very bright if the present financial situation continues to be bad; but I very much hope that the Committee of 33 will be able to submit a positive and useful report to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, particularly in respect of the financial position of the United Nations, so that the twenty-first session of the General Assembly will be able to bring back into solvency the whole of the Organization, as was the wish of the twentieth session.

QUESTION: What, in your view, are the prospects for bringing China into the United Nations?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have no means of anticipating what may be the attitude of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly when the question of China comes before it. It is for the Member States to discuss and decide. Up to the present I have no indication of what the outcome of the discussions may be.

QUESTION: Is there at present any indication as to when Indonesia will return to the United Nations?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have no official word from Djakarta about its attitude towards returning to the United Nations, but I believe that should Indonesia decide to come back to the United Nations, the entire Membership would be very delighted to receive it once more into the family of nations.

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QUESTION: Can you give any information about the items you are going to discuss in Moscow?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have accepted the kind invitation of the Soviet Government to visit Moscow at the end of this month, as you all know. I have no set agenda to discuss. I have of course indicated to the Soviet Government that I shall be happy to discuss any matter or matters that may be brought up by the Soviet Government. So far there is no set agenda.

QUESTION: Has there been any recent development with regard to a peace conference on Viet-Nam? Everything goes on behind the scenes.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: There have not been any new developments, to my knowledge, likely to lead towards a peace conference on Viet-Nam. As you all know, during the last few months I have made certain proposals but so far these have not met with a positive response from several quarters. I feel very strongly about the three points which I proposed: that is, the cessation of the bombing of North Viet-Nam, the scaling down of all military operations in South Viet-Nam by all parties, and willingness on the part of all parties to enter into discussion with those who are actually fighting. These are the three points I have proposed, and, in my view, they alone can create an atmosphere congenial for discussions and negotiations.

As to the general question of Viet-Nam, as most of you are aware, my understanding of the developments and my assessment of the situation of Viet-Nam are different from the understanding and assessment of many people. For instance, there are two divergent views regarding the origin of the conflict in Viet-Nam. One view is that the whole trouble started with the so-called "aggression" from the North. The other view is that the war was a civil war like the Spanish civil war of the 1930's, resulting in the introduction of massive foreign elements into the area. I feel that both those viewpoints are over-simplifications and apt to be misleading. My assessment of the origins of the Viet-Nam conflict is related to the innermost yearnings of the long-suffering people for political independence and their determination to fashion their own future without foreign interference. Coming, as I do, from a country

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which has experienced strife and struggles for national independence, I know what it is to fight for independence, to fight for real national independence. In these fights for independence, communists, non-communists and anti-communists have all participated, but the fact is that if the struggle intensifies, if the situation deteriorates, the more extreme elements are likely to come to the surface and dominate the scene. That has been the case in many parts of the world. If the granting of independence is too long delayed, or if the struggle for independence has to intensify for a variety of reasons, extreme forces come to the surface and dominate the scene, making the problem far more difficult to solve. That is my assessment.

Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, once again let me express my happiness at being able to meet you and to answer some of your questions. I wish you all the best.

The PRESIDENT OF THE GENEVA ASSOCIATION OF UNITED NATIONS

CORRESPONDENTS: I would like to thank you, Mr. Secretary-General, for your intervention this morning, and especially for your most kindly saying that you would like to meet the Geneva Press more frequently. I assure you that that is the greatest wish of all of us.

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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.

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

Press Release SG/C/31
GA/3178
6 July 1966

TUNISIA TO CONTRIBUTE TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Tunisia that his Government has decided to make a contribution of \$3,000 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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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/530
ECOSOC/2185

5 July 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
AT FORTY-FIRST SESSION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
GENEVA, 5 JULY 1966

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

Once again the summer session of the Economic and Social Council provides us with an opportunity to take a general view, both of the world economic and social situation and of the efforts made by Governments singly and collectively to influence the course of its evolution. It is essential that this view should be a comprehensive one.

In the realm of political affairs, there are, at times, issues to which the world community should, as a matter of overriding priority, give special attention so as to bring about, through common sense and compromise, solutions which will have a pervasive effect in improving international relations.

When we turn to economic and social development, though it may be at times wise and necessary to be selective, the complexity and diversity of the development process compel us to attempt to see the whole problem in perspective. In this respect, the Council has a role to play which is firmly laid down in the Charter and whose fulfilment is today more important than ever before.

The Council also now has at its disposal means which are much superior to those previously available to it, and I believe that it is increasingly ready to make use of them. The role of the Council far from being diminished has been enhanced by the institutional developments in recent years in such strategic areas as trade and industrial development. The significance of the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) machinery and of the forthcoming creation of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID) as a new organization within the Organization is self-evident. But the efforts, which must be made to negotiate improvements of the trading

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position of the developing countries and to accelerate the pace of industrialization, must also be related to those being made to stimulate the development of human and natural resources, and to make greater progress in the field of housing, building and physical planning and in other priority areas. These increased efforts are essential for their own sakes, and they can be made mutually supporting and more effective if they are planned and executed within the over-all perspective I have just mentioned. For assistance in obtaining such a perspective, the Members of the United Nations are entitled to turn to this Council, which now better reflects in its membership the size and strength of the developing as well as the developed world, while still being a body compact enough to deal positively and constructively, as it is now more than ever called upon to do, with the problem of economic and social development. The importance of the Council's role, given its functions under the Charter and its more representative character, is also enhanced by the fact that the planning of development, however imperfect the methods of planning remain, is now considered indispensable by almost every Government seriously interested in accelerating the development process. Development planning is practised today by most nations, even though its forms are diverse and its objectives often different.

There are very few countries which, by now, have not set for themselves goals and targets and which do not concern themselves with the external as well as the internal consistency of those goals and targets -- in other words, about the changing contours and content of the international as well as the national scene in which they are trying to chart a desirable course of development.

This trend can only add to the responsibilities of the Council. The greater recognition that is now evident of the Council's responsibilities as the organ which should state the dimensions and the nature of both our problems and our possibilities has been stimulated by recent development in the world economic and social situation.

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The immediate preoccupations of policy-makers tend to make them lose sight of the broader context and its requirements, as well as of the need to strive for a better integrated world economy. Both in the East and in the West, industrialized countries find themselves confronted with inevitable difficulties in their efforts to maintain or accelerate growth. Agriculture is a major problem, manpower another, the allocation of resources a third. Regional co-operation among the industrial States has led to the reappraisal of existing patterns of trade and investment and of the international division of labour. These processes have already gone far, and in some respects they may be going too far. The discussions in the West, for example, of a plan for international monetary reform in which only a few leading countries would be able to participate have led to fears that their privileged position might be further strengthened with neither the interests nor the views of developing nations being taken sufficiently into account.

The slow rate of progress on virtually every recommendation of the first UNCTAD Conference, even those adopted unanimously, may also in part be a reflection of the preoccupation with immediate and relatively narrow interests to which I have referred. Of course, maintaining momentum in industrial countries is so important, both for themselves and for the rest of the world, that it is legitimately a matter of particular concern for their Governments. It would be a pity, however, if this concern were to become too inward looking.

When visiting for the first time recently the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, I mentioned "prosperous provincialism" as a tendency which should not occur in a continent which has made such a contribution to international organizations and human progress. We should nevertheless guard against such a tendency. Regionalism has become a driving force in many parts of the world and it has already proved capable of fostering remarkable achievements in some areas and greater consciousness of common problems in others. Indeed, there are instances, in the less developed world, where countries appear to have little chance of making headway except through joint action with their closest neighbours.

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The effectiveness of the United Nations as an instrument for the promotion of development owes much, indeed, to the vitality of our regional economic commissions. A great deal of the most fruitful work undertaken within the field of competence of this Council has been accomplished at the regional level, through, for example, the establishment of the regional institutes for development planning, and latterly, of the African and Asian Development Banks. Regionalism, however, should never degenerate into provincialism. And it need not do so if the United Nations can, with the help of this Council provide policy-makers and negotiators in the development field with a truly world-wide, global perspective, and persuade them of the advantages of planning development in this perspective.

As I mentioned earlier, not only have the responsibilities of the Council increased in importance, but it also possesses improved means of discharging them. It has a greater ability to do better than merely survey the situation as it sees it from its central vantage point; it is in a stronger position to orient and inspire action as well. A number of salient steps forward have been taken since I had the privilege of addressing you last year. At that time, which was, you will remember, an occasion to evaluate progress at the mid-point of the United Nations Development Decade, I voiced disappointment about the meagre results so far achieved. This year, I still must deplore a lack of momentum. It is essential that Governments advance in the second five years not with the pious hope that things will get better, but with a determination to take urgent steps to that end. We can nevertheless find some encouragement, I believe, in the fact that a forward-looking attitude is being taken and more coherent action initiated under your auspices within the United Nations family of organizations. Evidence of that fact can be found in the response to the Council's wish to see the United Nations Secretariat as well as the secretariats of the other members of the United Nations family put forward in priority areas concrete programmes of action covering a number of years.

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I shall indicate only two examples among those to be found in the report on the United Nations Development Decade, which I have put before the Council at this session on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). These examples, both involving subsidiary bodies of the Council, are the five-year programme of work which I submitted to the last session of the Social Commission, and the five-year survey programme in the field of non-agricultural resources, which I put forward before you last February. The former has been for the most part incorporated in the draft work programme now submitted to you by the Social Commission, together with its proposal to transform itself into a Commission for Social Development. The main elements of the latter have been endorsed by a group of high level experts and by the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology.

Both the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology and the newly created Committee for Development Planning are instruments at your disposal whose terms of reference, composition and methods of work give them great possibilities. In spite of certain difficulties, the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology, the mandate of which I hope the Council will renew, has been a model of world-wide co-operation, focused on a most important phenomenon. Its world plan of action, cutting as it does across conventional lines, and dealing with the forces that are rapidly transforming the world in which we live, cannot but provide food for thought and inspiration for action to all those -- Governments, agencies or even business enterprises -- who are engaged in international co-operation for development.

As for the Committee for Development Planning, it informs you in its first report to the Council at this session that it is prepared to consider the relevant methods, statistics and other aspects of analytical projections for the world economy "with a view to the eventual establishment of a coherent set of goals on economic and social matters".

The start made by the Committee for Development Planning holds two great promises. The first is the promise of increasing significantly our ability to assist Governments in the formulation or execution of their development plans. The second, beyond that, is the promise of giving a new meaning to the United Nations Development Decade, which symbolizes the acceptance by both the developed and the developing countries of a mutual responsibility for achieving an adequate rate of growth in the developing world.

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This responsibility can only be transformed from being a general principle into practical action if the responsibilities of both developed and developing countries are more clearly and precisely defined than heretofore. They need to be expressed in specific terms so that standards may be elaborated for appraising the actual progress made by both the developed and developing countries in their co-operative effort to increase the rate of growth of the developing countries. Through their consideration of the plans and performance in individual countries, I believe that the Committee for Development Planning can help to give the necessary precision to the responsibilities of all the Governments that have pledged themselves to the achievement of the targets set for the Development Decade.

I am convinced that the Council has now a greater ability to give the United Nations Development Decade larger meaning, to help all concerned to see more clearly and more fully both the shortcomings and the implications of their endeavours. In a world where needs, and attempts to meet them, continue to multiply and diversify, my conviction that the Council can effectively plan an increasingly important role is strengthened by the more serious attention that is being given to co-ordination.

Although it is too early to draw firm conclusions about the contribution that the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology and the new Committee for Development Planning can make to international co-operation for economic and social development, it is already an encouraging fact that they are providing new and important opportunities for such co-operative action among the agencies of the United Nations family. In this, they are helped by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

Apart from the continuing need to avoid overlapping and inconsistencies, co-ordination is more and more conceived by the ACC in a positive and dynamic sense, aimed at providing an agreed direction and a framework for action and of ensuring not only that activities dovetail into one another but that there is a full measure of forethought and harmony in the carrying out of our responsibilities.

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The more co-ordination takes the form of efforts towards joint planning, the more does it need close inter-agency co-operation. How such co-operation has been developing is brought out in the recent reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the other reports prepared through its instrumentality, which are before you. I believe too that a closer and more active co-operation between the ACC and the Council itself is taking shape. This belief is supported by the very stimulating meetings of your Special Committee on Co-ordination and the ACC held in the past few days, on which the Chairman of the Special Committee and I are submitting a report.

May I revert now for a moment to the problem of priorities? Setting priorities is the essence of planning at the national level, but it becomes a more invidious task at the international level. The United Nations, and the Council in particular, cannot have their own priorities in the normal sense of the term. They can only try to pay due heed to the priorities of the Member States, which vary greatly from country to country with differences in geographic and climatic conditions, the resources with which they are endowed, and their national aspirations.

From a vantage point such as yours, however, and with the assistance of your newly established or reorganized subsidiary bodies, it should be possible to distil from the diversity of particular situations and policies a coherent set of goals and targets and main lines of action.

I would also hope that this broad view of the world economic and social situation will be increasingly reflected in the work programme of the United Nations family. The Secretariat stands ready to assist in this undertaking. A lot of painstaking work will be required, carried out with a mixture of patience, caution and boldness. It can be hoped, however, that we may together succeed in obtaining results that will not only make the United Nations Development Decade a useful reality but will also help set the stage for more rapid world economic and social progress in the 1970's. Our chances in this respect should be enhanced by the start we have made regarding the evaluation of our own operational activities. While we have much to learn in this matter, the reports of the teams established to assess the over-all impact of our technical co-operation programmes in three countries, which are included in the documentation for this session, not only confirm the need for improving the effectiveness of our operations but also give support to the belief that systematic evaluation can contribute significantly to that improvement. We shall have to tackle the problem more thoroughly and more systematically than heretofore, and in my own report on this subject, I have suggested some lines that might be followed.

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Mr. President,

Having expressed my deep conviction that the Council must, and can, today more than ever before, provide a measure of guidance to the over-all effort of the world community, and in particular to the United Nations family, to accelerate the process of development, I feel that I would be failing in my duty if I were not to draw special attention to one of the most serious problems confronting us, namely the current crisis in international aid.

In selecting development financing as a subject to be given special attention at the current session, the Council has brought into the limelight a truly paradoxical state of affairs. The last annual report of the World Bank has shown that it can no longer be contended that there is no need for more aid as the amount of international assistance that can be effectively used is limited by a lack of absorptive capacity in developing countries.

It is now generally accepted, I believe, that on the contrary those countries could make productive use of no less than an additional three to four billion dollars annually for development over the next few years. This estimate prepared by the World Bank is roughly equivalent to what would be necessary to bring the current flow of development capital to the level envisaged by the General Assembly in 1961, when it proposed that this flow should represent at least 1 per cent of the aggregate national income of developed countries. The current World Economic Survey, for its part, rebuts the arguments of those who have contended that the developing countries have done little in the last five years to mobilize their domestic resources. It shows that in the first half of the Development Decade, despite disappointments and failures, the developing countries did succeed over a broad front in increasing their own contribution to their development. And while, as the survey indicates, much remains to be done, and only the first halting steps having been taken in many areas, there is good reason to believe that the developing countries will succeed in improving still further the mobilization of their internal resources for development during the second half of this Decade.

In an impressive number of instances, the main limitations are not domestic but rather the insufficiency of external resources. More acutely than ever, we are up against the stark fact that, while national income has considerably increased in the developed parts of the world in recent years, financial assistance to developing countries has levelled off, with the result that the transfer of

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resources from rich to poor nations has decreased in relation to the capacity of high-income countries to provide such assistance. We are getting further from, instead of nearer to, the modest target of 1 per cent. Nor have the developed countries shown themselves willing to modify significantly their trade policies so as to enable the developing countries to expand their foreign exchange earnings through increased trade. If this trend continues, it will to an ever-growing extent act as a brake on the growth of developing countries. These countries may struggle to narrow further their savings gap but, in present circumstances, no amount of effort will enable them in isolation to close the foreign exchange gap -- a gap made wider by their growing burden of indebtedness, a gap which can only be closed or narrowed if the developed countries are prepared to act in the spheres of both aid and trade.

The paradox becomes all the greater when we see that, in some major donor countries, commitments are being stabilized or indeed reduced, and in others the terms of assistance are being hardened instead of eased, at the very time when the opportunities and instrumentalities for dispensing such aid effectively are increasing in number and sophistication.

