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1. January 1965 - 19 May 1965

VOLUME VIII - SECRETARY-GENERAL STATEMENTS

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592. Letter from Belgium to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	1 February 1965	SG/SM/232
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606. SG statement introducing fifth lecturer of ICY series	8 February 1965	SG/SM/245
607. SG message to Economic Commission for Africa	9 February 1965	SG/SM/246
608. Letter from Greece to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	9 February 1965	SG/SM/247
609. SG condolences on death of President of National Council of Government of Uruguay	10 February 1965	SG/SM/248

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610. SG statement introducing sixth lecturer ICY series	11 February 1965	SG/SM/249
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612. SG statement on situation in Viet-Nam	12 February 1965	SG/SM/251
613. Letter from Denmark to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	16 February 1965	SG/SM/252
614. SG statement at opening of 'Pacem in Terris' convocation	17 February 1965	SG/SM/253
615. SG address to 'Pacem in Terris' Convocation	19 February 1965	SG/SM/254
616. Note verbale from USA to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	19 February 1965	SG/SM/255
617. Letter from Netherlands to SG on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	23 February 1965	SG/SM/256
618. SG press conference	24 February 1965	Note No. 3075
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620. Letter from Pakistan to SG on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	25 February 1965	SG/SM/258
621. SG announces Secretariat appointments for ECOSOC and Trade Conference	25 February 1965	SG/A/21
622. SG introduction at seventh lecture, ICY series	1 March 1965	SG/SM/259
623. SG condolences on death of President of Austria, Adolf Schaerf	1 March 1965	SG/SM/260
624. Letter from Luxembourg to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	2 March 1965	SG/SM/261
625. SG announces appointment of Henry Labouisse Jr. as UNICEF Executive Dir.	8 March 1965	SG/A/22
626. Letter from Japan to SG on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	9 March 1965	SG/SM/263
627. SG condolences on death of Queen Louise of Sweden	9 March 1965	SG/SM/264
628. SG elaboration on statement on Viet-Nam	10 March 1965	Note No. 3079

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629.	SG receives Gold Medal of Honor of New York City	12 March 1965	SG/SM/265
630.	Note verbale from Switzerland to SG on costs of peace-keeping force, Cyprus	15 March 1965	SG/SM/266
631.	SG message to ECAFE	16 March 1965	SG/SM/262
632.	SG sends message of congratulations to Soviet Union	18 March 1965	SG/SM/267
633.	Message of condolences sent by SG on death of Chairman of State Council of Romania	19 March 1965	SG/SM/268
634.	SG sends congratulations to United States	23 March 1965	SG/SM/269
635.	Opening statement by SG to Board of Trustees of United Nations Institute for Training and Research	24 March 1965	SG/SM/270
636.	Note verbale from USA to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	25 March 1965	SG/SM/271
637.	Gabriel-Marie d'Arboussier of Senegal appointed Executive Director of UN Institute for Training and Research	25 March 1965	SG/A /23
638.	Message by SG on Chilean earthquake	29 March 1965	SG/SM/272
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641.	Letter from Sweden to SG on peace-keeping force in Cyprus	5 April 1965	SG/SM/275
642.	Letter from Zambia to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	6 April 1965	SG/SM/276
643.	SG opens UN Art Club exhibition	7 April 1965	SG/1648
644.	SG statement at ceremony launching UN record "International Piano Festival"	8 April 1965	SG/SM/277
645.	SG message to Pugwash Conference	9 April 1965	SG/SM/278
646.	Letter from Malawi to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	12 April 1965	SG/SM/279
647.	SG message of sympathy to President of USA on tornado	14 April 1965	SG/SM/280

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648. Remarks to Press by SG at luncheon given in his honour by UNCA	15 April 1965	Note No. 3104
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650. SG message to Dublin session of Inter-Parliamentary Union	20 April 1965	SG/SM/282
651. SG address to American Newspaper Publishers Convention at Waldorf-Astoria	21 April 1965	SG/SM/283
652. SG opening statement before Disarmament Commission	21 April 1965	SG/SM/284
653. Letter from Permanent Representative of Italy to SG on offer of UNCTAD Hdqs.	22 April 1965	SG/SM/285
654. SG to visit Vienna, Geneva	23 April 1965	SG/T/53
655. Letter from Zambia to SG regarding peace-keeping force in Cyprus	26 April 1965	SG/SM/287
656. Letter from Greece to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	26 April 1965	SG/SM/288
657. SG arrives in London en route to Vienna	27 April 1965	SG/T/54
658. SG arrives in Vienna	27 April 1965	SG/T/55
659. SG calls on acting Head of State of Austria	28 April 1965	SG/T/56
660. SG and ACC members entertained by Austrian officials	29 April 1965	SG/T/57
661. SG leaves Vienna for Geneva	30 April 1965	SG/T/58
662. Address by SG to special session of World Veterans Federation in Geneva on 3 May (delivered by Mr. Spinelli - see Note No. 3119/Rev.1)	2 May 1965	SG/SM/289 and Note No. 3119/Rev. 1
663. Statement by SG on departure from Geneva	2 May 1965	SG/SM/290
664. Statement by SG to Press before departure for New York	2 May 1965	SG/SM/291
665. SG statement at opening of World Health Assembly (delivered by Mr. Spinelli)	3 May 1965	SG/SM/292
666. Message from SG to Foreign Minister of El Salvador	4 May 1965	SG/SM/293

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667. SG message to 11th session of ECLA	5 May 1965	SG/SM/294
668. Development needs of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to be investigated	7 May 1965	SG/1649
669. SG message to 8th plenary meeting of COSPAR	10 May 1965	SG/SM/295
670. Mekong Committee notes interest in expansion of work, possibility of additional resources	11 May 1965	SG/1650
671. SG's replies to queries by press at Geneva airport, 2 May 1965	12 May 1965	Note No. 3130
672. SG's statement in Security Council regarding credentials of representatives of Dominican Republic	13 May 1965	SG/SM/296
673. SG statement in SECCO 14 May 1965	14 May 1965	SG/SM/297
674. SG message on centenary of International Telecommunication Union	14 May 1965	SG/SM/298
675. SG statement regarding his representative to Dominican Republic	14 May 1965	SG/SM/299
676. SG message on cyclone disaster in Pakistan	15 May 1965	SG/SM/300
677. Note to correspondents - advance party to Dominican Republic	14 May 1965	Note No. 3132
678. SG announces appointment of Mayobre as representative in Dominican Republic	15 May 1965	SG/A/24
679. SG appeal concerning situation in the Dominican Republic	18 May 1965	SG/SM/309
680. Note verbale from Federal Republic of Germany to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	19 May 1965	SG/SM/301

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Press Release SG/SM/268
19 March 1965

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES SENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON DEATH OF CHAIRMAN OF STATE COUNCIL OF ROMANIA

Following is the text of a message of condolences on the death of Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Chairman of the State Council of Romania, sent today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Corneliu Manescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania:

Original French Text:

"J'ai appris avec la plus vive émotion le décès de Son Excellence M. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Président du Conseil d'Etat de la République populaire roumaine. En cette circonstance douloureuse je tiens à adresser à Votre Excellence ainsi qu'au Gouvernement et au peuple roumains mes très sincères condoléances.

"Je serais également obligé à Votre Excellence de bien vouloir exprimer aux membres de la famille de M. Gheorghiu-Dej toute la part que je prends à leur deuil."

Unofficial Translation into English:

"I have learned with the deepest sorrow of the death of His Excellency Mr. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, President of the State Council of the Romanian People's Republic. On this sad occasion, I wish to convey to Your Excellency and to the Government and people of Romania my sincere condolences.

"I would also request you to transmit to the members of the family of Mr. Gheorghiu-Dej the expression of my profound sympathy in their bereavement."

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Press Release SG/SM/267
18 March 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL SENDS MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO SOVIET UNION

Following is the text of a cable sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union:

"I am happy to extend to you and to the people of the Soviet Union my heartiest congratulations on your recent and most remarkable achievement in the peaceful conquest of outer space. Please convey my personal felicitations to Cosmonauts Pavel Belyayev and Alexei Leonov and to the team of Soviet scientists and technicians who made this historic feat possible."

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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/262
ECAFE/267
16 March 1965

MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Following is the text of a message by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the twenty-first session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) meeting 16-29 March in Wellington, New Zealand:

"This session of ECAFE meets at a time when grave political shadows have fallen on the Organization as a whole and when potentially dangerous conflicts exist in the region. It is my hope, a hope shared by men of goodwill everywhere, that the very gravity of the dangers facing the United Nations will intensify the search for solutions.

"Similarly, the Powers concerned, and all Governments interested in peace, can and must find ways of confining and ultimately solving the conflicts which are causing so much suffering in certain parts of this region, so that more resources can be marshalled for the constructive tasks of economic and social development.

"Your twenty-first session is held in the year when the Organization celebrates its twentieth anniversary, a year devoted to International Co-operation. The dedication of 1965 to International Co-operation was inspired by one of the great men of Asia, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, who on two occasions addressed this Commission and shared with you his vision for a peaceful and prosperous Asia within a peaceful and prosperous world.

"International co-operation, in the context of this vast region, has been your constant preoccupation, and an aim which ECAFE has pursued with vigour and dynamism. The progress made towards regional co-operation is the direct result of your endeavours and a measure not only of the material contribution that your Commission has made to this region, but also of its

(more)

psychological impact and influence. At a time when discord and strife continue to plague us, your constructive work broadens the base for co-operation, progress and peace.

"The last year has been one of intensive and persistent preparations for a major advance towards practical measures of co-operation. The Mekong project and the Asian Highway scheme are only two of the visible peaks of your efforts; there are others. For instance, the patient technical work undertaken in regard to the establishment of an Asian Development Bank and towards regional trade liberalization will, I am confident, lead to tangible and lasting benefits.

"I should like to extend to the Commission my best wishes for a harmonious and successful session."

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Press Release SG/SM/266
CYP/255
15 March 1965

TEXT OF NOTE VERBALE FROM SWITZERLAND TO SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON COSTS OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a note verbale, dated 15 March, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations, Ernst A. Thalmann, regarding the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

Text of Letter

"L'Observateur Permanent de la Suisse auprès des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Secrétaire général des Nations Unies et a l'honneur de lui faire savoir que le Conseil fédéral suisse a décidé de contribuer pour un montant de 65.000 dollars au financement de l'action des Nations Unies à Chypre pendant une nouvelle période de trois mois.

"L'Observateur Permanent se réfère à cette occasion à la note qu'il a adressée au Secrétaire général le 25 mars 1964 et dans laquelle il lui a fait connaître les considérations qui avaient inspiré la décision du Conseil fédéral de participer au financement de cette action."

Unofficial Translation

"The Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the honour to inform him that the Swiss Federal Council of Ministers has decided to contribute the sum of \$65,000 towards the cost of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus for another period of three months.

"The Permanent Observer wishes, on this occasion, to refer to the note which he addressed to the Secretary-General on 25 March 1964, informing him of the considerations which inspired the decision of the Federal Council of Ministers to participate in the financing of this operation."

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Press Release SG/SM/265
12 March 1965

SECRETARY GENERAL RECEIVES GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR OF NEW YORK CITY

The Secretary-General, U Thant, today was awarded the "Gold Medal of Honor" of the City of New York.

At a brief ceremony in the Secretary-General's office, Ambassador Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Chief of Protocol and Commissioner of the Department of Public Events of the City of New York, presented the City's highest award to U Thant, on behalf of Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Mr. Patterson stated:

"In your high office of international magnitude, you have proven to be a man of rare courage. You have clung tenaciously to the basic principles upon which the United Nations was founded. Mayor Wagner deems it highly fitting and proper, on behalf of 8 million people of our City, that you should receive the Gold Medal of Honor, in deep appreciation and acknowledgment of your efforts."

Accepting the award, the Secretary-General said:

"I am certainly overwhelmed and wish to thank you and the Mayor and, through him, the people of the City of New York, for this magnificent gesture in presenting me with this Medal.

"I regard this not only as a recognition of my work at the United Nations but also as a recognition of the usefulness of this Organization, to which the Mayor has been giving very close co-operation. I also want to express my sincere thanks to the City, under the distinguished leadership of Mayor Wagner, for the hospitality extended to this world organization.

"I wish to thank you, Commissioner Patterson, and Mrs. Cameron* also, for your ceaseless efforts on behalf of the City in making the life of the delegates and staff pleasant.

"My sincere thanks to the Mayor and to you for this honour."

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* Director of Public Events of the City of New York.

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Note No. 3079
10 March 1955

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

In response to press enquiries about the official public reaction of the Government of the United States to the suggestion of the Secretary-General for a seven-nation exploratory discussion with regard to the situation in the Republic of Viet-Nam, U Thant has made the following elaborations on the statement of the United Nations spokesman this morning. The reference to "official reaction" was meant to convey that the United States statement was the first public official reaction to the views and suggestions the Secretary-General had been presenting to the United States Government over a period of months through Ambassador Adlai Stevenson.

On 27 February, Ambassador Stevenson had conveyed privately to the Secretary-General the reactions of his Government, at that stage, to the ideas of the Secretary-General and to certain proposals and suggestions from other quarters. In this regard, the Secretary-General and Ambassador Stevenson regularly exchanged views and reactions.

The Secretary-General considers the public statement of the United States to be moderate and helpful, particularly in view of the reference to the "hope that all channels will be held open".

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Press Release SG/SM/264
9 March 1965

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES SENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON DEATH OF QUEEN LOUISE OF SWEDEN

Following is the text of a message of condolences on the death of Her Majesty Queen Louise, sent yesterday by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Torsten Nilsson:

"May I ask Your Excellency to convey to His Majesty the King and the members of the Royal family the expression of my sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty Queen Louise. We grieve with the people of Sweden in mourning the death of their widely admired and well-beloved Queen."

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Press Release SG/SM/263
CYP/254

9 March 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter dated 8 March 1965 received today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, Akira Matsui, concerning the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus:

"I have the honour to refer to your letter FI/323/3 (18) dated 21 December 1964, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and earlier communications, in which you had made 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 the principle of collective financial responsibility of all Member States for United Nations peace-keeping operations."

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Press Release SG/A/22
ICEF/918

8 March 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT
OF HENRY LABOUISSSE JR. AS UNICEF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Secretary-General, U Thant, today announced the appointment of Henry Richardson Labouisse, Jr., as Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for a term of five years.

Mr. Labouisse has been United States Ambassador to Greece since 1962. Before his diplomatic assignment in Athens, he was Director of the International Cooperation Administration, a fore-runner of the Agency for International Development (AID).

From 1954 to 1958, he served the United Nations as Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

In 1959, Mr. Labouisse became a Consultant to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and was chief of a mission organized by the Bank to survey the economy of Venezuela. In the summer of 1960, he took temporary leave from the Bank to serve for two months as Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on United Nations operations in the Congo.

In December 1960, he was appointed the World Bank's Special Representative for Africa.

The Secretary-General's appointment, made after consultation with the 30-nation UNICEF Executive Board at a closed session today, fills a vacancy caused by the death of Maurice Pate on 19 January 1965. Mr. Pate had served as Executive Director of UNICEF since its creation in 1946.

Citing the extensive experience of Mr. Labouisse in international development activities, the Secretary-General termed him a man possessing "the combination of qualities UNICEF needs: a humanitarian outlook, experience of international economic affairs and international administration, and the practice of diplomacy".

The Secretary-General also expressed his gratitude to the President of the United States, Lyndon Johnson, for the release of Mr. Labouisse from the service of his Government.

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Mr. Labouisse will join UNICEF in time to attend the annual session of the Executive Board scheduled for June of this year.

He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on 11 February 1904. Mr. Labouisse has had a long and varied career in law and public service. A graduate of Princeton University (A.B. 1926) and Harvard University (LL.B. 1929), he practised law for more than 10 years before joining the United States State Department in 1943. He was closely associated with the Marshall Plan, having served successively as Chief of the Special Mission to France for the Economic Cooperation Administration and successor agencies; Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs in Washington; and Coordinator of Foreign Aid and Assistance.

He married Eve Curie, the noted French author, in 1954.

UNICEF Functions

The organization Mr. Labouisse will administer has broader functions than the agency created by the General Assembly in December 1946 to distribute milk, blankets, clothing and medicines to the mothers and children of war-torn countries. The emergency operations of UNICEF were successfully concluded by 1950, and the General Assembly directed it to turn its attention to assistance of long-term benefit to children in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Today UNICEF aid is directed to helping countries protect their children and youth, and also prepare them for life. Grants in aid are made to projects benefiting children in the fields of health, nutrition, social welfare, education, and vocational training. This is done with the technical advice of specialized agencies of the United Nations. UNICEF aid, amounting to about \$30 million a year, ranges from tools for gardens to entire pasteurization plants, from simple kits for village birth attendants to equipment for pediatric hospitals. Stipends and grants are provided to help train national personnel related to children's needs. Through 30 area and country offices, UNICEF representatives work closely with Government officials in planning the best use of UNICEF aid for children and youth within the broad context of national development.

(more)

Press Release SC/A/22
ICEF/913
8 March 1965

UNICEF income is derived entirely from voluntary contributions. Voluntary contributions from Governments account for about 80 per cent. Private donations, fund-raising campaigns -- such as the Halloween "Trick or Treat" project in the United States -- and the sale of UNICEF greeting cards account for the rest of the Children's Fund income.

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Note: Photographs of Mr. Labcuisse are available at the Press Documents Counter.

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Press Release SG/SM/261
CYP/252

2 March 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter dated 1 March received today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg, Pierre Wurth, regarding the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

Text of Letter

"J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement luxembourgeois versera incessamment une contribution volontaire de \$5 000 destinée au financement de la Force des Nations Unies chargée du maintien de la paix à Chypre pour la troisième période de trois mois.

"Une contribution du même montant pour la quatrième période sera versée à une date ultérieure."

Unofficial Translation

"I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Luxembourg will soon make a voluntary contribution of \$5,000 towards the cost of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus for the third three-month period.

"A contribution of the same sum of money will be made at a later date for the fourth period."

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Press Release SG/SM/260
1 March 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH
OF PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIA, ADOLF SCHAERF

Following is the text of a message, dated 1 March, from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, Bruno Kreisky:

"I deeply regret to hear of the death of His Excellency, Dr. Adolf Schaerf, President of Austria. Dr. Schaerf was universally held in high esteem by reason of his qualities of leadership and dedicated service to his nation. May I ask Your Excellency to convey to the Government of the Republic, to the people of Austria and to the members of Dr. Schaerf's family the expression of my sincere condolences."

* *** *

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Not to be used before 7 p.m. (EST)
today, Monday, 1 March 1965

Press Release SG/SM/259
ICY/30
1 March 1965

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT SEVENTH LECTURE
ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

"Tonight we are meeting, as has been customary, in the General Assembly Hall of the United Nations to hear the concluding lecture in the series organized in connexion with International Co-operation Year. In previous weeks, we have listened to prominent speakers from Latin America, Africa, Western Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Eastern Europe. Today is the turn of the North American continent.

"Those of you who have attended those lectures will, I am sure, agree with me that it has been a stimulating experience to hear in this Hall, ordinarily reserved for debates and addresses by representatives of Governments, matters which are very close to our hearts discussed by men who do not have an official position and who, therefore, can appraise international affairs from an entirely independent point of view. They have brought us a broader outlook and I believe there will be general agreement that this initiative of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year, appointed by the General Assembly of the United Nations, has proved to be extremely successful. The enthusiastic response of the audience and the very full attendance at each of these lectures bear this out.

"When I say now that the speaker for tonight needs no introduction, as is so often said on such occasions, I am expressing a truism. The permanent delegates at the United Nations and we in the Secretariat have made it a habit, on those days when his column appears, first to look at that part of our newspaper where Walter Lippmann has his say. When he is absent, as was the case some time ago because of illness, we miss him. When his column reappeared, we were reassured. When we agree with what he has to say, we feel strengthened in our convictions; when we disagree, we know that it would be wise to re-examine our previous stand. In short, he sets a standard of excellence and intellectual honesty which is

(more)

1 March 1965

recognized all over the world, as his column is carried by many newspapers, not only in the English-speaking countries but also in translation in many foreign tongues.

"Mr. Lippmann has, as the saying goes, been around for a long time. At a younger age, when many Government Ministers of today were still at school, he was intimately associated with the peace negotiations at Versailles. Since then, he has reviewed international developments from close range and has written on them extensively. At the same time, he has not neglected developments in the field of economics, social relations and science with their close bearing on political developments. He has always tried to see the whole picture and out of that he has tried to develop his own philosophy of reason, faith and pragmatism.

"Mr. Lippmann has often been ahead of his times and has advocated policies which came to be applied only later by men who had been unconvinced at the time. The lesson he seeks to inculcate twice a week seems to be that no policy is good or bad in itself, that each has its time and its place and that, given the imperfection of all things human, only moderation and persuasion give promise of a lasting settlement between nations.

"It is a great honour for me now to introduce to you a man whose written word is familiar to all, whose appearances on television have been witnessed by many, but whom many of you may never have met in person.

"Mr. Walter Lippmann."

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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/A/21
25 February 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL ANNOUNCES SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS
FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND TRADE CONFERENCE

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has announced the appointment of Wladyslaw R. Malinowski to the new secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Mr. Malinowski has been serving as Secretary of the Economic and Social Council, and will be succeeded in that position by Ismat T. Kittani. These appointments will be effective from 3 March 1965.