In the last few years, for example, there has been a remarkable growth of consortia, consultative groups and similar bodies intended to consider the problems of individual countries and sometimes groups of countries. These have probably led to a better utilization of whatever resources are available for development and to some increase in the amount of aid provided for these individual countries. Further increase in the number of such groups is already planned and I hope that both the new groups and the existing ones will succeed in ensuring that the terms on which assistance is provided are more closely related to the particular situation of individual developing countries. More recently, the search for new ways and means of development financing has been greatly stimulated by the recommendations of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In the UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade, an interesting proposal for an international scheme to lend resources to developing countries at a rate lower than the cost at which they could be obtained on the world capital markets has been discussed. Unfortunately, however, the discussion took place against the discouraging background of current conditions on these markets. In spite of the increasingly acute indebtedness of developing countries, such a well-established facility of proven effectiveness for the extension of soft loans as the International Development Association (IDA) has had to go begging for badly needed additional resources. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which has demonstrated conclusively that more resources can be usefully and efficiently channelled through the United Nations family of organizations, will soon have to slow down the rate of its activities if its annual resources remain below the \$200 million mark.

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Again, the World Food Programme is being forced to hold up or cut down in size projects, quite apart from being unable to experiment with the programme approach, as a result of the failure of Governments to meet the target of \$275 million for the period 1966-68 which was proposed by the Council last summer. While I have only mentioned some of the most important international organizations whose development activities are cramped through a lack of funds, the unrequited demand for bilateral aid is no less compelling.

The complexity of the development process demands not only that existing institutions and programmes should be given the resources they need in order to function fully, but also that every other feasible avenue of action should be explored. While high priority should be given to the replenishment of IDA and to ensuring that the UNDP does not lose momentum, I also hope that the problem of the disruption of development plans by short-falls in export proceeds, which United Nations experts proposed to remedy in 1961 by resorting to compensatory finance, will prove less intractable, approached from the new angle of supplementary financing. We must hope that the task assigned to an UNCTAD group to work out a scheme based on the bold proposals of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) will be fruitful and that a scheme will be evolved and put into operation that will be acceptable to both developed and developing countries.

I also hope that full advantage will be taken of the new regional development banks whose intimate knowledge of their respective regions should enable them to play a most fruitful role in fostering development, notably by encouraging regional co-operation through supporting multi-national development projects. These banks will be able to utilize funds greatly in excess of those currently available to them and already possess the mechanisms for receiving such additional funds.

Concurrently, we should attempt to throw more light on such problems as the terms of aid, the relationship between pre-investment and investment aid and the broadening of multilateral food aid. To a large extent, the current disenchantment about aid is due to a lack of insight into the workings of development and a lack of clarity and single-mindedness about its purpose -- development. This disenchantment must be recognized first as a political fact

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but secondly as a challenge to this Council, and indeed the whole United Nations system to overcome it. In order to do so, we must first show that the efforts, the quite remarkable efforts, that have already been made by developed countries in providing assistance have already borne fruit and will continue to bear fruit in the years ahead. We must, without attempting to hide inevitable disappointments and failures, draw attention to the often heroic and frequently successful efforts of the developing countries themselves to mobilize their own resources for development.

We must also emphasize again and again that while the obstacles that developed countries face in significantly increasing the level of their aid are great and must not be underestimated, the dangers in leaving these needs unrequited year after year are even greater. For it is not necessary to search very far to gain an insight into what will happen if the developing countries, as a result of inadequate external resources, are unable to achieve even a modest rate of growth. Let us keep in mind the fact that we have not yet succeeded in conjuring away the menace of epidemics. Let us keep in mind the fact that, while man does not live on bread and rice alone, in this world of plenty and even of surplus in some of its parts, hunger continues to be present and famine can still threaten entire populations almost overnight. Can we be bold enough, in the face of this situation, to conceive of providing international assistance to such an extent that all countries will be able to maintain their food supply above the starvation level without having to incur political debts?

As you know, the General Assembly has asked me to explore this important question in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other interested organizations and programmes. This is certainly one of the most timely and challenging assignments we have ever been given and in preparing our report we shall be guided by the need to ensure that it will be a "guide for policy-making consideration" as was proposed by the representative of Argentina at the recent meeting of FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems.

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The widespread phenomenon of hunger in the human body leads us also to think of the starvation of the mind and the spirit which we are trying, and must try infinitely harder, to satisfy on the one hand through our programmes of literacy and education and on the other hand, through our action in the field of human rights. I should like to place some emphasis here upon the eminent role which the Organization has to play in the field of human rights -- a role prescribed by the Charter and made more pressing by the recent decisions of the General Assembly in the matter of racial as well as other forms of discrimination, the advancement of the work on the Human Rights Covenants, and the proclamation of 1968 as Human Rights Year. The preparations for a significant International Conference on Human Rights during that year have begun; one of the tasks of the Conference will be the formulation and the preparation of a specific programme of measures to be undertaken after we have celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. All these activities reflect the increasing concern of Member States that sustained efforts should be made for the greater recognition and protection of the dignity of man.

I am confident, Mr. President, that the inequities which persist in the economic and social conditions of nations and of men round the world will stimulate our efforts, at these meetings and in the months and years ahead, to find the bold answers which the sharp questions of under-development demand from us.

May I conclude by extending to you and to all the members of the Council my best wishes for a fruitful session.

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UNITED NATIONS

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Press Release SG/C/30
GA/3177

5 July 1966

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO TO CONTRIBUTE
TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations, that his Government has decided to make a contribution of \$5,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

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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/T/98
DEV/57

1 July 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSES UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES
AT TURIN MEETING

The Secretary-General, U Thant, addressed the first global meeting of the Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) yesterday, during a brief stop-over in Turin. About 80 representatives who are responsible for administering UNDP programmes in more than 100 countries have been meeting at the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Training Centre for briefing and discussions relating to the management of UNDP field projects.

The Secretary-General was met at the Milan airport after an overnight flight from New York, by the President of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, A. Fanfani, Foreign Minister of Italy, and civic officials.

After expressing his pleasure at being back in Italy for the first time in three years, the Secretary-General was accompanied on the 90-mile automobile drive to Turin by Mr. Fanfani.

At the Training Centre, U Thant was received by Paul Hoffman, Administrator of the UNDP; David Owen, UNDP Co-Administrator; Monsignor Alberto Giovannetti, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations; F. Blanchard, Assistant Director-General of the ILO; E. de Gennaro, Deputy Director of the ILO International Centre; and representatives of the specialized agencies.

Monsignor Giovannetti delivered a special message from His Holiness Pope Paul VI, for the success of the meeting.

Mr. Fanfani welcomed the Secretary-General and the participants.

The Secretary-General then addressed the Resident Representatives and emphasized the importance of their peace-building role, which, with peace-keeping operations in Gaza, Kashmir and Cyprus, constituted the two principal functions of the United Nations.

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Mr. Fanfani and the Secretary-General were guests of honour at a luncheon to which many local authorities had been invited, including the Mayor and Prefect of Turin, and the President and Honorary President of Fiat, G. Agnelli and V. Valletta.

Yesterday afternoon, the Secretary-General left by private plane from Turin to continue his journey to Geneva.

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UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
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United Nations, N.Y.

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Press Release SG/T/97
30 June 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL ARRIVES IN GENEVA

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

The Secretary-General, U Thant, arrived at 4 p.m. today in Geneva by special plane from Turin.

He was met at the airport by Pierre Gottret, Chief of Protocol of Geneva; Pier P. Spinelli, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva; Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs; D. Protitch, Under-Secretary for Training Programme for Foreign Service Officers from Newly Independent Countries; Martin Hill, Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs; J.G. Lindstrom, Director of the Information Service of the United Nations Office at Geneva; and J. de Noue, Chief of Protocol of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

In reply to questions, the Secretary-General stated his primary purpose in coming to Geneva was to attend the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council, hold a press conference and conduct certain official consultations. He also said that discussions with the Swiss authorities were not scheduled during this trip.

Asked about the Turin meeting of the Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), U Thant said that the Administrator and the Co-Administrator of the UNDP had described it as very successful.

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UNITED NATIONS

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United Nations, N.Y.

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Press Release SG/SM/529

GA/3176

29 June 1966

TEXT OF REMARKS BY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF FOURTEEN REGARDING
UNITED NATIONS FINANCES AT LUNCHEON ON 29 JUNE

Following is the text of the toast made by Ambassador Mario Majoli of Italy, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of Fourteen on United Nations Finances, at the luncheon given in honour of the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, on Wednesday, 29 June 1966:

"Mr. Secretary-General, Your Excellencies, Gentlemen,

"It is an honour for me, as Chairman of the Committee of Experts on United Nations Finances, and a special pleasure as the representative of Italy on that Committee, to have you as my guests while we are engaged in the concluding stage of our task, and on the very day on which the Secretary-General is leaving for a tour overseas, which will take him first to my country, where he will be met by the President of the twentieth General Assembly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, the Honourable Amintore Fanfani.

"On the 2nd of February of this year, you, Mr. Secretary-General, were so kind as to take part in the first meeting of our Committee and to address to us some words of wise advice and encouragement, which you very modestly called 'some casual thoughts'.

"We have not forgotten those words, and, among others, we deeply appreciated the pledge you gave us, on behalf of the Secretariat, to assist us in our task. Today I am glad to be able to express to you, and to all the staff of the United Nations, our most sincere thanks, because that pledge has been fully honoured, and indeed we have received greatly appreciated assistance from the Secretariat.

"Mr. Secretary-General, resolution 2049 of the twentieth General Assembly assigned two tasks to us: the first was to make a factual analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations as at 30 September 1965, and to report on it before 31 March 1966; the second was to examine the entire range of the

(more)

29 June 1966

budgetary and administrative problems of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and to submit our recommendations to the twenty-first General Assembly. Following faithfully the programme which the Committee had set for itself on the basis of the mandate contained in resolution 2049, we have been tackling our work in three successive sessions: the first in New York, the second in Geneva and the third here at Headquarters again.

"On 28 March, we issued our report on the financial situation of the United Nations,* which was circulated to all Member States. We then heard, in Geneva, the executive heads of the specialized agencies; subsequently, here, the appropriate officials of the Secretariat, and are now in the process of drawing conclusions and writing our recommendations. We hope they will be a positive contribution to enhance the efficiency -- to use your words -- within the United Nations family.

"We have noted that on 14 June the Committee of Thirty-Three decided to postpone its work until it has the final report of our Committee. We also noted that on 20 June, at the luncheon given in your honour by the United Nations Press Association, while answering questions on the financial situation of the United Nations, you mentioned the expectation that our Committee might submit its final report sometime in July, so that the Committee of Thirty-Three, which is also expected to submit its report to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, might perform its task in August.

"All this makes us even more aware of our responsibility, and has already served to increase our efforts towards a speedy conclusion of our work.

"We know that our conclusions may have far-reaching consequences. In our second and third sessions, we have been investigating some very complex questions that involve not only the United Nations, but the whole family of organizations. While we do not think of writing new financial regulations for the United Nations and the specialized agencies, we do hope to trace valid main lines well-founded on the views of the international community. Our recommendations cannot be too numerous if they are to be effective.

"Financially, the situation of the United Nations has been quite serious for several years. However, I am certain that the past should and could be cured if there is the willingness for it on the part of Member States.

(more)

* Press Release GA/3167 of 25 March 1966.

29 June 1966

No useful purpose is served in dramatizing the situation and exaggerating either the amount required or the prospect of collapse of the United Nations Organization. In these months of close examination, we have found what in medical terms could be defined as a robust and substantially healthy body, quite fit to carry on its meritorious and far-reaching activities for the benefit of mankind.

"Let me say, in a lighter vein, Mr. Secretary-General, that everybody should be entitled to some financial disorder or crises at the age of 20, provided one is ready to find appropriate remedies when coming of age. The United Nations is coming of age this year and the proper efforts have to be made to find such remedies.

"Coming to the end of my remarks, I would like to leave a wish and a note of faith with you, Mr. Secretary-General, while we are in the middle of this third session of our work. I trust that, in the light of our first report, the solvency of the Organization will be restored, and I am confident that the Member States participating in the twenty-first General Assembly will approve the recommendations which will conclude our second report so that, with some streamlining and some new and more efficient procedures, our Organization will be perfectly fit to pursue its noble mission dedicated to peace, freedom, equality, economic, social and moral development of an ever-growing mankind.

"May I add, Mr. Secretary-General, the hope that in meeting this powerful challenge they will be able to avail themselves, as before, of your able, wise and dedicated guidance."

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Press Release SG/C/29
29 June 1966

SWEDEN TO CONTRIBUTE TO TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICANS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Acting Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations that the Swedish Government has decided to contribute \$80,000 for the year 1966-67 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 of 18 June 1964.

He has been informed further that it was the intention of the Swedish Government to make further contributions of the same order to the programme for each of the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, provided that funds were then needed for the continuation of the programme and provided, also, that the results of the first year's programme were encouraging.

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

Press Services
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United Nations, N.Y.

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Press Release SG/C/28
29 June 1966

DENMARK CONTRIBUTES \$80,000 TO TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICANS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received a contribution of \$80,000 from the Government of Denmark for 1966-67 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 of 18 June 1964.

He has been informed by the Permanent Representative of Denmark that though no advance assurance had been sought from the Danish Parliament concerning contributions for the following years, reductions in Danish contributions to multilateral purposes were not envisaged, and it was the intention of the Danish Government to seek appropriation for the same amount for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, provided that funds were then needed for the continuation of the programme and provided that the results of the first year's programme were encouraging.

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

Press Services
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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE

Not for use before 9 a.m. EDT (1300 GMT)
Tuesday, 28 June 1966

Press Release SG/T/96
27 June 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO VISIT SOVIET UNION IN LATE JULY

(The following is being released simultaneously in Moscow and United Nations Headquarters.)

On the invitation of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, will visit Moscow from 25 to 28 July 1966.

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Press Release SG/T/95
27 June 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO VISIT TURIN, GENEVA AND ICELAND

The Secretary-General, U Thant, will leave New York on 29 June for Turin to attend the first global meeting of the Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme on 30 June. He will proceed to Geneva the same evening.

From 1 to 4 July, the Secretary-General will preside over meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and also attend the meetings of the Special Committee on Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council.

On 5 July, the Secretary-General will address the opening meeting of the Economic and Social Council.

On 6 July, he will hold a press conference in Geneva.

On 7 July, the Secretary-General will leave Geneva for Keflavik, Iceland, for his first official visit to that country.

U Thant will return to New York on 9 July.

The Secretary-General will be accompanied by Donald Thomas, Personal Administrative Assistant, throughout his trip; and by Ivar Gudmundsson, Director of the United Nations Information Centre, Copenhagen, on his visit to Iceland.

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Press Release SG/C/27
GA/3175
24 June 1966

ALGERIA CONTRIBUTES \$2,000 TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received a contribution of \$2,000 from the Government of Algeria to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

The Trust Fund has so far received the following contributions and pledges from Member States:

Algeria	\$ 2,000 (paid)
Bulgaria	1,000 (paid)
Chile	3,000
Cyprus	1,000 (paid)
Denmark	28,886.08 (200,000 Danish kroner) (paid)
Morocco	2,000
Pakistan	5,000 (paid)*
Philippines	2,500 (paid)
Sweden	50,000
Turkey	1,000

* * * * *

* Pledged before the establishment of the Trust Fund, in response to General Assembly resolution 1978 B (XX), and paid to the Trust Fund.

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Press Release SG/SM/528
CYP/397

23 June 1966

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

Following is the text of a note verbale received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Nigeria presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and in reference to the latter's letter No. FI-323/3 (18) dated 24th March, 1966, and in confirmation of the statement made by the Nigerian delegation at the 1286th meeting of the Security Council on Thursday, June 16, 1966 has the honour to state that the Government of Nigeria will pay a further sum of \$3,000.00 towards the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Operation in Cyprus which has just been extended for a period of six months. A cheque for this amount will be forwarded shortly to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

"The Permanent Mission of Nigeria avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration."

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Press Release SG/SM/527
CYP/396

23 June 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 21 June 1966, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands, 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 24 March 1966, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has decided to make a voluntary contribution of \$40,000 to the operational costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus for the period of 27 March - 26 June 1966.

"I may further inform you that my Government intends likewise to make a voluntary contribution for the period of 27 June - 26 December 1966. It is, furthermore, the intention of my Government that these will be the last contributions of the Netherlands for UNFICYP.

"The above-mentioned amount will be transferred to the account of the United Nations Force in Cyprus with the Irving Trust Company, 1 Wall Street, New York, as soon as possible."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not for use before

6:30 p.m. EDT, 24 June 1966

Press Release SG/SM/526

IB/1781

23 June 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL

TO PRESIDENT OF WORLD BANK

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, George D. Woods, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the World Bank:

"I would like to extend to both the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and to you personally, my warmest congratulations on this, the Bank's twentieth Anniversary.

"The United Nations, as a sister organization, has watched with particular pleasure certain of the changes which have taken place in the Bank's work since its first day of official operations on 25 June 1946: the shift from reconstruction work to assistance to member countries in their economic development; the creation of the International Finance Corporation; the establishment of the International Development Association through which loans can be made to member countries on easier terms of repayment; and increased attention to new fields, such as agriculture and education and training.

"As is being pointed out more and more frequently on all sides, international aid is currently undergoing a crisis. The last annual report of the World Bank has shown that international assistance is falling behind the absorptive capacity of the developing countries, yet it cannot be argued that they have done little to mobilize their domestic resources in the past years. The insufficiency of external aid remains, and the modest target set by the General Assembly in 1961 that the flow of development capital should represent one per cent of the aggregate national income of developed countries is far from being reached. Should this situation become worse, as it threatens to do, the growth of developing countries will be seriously retarded.

(more)

"More than ever, therefore, is co-operation between organizations concerned with the broad field of development welcome. The Bank, with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, has recently made valuable endeavours to find new ways and means of development financing. I hope that high priority will be given to the replenishment of the IDA and that means to remedy shortfalls in the export proceeds of developing countries will be found."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for use before
26 June 1966

Press Release SG/SM/525
24 June 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO WORLD VETERANS DAY

I think it is fitting, indeed, that World Veterans Day should be observed this year on June the 26th, the anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter.

The Charter begins by affirming the determination of the peoples of the United Nations "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind". It seems to me that nobody is better qualified to bear continuous witness to the horrors as well as the futility of war than are veterans all over the world.

To make the meaning of war more widely and properly understood is a particularly important task today, in 1966. I doubt whether the world is really well enough aware of the calamitous effects which a nuclear war would have, and of the immense devastation and destruction which would be wrought by the weapons that would almost surely be used in any new global conflict. I believe that a wider understanding of the nature of these dangers can help to mobilize irresistible public support for disarmament and peace.

It is in this context that veterans of past wars can play a unique role. Moreover, veterans are in an especially good position, if I may say so, not only to appreciate the senselessness of war as a means of settling international problems in today's world, but also to understand both the accomplishments and the difficulties of one of the most effective instruments which the United Nations has devised for preventing disputes from escalating into a clash of arms. By this I mean the international peace-keeping operations carried out under the United Nations flag. During the past decade, such peace-keeping operations have been undertaken in a number of very dangerous situations where the United Nations has served as a life-saving last resort, called upon in circumstances, sometimes desperate, when the efforts of individual States, or combinations of States, or regional organizations or alliances have all failed. Another aspect of these

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operations is the entirely new phenomenon of the development of impartial, disinterested, multinational teams and forces, and the evolution of a new breed of soldier of peace.

The peace-keeping operations are, of course, only a part, although an important part, of the total effort of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and in promoting the economic and social conditions on which peace can be soundly based. I am certain that war veterans all over the world are in a position to extend public knowledge and understanding of the whole range of these efforts, and I am confident that they will continue to do so.

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UNITED NATIONS

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Press Release SG/SM/524
20 June 1966

REMARKS TO THE PRESS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
AT THE LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HIS HONOUR
BY THE UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION
ON MONDAY, 20 JUNE 1966

The PRESIDENT OF UNCA: Mr. Secretary-General, Under-Secretaries, members of the United Nations Correspondents' Association and distinguished guests and friends: We are very honoured and privileged today to have as the guest of UNCA the Secretary-General. Obviously it is not necessary for me to introduce him as, in fact, you all know him very well. He will speak to us briefly and then reply to questions. At the end of the questioning period we shall have the usual 30-minute embargo on what has been said here.

Now, if I may, it is my honour to present to you the Secretary-General.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. President and friends: I am very glad to be able to be with you once again at this annual luncheon. I am grateful to all of you not only for your hospitality on this occasion, but also for your friendly co-operation with me at all times.

As you may know, I plan to visit Europe towards the end of this month. I propose to attend a meeting to be held in Turin, Italy, on the thirtieth of this month, where I shall meet Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Owen and all the Resident Representatives of the UNDP at their first global meeting. Then I shall be in Geneva for a few days to attend meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Special Committee on the Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council, and the Economic and Social Council itself. I also propose to hold a Press conference in Geneva. Then on 7 July I shall pay an official visit to Iceland. I shall be back at Headquarters on 9 July.

You will recall that at our last Press conference on 6 April, I stated that I might have to make my decision known one way or the other about my availability for the second term before the end of June. The same considerations which prompted me to make that statement are still in order, but I feel that as I have to visit Europe toward the end of this month, I should defer the announcement of my decision until I return to Headquarters.

I would be very glad to answer questions.

(more)

QUESTION: We have some questions regarding your announcement plans which might bear on what you have just told us, Mr. Secretary-General. Do you feel that the three months' advance notice is sufficient? What is your appraisal of the importance of the timing with respect to the amount of time between the end of your term and the time of your announcement?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Some friends and colleagues with whom I have discussed this question felt that perhaps a four months' advance notice was too long. They have suggested, of course with the best of intentions, that perhaps a couple of months' prior notice would be quite ample for the Security Council to take the necessary action in case I decided not to offer myself for a second term. This is also one consideration in my decision to defer my announcement.

QUESTION: In making your decision about another term as Secretary-General, will you take into consideration the needs of your own country? The questioner refers to a report in today's newspaper about economic plans and the need in the Government there for people with experience in these and other matters.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No. My decision, of course, will necessarily be governed by several considerations, both official and personal. As most of you are aware, for the past four or five months I have given a good deal of thought to these problems. My decision will be guided not by two or three considerations, but by many considerations, including political and official considerations and personal considerations. The substance which is brought out in this question does not apply to my considerations.

QUESTION: There are some questions about your travel plans. Do you think that a visit by you to Moscow before the General Assembly will be useful?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think that a visit by the Secretary-General to any capital of a Member State at any time is sure to be useful. If the Secretary-General has the opportunity of exchanging views with the leaders of Member States on topics of mutual interest, I am convinced that the outcome can be very useful both to the Secretary-General and to the Government leaders concerned.

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QUESTION: Here is another question about your travel plans. The questioner points out that His Holiness Pope Paul VI, during his visit to the United Nations, may have extended an invitation to you to visit him. Could you tell us when you plan to return the visit of His Holiness?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I shall be very delighted to have the earliest available opportunity of paying my respects to His Holiness, but for the moment I have no plans to visit Rome.

QUESTION: We now have a number of questions on Viet-Nam. The first one points out that when Prime Minister Kraag of Denmark was here in April, he said that he had encouraged you, on behalf of his Government, to make concrete proposals for the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam when the time was right. Have you submitted such proposals, and could you comment on this question of the timing, when the time is right in terms of developments in the Viet-Nam situation?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you will recall, the Prime Minister of Denmark had very kindly endorsed my proposals, even publicly. I think it is worth reiterating some of the proposals which I have been presenting to some of the parties principally concerned and which, of course, have been made public.

I feel very strongly that without a spirit of give and take on the part of the parties primarily concerned, there will be no negotiations leading to the return to the Geneva Agreements of 1954, on which everybody seems to agree now. As you all know, I have been proposing three steps to bring about a situation congenial for discussions and negotiations. Firstly, the cessation of the bombing of North Viet-Nam; secondly, the scaling down of all military activities in South Viet-Nam, which alone could lead to the bringing about of a cease-fire; and thirdly, the willingness by all sides to enter into discussions with those who are actually fighting. I think these three steps alone can create conditions conducive to the holding of a conference and to the creation of conditions for a peaceful settlement of the problem of Viet-Nam. I have not made any new proposals in the last few weeks, since I feel that these proposals are still as applicable today as they were six months ago.

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QUESTION: With respect to the question of timing, are you suggesting that these de-escalation steps should begin immediately?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As for the timing, the sooner the better, of course. As I have been saying all along, the longer we wait the worse will be the war situation. What was possible in 1964 was no longer possible in 1965, and what was possible of achievement in 1965 is no longer possible today. Therefore, the situation is very urgent and very critical. People are being killed by the hundreds every day and, if I may say so, the war in Viet-Nam is one of the most barbarous wars in history. I think the sooner the parties involved sit down at the conference table after these conditions have been met, the better it will be not only for Viet-Nam but for the rest of the world also.

QUESTION: Have delegates from Asian countries in which there is strong Buddhist influence discussed with you the possibility of again sending a United Nations fact-finding mission to South Viet-Nam to check on the violation of human rights?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: There have been no discussions between me and any delegation of the Buddhist groups in any part of the world.

QUESTION: Recently you had a private conversation with Secretary of State Rusk at the White House. Is that conversation likely to lead to new initiatives in the Viet-Nam situation?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: During my last visit to the White House, I had a few moments with the Secretary of State. Of course with the background of the reception, our conversation was more or less very informal and, if I may say so, even casual. We covered a lot of ground, including the problem of Viet-Nam. Nothing of substance was discussed. We just exchanged views on our respective understanding of the developments.

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QUESTION: Do you expect the Viet-Nam case to come before the General Assembly -- in whatever form?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: To my knowledge, there has been no move by any Member State to bring this item before the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

QUESTION: We now have two questions on the financial situation. Mr. Secretary-General, would you care to comment on the financial status of the United Nations, with regard both to the deficit as well as to your budget plans for next year?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: This question, as you all know, is before the Special Committee of Fourteen. I have been informed that the Special Committee of Fourteen will be able to present its final report some time in July. Until its report is published, I do not think that I shall be in a position to discuss the actual financial situation of this Organization. Of course, inevitably the Committee of Thirty-Three has to take up this question along with other aspects of peace-keeping operations, I understand in August, as the Committee of Thirty-Three is also expected to submit its report to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly. Therefore, the financial picture will be much clearer after the Committee of Fourteen has submitted its report in July and after the Committee of Thirty-Three has considered this question in August.

QUESTION: You may already have answered these next two questions, which concern the future of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in view of the uncertain financial situation. Do you feel that the United Nations can continue to vote for peace-keeping operations without a stronger financing arrangement?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The Committee of Thirty-Three, of course, has to be concerned with all aspects of peace-keeping operations, including the financial aspects. The report of the Committee of Fourteen will be only one aspect of the activities of the Committee of Thirty-Three. With respect to the functioning of

(more)

the Committee of Thirty-Three, I had several meetings with its Chairman. As I indicated in my speech at Windsor University a few weeks ago, the prospects are not very bright regarding the future potential of this world Organization in the sphere of peace-keeping activities. There is, to my knowledge, a mood of disappointment and even of frustration among many Members of the United Nations with respect to the very slow progress of the discussions in the Committee of Thirty-Three, particularly among those who believe that the United Nations must develop into a really effective instrument for the performance of all the functions envisaged in the Charter. Those who want to see the United Nations develop as a really potent force for peace believe that the United Nations must have the tools to perform its work. Without the proper tools, many Members with whom I have discussed this question feel that there is going to be a stagnation for some time to come, and this is definitely not in the interests of this Organization or of world peace. Therefore, from time to time I have urged the entire membership to be more energetic in trying to find a formula by which the United Nations could be involved usefully and effectively in future situations in which the Organization might be called upon to perform certain functions which regional organizations or individual States could not perform. I think this is a very serious problem before the Organization, and I very much hope that the entire membership will take a closer look into this aspect of United Nations activities. I propose to elaborate on this point in my forthcoming introduction to the annual report.

(more)

QUESTION: Continuing on the subject of peace-keeping, and regarding Cyprus, in your latest report on Cyprus you appear to rule out the financing of future peace-keeping operations by voluntary contributions. What would you consider the ideal way, and what do you consider possible in the present political climate?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: From our experience of financing the UNFICYP, I have come to the conclusion that the method of financing a peace-keeping operation on a voluntary basis has been unsatisfactory. That has been my conclusion for the last two years, and I have stated this publicly in my reports to the Security Council. Of course, my considerations alone and my conclusion alone should not influence the entire membership in their decisions on these matters. But for the benefit of the entire membership, I have to say that the United Nations experience of the voluntary financing of a peace-keeping operation in Cyprus for instance, has been unsatisfactory. So it is for the entire membership to devise ways and means of financing future peace-keeping operations on a more satisfactory basis.

QUESTION: Some members of the Security Council have hinted that this was the last time they would renew the mandate for UNFICYP. What bearing should this have on the search for a solution?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I have also stated in my report to the Security Council, I do not think the United Nations should be involved indefinitely with its peace-keeping functions in Cyprus, as the United Nations has been in the case of UNEF, for instance. Apart from other considerations, there is a very important financial consideration which is a very heavy strain on the United Nations, particularly on some of the Members. And that is the reason why I have been trying in the last few months to present some ideas, if not proposals, to the parties primarily concerned, to bring about a peaceful solution of the problem. So far, my efforts have not been conclusive. But I very much hope that the parties primarily concerned will exert their utmost effort to find a peaceful solution to their problem before the end of this year.

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QUESTION: What sort of United Nations presence do you envisage for the Thailand-Cambodian border area? Would it be a team of observers or merely your personal representative?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you know, the Government of Thailand requested me to take certain actions, and on the basis of that request I had contacts with the Government of Cambodia. I have been in consultation with the two Governments on how to initiate steps in order to ease tensions between the two countries, and I have suggested that the revival of our previous arrangement, by which the Secretary-General sent his special representatives to the two countries so that he might be able to have contact with the two Governments and bring about the easing of tensions and the settlement of outstanding problems, could be very useful. I am awaiting the replies regarding this idea. I have very good reasons to believe that both Governments will be agreeable to such an initial step.

QUESTION: Have you had any recent indication that Indonesia plans to rejoin the United Nations in the near future?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: So far I have no official word from the Government of Indonesia regarding its intentions, but as I have stated on a previous occasion, there are indications, mostly from the Press, that the Government of Indonesia is seriously thinking of coming back to this family of nations. Of course, if the Government of Indonesia decides to do so, I am sure the entire membership will be delighted to have Indonesia back in the United Nations.

QUESTION: There seems to have been a lessening of the hostility of Peking towards the United Nations in recent months, at least in public statements. Is it your impression also?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not want to assess the mood of the leaders in Peking vis-à-vis the United Nations. I do not think it would be very proper on my part to try to interpret the attitude of the Chinese leaders towards this Organization.

QUESTION: Many observers hold that the question of the representation of the People's Republic of China and the question of disarmament are inter-dependent. If that is so, why should not the United Nations be more concerned with seating China than with planning a world disarmament conference that Peking, as an "outsider", may well refuse to attend?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, this is a question to be dealt with by the entire membership. The question will inevitably be coming up before the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, and I think it is primarily a matter for the entire membership to discuss and debate and decide upon.

QUESTION: The best informed and most realistic of the China scholars admit that small, isolated United States gestures towards Peking will be meaningless as long as the status of Taiwan, the real issue, remains unresolved. What are your feelings about this?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I have said on many previous occasions, on such questions there are two U Thants: one U Thant representing his Government and his country -- and on that question he has made several statements in the past; another U Thant, as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, is not supposed to have any views of his own except in the context of the various General Assembly resolutions. So I do not think it would be proper on my part to comment on this aspect.

QUESTION: Following up on your announcement at the beginning, one of our members would like to know exactly when you are planning to return to Headquarters and whether you intend to make the statement about your future plans in the middle of July, or do you leave the timing open?