Mr. Malinowski is a Polish national and holds a Doctor's degree in Economics from the Jagiellonian University in Cracow (Poland). He has been with the United Nations Secretariat since April 1946. He has held the post of Secretary of the Economic and Social Council since August 1959, and previously headed the Regional Commissions Section in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. He has served as Secretary of the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) of the General Assembly since its fourteenth session.

Mr. Malinowski will serve as Director of the Division for Invisibles* in the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Mr. Kittani represented Iraq in the Second Committee and in the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) of the General Assembly for seven sessions (1957-1963).

During the same period, he represented his country in various other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

He served in the Permanent Mission of Iraq in New York from 1957 to 1961, and was his country's Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations from August 1961 to January 1964. He was a member of the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (1960-1963) and served on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (1958-1961).

Since January 1964, he has served as Chief of the Section on Specialized Agencies and Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Affairs in the Economic and Social Council secretariat.

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* The Division of Invisibles will deal with economic aspects of shipping, insurance, re-insurance and tourism, fields known in economic language as "invisible trade".

UNITED NATIONS

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

Press Release SG/SM/258
CYP/249
25 February 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 25 February, sent to the Secretary-General, U Thant, by Syed Amjad Ali, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations, regarding the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to your letter dated December 21, 1964 and earlier communications on the subject of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus and that in response to your appeal the Government of Pakistan has decided to make a contribution of \$2,800.00 for this purpose.

"I have to state that this voluntary contribution does not in any way prejudice the stand of Pakistan on the competence of the respective constitutional organs of the United Nations in respect of Peace-Keeping or the measures necessary for the financing of such operations."

* *** *

UNITED NATIONS

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United Nations, N.Y.

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

Press Release SG/SM/257
PAL/963

25 February 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON REPORT
OF SPINELLI-RIKHYE MISSION

The Secretary-General has received the report of the Spinelli-Rikhye Mission and has discussed it in detail with Pier P. Spinelli, Representative of the Secretary-General, and Major-General Indarjit Rikhye, Military Adviser. This Mission was sent to Jordan and Israel on 30 January 1965 following a deterioration in the situation along the Armistice Line.

The Mission was instructed to study the situation on both sides of the Line and to consult with the two Governments about the causes and nature of recent incidents and about means of avoiding recurrence of them.* The Mission left the area on 10 February 1965 to return to New York.

The Secretary-General is pleased to learn that the Mission was well received by the Governments of Israel and Jordan, and that during its stay in these countries it was afforded full facilities in its efforts to be informed of the situation and given complete access to the areas of incidents.

The Secretary-General met with the Permanent Representatives of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Israel on 25 February 1965, and has requested them to convey to their Governments his sincerest appreciation for facilitating the task of this Mission. He has also asked them to convey to their Governments his hope that they will do their best to avoid future incidents and to maintain quiet along their borders.

The Secretary-General has expressed his hope that he would be able to continue to discuss with both the Governments measures which would further ease tension in the area.

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* See press release SG/A/20 of 30 January.

UNITED NATIONS

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Note No. 3075
24 February 1965

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

ON WEDNESDAY, 24 FEBRUARY 1965

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I just wanted to say a few words by way of introduction.

As you all know, I am always happy to have an opportunity of meeting with you -- this time, after a lapse of almost four months, since we have established a long tradition of not having press conferences during the General Assembly session.

Of course, as I said last Saturday at the Convocation of Pacem in Terris, there are some features of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly which are both depressing and heartening -- depressing for the damage done to the effectiveness and dignity of the United Nations, and heartening for the loyal and unceasing efforts of the Member nations to preserve the Organization by finding a solution.

I do not want to elaborate on this. I share the general disappointment about the developments at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. But, as I see the situation in the last two months or so, there was no sensible alternative course to adopt without bringing up a direct confrontation, with unfortunate consequences in its wake.

I do not want to make a long introductory statement. I therefore give the floor now to your President, Mr. Stajduhar.

Mr. STAJDUHAR: Thank you very much. We are glad to see you again. Since your last press conference held here, a great deal has happened in the United Nations and in the world. In so far as the United Nations is concerned, this has been an unsuccessful session of the General Assembly, held in an atmosphere of political crisis, the elements of which are very complex. We can only hope that valuable experience has been gained. The United Nations press corps wishes success to any positive endeavours made either within the United Nations or elsewhere to this end, among which your actions occupy a very important place.

And now my question: After the failure of the General Assembly, what are the alternatives? What do you expect, concretely? What do you foresee? Do you have any specific action in mind?

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: In my view, the most positive action taken by the nineteenth session of the General Assembly has been the projected constitution by the President of the Assembly of a Special Committee which has been requested to look into all aspects of peace-keeping operations -- past, present and future. I believe that this is the most significant and positive action taken by the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

As regards the functions of the projected Special Committee, as I see it they have to be divided into two parts: questions relating to the past and the present, and questions relating to the future. In my view, it will be relatively easier for the Committee to devote its attention to the past and present aspects of peace-keeping operations, including, of course, the financial aspects. I feel that it will be much more difficult to arrive at a satisfactory formula for future peace-keeping operations. I am not a pessimist, but I doubt whether the Special Committee will be able to find an agreed formula regarding the future aspects of peace-keeping operations in the contemplated time. I am hopeful, however, that the Special Committee will arrive at a satisfactory formula regarding the past and present aspects in the contemplated period.

QUESTION: Along what lines do you envisage a possible solution of the Viet-Nam situation? Have you any positive proposals in mind?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you know, I have been consistently advocating the necessity and the advisability of resort to political and diplomatic methods of finding a solution. I have felt all along that military methods will not produce the desired result; they will not produce an enduring peace in Viet-Nam.

In my view, there was a very good possibility in 1963 of arriving at a satisfactory political solution. In 1964 the situation deteriorated still further, and the prospects for a peaceful solution became more remote. Today, of course, the situation is much more difficult.

Although opinions may differ on the methods of bringing about a satisfactory solution in Viet-Nam, there is, I believe, general agreement on one point: that the situation in the Republic of Viet-Nam has gone from bad to worse. I do not think that there is any difference of opinion on that.

(more)

I have always maintained the view that the prospects for a peaceful settlement of this problem will be more and more remote as time goes on and as the aggravation develops. But still I do not believe it is too late to try diplomatic and political methods of negotiation and discussion. Of course I have never advocated the immediate withdrawal of United States troops from the Republic of Viet-Nam. I am fully conscious of the fact that such a step will naturally involve questions of face and prestige, and questions of the abrogation of previous commitments, and so forth. But I feel that once the diplomatic and political methods have been tried and if there is any perceptible improvement in the situation, if an agreed formula is at hand, if some sort of stability can be restored in the country, then at that time, of course, the United States can withdraw its troops with dignity.

As I said on a previous occasion, one prerequisite for peace in any country is the existence and functioning of a stable government. As you all know, this element is completely absent in the Republic of Viet-Nam.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, would you care to comment upon the termination of prosecution of Nazi war crimes by the West German Government, particularly in the light of relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: To my knowledge, the countries of both Western Europe and Eastern Europe are in agreement that the statute of limitations on the prosecution of Nazi war crimes should be extended. I also understand that the Government of West Germany is trying to find the means of extending this statute of limitations beyond 8 May. I very much hope that the period will be extended particularly in the context of some General Assembly resolutions dealing with Nazi war crimes which were adopted here, if I remember correctly, as early as 1946.

QUESTION: You speak of the best way of attaining an enduring peace in Viet-Nam. In view of the fact that the last negotiated agreements failed to maintain a secure and enduring peace in Viet-Nam and in view of the fact that the agreements reached at that time were broken, what would your comment be in answer to this argument, which I think is the main one put up against negotiations, that it did not work in the past and therefore it will not work in the future? They were abrogated.

(More)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I doubt the correctness of your hypothesis.

Let me elaborate a little on this theme.

When I was in Burma, prior to my departure for New York about eight years ago, I studied the situation in South-East Asia very closely. To my knowledge, there was not a single instance -- let me repeat -- there was not a single instance of North Vietnamese providing military assistance or arms to the Viet Cong in South Viet-Nam in 1954 and 1955. So far, no evidence has been adduced to prove that the authorities in North Viet-Nam provided materiel and military assistance to the Viet Cong in the Republic of Viet-Nam in 1954 and 1955. After the developments in the next few months and the next few years, I am sure that there must have been involvement by the North Vietnamese in the affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

While on the subject, at the risk of its being deemed a digression, let me say this: as you all know, I was very much involved in the affairs of my country, Burma, for many years since independence in January 1948 until I left Rangoon in 1957. Immediately after Burma's independence in January 1948, the Burmese communists went underground and started a widespread insurrection. This fact is known to everybody. The Burmese Government dealt with this internal problem by its own means, without asking for any outside military assistance or outside military arms or outside military advisers -- or whatever you call them. The Burmese Government dealt with this internal insurrection by its own means. As you know, the Burmese Communist Party is still underground after 17 years and still illegal. But let me tell you: there has not been a single instance of outside help to the Burmese communists inside Burma in the last 17 years; there had not been a single instance of one rifle or one bullet supplied to the Burmese communists inside Burma in the last 17 years. And Burma has maintained and still maintains the friendliest relations with all its neighbours: with Thailand, with Laos, with mainland China, with India and with Pakistan. As you know, Burma has over 1,000 miles of land frontier with mainland China. If only the Burmese Government had decided at some stage to seek outside military assistance to suppress the internal insurrections and revolts, then I am sure that Burma would have experienced one of the two alternatives: either the country would be divided into two parts or the whole country would have become communist long ago. This proves one point: that Burma's attitude and policies both in regard to domestic affairs and foreign affairs have been very appropriate in the circumstances prevailing in South-East Asia.

Not one American life has been lost in Burma. Not one American dollar has been spent in Burma in the form of military assistance in the last 17 years. We should ask the great question: Why? I just present these facts to you just to set about thinking: Why?

QUESTION: Have you any indication from the United States Government that it might under certain conditions consider a negotiation of the Vietnamese dispute? Also have you any indication that the United States might withhold further reprisals against North Viet-Nam in order to see whether such negotiations could get under way?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have been conducting private discussions on this question of Viet-Nam for a long time, as you all know. Of course, it will not be very helpful at this stage to reveal even some parts or some features of the negotiations I have conducted. I just want to say that I have the greatest respect for the great American leader, President Johnson, whose wisdom, moderation and sensitivity to world public opinion are well known. I am sure the great American people, if only they know the true facts and the background to the developments in South Viet-Nam, will agree with me that further bloodshed is unnecessary. And also that the political and diplomatic method of discussions and negotiations alone can create conditions which will enable the United States to withdraw gracefully from that part of the world. As you know, in times of war and of hostilities the first casualty is truth.

QUESTION: You said that the first prerequisite is for a stable government. Perhaps you have some ideas and suggestions for the creation or the composition of an inclusive and popular regime in Saigon which might be stable.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Of course, I have certain ideas on this aspect of the problem. I have communicated these ideas to some of the parties primarily concerned in the last two years. As I said a moment ago, I do not think it will be helpful if I reveal some of these ideas publicly at this moment.

(more)

QUESTION: Will you permit me to interrupt for a moment this debate on Viet-Nam? I feel that my question is linked to what you said at the beginning of the press conference. Last Saturday in your address to the Pacem in Terris Convocation you said that you should say in all frankness that in the circumstances -- you meant the different interpretations of the Charter -- the United Nations Charter provisions -- and you meant the provisions about peace-keeping -- are somewhat out of date. "It is this anachronism in the Charter" -- you said -- "that is partly responsible for the present constitutional and political crisis in the United Nations".

Mr. Secretary-General, this remark is certainly accepted by everybody. But what means are you suggesting? How do you think that this "anachronism" can be overcome? You know better than us that a revision of the Charter is a very difficult undertaking. What have you in mind? I think this problem is important because it is linked directly to the efforts which ~~will be undertaken~~ by the new Committee.

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: This is primarily, as you have rightly said, Mr. Beer, the concern of the projected Special Committee to be formed by the President of the General Assembly. The General Assembly has authorized the Committee to look into all aspects of peace keeping. The Special Committee may, if it wishes, even recommend certain necessary amendments of the Charter, as I understand it. As you all know, the present crisis is due to two factors. One is whether the expenses for the peace-keeping operations should be regarded as part of the normal expenses of this Organization. That is the first aspect. The second aspect is whether the Security Council or the General Assembly should be considered as competent, not only in launching peace-keeping operations, but also in allocating financial responsibility on the membership. This is the second aspect.

The first aspect of this question was referred to the International Court of Justice, as you all know. The International Court of Justice, by a vote of 9 to 5, forwarded an Advisory Opinion to the General Assembly, and the General Assembly in turn accepted that recommendation.

But the second aspect of the problem, whether the Security Council or the General Assembly should be considered as competent to allocate financial responsibility on the membership regarding the expenses for the peace-keeping operations, has never been thrashed out in full in any organ, nor has it been referred to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion. Therefore, in my view, out of these two basic questions, only one has been referred to the International Court of Justice. Consequently, the International Court of Justice has been asked for an advisory opinion on only half the problem. I feel that it would be very desirable for the Special Committee to be constituted by the President of the General Assembly to look into this question again. And there may be a clue to the solution, I believe, in Article 24 of the Charter which says that the Security Council shall have "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security".

As I see it, the word "primary" is important. Does "primary" mean exclusive? Perhaps this might be a clue.

(more)

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, going back to Viet-Nam, you seem to be suggesting that it would be very desirable if the United States troops got out of South Viet-Nam, if South Viet-Nam had a stable Government and if there were negotiations to possibly neutralize the whole area. There seems to be something concrete missing in this series. How are you going to achieve that? Can you pin this thing down for us a little more?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I have been saying, Mr. Grant, I have presented certain ideas on my own to some of the principal parties directly involved in the question of Viet-Nam. I have even presented concrete ideas and proposals. But up to this moment the results of these consultations and discussions have not been conclusive. And I do not think it would be in the public interest for me to reveal these ideas publicly at this moment.

QUESTION: Have they been presented to the United States among the other interested parties?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes.

(more)

QUESTION: May I come back to the question of Viet-Nam again?

If no progress is made toward negotiations, might you feel compelled unilaterally to step into the breach and bring the matter to the Security Council?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not think that is a practical proposition, for reasons that are obvious and well known to you. The Government of North Viet-Nam has all along maintained that the United Nations is not competent to deal with the question of Viet-Nam since, in its view, there is already in existence an international machinery established in 1954 in Geneva. They have all along maintained that position and, as you all know, it is a position that is also maintained by the People's Republic of China. As far as the United Nations is concerned, I think the greatest impediment to the discussion of the question of Viet-Nam in one of the principal organs of the United Nations is the fact that more than two parties directly concerned in the question are not Members of this Organization. I therefore do not see any immediate prospect of a useful discussion in the Security Council.

QUESTION: Coming back to the question of the competence of the organs of the United Nations in peace-keeping, on which you have just answered a question, I want to draw your attention to a third factor in this whole dispute, which is the Secretary-General, and I want to refer to what General de Gaulle said at his recent press conference. I quote from the official translation:

"The then Secretary-General" -- who was Mr. Hammarskjöld --

"was led to set himself up as a superior and excessive authority.

Continuing these abuses, the Organization involved itself directly in the internal affairs of the Congo.... This intervention has ceased, thanks to the wisdom of the present Secretary-General."

Do you agree with this judgement on your predecessor, and do you hold the view expressed by General de Gaulle on the office of the Secretary-General? And what role does this play in the question of the competence of the organs of the United Nations in peace-keeping operations?

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not think I am competent to make observations on those remarks of President Charles de Gaulle. As you all know, opinion has been divided for a long time regarding the activities of the United Nations: one school maintains that the United Nations has been doing too much, the other school maintains that the United Nations has been doing too little. In the face of those two opposing attitudes and interpretations, I think it is only advisable for the Secretary-General to withhold any comment on these attitudes.

QUESTION: Do you still hold to your previous view that the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China should be reconvened in terms of the Viet-Nam question, and do you think that such a conference should try to find means to carry out the provision in the Armistice Agreement regarding Viet-Nam whereby elections would be held in both North Viet-Nam and South Viet-Nam for the establishment of a united Viet-Nam?

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I have been saying, it may be rather belated to expect the same results as one could have expected, say, two years ago. But I think that it is worth trying.

On the twelfth of this month I advocated publicly that, if there are still difficulties on the part of some of the large Powers as regards the immediate convening of a Geneva-type conference, it could be worth while exploring the possibilities of informal, private and confidential dialogues between some of the parties directly involved, as a preliminary step towards the convening of a more formal conference. That was my appeal. Of course, I have no way of knowing what will happen if these dialogues take place or if a formal conference takes place. I do not know what will be the result of such discussions; I do not think that anyone knows. But it is worth trying. And let me repeat what I said a moment ago: the longer we delay, the more difficult will be the achievement of an enduring peace in Viet-Nam.

QUESTION: Could I come back to the question of the elections in North Viet-Nam and South Viet-Nam, leading to the unification of the two Viet-Nams? Do you advocate that?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not want to go into the substance of the agreements arrived at in Geneva in 1954. I do not know the practical difficulties in the way of conducting free elections, both in North Viet-Nam and in South Viet-Nam. I do believe, however, that elections were possible at some stage.

QUESTION: Have you had any positive or favourable responses from any of the parties, and particularly from Peking and Hanoi, to the proposal you just mentioned -- that is, the proposal for preliminary contacts?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not think that it would be in the public interest to reveal any information at this stage on that aspect of my discussions.

(more)

QUESTION: In the light of what was decided at the last meeting of the Assembly, do you think that it will still be possible to raise the issue of Article 19 when the Assembly reconvenes on 1 September?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The Special Committee to be constituted very soon by the President of the Assembly will have to look into that aspect.

QUESTION: In your speech at the Pacem in Terris Convocation, you referred to the UNESCO Constitution and said:

"Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed."

You added: "Here lies the key to our present difficulties."

I wonder whether you see an educational role for the United Nations along those lines. Also, would you care to comment on what may be the moral impact of Pacem in Terris on the United Nations?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Let me say that the moral impact of Pacem in Terris on the United Nations, and for that matter on the whole world, has been tremendous. It has had a very positive and desirable impact on the entire membership. Since I believe in the application of moral principles to the solution of all problems, I feel that Pacem in Terris should serve as a guideline in all our deliberations, in the political, economic and social fields.

(more)

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, about Pacem in Terris, following up what has been said, you mentioned in your speech that you desired to see what Pope John called an aggiornamento, a bringing up to date, of the Charter. Could you mention which articles of the Charter in particular you would like to see amended in order to bring the United Nations up to date?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I am sorry to have to say that I had no particular revision of the Charter in mind when I made that speech last Saturday. I just presented an idea for the Member States to consider. Of course Charter revision primarily concerns Member States. I just advanced an idea to the Member States that they give serious attention to the need to define more clearly the functions of the Security Council vis-a-vis the functions of the General Assembly. I have no particular provision of the Charter in mind.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, would you care to elaborate on what you said about your doubts that the formula for future peace-keeping operations could be found before next September 1st? Do you have any particular reason in mind to doubt the possibility of success, and if so, could you tell us about it?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It all depends on the general will to compromise, the general will to find a solution and the general will to accommodate. If the membership can exercise a spirit of give and take and a spirit of accommodation, I think we can find a solution to all these problems, including the problem of the future peace-keeping operations, in the next few months. But since this aspect of the problem has baffled the great Powers in the last two years or more, I doubt whether the Special Committee will find an agreed formula on this aspect in the next few months. But, as I have said, I am more hopeful about the past and present aspects of peace-keeping operations, since in my view they are relatively easier than the aspects of future peace-keeping operations.

The press conference ended at 11:45 a.m.

UNITED NATIONS

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Press Release SG/SM/256
CYP/247

23 February 1965

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

Following is the text of the letter, dated 18 February, received today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations, J.G. de Beus, regarding the cost of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"With reference to your letter of 21 December 1964, FI 323/3(18) addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, I have the honour to inform you that the Netherlands Government has decided to make a voluntary contribution of \$105,000 in order to enable you to meet the costs for the fourth three months period of operation of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus."

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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/255
CYP/246
19 February 1965

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

Following is the text of a note verbale, dated 19 February, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, Adlai E. Stevenson:

"The Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to refer to the Secretary-General's note No. FI 323/3 (18) of December 21, 1964 requesting voluntary contributions from Member States for the United Nations Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

"The Secretary-General will recall that the United States pledged \$2,000,000 for the first period of UNFICYP (March 27 - June 26, 1964) and that payment of that entire first period pledge was completed on January 21, 1965.

"The Secretary-General will further recall that the United States pledged up to \$2,300,000 for the second period of UNFICYP (June 27 - September 26, 1964) dependent upon contributions of other Governments and confirmation of the Secretary-General's cost estimates for that second period. The United States pledge for the second period is now established at \$2,300,000. This revision is based upon the level of voluntary support, both funds and troops, being provided by other Governments to the United Nations for UNFICYP. The United States is prepared to make cash payments toward that pledge at such time as required by the United Nations.

"On October 26, 1964 the United States informed the Secretary-General that it was prepared to make a voluntary contribution of up to \$2,300,000 for the third period of UNFICYP (September 27 - December 26, 1964) depending upon contributions of other Governments.