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: For the moment I would prefer to leave the timing open. I have to take into consideration many aspects and many factors. Of course, as I have said on many previous occasions, I will be very happy if the Security Council is in a position to find somebody to succeed me. I do not agree with those who maintain that it will be very difficult for the Security Council to find somebody if I do decide not to offer myself for a second term. I think this is not an insurmountable problem. Of course, I do not mean to imply that I have decided one way or the other. But in case I decide not to offer myself for a second term, I am confident that the Security Council will be able to find somebody to succeed me. If necessary, I will be very glad to help the Security Council in finding someone, provided, of course, the Security Council so desires. But I do not think it is a very big problem.

The PRESIDENT of UNCA: If I may interject a personal note, many of us feel it is a very big problem and we hope that you will stay with us.

QUESTION: Recently, the President of Nicaragua announced, during a Press conference at this Headquarters of the United Nations, his determination to offer Nicaraguan territory to a second attempt to invade Cuba "at any moment, in any circumstance". What would be your comment on this announcement in this place by the President of Nicaragua?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not believe the questioner really wants me to answer that kind of question.

QUESTION: It is hoped that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee will meet in July. Do you feel a round of Soviet-American talks should precede any United Nations discussions? I might ask whether you have any further comments on this development of progress towards a treaty?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: There are indications that a very substantial degree of agreement will be reached very soon between the United States and the Soviet Union on this question. The Chairman of the Outer Space Committee has been involved in discussions with the members concerned about the convening of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee, and I believe there will be very positive steps on this matter in the very near future.

(more)

QUESTION: It has been said that the blocs in the United Nations may gradually become less closely knit, as individual interests come to the fore, and some consider this a good thing. Do you consider that signs of disintegration in the military alliances in the world are also a positive thing?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I would answer that question with the reiteration of one of my pet beliefs that humanity is marching towards a great synthesis. The future is for the elimination of differences and the eradication of diversities. Of course, it is going to be a very long process, I believe, but there are unmistakable signs that humanity is marching towards a great synthesis. In this context, I think we have to view the recent developments both in Eastern Europe and Western Europe.

QUESTION: Is the debate over the structure of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development of relevance to the industrialization process? What do you expect from the Economic and Social Council with respect to UNOID?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think the proposed functioning of UNOID is quite relevant in the context of the Development Decade and in the context of the United Nations activities in the economic and social fields. As you know, the matter is coming up before the summer session of the Economic and Social Council, and I have to present my views at the beginning of that session, most probably on 5 July.

QUESTION: Will you send a mission to Aden as requested by the Committee of Twenty-Four? If so, how big, how soon and for what purpose?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. Omar Adeel, my Special Representative, came back from Cairo last Thursday night. He reported to me last Friday. I am taking immediate steps to implement the resolution of the Special Committee of Twenty-Four regarding Aden. Of course, I have to be in close consultation with the Special Committee of Twenty-Four, the Sub-Committee on Aden and the Administering Authority, that is, the United Kingdom, before I make a move. But I am in complete agreement with the resolution adopted by the Special Committee of Twenty-Four in Cairo.

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QUESTION: Do you think that UNRWA should issue rations to refugees in training for the Palestine Liberation Army for the stated purpose of invading Israel? Can it do so and will it do so?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: This matter was brought to my attention a few days ago. I have asked Mr. Laurence Michelmore for a complete report. Before I receive a report from him, I do not think I can comment on this.

The PRESIDENT OF UNCA: Thank you, Mr. Secretary-General for your wide-ranging and informative answers to our questions.

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

Press Release SG/SM/523
CYP/395
17 June 1966

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM MALAYSIA
ON COST OF UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 14 June, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"On the instruction of my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, in response to your appeal for voluntary contribution towards the United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations in Cyprus, the Government of Malaysia has decided to make a further contribution of \$2,500."

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Press Release SG/C/26
GA/3174
17 June 1966

SWEDEN TO CONTRIBUTE \$50,000 TO THE TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Representative of Sweden that the Government of Sweden had decided to make a contribution of \$50,000 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/C/25
GA/3173

16 June 1966

DENMARK CONTRIBUTES \$28,886.08 TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received a contribution of \$28,886.08 (Danish kroner 200,000) from the Government of Denmark 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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Press Release SG/C/24
PAL/1001
REF/502

16 June 1966

IRAQ ALLOCATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRWA, UNHCR

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Adnan Pachachi, that his Government has allocated in its budget for the current year \$100,000 and \$5,000 as contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), respectively.

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

Press Release SG/SM/522
16 June 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT

Following is the text of a message dated 16 June from President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States to the Secretary-General, U Thant, transmitted through the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, Arthur J. Goldberg:

"Thank you for your thoughtful message on Surveyor. With you, I believe that the sharing of knowledge that comes from scientific exploration in space properly symbolizes the interest of all mankind in ventures beyond the Planet Earth. I have been encouraged by the recently expressed interest of the Soviet Union, parallel to our own, in a treaty on the peaceful exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies. I look forward to early progress in this work at the United Nations."

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Press Release SG/SM/521
CYP/394

14 June 1966

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 9 June, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, Edvard Hambro, 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 24 March 1966 relating to the financial situation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

"In response to your appeal for further voluntary contributions to provide the necessary financial support, the Government of Norway has decided to make a contribution of US\$ 50.000 to meet the cost in connection with the extension of the presence of the Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for an additional period of three months, ending 26 June 1966. Furthermore an amount of US\$ 10.000 has been allocated towards covering the accumulated deficit."

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Press Release SG/SM/520
CYP/392

10 June 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM LIBYA
REGARDING PEACE-KEEPING COSTS IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a communication dated 1 June 1966 to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations, Wahbi El Bouri, concerning the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the Kingdom of Libya has decided to make a contribution of \$15,000 (fifteen thousand dollars) to the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus."

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Press Release SG/SM/519
CYP/391
10 June 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM ITALY
REGARDING PEACE-KEEPING COSTS IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a communication dated 9 June 1966 to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, Piero Vinci, concerning the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"Through your circular letter FI 323/3 (XVIII) of 24 March 1966 you have appealed to Member States for voluntary contributions providing financial support for the United Nations peace-keeping operations in Cyprus which have been extended for an additional period of three months, ending 26 June 1966.

"I am now pleased to inform you that the Italian Government, in response to your appeal, has decided to make a further contribution of lire 85,000,000 (approximately \$US 135,000) for the above purpose.

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

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Press Release SG/A/33
GA/COL/426
9 June 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL DEPUTES SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
TO FOLLOW COMMITTEE OF 24 DISCUSSIONS ON ADEN

The Secretary-General, U Thant, had an exchange of views recently with the members of the Sub-Committee on Aden, as well as with the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom as the administering Power, with a view to initiating effective measures towards implementation of General Assembly resolutions 1949 (XVIII) and 2023 (XX) on the question of Aden.*

As a first step, the Secretary-General has decided to appoint Omar Adeel as his Special Representative to assist him in discharging his responsibilities in this respect. Mr. Adeel will proceed immediately to Cairo to be present when the Committee of 24 takes up the item on Aden. He will thus have the opportunity of getting to know, at first-hand, the views of the interested parties who may be in Cairo during the Special Committee's meetings.

Mr. Adeel will return direct to New York from Cairo immediately after consideration of the question of Aden has been completed by the Committee of 24. He will report to the Secretary-General, who will then consider further steps to be taken, in consultation with the Sub-Committee on Aden, the Committee of 24 and the administering Power.

* * * * *

* The requests made to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in resolutions 1949 (XVIII) and 2023 (XX) read as follows:

"9. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and the administering Power, to arrange for an effective United Nations presence before and during the elections referred to in paragraph 8 above;" (resolution 1949 (XVIII)).

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to take such action as he may deem expedient to ensure the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Special Committee;" (resolution 2023 (XX)).

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Press Release SG/SM/518
DEV/48
8 June 1966

TEXT OF REPLY BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO POPE PAUL ON UNDP SESSION

The following is a translation from the French of the reply by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the message from Pope Paul VI* on the occasion of the second session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme which opens in Milan on 10 June:

"I am most grateful to Your Holiness for the gracious message addressed through me on 26 May 1966 to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, on the eve of its meeting at Milan.

"I have had the greatest pleasure in conveying your Holiness' inspiring words to Mr. Paul Hoffman, Administrator of the Programme, and through him to the Governing Council. In doing so I have not failed to note again the clarity of vision and the humanity of feeling with which Your Holiness recognizes and understands the problems of poverty and under-development that beset the world and transcend all its political, racial and religious differences.

"I share Your Holiness' view that, to be fully effective, the work of the United Nations in helping to resolve these problems must be carried out in the context of a universal awareness of the dangers which these problems hold for all mankind. Moreover, I remain profoundly conscious of the stimulus which Your Holiness has given and continues to give to the growth of that awareness.

"I take the liberty of expressing to Your Holiness my warmest personal regards."

* *** *

* For text of message, see press release SG/SM/517

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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE
Not for use before 2300 EDT
Monday, 6 June

Press Release SG/SM/517
DEV/46
6 June 1966

MESSAGE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM POPE PAUL VI ON OCCASION OF SECOND
SESSION OF GOVERNING COUNCIL OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Following is a translation from the French of a message, dated 26 May, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from His Holiness Pope Paul VI, on the occasion of the second session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme:

"We have learnt that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme is to meet in the near future at Milan for its second session. On this occasion We are pleased to send it a message of respectful sympathy and encouragement.

"The United Nations Development Programme, carrying on the work formerly financed and administered by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund, is bending its efforts to expedite the economic and social development of backward countries. How can We not but rejoice to see competent and responsible men joining together to pool the resources given to them by the international community of nations for the purpose of promoting the physical, intellectual and spiritual progress of the less favoured of its members?

"It is, in fact, man as one complete entity whom development seeks to improve harmoniously, and there is therefore a threefold hunger to be satisfied, at a time when needs and anxieties are daily becoming more urgent. The United Nations Development Programme has an increasingly clearer grasp of its physical, intellectual and spiritual poverty, and the will to remedy it. If this is to be done, however, the whole world must become aware that poverty is not only an intolerable evil for its victim, but must also be so considered by every man worthy of the name. Man must indeed be enabled to survive, but he must also be given the means of living fully, as a person capable of founding a family and giving his children a satisfactory upbringing; these are the tasks that call for the disinterested help of all men of goodwill, surpassing all differences of nation, race, culture and religion. Moreover, the man of today ought to become

(more)

6 June 1966

more convinced of this as each day passes; it is his own existence that is at stake, and not optional assistance and emergency aid. All human resources must be mobilized, and it is not enough to give of one's possessions; one must give the best of oneself. The peace to which the world aspires will be built only at this price because, as has rightly been said, 'development is the new name for peace'.

"These are the thoughts with which the forthcoming meeting at Milan inspires Us and which We thought it helpful to communicate to you, in Our desire to spare no effort to achieve, with the fruitful co-operation of all men of goodwill, peace in truth, justice, charity and freedom.

"It is in this spirit that We pray with all Our heart that an abundance of divine blessings may be bestowed upon you, upon Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and upon all those participating in this session."

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Press Release SG/SM/516
AC/450

6 June 1966

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT OPENING MEETING
OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The following statement was made today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the opening meeting of the sixteenth session of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation:

"It is always a great privilege for me to welcome at Headquarters this distinguished group of scientists. According to a several-year-old tradition, meeting at Headquarters means for you adopting a major report to the General Assembly. I have no doubt that, like its predecessors, your report will deserve a warm reception by the General Assembly and by the scientific community. Of all the forbidding technical intricacies of the subjects that you discuss and that, as a layman, I cannot enter, there are two points at least on which I venture to believe that the General Assembly will particularly welcome your views. One, of course, is the changes, if any, in levels of environmental radiation and in the attendant risks that have occurred since your last report. Given the present political situation, your conclusions on this subject will be read with great attention by the General Assembly, even though sharp and durable increases in levels as were observed a few years ago are not to be expected in the foreseeable future.

"The General Assembly and its individual Members will also value your views on the adequacy, inadequacy or perhaps redundancy, for your purposes, of some of the elaborate measurements of radio-activity that are currently being carried out throughout the world. You have consistently held, even when that required some understandable pertinacity, that certain types of measurements were valueless for the purpose of risk estimates. It may well be that intensification of certain measurements might be helpful but that certain other measurements could usefully be spaced more widely, both geographically

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6 June 1966

and in time, without losing vital information. Our staff, and I am sure some of you, from time to time wonder whether the ever-increasing volume of data that this Committee processes and evaluates really needs to expand, seemingly without regard to its utility to the Committee, the scientific community or the countries where the data are collected. Surely one of the ways in which this Committee can be most helpful, even without explicit mention in its terms of reference, is to suggest the best use of the resources available to the scientific community for radiation studies. I realize that this question has no simple answer and that you may not be in a position to answer it at this session, but it is no doubt worth close attention.

"This brings me to another aspect of the work that you perform during a session at which a report is to be adopted. I refer, of course, to your future activity. By completing your report to the General Assembly, you will have virtually covered three times in about 10 years the whole field of knowledge encompassed by your terms of reference. It might therefore be appropriate for you to pause and consider together the task that lies ahead of you. I know how seemingly futile a discussion can sound which, rather than being based on the facts and figures to which you are accustomed, involves a certain amount of crystal gazing and of subjective judgement. Still, there is no alternative to agreeing, perhaps through private discussions, now or at some later date, on what in your considered view is the best course to follow. There are times in which the activities which must be undertaken are more or less self-evident, and this is undoubtedly the case with some aspects of your work. For other aspects this may be less so. It may be that subjects that you have so far considered as less urgent can now be fruitfully approached and explored. And there are also subjects which, for the purposes of this Committee, may be considered as virtually closed, at least for quite some time to come. As the sense of responsibility of this Committee is widely recognized, your future work will depend largely on your own judgement as to what it is worthwhile undertaking. The General Assembly, naturally, respects and expects your advice and guidance.

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"Since this Committee does not operate in a vacuum, you will, as in the past, keep informed and seek the advice and, whenever necessary, the co-operation of the other units of the United Nations family as well as of those non-governmental organizations which have interests close to yours. Exchange of information, which, to be useful, must be reciprocal, has not always been complete in the past, thus leading to unnecessary, if perhaps unintentional duplication of effort between you and others that had a legitimate common interest but who had occasionally failed to co-ordinate their activities with you. This, I trust, shall not recur. I am sure that those whose presence at your meetings we have always sought realize that your terms of reference are both limited and precise. The General Assembly, reaffirming the original mandate of this Committee, put them in a nutshell in resolution 1764 (XVII), when it requested the Committee 'to continue its assessment of radiation risks', and I may perhaps add in passing that no other body in the United Nations family holds a similar mandate from the General Assembly. I know that you will continue to discharge your unique task with distinction and dedication, and I hope that you will receive from all those whose interests lie in areas close to your own the consideration, assistance and advice which scientists are entitled to receive from fellow scientists."

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Press Release SG/SM/515
2 June 1966

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON
ON SUCCESSFUL LUNAR LANDING BY SURVEYOR I

Following is the text of a telegram sent today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson:

"Please accept my warmest congratulations on the remarkable achievement of the United States Surveyor space vehicle. It is a further tribute to the outstanding scientific and technical ability of the American people. I believe also that the fact that the pictures made on the surface of the moon were promptly available to millions of television viewers in other countries is symbolic of the recognition that interest in space exploration is shared by all mankind. This act, and the recent statements by both the United States and the Soviet Union on the need for an international agreement covering the exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies, should give us all renewed faith in our ability to work together towards the establishment of a meaningful peace on our planet."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE
Not for use before 10 a.m. EDT
(1400 GMT) Friday, 3 June

Press Release SG/A/32
KASH/136
BIO/429
2 June 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTS GENERAL LUIS TASSARA GONZALEZ
AS CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVER OF UNMOGIP

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has announced the appointment of General Luis Tassara Gonzalez of Chile to the post of Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). The Governments of India and Pakistan have been consulted on this appointment and concur in it. Since the death of Lieutenant-General Robert H. Nimmo of Australia on 4 January 1966 in Rawalpindi, Colonel J.H.J. Gauthier of Canada has served as Chief Military Observer. Colonel Gauthier's tour of duty with UNMOGIP is now nearing completion.

General Tassara was born on 26 February 1908 in the Province of Valparaiso, Chile. General Tassara has wide experience in the Army of Chile, both as an infantry officer and as a staff officer. He has served twice as a United Nations Military Observer in Kashmir, in 1951 and 1952, and in 1956 and 1957. General Tassara's experience includes tours of duty as an instructor at the National Defence Academy of Chile, as Chief of Joint Operations on the General Staff of the Chilean Armed Forces, and as Director of the Army War Academy in 1961. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Army Division from December 1961 to February 1962. General Tassara speaks fluently Spanish, English, Italian, French and Portuguese. General Tassara is married and has five children. He will be arriving in New York about 15 June for consultation and briefing and will then proceed direct to Kashmir.

* * *

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to express publicly his great appreciation to Colonel J.H.J. Gauthier of Canada, who has served as Acting

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2 June 1966

Chief Military Observer for UNMOGIP since the death of General Nimmo.

Colonel Gauthier has shown during this period, which included the supervision of the withdrawal, under the resolutions of the Security Council and the terms of the Tashkent Agreement, of the Indian and Pakistan forces to positions held before 5 August 1965, very high qualities of tact, initiative and discretion.

In a difficult period he has rendered outstanding service to the United Nations.

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Press Release SG/SM/514
28 May 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AT UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR, CANADA

(The following was received from the Information Officer accompanying the Secretary-General.)

Following is a summary of remarks made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at a press conference held today at the University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario.

U Thant was asked to elaborate on his remarks regarding peace keeping in his speech delivered this afternoon at a convocation of the University of Windsor. He said it was a fact that a vast majority of the United Nations Member States wanted the United Nations to be an effective instrument for peace and security, but it was also true that many Member States were not as keen or as eager to pursue such a policy.

When asked to name these countries he declined to do so.

On Viet-Nam, he said that at this time the United Nations could not be usefully involved in the settlement of the conflict in that country, because the United Nations was not universal and some of the parties principally involved were not Members. Furthermore, he added, the Security Council should be in a position to hear both sides of the question and neither Hanoi nor Peking was willing to appear before the Council.

Asked by what methods he thought that the war in Viet-Nam could be ended, the Secretary-General replied that he had made several suggestions during the last three years but so far the result had been inconclusive. Asked about Canada's initiative in seeking a peaceful settlement, he replied that he had been in close touch with the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Paul Martin, and that he was impressed with Canada's sincere desires to find a way towards a peaceful settlement. The Secretary-General was asked whether he thought that membership of the United Nations of the People's Republic of China would have facilitated a peaceful settlement. He replied "I have no doubt about that".

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A correspondent asked for the Secretary-General's comments on a report broadcast by a TV network that the Soviet Union had allegedly threatened not to support U Thant for a second term. He replied: "I have no knowledge of this and I am not aware of such a development".

He was requested to declare whether he would be available for a second term or not. The Secretary-General declined to do so and added that he would make an announcement in June.

Asked whether he thought the war in Viet-Nam was a civil war or aggression, the Secretary-General said that his views on the question were different from those of many Governments. Asked further what he thought of the escalation of the war in Viet-Nam, he said he was against escalation and referred correspondents to his remarks on this issue in his speech at Atlantic City on 24 May.

Asked about United Nations supervision of elections in South Viet-Nam, he replied that he could not see such a role for the United Nations at this time.

He was asked whether he would comment on the desirability of pulling out the United States troops from South-East Asia. He answered "you do not expect me to answer this question".

He was asked what he thought of moving United Nations Headquarters from New York as a step to easing the cold war. He replied that this was an idea for consideration by the Member States and not by the Secretary-General.

Asked whether he would favour the admission of the People's Republic of China to membership of the United Nations, he replied: "I am and I have always been for universality."

In response to another question, he confirmed that he discussed Viet-Nam and China, among other subjects, in his talks with Mr. Martin, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for use before
5:30 p.m. EDT, 27 May 1966

Press Release SG/SM/513
27 May 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
AT SITE OF WFUNA PAVILION IN MONTREAL ON 27 MAY

Following is the text of a statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the site of the Pavilion on the United Nations by the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) at the Universal and International Exhibition of 1967 (also known as "EXPO '67") in Montreal, Canada, on 27 May 1966:

"I am very glad to be able, by raising the flag of the United Nations on this site, to signal the beginning of work on the pavilion which will be devoted by the World Federation of United Nations Associations to showing the activities of the international Organization.

"As you may know, the pavilion to be erected here will in no sense constitute an attempt by the United Nations to advertise itself. The Organization has given, and will continue to give, all possible assistance and co-operation, but essentially the pavilion will be paid for and administered, not by the United Nations as such, but by people who believe in and actively support it, and who are represented through the WFUNA as a whole and, as is appropriate in this case, the United Nations Association of Canada, in particular. The pavilion, in my view, will be all the more valuable for that reason -- reflecting, as it will, the desire and determination of ordinary people to see their Governments use the United Nations, as it is intended to be used, to help bring order, justice, peace and decency into the affairs of mankind.

"I should like to pay tribute to the spirit, as well as to the generosity of all those people -- Canadians in the forefront, following the stimulating example of Brigadier Price and his associates -- who are bringing this pavilion into being. By this means, they are demonstrating their belief that an international exhibition cannot be complete, at this point in history, unless it

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contains a tangible reminder of the endeavours of the international community to organize itself more effectively for the sake of the peace and well-being of the world as a whole.

"The theme of EXPO '67 -- Man and His World: Man the Explorer, Man the Producer, Man the Creator, Man the Provider and Man and the Community -- could be, moreover, the theme of the United Nations itself. It suggests the enterprise, industry, inventiveness and goodwill which are the inherent qualities of man and which, coupled unselfishly and co-operatively to the rich natural resources of the world and of the space around it, can produce benefits without limit for all of humanity.

"I wish all success to EXPO '67 in more widely opening to this exciting prospect the eyes of the millions of people from many lands who will be coming here next year. And I wish success to those responsible for the pavilion on the United Nations in showing the part which the Organization can be made to play in bettering the condition of man and the state of his world."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for use before
4:30 p.m. EDT, 28 May 1966

Press Release SG/SM/511
27 May 1966

TEXT OF ADDRESS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
AT CONVOCATION OF UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR ON 28 MAY 1966

Following is the text of an address by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the Convocation of the University of Windsor, at Windsor, Ontario Province, Canada, on 28 May 1966:

"I am grateful to the Senate of the University of Windsor for the honour they have bestowed upon me; and I thank them also, and the President and other authorities of the University, for the warmth of the welcome they have given me.

"The honorary doctorate conferred today has for me a special significance. I find in it a symbol of faith in the purposes of the United Nations, and it is a symbol all the more meaningful for three reasons which are closely linked.

"First, this honorary degree is the award of a University renowned for its long-standing and active dedication to principles that are equally fundamental to the aims and purposes of the United Nations.

"Secondly, this University is located in a city and a community distinguished for the harmonious co-operation and mutual respect which their diverse peoples have cultivated among themselves, and by which they have built bridges of friendship across the international frontier that lies so close at hand.

"Finally, this city of Windsor belongs to a country which, as an original Member State of the United Nations, has made a sustained, constructive and valuable contribution to the work of the Organization in all its most important fields of activity.

"From my good friend the Honorable Paul Martin and from Dr. Leddy and others, I had already learned something of the traditions of interdenominational, interracial and international teaching which have for so long flourished on this campus and are consonant, as well, with the character of the city that shelters it.

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"My present visit has enabled me to sense for myself the new impetus taking place here in academic endeavour -- an impetus bearing clear witness, to me at any rate, that the University of Windsor is continuing to open, as it has in the past, new approaches to the improvement of relationships among men and women of different faiths, different racial origins and different nationalities.

"In these relationships, at the local, national and international levels and all around the world, lie the most crucial issues of our time. That is a truth which hardly needs emphasizing on this campus. Moreover, it is a truth well understood not only by the University and community of Windsor, but also by the Canadian nation, as Canada has abundantly demonstrated through its attitudes and actions as a Member State of the United Nations.

"It is, after all, to the peaceful and progressive resolution of problems disturbing relations between man and man, and between nation and nation, that the United Nations is, in effect, constitutionally dedicated. In that dedication, Canada has been, and remains, a loyal and devoted participant.

"It would not, of course, be possible for me to attempt to give a complete catalogue of Canada's contribution to the work of the United Nations. If I may say so, however, they have been comprehensive in their scope and substantial in their content.

"Canada's contribution has ranged from the philosophical to the practical. It includes the considerable influence which successive Canadian Governments have had on the evolution of international standards and attitudes in matters of law, human rights, decolonization, disarmament and relations among States. It includes Canada's active, willing and often crucial support of both the conception and the practice of international peace-keeping operations.

"Over this whole range of activities, Canada, in my view, has conspicuously shown how large and vital a part in the peaceful regulation of international affairs can be played by a State outside the group of the great Powers, if it has the courage to take or to share bold initiatives, and the resources and the will to follow them through.

"While Canada's active interest in the work of the United Nations has many facets, no part of it has had more immediate, nor more urgently needed, impact than this country's support for our peace-keeping operations. This support has been visible and tangible, as well as moral. It can be seen in Canada's consistent advocacy of the principle of collective responsibility for these operations, and in the practical implementation of that policy through the prompt

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and willing acceptance of your country's share of their costs whenever the principle of collective responsibility has been applied.

"But even when that principle has been set aside or clouded by controversy, Canada has also carried its share -- and perhaps more than its fair share -- of the cost of international action to keep the peace.

"One evidence of this is the generous lead which Canada gave last year in offering a voluntary contribution to the United Nations to help meet the deficit resulting from peace-keeping operations which it had already substantially assisted.

"Another evidence is Canada's prominent role, financially and through manpower and logistic support, in a current operation which -- rather unfortunately -- is wholly dependent on voluntary contributions, namely, the United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus.

"I should like to believe that Canada feels recompensed in some part for its considerable sacrifices in this respect, both by the vindication these operations have provided of its faith in the usefulness and effectiveness of United Nations peace keeping, and by the distinction which so many of its sons and daughters have earned through the high quality of their personal service to the United Nations.

"Whether in sizeable units such as the successive Canadian contingents in Cyprus; or in specialized teams such as those providing air transport, telecommunications or logistic support in and for Cyprus, the Middle East and the Congo; or as individual officers watching impartially over cease-fire lines from Palestine to Kashmir -- in these and other indispensable functions, Canadians have served the United Nations well indeed, always far from their shores and often in arduous, delicate and dangerous circumstances.

"Canada will always be intimately associated with the light blue flag and the blue beret that identify our soldiers of peace, and therefore with a kind of service to mankind which is entirely without precedent in the history of the world.

"For all these reasons Canada has, I know, a very great interest in helping to find the answer to a question which must be of the deepest concern to all who support the United Nations and who wish to see it become a more effective instrument for peaceful and constructive international co-operation. This is the question of the future of the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations --

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the question, in effect, whether the United Nations will find itself able to afford, both politically and financially, to undertake new operations of this kind when the need for them arises again, as it almost certainly will in our still dangerously unsettled world.

"I find in the present situation a great paradox, and I venture to warn that it runs the risk of proving to be a tragic paradox. On the one hand, there is very wide agreement among the Governments as to both the necessity and the effectiveness of the peace-keeping operations of the past and the present. As you know, these activities constitute a function for the Organization which was not clearly foreseen by the founders of the United Nations -- no doubt because they have responded to situations which could not easily have been predicted in advance, but which nevertheless have seriously disturbed the peace, or threatened to do so, in many parts of the world. They are situations which have very largely been due to the changes in human and international relations following from the process of decolonization. Although these changes have generally been, in my view, inevitable, necessary and beneficial to mankind as a whole, they have often been so radical as to have had turbulent effects, and it is these turbulences that the United Nations has been called upon to quiet.

"In proving itself able to do this by lending its physical presence to the areas of dispute, the United Nations has, in my view, immeasurably strengthened its practical usefulness to mankind. It is well to recall that in most of these situations the United Nations has served as a life-saving last resort, called upon in circumstances, sometimes desperate, when the efforts of individual States, or combinations of States, or regional organizations or alliances have all failed. It is well to ponder, too, the likely consequences in many of these situations if the United Nations had not existed or had felt unable to act.

"There are other aspects of the peace-keeping operations from which the world, as a whole, ought to have been able to take heart and draw confidence in the potential power for good of organized international action. In varying degree, for example, each such operation has required one or more of the States concerned voluntarily to liberalize its conception of national sovereignty, if not sometimes in effect to yield temporarily a part of that sovereignty, in order to allow an international operation to function on its territory. Another

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aspect of these operations is the entirely new phenomenon of the development of impartial, disinterested, multinational teams and forces, and the evolution of a new breed of soldier of peace.

"In all these respects the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations have constituted, in my view, a great step forward in international co-operation and a great promise of the capacity of men and nations to turn away from violence and towards international action and assistance as the means of resolving their disputes.

"Yet, on the other hand, the chances of the United Nations being able in the future to continue to carry out this kind of operation are being seriously jeopardized by the lack of agreement so far in regard to one or another of the constitutional financial and administrative aspects of the operations. This lack of agreement is made all the more serious by what I can only describe as a certain measure of apathy, to which the absence of agreement has perhaps given rise.

"To all those who are pledged to further the interests of the United Nations, it should be inconceivable that the demonstrated need for and ability of the Organization to play a direct part in reducing tensions, in calming passions, and in helping nations and peoples dangerously at odds with one another to find acceptable paths to the peaceful settlement of their disputes, could be rendered impotent by a failure to agree on satisfactory arrangements for the control and financing of those activities. I have said that such a situation should be inconceivable: nevertheless, that is the kind of risk which we are now running.

"I know very well, of course, that, from the viewpoint of some Governments, there are, in this matter, issues of national interest, of principle and of legality which they regard as being of the highest importance. I am no less aware that broader considerations of national policy and international relations -- indeed, the condition of the international political climate as a whole -- tend quite often to override the practical, as distinct from the philosophical, concern of Governments for the solution of problems that directly embroil the fate of peoples other than their own.

"I venture to suggest, however, that all of us must take care not to delude ourselves into thinking that these problems can be isolated from the whole course of human development, and that their solution -- or lack of solution -- has no consequences for those other aspects of this development which may seem

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of more direct concern to us. From the beginning of history, mankind has been carried forward by a steady evolution in all fields -- political, economic, social, scientific and cultural. From time to time in certain societies it happened that this great process of evolution or change was resisted too long by those in power, and then social explosions occurred. If there is one lesson we can learn from history, it is that attempts to maintain a static concept of society, purportedly insulated from changes taking place around it, have always failed.

"The human situation may be likened to a stream which starts gently at the source but gathers speed and becomes more turbulent as it flows on. In the earliest stages of man's development he adapted himself as best he could to his wild environment and took from it sufficient to meet his needs, which were few. With time, however, he began to attempt to transform his environment. He succeeded, and his needs grew. His society did not just change slowly and gently as in the beginning; the change became faster as time went on.

"Although man has been on the earth about a million years, it was perhaps only during the last six or seven thousand years that he began to create a civilization as we know it. Different forms of civilization have come and gone in many parts of the world, but there has been a continuing thread of progress. For thousands of years, the rate of progress was not very spectacular; suddenly it accelerated at a tremendous pace. Most historians who have studied the progress of human culture agree that it was around the end of the eighteenth century that the accelerating pace of human progress reached the point at which it began to be revolutionary. Changes that used to be gentle, like the flow of a stream at its source, are today rapid, turbulent and wide-spreading. Changes that used to be imperceptible over many generations now take place within a decade, and they spill irresistibly over every natural and man-made barrier.

"A realization of this change in the character of change itself is essential in the conduct not only of national affairs, but also of international affairs. Human ingenuity must match the accelerated pace of this extraordinary evolution and the complex problems such an evolution generates. Here the United Nations, representing the human society in an organized form, must have a role to play.

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One of its main concerns should be how to keep pace with man's accelerating evolution and society's accelerating and universal change, and to fashion its tools to cope with its accelerating tasks. Otherwise the United Nations, too, will run the risk of becoming an anachronism.

"It may well be, of course, that the United Nations will never be able to move closer towards the objectives it set for itself 20 years ago until the world it inevitably -- and deliberately -- mirrors is fundamentally a better and saner world than it is now. In other words, it may well be that, before the United Nations can be relied upon to keep the peace even in places that may seem secondary in the geopolitical order of things, we shall have to see larger progress made by the great Powers towards the resolution of the conflicts that still exist between them.