(more)

"The Representative of the United States now has the honor to inform the Secretary-General that the United States is prepared to make a voluntary contribution of up to \$2,000,000 for the fourth period of UNFICYP (December 27, 1964 - March 26, 1965) depending upon contributions of other Governments and confirmation of the Secretary-General's cost estimates for this fourth period."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for use before 1:30 p.m. EST
(1830 GMT) Saturday, 20 February

Press Release SG/SM/254
19 February 1965

TEXT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS
TO 'PACEM IN TERRIS' CONVOCATION

"There are times, and this is one of them, when the world, in the absence of some tremendous and immediate threat, seems to wallow helplessly in a morass of dispute and discord. In such times it is easy to lose our sense of the urgent necessity of strengthening and developing further an international order capable of withstanding and containing the crises and conflicts of the future. And it is in times like these that spiritual leadership and inspiration are more necessary than ever.

"In the great encyclical letter Pacem in Terris, Pope John XXIII appealed to men to 'spare no labour in order to ensure that world events follow a reasonable and human course'. The encyclical, as I pointed out when it was first published in 1963, is very much in harmony with the spirit and objectives of the United Nations Charter. It emphasizes the dignity and worth of the human person, the rights of man and his corresponding duties, 'the principle that all States by nature are equal in dignity', the imperative need for disarmament, the importance of economic development of the under-developed countries; these are only illustrative of many principles which are to be found also in the Charter and to which the encyclical gives such eloquent expression. In its specific reference to the United Nations it appeals to all peoples to interest themselves in the development of the Organization, to make it 'ever more equal to the magnitude and nobility of its task'.

"This recognition by His Holiness Pope John XXIII of the importance of the role of the United Nations in the modern world was reiterated by His Holiness Pope Paul VI when I had the honour of being received in audience by him on 11 July 1963. His Holiness then observed that the Holy See considers the United Nations to be 'an instrument of brotherhood between nations, which the

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Holy See has always desired and promoted, and hence a brotherhood intended to favour progress and peace among men'. His Holiness went on to say: 'We therefore derive consolation from your visit, and we avail ourselves of the occasion to renew the expression of our esteem and of our hopes for the fundamental programme of the United Nations, especially in regard to the elimination of war, the assistance of developing peoples, and of those in need of defence and promotion, the lawful liberties of individuals and social groups, and the safeguarding of the rights and dignity of the human person. To these sentiments, then, we add our good wishes for the true prosperity of the great Organization of the United Nations, and for the happy success of its activities.'

"In the two years which have elapsed since the publication of the encyclical Pacem in Terris, the need for human solidarity and understanding has, if anything, increased. Our situation is a paradoxical one. We have, at last, both the means and the general desire to secure peace and justice for all. We know all too well the price we shall surely pay for failing to secure that peace and justice. We are not basically disagreed, whatever our ideological differences, about the kind of world we wish to have. The United Nations Charter, already accepted by 115 nations, describes it; the encyclical describes it; and it is also described in many great works of literature, scholarship and prophecy which are the common heritage of all mankind.

"What element, then, is lacking, so that, with all our skill and all our knowledge, we still find ourselves in the dark valley of discord and enmity? What is it that inhibits us from going forward together to enjoy the fruits of human endeavour and to reap the harvest of human experience? Why is it that, for all our professed ideals, our hopes and our skill, peace on earth is still a distant objective, seen only dimly through the storms and turmoils of our present difficulties?

"All great moves forward in the history of mankind have required changes of existing attitudes and states of mind, so that real life can catch up with the creative ideas that underlie our evolution. We are now trying to make the step forward from a world of antagonism, domination and discord to a world of co-operation, equity and harmony. This is a large step and an important break with the past. It is not to be expected, therefore, that men will easily and immediately accept it -- and adapt themselves to it.

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In the preamble to the UNESCO Constitution it is said that, 'Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed.' This sentence may well provide one key to our present difficulties. It is an aspect of our problems to which the encyclical Pacem in Terris is especially relevant.

"Thus, although we have abjured war as an instrument of policy, all nations have not yet abjured the state of mind that has so often led to war -- the nationalistic urge to dominate and extend, by various means, their spheres of influence, and the conviction of the unquestionable superiority of their own particular traditions, forms and ways of life. Nor has it been possible effectively to eliminate the use of force, whether openly or covertly, as a means of furthering political or other ends. Such attitudes inevitably breed in other nations the fears, resentments and suspicions which historically have also created the atmosphere of tension in which wars break out. Again, although we speak loudly for equal rights and against discrimination, there are still many nations and groups throughout the world who are not prepared to accept the practical consequences of these ideals, while an even greater number still suffer from discrimination or lack of equal opportunity. It is this failure of everyday, practical behaviour to keep pace with professed ideals and aims which makes the promise of our infinitely promising world a mockery for so many of its inhabitants.

"We have accepted the idea of the United Nations as a representative instrument for promoting and maintaining international order. This is an important step away from the old and narrowly nationalistic attitudes. We are, however, still a long way from showing that confidence in each other and in the great instrument itself, which alone can make it work for us and give practical reality to the ideals to which all nations have subscribed in the Charter. The fact is that, though our desire for peace is undeniable, our approach to peace is often old-fashioned and more attuned to former times than to our present state. Even the United Nations Charter itself provides a good example of this. Chapter VII, for instance, on action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, plainly stems from the experience of the aggressions of the Axis Powers in the thirties, a kind of situation which is unlikely to recur in our world of super-Powers armed with hydrogen bombs amid a vastly increased number of smaller independent States.

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To be candid, some provisions of the Charter, like Chapter VII, were framed with an eye on the potential re-emergence of the Axis Powers as a threat to international peace and security. Memories of the war and the ruthlessness of its perpetrators were still very fresh in the minds of the founding fathers of the United Nations when they met in San Francisco. This state of mind explains the concept behind big Power unanimity in taking preventive or enforcement measures against aggression, potential and real. This mood was responsible for the formation of the Military Staff Committee and for the ideas behind its composition and functions.

"However, the course of history took a new turn. Alignments changed; old enemies became new friends; old comrades-in-arms found themselves in opposite camps, and the United Nations could not function in the way it was intended to function. The provisions of the Charter relating to action with respect to threats to peace and acts of aggression were subjected to various interpretations. I must say in all frankness that in these circumstances the Charter provisions are somewhat out of date. It is this anachronism in the Charter -- the kind of anachronism which is inevitable in our rapidly changing world -- that is partly responsible for the present constitutional and political crisis in the United Nations.

"We have to work towards a world order in which aggressive nationalism or expansionism are banished as a means of promoting or protecting national interests, where fanaticism is no longer necessary to support a different point of view and where diversity can be preserved without resort to prejudice and hatred. We have seen how the great religions of the world, after lamentable periods of bigotry and violence, have become accommodated to each other, without losing their influence or spiritual independence, by a mutual respect for, and understanding of, the spiritual and moral aims which are common to them all. We must try, both earnestly and urgently, to extend that process of accommodation to the political, ideological, economic and racial alignments of the world. All of our high aims, our vaunted technology, our skill and our real desire to co-operate and to help one another will be of no avail if this adaptation to new circumstances, this general accommodation, this real change of heart, does not come about.

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"The realignment of political power in the world is a process whose changing outlines frame the political enigma of our times. The forces likely to be released by this process, benign and otherwise, can however, be foreseen and cannot be ignored. They can, and must, be channelled and directed by a positive effort of all nations working together in the United Nations, if we are to grasp our destiny and mould our future rather than be swept away into a new and appalling age of strife and hatred. It is not enough to be active only when a dire international emergency breaks about our heads. We need to make a constant effort, year in and year out, to strengthen by practice the theory of a peaceful and co-operative world.

"Beneath the present political realignments, the world is in fact divided in a number of ways. It is divided economically; it is divided racially; and it is divided ideologically, although this latter division may prove to be less basic than the first two. These divisions must be faced and discussed with reason and determination. We ignore them at our peril, for if they are allowed to persist and grow larger they will unleash, as they already show signs of doing, darker forces of bigotry, fear, resentment and racial hatred than the world has ever seen. We cannot agree to live in such a nightmare, still less to bequeath it to our children.

"Though its current problems are great and its present authority uncertain, the United Nations does provide a forum in which these divisions can be discussed and gradually reduced within the framework of the common interest in peace and justice, and with the safeguards that only an organization representative of all peoples, all interests and all motivations can provide. The United Nations has also, on numerous occasions, furnished a machinery through which countries can co-operate to deal with threatening situations and to keep the peace.

As the respect for it grows, the Organization should also serve as a centre for the harmonizing of national policies within the wider interest. We must eventually arrive, in the affairs of the world, at a state of political maturity in which it will be considered statesmanlike, rather than weak, for even a great country to alter its course of action or to change its national policy in the common interest or in deference to the will of the majority. I hasten to add that we are certainly nowhere near to such an idyllic situation today.

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"These, to my mind, are the compelling reasons why the United Nations must be preserved and strengthened and why the disagreements of the greatest Powers, however justified they may be, must not be allowed to disrupt and stultify the Organization. We have seen, in the crisis over arrears in payments to the United Nations budget, an episode that is both depressing and heartening -- depressing for the damage done to the effectiveness and dignity of the United Nations -- heartening for the loyal and unceasing efforts of the Member nations to preserve their Organization by finding a solution. There is no doubt that the relationship between, and the role of, the Security Council and the General Assembly are issues of great importance. These issues will surely continue to occupy the minds of most of us, since they are basic to the great debate now going on. As I have said earlier, the writers of the Charter envisioned complete agreement among the five permanent members of the Security Council, who would be collectively responsible for keeping the peace by supplying arms and men, in certain contemplated situations. These situations, however, did not come about. History took a new turn; the Security Council could not act in the manner it was intended to act, and the General Assembly assumed, or had to assume, certain functions not originally contemplated in the Charter.

"We are now witnessing the beginning of the great debate -- whether the big Powers in unison, through the agency of the Security Council, should take exclusive responsibility for maintaining international peace and security while the General Assembly functions as a glorified debating society in political matters, or whether an attempt should be made to secure a fair, equitable, and clearly defined distribution of functions of the two principal organs, in the light of the changing circumstances, and, particularly, bearing in mind the increase in the membership of the Organization, from 50 in 1945 to 114 in 1965. Account will have to be taken of the fact that in the General Assembly are represented, in addition to the big Powers, all the other States, the smaller Powers, whose understanding, assistance and co-operation are nevertheless essential in regard to decisions involving issues of international peace and security. These issues are serious, and the manner in which they are resolved will affect profoundly the organic growth of the Organization in the years to come. They can only be resolved by a will to compromise and

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accommodate, in the overriding interest of maintaining peace. The smaller Powers are playing, and must play, an essential role as the spokesmen of moderation and common interest in this process and, if a solution is found, much credit will be due to their steadfastness and determination.