"But can we really afford to wait for a resolution of these conflicts before we try, through the United Nations as it now exists, to provide more effective and dependable help to Governments and peoples which already want and need that help?

"I do not think so. Ours is not a world populated solely of Americans, Chinese, Russians and Vietnamese. There are others among us, Europeans, Africans, Asians, the people of the Middle East and Latin America -- and if I may say so, Canadians as well. All of us have a stake in the success or the failure of the United Nations. All of us have a responsibility to put the Organization to work, and to try to make it work effectively, wherever in the world its work is needed and wanted, and regardless of the areas, political or geographical, in which it cannot yet be given a part to play.

"This is true, if I may put things in simple terms, because all of us have a place in humankind. Wherever the United Nations fails, it is humanity as a whole that fails. Wherever it succeeds, humanity succeeds. And we just cannot afford to fail, if humanity is to survive."

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Press Release SG/T/94
26 May 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO VISIT MONTREAL, WINDSOR ON 27 AND 28 MAY

The Secretary-General, U Thant, will visit Montreal and Windsor, Canada, on 27 and 28 May.

On his arrival in Montreal on the afternoon of 27 May, the Secretary-General will be met by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Paul Martin.

Accompanied by Mr. Martin, the Secretary-General will then visit the site of the Universal and International Exhibition of 1967 (EXPO '67) to attend the ceremonies marking the inauguration of the construction of a pavilion on the United Nations which is being sponsored by the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA). The Secretary-General will speak briefly.

Later the same evening, the party will fly to Windsor, Ontario, where U Thant will be the guest of Mr. Martin at his home.

On 28 May, the Secretary-General will address a convocation of the University of Windsor and receive an Honorary Degree. U Thant will return to New York on Sunday, 29 May.

On his trip, the Secretary-General will be accompanied by Ambassador Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations. Others in the Secretary-General's party are Ramses Nassif, Press Officer; Donald Thomas, Administrative Assistant; Lucien Lemieux, private secretary; and George Pogue, personal aide.

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Press Release SG/C/22
GA/3172
26 May 1966

CHILE TO CONTRIBUTE \$3,000 TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Charge d'Affaires, a.i. of Chile to the United Nations, that the Government of Chile has decided to make a contribution of \$3,000 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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Press Release SG/SM/512

CYP/390

26 May 1966

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM AUSTRIA

ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 23 May, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Austria has decided to make a voluntary contribution of US\$ 40,000 towards meeting the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus for the period December 27, 1965 to March 26, 1966. I would be grateful if this amount were compensated against the costs incurred by the Austrian Government in providing a medical and a police contingent for the UN-Cyprus operation."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for use before
11:30 a.m. EDT, 24 May 1966

Press Release SG/SM/510
24 May 1966

TEXT OF SPEECH BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT, ON 24 MAY 1966
TO AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA AT ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

'Democracy and Peace'

It is both a pleasure and an honour to be with you here today in Atlantic City. For me this is also a most stimulating occasion. My duties as Secretary-General of the United Nations bring me into contact, for the most part, with diplomats, statesmen and politicians. It is to some extent true of all of us that we live in a world of our own, and, of course, the world of any profession has its own atmosphere and its own preoccupations. It is, nonetheless, most valuable to be with people who are engaged in a different type of activity and to try to see problems through their eyes. That is why I welcome the opportunity to be with you here today to share some of my thoughts with you, the representatives of one of the most important elements of the labour movement in the United States. Although our spheres of activity differ, our two basic objectives are the same -- peace and human advancement.

I want to talk today about two words which many of us take very much for granted -- democracy and peace -- and their relationship to each other. In these two words is bound up much of the future which we hope to build for ourselves and our children. There is a danger, however, that words so frequently used may easily begin to lose some of their importance and meaning. In examining them in relation to each other I hope to shed some light on the present world situation and on our hopes for the future.

Democracy is the most difficult of all forms of government, and yet it is the one to which most nations now aspire. This is because it seems to most people to be the form of government which provides the best hope of making both peace and justice the birthright of all men -- of making a world in which privilege, good fortune or the accidents of history or heredity will no longer determine the horizons of opportunity and in which, therefore, the human spirit will flourish best.

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A successful democratic system requires a number of pre-conditions, most of them difficult in themselves to establish. It requires popular acceptance of certain standards of behaviour and certain common objectives. It requires the active co-operation of the community for the common good. It requires institutions which can ensure that those who obey the law will not become the victims of those who do not. It requires mutual respect and a shared pride in the objectives and traditions of the community as a whole. It requires the absence of any form of discrimination based on race, sex, belief or opinion. It requires the fully equal treatment of minorities. It requires freedom of expression and tolerance of diversity. It requires, especially from those who have power and influence, restraint and patience. It requires a system of laws which are at the same time effective enough to ensure peace and justice and not so restrictive as to hamper enterprise or strangle opportunity. It requires political vitality and broad popular participation. It requires a constant reassertion of the place, worth and dignity of the individual. In fact, it requires a combination of the highest human qualities with the most carefully developed institutions and traditions.

Democracy is certainly not a system for the timid, the lazy or the insecure. Difficult as it is, this is the system of government to which most peoples in the world now aspire. The establishment of a democratic society is an ambitious goal for the emerging nations. It has been achieved, if only imperfectly, in the older democratic countries only after centuries of trial and error, not infrequently accompanied by periods of violence and injustice. It should be no surprise, therefore, that the achievement of political independence has not, in many cases, also led immediately, in newly independent countries, to the degree of individual liberty so highly prized in the older democratic countries. But if it is clear that the will to achieve democratic government is there, the older countries should show patience and understanding, remembering their own histories. There is more than one road to democracy, and in choosing the road much will depend on where a nation is starting from.

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The principles of democracy also underlie the concept of world order outlined in the Charter of the United Nations. The requirements for the establishment of such a world order are similar in terms of the community of nations to those which I have outlined above for national communities. We must ask ourselves, therefore, how best we can hope to provide the conditions in which democratic practices and institutions are most likely to flourish, and how we can strengthen their development both in nations and in the world community at large. We should also ask, from time to time, what sort of alternatives we have and what their consequences are likely to be.

It is a truism -- and no less important for that -- that peace is essential to the growth of democracy and the proper working of democratic institutions. Our experience in two world wars shows clearly not only that insecurity, tension and war tend to foster authoritarian and tyrannical regimes and practices, but that even in well-established democratic countries the stresses and strains of war, or the threat of war, inevitably curtail and endanger in many ways the process and tradition of democratic liberty. Wars cannot be run democratically. Truth, the essential basis of all free institutions, is usually one of the first prisoners of war.

It follows that as long as we have either actual wars, or situations and relationships among the nations of the world which can easily deteriorate into war, we shall not achieve the flowering of democracy or realize its full possibilities even at the national level, let alone in the community of nations. If this sounds unrealistic or over-idealistic, I put it to you that our present situation is unrealistic without even the benefit of being idealistic. In fact, we could go further and say that in continuing to accept our present situation we are being not only unrealistic, but cynical.

Let us for a moment consider our present position in very general terms which can apply to most Governments and peoples. There is not a Government in the world, perhaps for the first time in history, which does not profess, in its own way, to be peace-loving. One hundred and seventeen Governments have ratified the United Nations Charter, which sets out the rights and

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obligations of peace-loving nations. There is hardly a Government in the world which is not committed to work for the peace and prosperity of its people. There is a view universally held -- although its formulations vary widely -- that the future of mankind lies in co-operation rather than conflict. Certainly the interdependence of nations is now a fact which even the greatest must recognize. There is a vast and growing body of expert knowledge, available to all, which points the way to co-operative solutions of mankind's greatest problems.

But then we turn the coin and see the obverse -- the cynical side. The greatest Powers are locked in an ideological struggle and in a balance of terror based on the most destructive -- and most expensive -- arsenal of armaments ever known. The lesser Powers survive in this precarious balance either through alliances with either side or in the more complex position of non-alignment. The majority of the world's people live in poverty and backwardness, the helpless spectators of this spendthrift struggle of giants. And by far the greatest efforts and expenditures are still for wars which no one can win -- not for the human problems and possibilities which it is within our power to solve and to realize if we have the vision, the patience and the will to co-operate. Is not this gap between stated ideals and actual practice truly cynical? And yet we all in some degree connive in the vast self-deception.

We need to wage a determined and broadly based struggle to extricate ourselves from this self-deception, which could easily be suicidal. The labour movement both here and abroad is no stranger to such efforts, for it has, in the last hundred years, waged a struggle which has radically changed the economic and social order and extended the horizon of opportunity in numerous countries, including all the most advanced ones. In doing this, despite strong and well-entrenched opposition and the direst prophecies of chaos and disaster, it has, in effect, vastly strengthened the countries and societies in which it has succeeded.

Many of the obstacles which the labour movement has faced in its great struggle were similar to those we face now in our efforts to make a better and safer world. It faced, and at times even to this day still faces, outmoded thinking, entrenched power in the hands of small groups, a social

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and economic system firmly based on the status quo and the fear of change expressed in a widely felt reluctance to face the future. It faces selfishness and repacity in the guise of conventional and respectable customs and attitudes. It faced the dangers of extremism both within and outside its own ranks. Above all, it faced the inertia inherent in the belief that the old way of doing things should somehow go on, despite the technological, political and social changes which had already made it obsolete.

Those who wish to establish a better world order face, in general, somewhat similar problems. In particular, the last obstacle is very much in evidence -- the belief that the old way of doing things can, and should, go on. It is all too clear, whether we examine the goals we have set ourselves or the dangers that beset us, that it cannot. How, for example, can we reconcile our democratic ideals or our desire for social justice, either in one nation or in the world community, with the persistence of the gap between rich and poor or with large-scale racial discrimination? How can we -- and by "we" I mean all the people in the world -- reconcile our professed love of peace or our knowledge of the fearful risks of modern war with policies whose ultimate sanction is war and whose practical result is a vast and continuing arms race?

The answers are, of course, anything but simple. But one fundamental reason for the tension and the lack of confidence in the world is that most Governments and peoples, despite the revolutionary changes of the past century, have not yet relinquished some of the habits of thought of a hundred or more years ago. They tend still to see the outside world as hostile and treacherous, or as a happy hunting ground for the pursuit of national interest. They tend still to believe that force can solve problems when all else has failed, that purely nationalistic aims can still be pursued with impunity in a world of increasing interdependence, and that ideological controversies or international disputes can, if necessary, still be fought out on the battlefield. And how, they ask, and with some justification, can one Government or people take the risk of changing its ways if all the others have not already done so? Thus, despite all the earnest professions of devotion to peace and progress, we are still in the vicious circle of

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the arms race, of mutual fear and hatred, of the fight for spheres of influence, of the perpetuation of historic grievances and disputes, and the competitive and cut-throat economic system of opportunism and "the devil take the hindmost". It is this series of vicious circles that we must break somehow, if we really wish to achieve the peace and justice which we so often invoke.

I have mentioned nationalism. Nationalism is a fact of contemporary life and the binding force of the most advanced form of political and social organization which has so far gained a firm footing in the world -- the nation state. As such it is an indispensable element in the scheme of world order outlined in the United Nations Charter, which is based on the sovereign equality of its Member States. Indeed, I sometimes think that the older nations are guilty of an unwitting hypocrisy when they express pained surprise at nationalistic manifestations in the new countries. Basic nationalism is the foundation in all countries of a sense of identity and security. Without it nations will be unlikely to be able to venture successfully into the next stage of internationalism. We must understand that the effort to establish this basic identity under the pressures of the modern world may well temporarily produce attitudes and actions which appear unreasonable. Growing up politically is a complex and painful process, especially when it coincides, as it does in most emerging countries, with the necessity of trying to catch up in all sorts of other ways as well.

Aggressive nationalism in international relationships, however, whether it be in pursuit of ideological aims or of more immediate and concrete objectives, is an anachronism which the world can no longer afford. Aggressive nationalism, albeit in transmuted and disguised forms, is still a potent factor in the world, and is found both in the older and the newer countries. Only 27 years ago it was the basic cause of World War II, and in new forms it is still the source of the most dangerous tensions in the world. It feeds on fear, on the propaganda of hate and ideological antagonism, and on the intolerable presumption that the world should be remade in its own image. Aggressive nationalism produces a breakdown of understanding and communication which is perpetuated by a powerful mythology. It is not confined to any one nation or group of nations, and it smoulders beneath many conflicts, both

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great and small, many of which can at any moment burst into a wider conflagration. Aggressive nationalism is the political disease which still, more than any other factor, infects the relations of States. Its elimination is indispensable to any reasonably reliable system of world order.

I have not referred to specific cases, for the truth is that most nations are in various degrees afflicted by the vicious circle of tension, lack of confidence and the belief in the notion that attack may ultimately be the best form of defence. It is an additional tragedy that, all too often, small and inoffensive countries are ground under the wheels of these giant forces. But if the giants live in fear of each other, what chance is there that the fears and aspirations of the small countries of the world will be seriously heard or heeded?

It is not enough to say that confidence and understanding are the keys to the vicious circle. The question is how to begin to prepare the ground in which confidence and understanding can grow. The world is not clearly divided between good and evil, as many leaders would have us believe, and the confusion is increased by the fact that all Powers, the great Powers included, are unanimous in expressing in their different ways the highest motives and the best intentions. In most countries there is no serious question any more of ignoring the masses of the people or of pursuing a course designed only for the benefit of a tiny and fortunate minority. The idea is now taking hold, both nationally and internationally, that the fortunate have a responsibility for the less fortunate and that we are all members of one human race on one small planet and must sink or swim together. The true basis for this idea is enlightened self-interest rather than altruistic humanitarianism. Men, nations and institutions are in a constant process of growth and change, not infrequently for the better. We see, here in the United States and everywhere else, that the revolutionaries and firebrands of yesterday are the moderates of today and the conservatives of tomorrow. Between good and evil, left and right, reactionary and reformer there is no clear-cut distinction any more in a world of tumultuous change and development.

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In fact, we live now in a highly mobile society in which many of the old barriers and stratifications have been swept away. That is why we must look earnestly for new ideas, and even new political forms, to contain the forces we have unleashed and to channel them into constructive and peaceful pursuits before they tear us to pieces. Certainly the days of national self-sufficiency are gone. Imperial domination, as history has known it, is also a thing of the past, a phenomenon of the age in which greed and power could endlessly exploit ignorance, servility and weakness. It seems probable also that the conflict of global ideologies is a transient phenomenon, for ideologies tend rapidly to be blurred and made obsolete by the present pace of historic change. Nonetheless, it is the residual effects of these phenomena which perpetually distract us from facing our real problems -- misery, poverty, starvation, overpopulation and the preservation and enhancement of human dignity -- and from reaping the harvest of our extraordinary inventiveness.

Certain simple and related propositions are becoming increasingly clear. Total war is unthinkable. No one nation, even the most powerful, is now capable of policing the world or imposing a pattern upon it. Most of our gravest problems can best be solved by the orderly co-operation of sovereign States, and some cannot be solved in any other way. The less developed countries require much from the advanced countries, and without such help, given freely and without political or other pressures, the current economic and social gap will widen to the extent where it threatens the stability of all nations. I would add that multilateral aid would seem in the long run to be superior, in meeting this challenge, to bilateral aid which tends to give rise to political strains and stresses both for the giver and the receiver. And, finally, no problem is too great for us to tackle, and probably to solve, if we wish to use adequately the resources and knowledge which we have in common. If we can conquer the atom or outer space, it is absurd that we cannot conquer urban misery or the problem of producing and distributing an adequate food supply. These simple propositions should provide a basis on which all nations should be able to start to come to terms with the world in which we actually live.

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I, for one, do not think that any Government or people is likely to lose in stature or dignity or worldly advantage from an all-out effort to come to terms with such questions. On the contrary, it is highly probable that the future leaders of the world will be those who first can bring themselves to make the attempt. There have been already, in the past 20 years, Governments which had the vision and the courage to throw away the outmoded trappings of a glorious past and which have gained nothing but advantage from doing so. Let us hope that they are merely the forerunners of a more general and forward-looking movement.