"Governments, however well and sincerely they may co-operate in the United Nations, cannot by themselves face the great and shifting problems of our age in isolation. The peoples they represent must also give life and reality to the aims and ideals of the Charter, towards which we strive. Here again, we now have the means to achieve a great objective, an enlightened world public opinion. One of the revolutions of our age, the revolution in communications of all kinds, has made a well-informed world public opinion technically possible for the first time in history. Our problem is to ensure a beneficial use of these means of communication. This is a challenge to leaders both temporal and spiritual, to intelligent and creative men and women everywhere. Without real knowledge and understanding and without a determination to learn from the past, to rid ourselves of outmoded prejudices and attitudes, and to face the future together with both hope and wisdom, we shall not succeed in making our aims and ideals a working reality. The encyclical Pacem in Terris gives us an inspiring lead towards that change of heart which our great aims so urgently require."

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United Nations, N.Y.

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
For release on delivery
(expected 7:30 p.m. EST
Wednesday, 17 February)
CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Press Release SG/SM/253
17 February 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
AT OPENING OF 'PACEM IN TERRIS' CONVOCATION

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the United Nations tonight. The purpose of our gathering is the formal opening of the Convocation on the Papal Encyclical Pacem in Terris, which has been sponsored by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. I believe that you will all agree that it is highly appropriate that we should be meeting in this hall of the General Assembly of the United Nations for this purpose. The very title of the Encyclical, 'Peace on Earth', is the goal of the United Nations as it is the goal of people of goodwill everywhere. We are living in difficult times and it is reassuring to have the message of hope and faith in the future of mankind that the Encyclical brings us.

"It is also particularly fitting that this international convocation should meet early in the year 1965, which the General Assembly has designated as International Co-operation Year. We have heard in these halls a series of lectures under the auspices of the International Co-operation Year Committee and in a sense the statements which will be made tonight and in the course of the next few days will be a continuation of the same theme -- the imperative of peaceful co-existence if humanity is to survive, and the importance of co-operation for our future progress.

"I have no doubt that this convocation which is being opened tonight in the presence of this illustrious gathering will prove an unqualified success and help the cause of peace and co-operation. In so doing, it will, I have no doubt, also prove to be a source of strength to the United Nations and a timely reaffirmation of faith in its future.

"It now gives me great pleasure to present to you my good friend and colleague, Paul G. Hoffman, who is also Honorary Chairman of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions."

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Press Release SG/SM/252
CYP/243

16 February 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 12 February 1965, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, today from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations, Hans R. Tabor:

"I have the honour to refer to your letter FI/323/3(18) of December 21, 1964, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, in which you drew attention to the Security Council Resolution S/6121 of December 18, 1964, on the question of Cyprus, and in which you appealed to my Government to make a voluntary contribution to meet the costs for a fourth period of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus.

"I have now been instructed to inform you that the Government of Denmark has decided to make a contribution of 75,000 dollars (US) to meet costs for the fourth three months' period. This amount will be placed with a bank account in Denmark and be offset against expenses paid by the Danish authorities in connection with the Danish contingent to the UNFICYP.

"The decision to make this voluntary contribution under the provisions of the sixth operative paragraph of Security Council resolution S/5575 of 4 March 1964 is without prejudice to the principle of collective responsibility for the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations."

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Press Release SG/SM/251
12 February 1965

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
SITUATION IN VIET-NAM

"I am greatly disturbed by recent events in South-East Asia, and particularly by the seriously deteriorating situation in Viet-Nam. My fear, frankly, is in regard to the dangerous possibilities of escalation, because such a situation, if it should once get out of control, would obviously pose the gravest threat to the peace of the world.

"I have stated my views on this problem many times before. Only last year, when I was interviewed in Paris in July, I said that 'military methods have failed to find a solution of the South-East Asian problem for the last 10 years and I do not believe the same methods will bring about a peaceful settlement of the problem. I have always maintained that only political and diplomatic methods of negotiation and discussion may find a peaceful solution. I have suggested some time ago, that a return to the conference table might produce some results. That means, in effect, that a revival of the Geneva Conference may perhaps achieve some results. I am convinced of this because of the very critical situation in that area.'

"I am conscious of course of my responsibilities under Article 99 of the Charter. I am also aware that there are many difficulties in the way of attempting a United Nations solution to the problem, in view of its past history and the fact that some of the principal parties are not represented in the United Nations. Many world leaders who, I know, share this concern and anxiety have made other suggestions. At the present time it is not possible for me to say what would be the best means of discussing this serious situation in an atmosphere conducive to a positive solution; but I do feel very strongly that means must be found, and found urgently, within or outside the United Nations, of shifting the quest

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for a solution away from the field of battle to the conference table. In this connexion I believe that arrangements could be devised under which a dialogue could take place between the principal parties with a view, among others, to preparing the ground for wider and more formal discussions.

"Meanwhile I would like to appeal most earnestly to all the parties concerned for the utmost restraint in both deeds and words, and I would urge them to refrain from any new acts which may lead to an escalation of the present conflict and to the aggravation of a situation which is already very serious.

"I make this appeal most earnestly in the interest of the peace and well-being of the people of Viet-Nam and of the world at large."

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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/250
CYP/239
11 February 1965

TEXT OF NOTE VERBALE FROM IRAN TO SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON COSTS OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a note verbale, dated 9 February, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Iran, Mehdi Vakil:

"The Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to state that the Government of Iran, despite the heavy financial burden placed upon it by extensive development projects, has responded favourably to the Secretary-General's appeal for support of the United Nations expenses in Cyprus, made at a private meeting on 3 February 1965. Accordingly, it has decided to pledge an additional amount of \$4,000 for the United Nations Force in Cyprus, thus increasing Iran's total commitment to the amount of \$10,000."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not for use before 7 p.m. (EST)
(2400 GMT) Thursday, 11 February

Press Release SG/SM/249
ICY/27
11 February 1965

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT SIXTH LECTURE
OF SERIES ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Following is the text of the statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, introducing the sixth lecturer of the series for International Co-operation Year, Academician Mikhail Dmitrievich Millionshchikov, in the General Assembly Hall at United Nations Headquarters today:

"Today we will have the sixth lecture in the series organized in connexion with the International Co-operation Year. Tonight it is the turn of Eastern Europe, in particular the Soviet Union. I do not believe that it is a coincidence that the man who represents this region is a man of science. Russia has for many decades been in the forefront of scientific development. Researchers such as Mendeleev, Pavlov and Kurchatov are known the world over as pioneers in their respective fields. Science and scientists have always been greatly encouraged in the Soviet Union: their achievements have contributed to the modernization of the country, and have also been recognized by the members of the world scientific community. Their efforts have been richly rewarded: witness the achievements of the cosmonauts, whom we had the honour and pleasure of receiving here at the United Nations.

"These achievements, spectacular as they are to the layman, form however only the more obvious side of the picture. Behind it have been the great talents of theoreticians, scientists and technicians, but for whose dedicated work all this would of course have been impossible.

"This particular field of science, outer space, is a new dimension in which international co-operation has made significant progress. The scientific community has of course long acknowledged the usefulness of international co-operation, particularly in highly specialized fields requiring advanced techniques.

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"Our speaker for tonight is a prominent representative of the new Soviet scientists. He is an outstanding specialist in the field of mechanics and applied physics, and the author of a number of works dealing with the theory of turbulence and applied gas dynamics. In recent years he has devoted himself to the problems of atomic energy and is at present Deputy Director of the Institute of Atomic Energy in Moscow. His contributions have been acknowledged by his colleagues who have elected him to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, of which he is now Vice-President. He is also a Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. He has also devoted a considerable part of his valuable time to promoting better understanding between scientists of different disciplines from various parts of the world by actively participating in the Pugwash conferences.

"It gives me great pleasure to introduce Academician Mikhail D. Millionshchikov."

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Press Release SG/SM/248
10 February 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF PRESIDENT
OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT OF URUGUAY, LUIS GIANNATTASIO

Following is the text of a message, dated 9 February 1965, from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, Juan E. Pivel Devoto, on the death of the President of the National Council of Government, Luis Giannattasio:

"Con profundo pesar me he enterado del fallecimiento de S.E. don Luis Giannattasio, Presidente del Consejo Nacional de Gobierno del Uruguay. En esta dolorosa ocasión, expreso a V.E., y por su intermedio, al Gobierno y pueblo del Uruguay así como a la familia del señor Giannattasio, los sentimientos de mi honda y sincera condolencia."

Unofficial English translation

"I was deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of His Excellency Luis Giannattasio, President of the National Council of Government. On this painful occasion, I wish to express to you, and through you to the Government and people of Uruguay and to the family of Mr. Giannattasio, my deepest and sincere condolence."

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Press Release SG/SM/247
CYP/238
9 February 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 5 February 1965, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations, Dimitri S. Bitsios:

"I have the honour to transmit to you, attached hereto, a check No. 295376 for \$500,000.00 representing the contribution of the Royal Greek Government to the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus for the fourth three month period of its mandate. In making this contribution, my Government wish to reaffirm their firm belief in the efforts deployed by the UNFICYP and the United Nations Mediator toward a final solution of the Cyprus problem."

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Press Release SG/SM/246
ECA/207
9 February 1965

TEXT OF MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Following is the text of a message by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the seventh session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, which opened today in Nairobi, Kenya:

"It is fitting that this seventh session of your Commission should have as its host a country that achieved its independence and thus its membership in the Organization, including full membership of the Economic Commission for Africa, less than two years ago. The choice of this site for the session symbolizes the changing face of Africa, its rapid, and sometimes painful liberation from colonialism and alien domination.

"I should like to use this opportunity to extend my sincere best wishes to two new members, Malawi and Zambia, who are now for the first time participating in the Commission's session as full members.

"The constructive, dynamic, and even pioneering role played by your Commission is exemplified by some of the major successes achieved by ECA since its last session. The African Development Bank, which has come into existence after a relatively short phase of preparatory work conducted in a business-like manner, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, which is now at work, have both been established in pursuance of previous decisions of this Commission and add to the arsenal of weapons at the disposal of African nations in the fight against want and backwardness.

"Your session is one of the first meetings of an inter-governmental body in the economic and social field to take place in what has been designated as International Co-operation Year. It serves as a good reminder, at a time of grave, but I hope temporary, problems facing the Organization that the work of strengthening international solidarity must go on, and is going on.

"It is in this spirit that I extend to the Commission my best wishes for a harmonious and constructive session."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not to be used before 7 p.m. (EST)
today, Monday, 8 February 1965

Press Release SG/SM/245

10Y/24

8 February 1965

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT
FIFTH LECTURE OF SERIES ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Following is the text of the statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, on introducing the fifth lecturer, A.K. Brohi, in the series for International Co-operation Year, in the General Assembly Hall today:

"Today we have met to hear the fifth lecture in our series of seven lectures to inaugurate the International Co-operation Year. We have drawn inspiration from the past four speakers, all of whom made significant contributions to our thinking on international affairs, helping to lift us from our daily preoccupation with short-term questions to broader issues and values involved in modern international life. The detached and independent views we have heard from these distinguished men from various parts of the world have all been refreshing and stimulating. They have served to reaffirm our faith in the United Nations as an indispensable instrument of international co-operation.