We have now come to a stage where all ideological concepts or national aims, however high-minded, will become meaningless if their pursuit involves a third world war. On the other hand, an **abstract** surrender of principles and aims cannot be an acceptable answer for any nation. The answer must therefore lie, for Governments and peoples, in an effort more difficult and less spectacular -- the effort to come to terms with the world in which they live. Reliable ways will have to be found, as they have been found in the brief history of the labour movement, to replace strife, harmful, if not disastrous, to all parties, with organized bargaining, mediation and reconciliation of divergent interests. This is only a first step towards the next and more important stage of active co-operation in pursuit of common aims. To effect this change will require patience, courage and the self-confidence to face inevitable risks. In a democratic country it will also require the active participation and understanding of the mass of the people.

The United Nations Charter is, of course, in terms of practical politics, far ahead of its time. But if Governments and peoples will persevere in the effort, both private and public, to come to terms with the world as it now is, they will begin to find in the Charter a most useful mechanism for their protection and for the regulation of their affairs, rather than what it sometimes seems to be now -- a catalogue of good intentions and, sometimes, a useful last resort in times of trouble.

This process must start at the grass roots level, with the thinking and the will of the peoples of the world whose instruments their Governments and their world Organization should be. If they persevere in coming to terms with

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realities, concepts like peace and democracy will begin to have a fuller meaning, which may well produce a real revolution in the human condition.

You will expect me, I believe, to mention one specific problem which is very much on all our minds -- I refer to Viet-Nam. Let me say at once that I have no answers to this problem, nor do I wish to pronounce any judgements as to where right or wrong, responsibility or culpability, reality or myth, may lie in what is a tragic situation for all the peoples and Governments involved. The situation is far too serious for that. It is more important and relevant, I believe, to search objectively and without rancour for ways to end this historic tragedy.

The world has been watching the inexorable escalation of the war in Viet-Nam with increasing anxiety. Little by little, larger forces and more powerful armaments have been introduced, until an anguished and perplexed world has suddenly found that a limited and local conflict is threatening to turn into a major confrontation. And though the fear of a much larger conflict may still have a restraining influence upon the demands of military strategy, the temptation to win a military success may still prove stronger than the more prudent call to reason.

As the war worsens, its justification in terms of a confrontation of ideologies is becoming more and more misleading. For democratic principles, which both sides consider to be at stake in Viet-Nam, are already falling a victim to the war itself.

In Viet-Nam there is growing evidence that the so-called "fight for democracy" is no longer relevant to the realities of the situation. Twenty years of outside intervention and the presence of a succession of foreign armies have so profoundly affected Vietnamese political life that it seems illusory to represent it as a mere contest between communism and liberal democracy. Indeed, recent events have shown that the passion for national identity, perhaps one should say national survival, is the only ideology that may be left to a growing number of Vietnamese. Thus, the increasing intervention by outside Powers in the conflict -- involving their armies, their armaments and, above all, their prestige -- has tended to alienate the people of Viet-Nam from their own destiny. And if, therefore, the issue

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in Viet-Nam is not a struggle between two different views of democracy, what is really at stake, unless an early end to the hostilities is brought about, is the independence, the identity and the survival of the country itself.

Apart from the loss of life, destruction and human suffering which this war is causing, the war in Viet-Nam has also to be judged by the halt which it has imposed on the great enterprise of co-operation and understanding between nations which had barely made a modest start in recent years. The much larger international efforts, which should have been undertaken during this decade to relax world tensions and to improve the miserable conditions of the more unfortunate countries, have already been postponed and may be made infinitely more difficult by the continuation of this war. It would also be unrealistic to believe that significant progress in international relations can be achieved while so much tension and hatred are accumulating in Asia.

In these grave circumstances, it would appear normal to entrust a world Organization such as the United Nations with the task of bringing the parties together to negotiate. Unfortunately, the United Nations is not, at present, so constituted that it could play this role. I have explained on various occasions why this is so. But, although the United Nations cannot act in a conflict which is beyond its scope, nonetheless, the majority of Member States is increasingly concerned by its development. They are convinced that military methods will not restore peace in Viet-Nam and that this war must be stopped on the initiative of the participants lest it get out of hand. To give effect to these convictions, and also because it represents my firm belief, I have undertaken, in my personal capacity, to make a number of suggestions to the parties. In particular, I have said that peace can only be restored by a return to the Geneva Agreements and that, as a preparatory measure, it would be necessary to start scaling down military operations, and to agree to discussions which include the actual combatants. Perhaps, under these conditions, it will still be possible to arrive at an agreement between all Powers concerned, and, among them, the five major Powers, including the People's Republic of China. But those who are genuinely troubled today by the great problems of war and peace should not delude themselves that

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action by the United Nations or its Secretary-General can resolve this problem. The solution lies in the hands of those who have the power, and the responsibility, to decide. If they seek a peaceful solution, the United Nations and many of its Members stand ready to help them in all possible ways. Of course, it must be recognized that a sincere effort to reach a diplomatic settlement is a most arduous and frustrating task. That is why all the forces of peace must join together to make their influence felt by the leaders of the countries engaged in this war, so that they may find a way to reverse its fateful trend and to restore peace before it is too late.

May I conclude by a direct appeal to you, representatives of the labour movement in one of the most advanced countries of the world. The labour movement in the United States, though it still has much unfinished business, is now a very weighty part of the national establishment. It is a measure of your success that your movement, which within living memory was an embattled newcomer battering on the doors of the old order, is now the most powerful single organized group in the country. Your own great leader and founder, Sidney Hillman, was a champion not only of the labour movement in the United States but of the cause of democracy throughout the world. He was a great leader because, in the words of his epitaph, he not only demanded justice for labour, but also demanded greatness from labour.

I urge you now, in your great success, to devote much of your energy and your organization to new and equally vital objectives -- to the great problems of establishing a world order in which peace and democratic principles really prevail, and to the application in the world community of those great ideals for which you have been and are fighting in your own country. Peace and order in the world are not the exclusive business of statesmen, diplomats and international officials. They are the urgent personal business of all men and women who are capable of wishing for a better world for their children and their fellow men. It is the will and the informed preference which they evince, which can put Governments and the United Nations firmly into the path of progress and peace and can rescue mankind from hopelessness and cynicism. It is their support which alone can sustain Governments in the risks and uncertainties which they are bound to encounter.

It will be a long and hard struggle. Old prejudices, habits and ideas die hard, and fear and hatred, though they are bad advisers, are also persuasive ones. Men and nations, especially the well-established ones, are wary of change and lazy about facing the future. But in the matter of peace and justice we can no longer afford to rely on muddling through. The risks are too great, and what we have to gain from success is too important to be thrown away through carelessness or inertia. We would be foolish, however, to underestimate the effort required to reverse the collision course on which the great nations of the world seem sometimes to be set or the work involved in developing our political institutions to match our technological progress. Learning to live in peace may well prove, initially at any rate, to be more difficult and more exasperating than muddling through with the threat of war, just as democracy requires far more of the average citizen than despotism or authoritarian government. The labour movement, with its vast influence and prestige, can be a very powerful force in producing the changes of attitude which will be required.

The task is great and the time is certainly short. The choice may well be between ruin and the fulfilment of all we have dreamt of in the name of peace and democracy. It is a choice in which all must participate if it is to be correctly and firmly made.

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Press Services
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United Nations, N.Y.

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Press Release SG/SM/509
PI/9

23 May 1966

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
TO SECOND ASIAN EDITORS' ROUNDTABLE IN BANGKOK

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Second Asian Editors' Roundtable being held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 23 to 27 May 1966, and read to the participants today by the Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, in charge of the Office of Public Information, José Rolz-Bennett:

"To the first Asian Editors' Roundtable assembled in Bangkok three years ago, I spoke of the urgent need for contemporary society to make a combined effort to improve the condition of more than two-thirds of the world's population if pressures for change are not to build up to explosive levels.

"I stressed the United Nations family's commitment to this effort and to our need for support by an informed world opinion.

"Where do we stand three years later?

"The United Nations Development Decade, launched almost five years ago, is approaching its mid-point. Although the targets set in 1961, at the start of the programme, were modest enough, they have not been fully met at this half-way mark. Possibilities of acceleration do exist however, and the minimum goals we set for ourselves can, I think, still be met in the second period. But, for this to be achieved, a greatly increased effort will be required.

"It is true that our resources and activities in this struggle to bridge the distressing gulf between rich and poor are very small in relation to the need, although not in relation to the total United Nations effort, for approximately 85 per cent of our total resources are engaged in the economic, social and humanitarian fields and, of some 23,000 men and women in United Nations service, 21,000 are working in these fields.

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"On the credit side, we might say that these consolidated development activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, working to a large extent through the regional United Nations economic commissions, help to spotlight the problems and show what can be done about them if only the required means are made available.

"I feel that in the past few years, particularly in the developed world, there has been a slow awakening of public understanding of the terrible dangers inherent in the present division of the world, not between ideologies, but between pervasive poverty and economic plenty, and also of the effort which is needed to find solutions and provide the resources. Whether this public consciousness can develop fast enough to meet the challenge and set a happier course for mankind is a question that you, as leaders of the information media, might ponder.

"I know that it is often said that economic and social development is not news; that only political controversy and dramatic conflict can capture the public interest. But I do not believe that this is now as true as it used to be. Awareness is growing of those social and economic forces and problems which lie behind the headlines at the heart of the human condition.

"Certainly we know that if our United Nations family efforts are to be strengthened and expanded, this can only be done through the support of informed public opinion and realistic public understanding of our activities, our possibilities and our limitations.

"Thus one of the main reasons the United Nations Office of Public Information has organized this Roundtable in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is in order to present to you the case for stimulating through your publications, news agencies and broadcasting stations, that public concern.

"I wish you every success in your discussions."

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Press Release SG/SM/508
SC/2809

18 May 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT
IN SECURITY COUNCIL ON 18 MAY 1966

Following is the text of the statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, in the Security Council meeting on 18 May 1966 on the question of Southern Rhodesia:

"Yesterday, I made available to the Council, copies of the telegram from Salisbury received from Mr. Lardner Burke, who called himself 'Minister of Justice'. He invoked Article 32 of the United Nations Charter and requested an invitation to participate in the Security Council debates concerning Rhodesia.

"Members of the Council are aware that Article 32 of the Charter says: 'Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any State which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute.'

"Members of the Council are also aware that the legal status of Southern Rhodesia is that of a Non-Self-Governing Territory (resolution 1747 (XVI) of the General Assembly) and Article 32 of the Charter does not apply. In the circumstances, it is for the Council to decide what consideration, if any, it wishes to give to this telegram. It is for that reason that I made available to the members of the Council copies of the telegrams I received from Salisbury on this subject.

"I need hardly recall to the Council that, in several resolutions on the subject, the Council has labelled the regime in Southern Rhodesia as illegal. For this reason, and in line with the policy of the Secretariat not to enter into correspondence with illegal regimes, I decided not to reply to the various telegrams from Salisbury."

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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/507
CYP/388

17 May 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 17 May, 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):

"Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 24 March 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 make a voluntary contribution of US \$150,000 (One hundred and fifty thousand dollars) to the UNFICYP expenses for the current period (26 March - 26 June 1966). The amount 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/506
CYP/387

17 May 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 13 May, 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 March 24, 1966, in which you drew attention to operative paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 220 (1966) of March 16, 1966, extending the presence of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus for the period March 27 - June 26, 1966, and in which you appealed 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 costs for the three-month period indicated above. 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 Release SG/C/21
GA/3171

17 May 1966

PHILIPPINES CONTRIBUTES \$2,500 TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received a contribution of \$2,500 from the Government of the Philippines 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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Press Release SG/SM/505
CYP/383
12 May 1966

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 10 May, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, Akira Matsui, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to your circular letter Fl-323/3(18) dated 24 March 1966, in which you made an appeal for voluntary contributions to help meet the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Security Council resolutions.

"Upon instructions from my Government, I have further the honour to inform you that the Government of Japan, in response to your appeal, has decided to make an additional contribution to the costs of the Cyprus peace-keeping operations in the amount of US \$100,000, without prejudice to its stand on problems concerning United Nations peace-keeping operations."

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

Press Release SG/SM/504
12 May 1966

TRANSCRIPT OF STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
HELD AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS
ON 12 MAY 1966

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. Chairman and friends. First of all I want to take this opportunity of expressing my very sincere thanks on behalf of this world Organization for your continued dedication to your noble task of interpreting the various activities of the United Nations family of organizations to your respective constituencies. And all of us at the United Nations are thankful to all of you for your continued devotion to the tasks and to the ideas and ideals of the United Nations, and your very close interest in the various activities of the world Organization and its sister agencies. I am sure all of you have read the Charter of the United Nations, which is the source of inspiration for all of us. I think I had better start off with a reiteration of some of my beliefs and convictions regarding the function of this Organization.

If you study the principles of the Charter carefully, I am sure you will come to only one basic conclusion, that is, that the United Nations was founded to perform only one primary function -- that is, to build peace and to maintain peace. There is no other purpose in mind.

When the Charter says that this Organization is meant to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, the motivation is peace.

When the Charter says that we should reaffirm our faith in fundamental human rights and the worth and dignity of the human person, again the motivation is peace.

When the Charter says that this Organization must promote the social and economic well-being of the peoples of the United Nations, again the motivation is peace.

For the achievement of these objectives, when the founding fathers say that the Member States should live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, again the motivation is peace.

Thus, when the founding fathers said, 21 years ago, that we must all unite our common strength for the attainment of common objectives, again the motivation was peace.

And, last but not least, when the founding fathers urged upon all Member States to see that the United Nations served as a centre for harmonizing the actions of all Member States with a view to the attainment of common objectives, again the motivation was peace.

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So, in other words, the Charter of the United Nations can be interpreted in just one sentence -- the building of peace and the maintenance of peace.

Now the question arises whether the United Nations has been able to live up to the expectations of the founding fathers 21 years ago. On this, opinions naturally differ. But we have to bear in mind one basic fact -- that the United Nations will be as strong or as weak as its Member States wish it to be. If the Member States wish it to be strong, it will be strong; if the Member States wish it to be weak, it will remain weak. This applies equally to the function of peace-keeping operations.

Of course, the United Nations is not strong enough to perform all the functions outlined in the Charter. This must be admitted. But the United Nations has been able to achieve many significant things in the sphere of peace keeping in its 21-year history. Just take, for instance, its activities in the past four years. In my view, in the field of peace keeping, of the maintenance of law and order, the United Nations record has been very significant.

To start with the Cuban missile crisis of October 1961, I am sure you will agree with me that the United Nations played a very significant role in averting catastrophe and bringing about relaxation of tensions and the gradual solution of the problem which confronted the world with very dark and gloomy prospects in those days.

Then, the United Nations has been able to perform a very significant role in the peaceful transfer of West Irian to Indonesia, as agreed to by the two parties directly concerned, the Netherlands and Indonesia. If it had not been for the United Nations, I am sure that that peaceful transfer of West Irian to Indonesia would not have been possible.

Then, again, the United Nations was asked to ascertain the views of the people of North Borneo and Sarawak regarding their attitude towards the projected Malaysia. As you all know, the United Nations did ascertain the views of the people of North Borneo and Sarawak, and it contributed materially towards the formation of Malaysia.

Those are some of the things which the United Nations has been able to do in the field of peace keeping.

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Then, in Yemen, the United Nations was involved for two years to avert a direct confrontation between the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia, and, of course, for financial reasons among others, the United Nations observers had to be withdrawn from their very restricted function of observing and reporting to the Security Council. As you all know, the United Nations was in Yemen with the agreement of the Governments primarily concerned, that is, the Governments of Yemen, the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia.

Coming back to more specific questions of peace-keeping, I want to illustrate my thesis with two developments -- in Cyprus and in the Dominican Republic -- developments which took place in the last three years. In the case of Cyprus, the United Nations has been able to play its part very significantly in maintaining law and order and in performing the functions outlined in the various Security Council resolutions. If it had not been for the United Nations, what would have been the situation in Cyprus today? It is unthinkable.

As I said on a previous occasion, when fighting broke out in Cyprus, some of the big Powers, very rightly, tried to avert a catastrophe and find a solution, but without success. Then again, NATO, quite legitimately, tried to find a solution and to bring about an agreed formula -- again without success. Then, after six long weeks, the question of Cyprus was brought before the United Nations.