"The speaker we will hear today comes from the great continent of Asia -- a continent which contains more than half of the population of the world and which has bequeathed great spiritual legacies to mankind. Our speaker is a leading jurist and lawyer as well as an outstanding intellectual in his native country of Pakistan. He was educated at the University of Bombay. He has held the Cabinet post of Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs in Pakistan and has also been a Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court, High Commissioner to India, and Ambassador to Nepal. Furthermore, he has been connected with the work of our Organization, as he was Deputy Chairman of the Pakistan delegation to the 1955 General Assembly, and headed his country's delegation to the

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General Conference of UNESCO in 1958. Now, as a private citizen, he is engaged in numerous professional and cultural activities. He is President of the All Pakistan Bar Association, a member of the Board of the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, and Chairman of the Karachi Branch of the Congress for Cultural Freedom. Constitutional lawyer, diplomat and philosopher, he has published, among other works, The Fundamental Law of Pakistan and An Adventure in Self-Expression. In the latter work he expounded his philosophy of man's relations to his society and environment. He is a leading exponent of conciliation among nations. It is most fitting that he should address us on 'The Problem of International Co-operation in the Contemporary World'.

"I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Allah Karim Brohi."

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Press Release GA/2997
8 February 1965

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY
AT PLENARY MEETING OF 8 FEBRUARY

"The General Assembly has heard the statement by the Secretary-General. My own consultations bear out his conclusions. If the General Assembly agrees, decisions on the four questions proposed by the Secretary-General might be taken up on Wednesday afternoon, 10 February, at 3 p.m. This would give the Members the necessary time for consideration. After all, they must be given the opportunity of making decisions.

"There are also certain other organizational matters which might be decided at that time. I refer to the vacancies on the Economic and Social Council and the following subsidiary organs of the General Assembly: the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; the Committee on Contributions, the Board of Auditors, the Investments Committee, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.

"Candidatures for existing vacancies have been advanced by delegations and there exists general agreement regarding most of them. However, two more candidatures are needed to fill two vacancies on the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.

"With regard to the Committee on Contributions, the Investments Committee and the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, there are no contests, and therefore, if the General Assembly agrees, we may fill these vacancies at the next plenary meeting on a 'no-objection' basis.

"So far as the Economic and Social Council is concerned, there seems to be general agreement in regard to the filling of the seats vacated by Australia, India, Yugoslavia and the United States. I understand, however, that there are two candidates for the seat vacated by Senegal. I shall consult further with the parties directly concerned, but if I fail to reach

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an agreement, I would propose, if the General Assembly agrees, to conduct a private consultation in my offices behind the podium with regard to the candidatures of these two countries. I need hardly describe the procedure, which will be identical with the one used at the end of December 1964 to fill a vacancy on the Security Council. I am naturally reluctant to use this extraordinary procedure, but as there appears to be no alternative, I shall ask heads of delegation to call on me in my offices from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on the morning of Wednesday, 10 February 1965, for this purpose. That is if no agreement has been reached by then between the two parties concerned.

"There are two other contests which we may need to resolve in the same manner and at the same time: the candidatures of Mr. Paulo Corres of Brazil and of Mr. Pedro Olarte of Colombia for the vacancy on the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions created by the retirement of Mr. Grez of Chile from his seat, and the candidatures of Belgium and Czechoslovakia for one existing vacancy on the Board of Auditors. The biographical notes of the candidates for the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions are being circulated this afternoon.

"Thus, if the General Assembly agrees, existing vacancies may be filled on Wednesday afternoon on the basis of consensus, following consultations with all delegations on Wednesday morning to ascertain the wishes of Members with regard to the contested vacancies.

"As regards the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session, I intend to make certain proposals to the General Assembly, after consultation with the Secretary-General, regarding the procedure that might be followed on those items which have not been dealt with. I would propose to place these proposals on paper, to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly before the meeting on Wednesday afternoon to enable delegations to have a proper look at these proposals. Thereafter the General Assembly might wish to consider these proposals.

"There remains the question of setting up the machinery referred to by the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace keeping. Consultations on this matter are proceeding. If agreement on the machinery to be set up has not been reached by Wednesday, I shall call a meeting of the General Assembly as soon as agreement on this machinery has been reached. I hope that this may be by Friday, 12 February, at the latest.

"May I assume that there is no objection to the procedure I have outlined?

"There appears to be no objection. It is so agreed.

(more)

"I shall remind Members that on Wednesday morning consultations regarding existing vacancies will take place in my offices behind the podium from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

"The next meeting of the General Assembly will be on Wednesday, 10 February, at 3 p.m.

"The meeting is adjourned."

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Press Release SG/SM/244
8 February 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

"I should like to say a few words regarding the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

"In adopting, on 30 December last, resolution 1995 (XIX), the General Assembly established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the Assembly, and laid down the provisions for its future operations. In pursuance of this decision, UNCTAD is now in existence. As the General Assembly has been informed, the first session of the Trade and Development Board will take place early in April, 1965.

"I propose to appoint Dr. Raul Prebisch as Secretary-General of UNCTAD. I hope that at its next meeting the General Assembly will confirm this appointment.

"The General Assembly has also been informed that it is proposed to convene the Conference of Plenipotentiaries for Adoption of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked Countries, pursuant to recommendation A.VI.1 of UNCTAD, in August 1965. It is my hope that at its next meeting the General Assembly will concur with this proposal."

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Press Release SG/SM/243
8 February 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

"I wish to call attention to three points from my report to the General Assembly on the subject of the United Nations International School (document A/5834, dated 9 December 1964).

"First of all, I would like to draw attention to the generous offer of the Ford Foundation to build and equip the School (up to a total cost of \$7.5 million) provided the question of the site can be satisfactorily settled and an endowment or development fund can be established adequate to ensure the School's independence.

"Secondly, I would like to invite special attention to my proposal that the School should be built at the north end of the Headquarters site. Schematic plans for the building and a model indicating its position on the United Nations site, as prepared by the architects, Harrison and Abramowitz, will be available for information of the General Assembly on Tuesday or Wednesday morning. These plans will offer reassurance to those who may have been concerned about encroachment of the School on the gardens or interference with United Nations activities. I am convinced that this solution is the best available in the circumstances, in addition to the consideration that it will provide important facilities for United Nations delegations and Secretariat staff.

"If the General Assembly should agree in principle with this proposal, it is my intention to submit in precise form to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the legal and administrative arrangements to be entered into between the United Nations and the School.

"Thirdly, I would like to draw attention to my proposal that a significant part of the Development Fund, which I believe should be set at the level of \$3 million, should come from Governments; to ensure the international character of the School and to give further tangible evidence of the responsibility of Governments for the education of children of their nationals serving the

(more)

United Nations abroad, I propose new and vigorous action by Governments to make voluntary gifts and pledges as early as possible in the current year, so that Ford Foundation funds for the construction of the School may be released and work begun in late Spring 1965.

"These proposals require that the following actions should be agreed to by the General Assembly:

"1. That the General Assembly approves in principle the use of the north end of the Headquarters site for the construction of the United Nations International School, subject to a review of the legal arrangements by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

"2. That the General Assembly, noting the establishment of a \$3 million Development Fund for the United Nations International School, calls on Governments to take prompt action to fulfil the intent of General Assembly resolution 1982 (XVIII).

"3. On the basis of the actions taken on points 1 and 2, that the General Assembly notes that the Secretary-General intends to accept, under Financial Regulation 7.2, the generous offer of the Ford Foundation to make a grant up to \$7.5 million to build and equip the School."

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Press Release SG/SM/242
8 February 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON CONTINUATION OF UNITED NATIONS RELIEF
AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

"In its resolution 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, the General Assembly extended the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) until 30 June 1965. Accordingly, the General Assembly at this session, in its consideration of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, would normally have decided whether to extend the mandate of UNRWA and, if so, for how long.

"In the statement I made at the 1326th meeting of the General Assembly, held on 1 February 1965, I referred to the need for 'the extension of the mandate of UNRWA at least up to 31 December 1965'. Since then I have been in touch with the delegations principally concerned, and I believe it is generally agreed that the General Assembly may extend the mandate of UNRWA for a further year up to 30 June 1966. This would be without prejudice to existing resolutions on the subject, or to the positions of any of the interested parties, and would afford time for a substantive discussion of the matter at the twentieth session if this is then the wish of the Members.

"On the above understanding, I would propose that the Assembly may agree to the extension of the mandate of UNRWA up to 30 June 1966."

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Press Release SG/SM/241
8 February 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ON SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1964, BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1965

"At the 1314th plenary meeting on 30 December 1964, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, pending decisions to be taken at the resumed session in 1965, to enter into commitments and to make payments at levels not to exceed, subject to statutory requirements, the corresponding commitments and payments for the year 1964 and, furthermore, pending such decisions, to continue existing arrangements and authorizations with respect to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and the Working Capital Fund. It was understood that this authorization was without prejudice to the basic positions and objections of certain countries with respect to certain sections of the budget and to the budget as a whole.

"It is my assumption that, should a further adjournment be decided on, you would wish to continue this authorization of the Secretary-General pending such budgetary decisions as the General Assembly may take when it next meets.

"If, however, certain new priority programmes, notably in the field of trade and industrial development, are to be effectively carried forward, requirements in the next few months of 1965 will obviously vary somewhat from last year's pattern of estimates. I therefore venture to assume that, within the over-all limits of the authorization he has been granted, the Secretary-General is permitted to transfer funds between categories of expense and to enter into such minimum commitments as may be required for the purpose of such programmes and supporting services.

"I would further request, Mr. President, that pending decisions by the General Assembly on the level of appropriations and the scale of assessments for 1965, and subject to such retroactive adjustments as may then be called for, Member States be urged to make advance payments towards the expenses of the Organization in amounts not less than 80 per cent of their assessed contribution for the financial year 1964.

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"There is just one other special problem of a policy as well as budgetary character, concerning which I feel duty-bound, as Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations, to seek this Assembly's understanding and support. I refer to the proposal of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board as endorsed by the executive heads of participating organizations and by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, that the remuneration of the staff for pension purposes should be on a 'full-gross' basis.

"While I had seriously considered the possibility of deferring action on this proposal, I must take into account the fact that any such postponement would affect the reasonable and just expectations not only of United Nations staff members but also those of all the sister organizations in the United Nations common system. The pension fund itself, for which I have a custodial responsibility, would also stand to lose a potential benefit of some significance.

"I hope, therefore, that under the same terms of authorization given to the Secretary-General, the Assembly can approve the draft resolution contained in annex IV, parts I and II of the Board's report (A/5808), relating to pensionable remuneration of the staff and its application to future and current benefits. My request is subject, however, to a change in the effective date from 1 January to 1 March 1965, with a consequent reduction of \$100,000 in the additional budgetary credits that will be required. The draft resolution in question, in parts III and IV, contains other proposals which, since they are of a less urgent nature, could be deferred for consideration by the General Assembly at a later date.