The Security Council met and took a very prompt action, and what some of the big Powers and NATO countries could not do, the United Nations could do, it must be admitted. The explanation is that the Security Council could do this in the field of peace keeping, of the maintenance of law and order in Cyprus, because of the fact, among others, that the big Powers agreed to its doing it. The big Powers agreed that the United Nations must be involved and should be involved, and therefore the United Nations is involved in Cyprus.

Coming back to the developments in the Dominican Republic, as you all know, the United Nations has not been able to be involved in peace-keeping operations or performing the functions related to the maintenance of law and order in the Dominican Republic for the reason, among others, that at least one of the big Powers did not want the United Nations to be involved there. These are plain facts.

So, the conclusion we can draw from these facts is that the United Nations can be involved effectively in situations threatening international peace and security if the big Powers agree that the United Nations should be involved. That is my interpretation of the relevant provisions of the Charter.

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Turning to the very explosive and tragic situation in Viet-Nam, I have stated my position on many previous occasions. The reason I have given are well known to all of you, I am sure. Among the participants directly involved in the conflict, only one, the United States, is a Member of the United Nations. The same situation prevailed 12 years ago when the question of Viet-Nam was brought to Geneva, outside the scope of the United Nations, for the simple reason that among the parties directly involved in the conflict, only one, France, was a Member of the United Nations. The others were not Members of the Organization. The same considerations apply today as applied 12 years ago. This is one reason.

Another reason, which in my view is more basic, is the disagreement among the big Powers regarding the projected United Nations involvement in Viet-Nam in the field of peace keeping. Everybody knows that the Soviet Union and France are against United Nations involvement in peace-keeping of any type, of any character, in Viet-Nam. Their attitudes are known to everybody, and I have very good reason to believe that the United Kingdom would be very reluctant to get the United Nations involved in any sort of peace-keeping operation in Viet-Nam. So the situation is much more complex, much more difficult, than the situation the United Nations faced two years ago in the Dominican Republic. In the case of the Dominican Republic, as I said a moment ago, among other reasons one of the big Powers was opposed to United Nations involvement in peace-keeping operations there. Now, in the case of Viet-Nam, more than two big Powers will not agree to any type of United Nations involvement by way of peace-keeping operations in that country. I think this is a basic fact.

So, with the full knowledge of the attitudes of these big Powers, how can the Secretary-General say that the United Nations must be involved in Viet-Nam, that the United Nations should be involved in Viet-Nam? As I have to reflect the views of the Member States in my statements and my actions, if my interpretation of my functions is correct, I have to say that at least for the moment the United Nations cannot and should not be effectively involved in peace-keeping operations or in operations of the nature of the maintenance of international peace and security or law and order in Viet-Nam, because of the very plain facts:

- (1) that the United Nations was not involved in the Viet-Nam situation 12 years ago and, therefore, the same considerations do apply today and the United Nations cannot be involved in any peace-keeping operations in Viet-Nam today;

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(2) that at least two big Powers are opposed to any United Nations involvement in Viet-Nam.

So, when I have been saying for the last three years that, in my view, the United Nations cannot be and should not be usefully involved in peace-keeping operations of any character in Viet-Nam, I am just reflecting the views of the Member States, particularly the big Powers.

If I may say so, I am also in a position to assess the views of other Member States also. I have come to the conclusion that the vast majority of the Members, large and small, agree that, at least for the moment, the United Nations cannot be usefully involved in the settlement of the very tragic and very distressing developments in Viet-Nam.

I just want to take this opportunity of elaborating my thesis which I have presented to you and to others publicly on previous occasions.

Now the question arises which is the big question, naturally, in the minds of most people. The United Nations, as the primary organ for dealing with breaches of peace, for dealing with situations threatening international peace and security, is for the moment impotent in regard to Viet-Nam. Of course, quite legitimately, a lot of dissatisfaction has been expressed regarding the inability of the United Nations to be involved in the most serious crisis which has ever faced the world since the end of the Second World War. But, as I have explained to you, I have to be guided in my statements and actions by, and reflect, the views of the membership, particularly the views of the big Powers. However, although the United Nations is not able to perform a very significant role in Viet-Nam, as you all know, in my private capacity I have endeavoured my utmost in the last three years to bring about a peaceful settlement. Some of my attempts and endeavours were known to the public, and some are not yet known. For reasons which I hope that you will understand, it is not time for me to reveal all the steps I have taken in the last three years to bring about dialogues, to bring about peaceful discussions, to bring about pre-conference conferences, and even to bring about a formal conference. So far, my endeavours have not been crowned with success, but I am not giving up my attempts to find a peaceful solution, a just solution. I am still continuing with my endeavours to bring about a just and fair and equitable solution of the problem of Viet-Nam.

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As I said on a previous occasion, my understanding of the developments in Viet-Nam and my assessment of the present situation there are different from the understanding and assessment of most people, if I may say so. So, my approach to the problem of Viet-Nam is, in a way, different from the approach of some Governments. But I hope in due course, at the proper time, I shall be able to disclose some of the important steps I have taken and how and why those attempts were still inconclusive.

I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that I will not give up my attempts to find a peaceful solution to the Viet-Nam problem, and at the proper time, perhaps, I may be in a position to reveal at least some of the salient points of my attempts in the last three years.

Thank you once again for this opportunity. I wish you all continued success and all the best.

Mrs. IRMA PIEPO (National Council of Catholic Women): I am a citizen of the United States, of course, but my question, I hope, does not reflect that. What is to be the role, then, of regional organizations vis-à-vis the United Nations in regional problems? Or do you see a direct advantage in the over-all international approach?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: On this issue -- I remember I dealt with some aspects of it at our meeting last year -- as I have said before, regional organizations should have a place in the set-up of the human situation as it exists today. The Charter of the United Nations also does not preclude the possibility or advisability or desirability of having regional organizations for the performance of certain defined functions. So, as a matter of fact, the regional organizations do not conflict with the interests of the United Nations as a whole. But, in my view, in certain fields of activities, in certain areas of activities, pertaining to peace-keeping, the United Nations should play a predominant role.

Mrs. MARION McVITTY (World Association of World Federalists): I do not want to ask a question. I just should like to say -- and I believe I say it for all of us -- that in the very difficult role of the Secretary-General with respect to Viet-Nam, and with only the information he can give us, we have the utmost confidence in him, and we should like him to know that our hearts are with him.

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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 PI/8
SG/1691
12 May 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSES ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, addressing the annual conference for non-governmental organizations at United Nations Headquarters this morning, said that "at least two big Powers are opposed to any United Nations involvement in Viet-Nam" at this time.

The conference is being held at Headquarters today and tomorrow -- 12 and 13 May -- under the auspices of the United Nations Office of Public Information. It is being attended by more than 400 participants from 170 national and international non-governmental organizations connected with the United Nations.

In discussing the reasons why the United Nations was unable now to become involved in "the very explosive and tragic situation in Viet-Nam", which he described as "the most serious crisis the world has faced since World War II", the Secretary-General said that, as he had pointed out on previous occasions, only one of the parties directly concerned in the Viet-Nam problem was a Member of the Organization.

The situation had been the same 11 years ago, when the question was brought to Geneva, outside the United Nations, he said, and the considerations were the same today.

However, added the Secretary-General, another reason, and a more basic one, was disagreement among the big Powers over any involvement of the United Nations in Viet-Nam. "Everyone knows," he said, "that the Soviet Union and France are against United Nations involvement in peace-keeping operations of any kind in Viet-Nam, and I have very good reason to believe that the United Kingdom would be very reluctant for the United Nations to get involved."

The situation was thus much more difficult and complex, he said, than the one last year in the Dominican Republic, when only one of the big Powers was opposed to United Nations involvement in peace-keeping operations or the maintenance of law and order.

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As Secretary-General, he had to reflect the views of Member States, and from his consultations, he had come to the conclusion that a great majority of Member States, both large and small, agreed that the United Nations could not, for the moment, be usefully involved in Viet-Nam.

The Secretary-General said he wanted to make this clear, in view of the dissatisfaction among many people that the United Nations, as the primary organization dealing with situations threatening international peace and security, was, "for the moment, impotent".

However, he also wanted to make clear that, although the Organization as such could not act, he, in his private capacity as Secretary-General, had done his utmost to try to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Viet-Nam conflict. Some of his endeavours were known publicly; some were not, and for reasons which all would understand, this was not the time to reveal what he had done to try to bring about a dialogue, peaceful discussions, pre-conference conferences, and a conference itself. So far, his endeavours had not been successful, but he was "not giving up" and would continue his efforts to bring about "a just, fair and equitable solution to the problem of Viet-Nam".

At the appropriate time, he hoped to be able to reveal at least some of his endeavours in this regard during the last three years and "how and why these endeavours are still inconclusive".

The Secretary-General observed that his assessment of the situation in Viet-Nam was different from the views of many people and, therefore, his approach differed from that of many States.

Earlier, the Secretary-General commented on other matters with which the United Nations had been concerned in the last few years. The Organization, he said, would be as strong or as weak as Member States wished it to be. It was not strong enough now to achieve all the aims of the Charter, but, in his view, its record in the field of peace keeping had been "very significant".

In the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, he said, the United Nations had played a significant role in the reduction of tension and the gradual solution of the problem, despite the "very dark and gloomy prospects of those days".

Regarding the peaceful transfer of West Irian to Indonesia, as agreed by the two parties -- Indonesia and the Netherlands -- he said that, if not for the United Nations, he was sure a peaceful transfer would not have been possible.

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The Secretary-General then recalled that the United Nations had been asked to ascertain the views of North Borneo and Sarawak regarding the projected Federation of Malaysia. It had done so, he said, and had "contributed materially to the formation of Malaysia".

Regarding Cyprus, he said that the situation there would have been "un-thinkable" without the action of the United Nations, which was performing certain functions outlined in Security Council resolutions.

In the Dominican Republic, it had not been able to become involved in peace-keeping operations or the performance of functions related to the maintenance of law and order, because at least one big Power did not want it to.

"The United Nations can be involved effectively in situations threatening international peace and security if the big Powers agree that it should be", said the Secretary-General.

Following his statement, he was asked by Mrs. Irma Piepo (National Council of Catholic Women) about the role of regional organizations vis-à-vis the United Nations in regional problems.

In reply, the Secretary-General said that regional organizations should have a place in the human situation as it existed today. Their activities did not conflict with the interests of the United Nations as a whole but, in his view, "there are certain areas of activities pertaining to peace-keeping in which the United Nations should play a predominant role".

Mrs. Marion McVitty (World Association of World Federalists) said that, on behalf of the representatives of non-governmental organizations present, she wanted to say that, in the very difficult role of the Secretary-General with respect to Viet-Nam, "we have the utmost confidence in him and would like him to know that our hearts are with him".

Remarks by Mr. Rolz-Bennett

José Rolz-Bennett, Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, in charge of the Office of Public Information, who also addressed the conference this morning, said that the United Nations was a changing institution, reflecting the world as it changed.

Everything that happened everywhere was now the concern of all, and no nation, however great or powerful, could be self-sufficient, he said. Only history could tell if the machinery of the United Nations was adequate for the tasks it had to face, but, in his view, there was room for scope in the machinery it did have.

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He urged solidarity among nations and peoples in facing problems, in sharing wealth, in sharing well-being in larger freedom, and in tolerance, good-neighbourliness, and understanding of other points of view.

The conference for non-governmental organizations was opened this morning by George J. Janecek, Director of the External Relations Division of the Office of Public Information.

A welcoming statement was then made by John Inman (Council on Religion in International Affairs), the Chairman of the Non-Governmental Organizations Executive Committee.

The conference will continue with meetings and panel discussions this afternoon and tomorrow. (For background, see press release PI/7.)

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Press Services
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Press Release PI/7
10 May 1966

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO MEET AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON 12 AND 13 MAY

The Office of Public Information's annual conference for non-governmental organizations will be held at United Nations Headquarters on 12 and 13 May. About 400 participants from approximately 150 national and international non-governmental organizations are expected to attend.

The conference will be addressed by the Secretary-General, U Thant; and Jose Rolz-Bennett, Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, in charge of the Office of Public Information.

Among subjects to be discussed by panels are: activities of voluntary associations in various parts of the world; new opportunities for implementing Human Rights covenants and connected information problems; and information coverage by non-governmental organizations of new United Nations organs in the economic field -- the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the proposed organization for industrial development.

The non-governmental organizations listed with the Office of Public Information may be either international or national. There must be a permanent organization with formal by-laws and procedures. They also should at least have a national constituency and some means of disseminating information.

The relationship of the non-governmental organizations with the United Nations is primarily one of interpreting the various activities of the United Nations family of organizations to their particular constituencies.

The non-governmental organizations fall roughly in the following categories: business, industry and trade organizations; trade union organizations; religious and ethnic groups; professional associations; women's organizations; youth organizations; and veterans and service organizations.

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

Press Release SG/A/31
CYP/381

6 May 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTS MAJOR-GENERAL I.A.E. MARTOLA
AS COMMANDER OF UNFICYP

(This release is being issued simultaneously at Headquarters, London and Nicosia.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has announced the appointment of Major-General Ilmari Armas Eino Martola (retired) of Finland as Commander of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). He will be the third Commander of the Force since it came into existence in March 1964.

Major-General Martola succeeds the late General K.S. Thimayya. Since General Thimayya's death on 18 December 1965, the Chief of Staff and Deputy Commander of UNFICYP, Brigadier A.J. Wilson of the United Kingdom, has served as Acting Force Commander at the request of the Secretary-General. General Martola is expected to arrive in New York for briefing within a few days and will then proceed directly to Nicosia to take up his command.

Born in Raahe, Finland, on 12 May 1896, General Martola has held military, governmental and industrial positions in Finland. He attended the National War College in Paris from 1919 to 1921, and served in various assignments as a commissioned officer in the Finnish Army and National Guard. He was a member of the Defence Revision Committee from 1923 to 1924 and a member of the Disarmament Commission at Geneva from 1926 to 1934. He also served as Finnish Military Attaché in Paris from 1928 to 1931.

General Martola was Commanding Officer of an Army division on active service in the Karelian Isthmus in 1939-1940 and from 1941 to 1944, and became Commander of an Army Corps. In 1944 he became Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and later served as Governor of Usimaa Province until 1946. General Martola is

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6 May 1966

President of the Finnish Red Cross and Vice-Chairman of the Association for the Welfare of War Widows. He has also been Managing Director of the Paper Office of the Finnish Paper Mills' Association.

In November 1956 the Secretary-General appointed General Martola as his Personal Adviser on Military matters relating to UNEF, a post in which he served with distinction until August 1957.

General Martola is married and has four children.

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The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to pay tribute to the outstanding service rendered to the United Nations by Brigadier A.J. Wilson during the four and a half months that he has acted as Commander of UNFICYP. During that time he has shown the highest qualities of leadership and diplomacy and has carried on in an exemplary manner the work of his illustrious predecessors.

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Press Release SG/C/20
6 May 1966

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY GRANTS \$3,250,000 IN AID TO INDIA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the acting Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations, Fritz Caspari, that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, in addition to current aid, has donated fertilizers in the amount of 12.5 million Deutsche Mark (\$3,125,000) and milk powder valued at 500,000 Deutsche Mark (\$125,000) for assistance to India in the grave food emergency which it faces.

In addition, a number of private organizations, particularly the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches have made available aid in the amount of 10 million Deutsche Mark (\$2.5 million) to alleviate food shortages in India.

The Secretary-General was also informed that "for a number of years the Federal Republic of Germany has been prominent in aid and assistance to India. In capital aid the Federal Republic of Germany is in the third position after the United States and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Technical aid for Indian agriculture, has been a very prominent part of this aid. In view of the acute difficulties in the field of food production priority is being given at present to technical aid in this field."

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Press Release SG/SM/503
CYP/382
6 May 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a message, dated 6 May, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the acting Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations, relating to the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"The Acting Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Secretary-General's Notes FI 323/3 (18) of 28 January 1966 and 24 March 1966 has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has decided to make a further contribution of one million dollars (\$ 1,000,000.00) to the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus.

"This additional sum is made available for the seventh and eighth three-month periods of UNFICYP authorized by the Security Council in its resolutions 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965 and 220 (1966) of 16 March 1966."

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