"Mr. President, in the light of the consultations that have taken place during this past week, I have been led to conclude that, under prevailing circumstances, the interim financial arrangements and authorizations I have ventured to put forward, represent the only generally acceptable basis on which the Organization can function in the coming weeks and months.

"I would be less than frank, however, if I did not admit to some misgiving as to the ability of the Secretariat, under the strict limitations thus imposed, to respond to the requests of principal and subsidiary organs as fully and as readily as in the past. May I therefore say again what I have said on previous occasions -- that the limited resources thus made available to me must be matched by a measure of forbearance and restraint on the part of the principal and subsidiary organs; for it is quite certain that not all the plans for 1965 by way of new and expanded programmes, conference services and facilities, etc. will be possible of fulfilment. But we shall continue, as always, to try and do our best."

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Press Release SG/SM/240
8 February 1965

OPENING STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
BEFORE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 8 FEBRUARY 1965

"At the 1326th plenary meeting of the General Assembly I reviewed briefly the financial position of the Organization and the consensus that existed among the entire membership of the Organization regarding certain principles. I, like you, Mr. President, have since been in consultation with various delegations and I believe that all Members are considering the question of the machinery to be set up for undertaking 'the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects' to which I referred at the last meeting. I also suggested that the machinery to be set up could be requested to report 'as soon as it has been able to reach a substantial measure of agreement on the points at issue'. At the same meeting I also drew attention to some of the important items in regard to which 'the Assembly needs to take an early decision in the interests of the proper functioning of the Organization'.

"I believe, Mr. President, that at the present stage the general feeling amongst delegations is favourable to the Assembly recessing once it has agreed upon the machinery for the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, and after having disposed of the important items to which I referred at the last meeting. The Assembly could, of course, be reconvened as soon as the machinery thus set up for the review of peace-keeping operations has been able to report a substantial measure of agreement on the points at issue.

"Today, I would like to place before the Assembly certain proposals regarding four items in the form of four separate statements if the Assembly would so agree. These items are:

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- "1. Supplementary estimates for 1964 and the budget estimates for 1965.
- "2. Extension of the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.
- "3. United Nations International School.
- "4. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

"I would suggest, Mr. President, that in order that delegations may be able to give these proposals the time and attention that they deserve, decisions be taken on these proposals only at the next meeting of the General Assembly. If these suggestions are acceptable to the Assembly, Mr. President, I am ready to proceed with the statements that I have in mind."

* * * * *

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Press Release SG/SM/239
CYP/236

5 February 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 3 February 1965, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations, Arvid Pardo:

"I have the honour to refer to your communication dated 21 December, reference FI 323/3(18), appealing to all Members of the United Nations to provide by means of voluntary contributions the necessary financial support to the United Nations operation in Cyprus and I am instructed to inform you that the Government of Malta has decided to make a contribution of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling for this purpose."

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Press Release SG/SM/238
CYP/235

5 February 1965

TEXT OF NOTE VERBALE FROM FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
TO SECRETARY-GENERAL ON COSTS OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a note verbale, dated 5 February 1965, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Acting Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations, Fritz Caspari:

"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 latter's note dated 5 January 1965 - FI 323/3 (18) -, has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has decided to make a further contribution of \$500,000.00 to the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Operation in Cyprus.

"This additional sum is made available for the fourth three-month period of UNFICYP authorized by the Security Council in resolution S/6121 of 18 December 1964."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not to be used before 7 p.m. EST
(2400 GMT) Thursday, 4 February

Press Release SG/SM/237
ICY/21
4 February 1965

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT FOURTH LECTURE
ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Following is the text of the statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, introducing the fourth lecturer of the series on International Co-operation Year, Mohamed Kamel Hussein, in the General Assembly Hall today:

"We have come to a midway point in our lecture series to inaugurate the International Co-operation Year. We have already heard three distinguished speakers from Latin America, Africa and Western Europe. We have benefited from the eloquent exposition of their independent thinking on the subject of international co-operation in the contemporary world.

"In our immersion in day-to-day problems, we tend at times to lose sight of a broad historical prospective of the evolving world we live in, and of the increasing necessity for nations and peoples to come together on the international scale. Moreover, both the magnitude and the intensity of international co-operative activities around us are such that it is difficult for many of us, practitioners of international diplomacy as we are, to be aware of more than a few facets of these activities. The main objective of the International Co-operation Year is to enable us to look at the totality of these manifold activities across national boundaries so that we may widen our own comprehension and renew our appreciation of these commonly shared values and interests.

"Tonight, we are happy to welcome an outstanding man from a region which was the cradle of great civilizations. I am sure that tonight's speaker will bring with this lecture the age-old wisdom of the Middle East combined with the fresh, incisive outlook of the developing countries.

(more)

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"Our speaker tonight, unlike preceding speakers who have represented in the main politics or diplomacy, is a man of medicine: in fact, he is considered to be the best orthopaedic surgeon in his native Egypt and throughout the Middle East. He occupies numerous important positions in the medical societies and humanitarian organizations in the United Arab Republic. He is, however, far more than an outstanding surgeon; he is a scholar, educator, essayist and novelist who has published a number of books in the fields of literature, history and philosophy. He is noted especially for his novel City of Wrong for which he was awarded the State Prize of Literature and which has been translated into several languages. In our age, when the growing rift between science and the humanities is deeply deplored, our speaker may be singled out as a man who eminently bridges these two cultures.

"It gives me great pleasure to present Dr. Mohamed Kamel Hussein."

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Press Release SG/SM/236
CYP/234
3 February 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 1 February 1965, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations, Sverker Astrom:

"I have the honour to refer to your letter FI/323/3(18) of December 21, 1964, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, in which you drew attention to the Security Council Resolution S/6121 of December 18, 1964, on the question of Cyprus, and in which you appealed to my Government to make a voluntary contribution to meet the costs for a fourth period of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus.

"I have now been instructed to inform you that the Government of Sweden has decided to make a contribution of 120,000 dollars (U.S.) to meet costs for the fourth three months period. 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/SM/235

ICY/18

2 February 1965

STATEMENT FOR TELEVISION BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

Following is a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, on the inauguration of International Co-operation Year 1965, recorded for United Nations Radio and Television services and made available to national television and radio organizations throughout the world:

"Day after day we read and hear so much about conflict and strife in this world that we sometimes do not realize the vast extent to which peoples are working together. It was Prime Minister Nehru of India who, more than three years ago, drew attention to the quiet way in which co-operation does in fact go on between countries. He then proposed that one year be devoted to calling more attention to this international co-operation, especially for peace and in the interest of peace.

"The General Assembly of the United Nations heeded this call. It designated its twentieth anniversary, the year 1965, as International Co-operation Year.

"What, you will ask, does this mean? Is this some kind of slogan, or does it signify something more substantial? Perhaps I should say it is a call to focus your attention on the nine-tenths of the iceberg that is submerged. This year will show the accomplishments of international co-operation which, in so many ways, have been beneficial to mankind.

"I am not going to ask you to believe that international co-operation is easy, even outside the political field. It requires strenuous and continuing efforts by people from many lands and many cultures. It is a course with many hurdles. In traversing this course, we must be prepared for setbacks as well as triumphs. What I want to say to you today is that it demands, and deserves, the help of all of you, whether inside the Government or outside it. If humanity is to survive, and to make progress, the peoples of the United Nations have no choice but to co-operate."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not to be used before 7 p.m. EST
Monday, 1 February 1965

Press Release SG/SM/234
ICY/16
1 February 1965

STATEMENT OF INTRODUCTION BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT
THIRD LECTURE OF SERIES ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Following is the text of the statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, on introducing the third lecturer, Edgar Faure, in the series for International Co-operation Year, in the General Assembly Hall today:

"Tonight we will hear the third in the series of lectures inaugurating the International Co-operation Year. On the two previous occasions, we listened to representatives of Latin America and of Africa. Today is the turn of Europe. After having heard the voice of two of the newer civilizations, we now have here the son of a country which, over the centuries, has spread its light not only over Europe, but also, more recently, over many parts of Africa and Asia as well.

"Today, France continues to influence many regions that formerly were part of its colonial empire, because, while political relationships have changed, the peoples of these new countries still wish to keep alive their association with France. On the material side, too, France has not abandoned its ties with these countries; both bilaterally and through the United Nations and its agencies, many Frenchmen are working to help the developing countries, especially, but by no means exclusively, those where French is spoken. France is indeed a new and modern Power today, whose leaders, nourished by the past, look with a fresh view into the future.

"The speaker of today, a statesman who has been and is associated with this modernization of France, already had a brilliant career, having held the highest posts in the French Government. He is still one of the most important persons in

(more)

1 February 1965

French public life. He has travelled far and wide, establishing new contacts, restoring old friendships, preparing for a new and better day in international relations.

"I think it is symbolic that one of his major books is the biography of one of the great French statesmen of the eighteenth century who feverishly tried to modernize France but was defeated by the narrow-mindedness of his contemporaries. His detractors are now forgotten but his vision, which proved to be prophetic, has vindicated him long ago. Both Mr. Faure and the subject of his study were thinking in broad categories; there is, however, one significant difference between his hero, Turgot, and tonight's speaker - the relevance of Mr. Faure's ideas is already acknowledged today. Mr. Faure is here today with his wife, Madame Lucie Faure, a close collaborator and distinguished writer in her own right, whom we are glad to welcome tonight.

"It gives me great pleasure to introduce former Prime Minister Monsieur Edgar Faure."

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Press Release SG/SM/233
1 February 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 1 FEBRUARY

"I would like to recall the statement that I made at the 1286th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 1 December 1964. I mentioned then that there was 'an understanding to the effect that issues other than those that can be disposed of without objection will not be raised while the general debate proceeds'. Now that the general debate is over, the Assembly has to decide on the procedure to be followed from now on.

"During the last several weeks I, like you, Mr. President, have been in consultation with many delegations on this very question. At the 1315th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, I made a statement on the serious financial situation which the Organization faces. The financial problem has been so much on my mind that in the course of 1964 I took every available opportunity to bring home the seriousness of this problem in my discussions with various delegations, Heads of State and of Government; and in my public statements. I crave your indulgence to reiterate what I said in the course of my address to the African Summit Conference in Cairo on the 17th of July, 1964:

"I cannot help referring on this occasion to a problem which has been a matter of serious concern to me ever since I assumed my present responsibilities: I refer to the grave financial position of the United Nations. The Organization finds itself in such straits at the present time mainly because, four years ago, it was called upon to undertake a major peace-keeping operation in the very heart of Africa. After four long years, that operation was concluded just a few days ago with the fulfilment of the major objectives laid down by the Security Council and the General Assembly. The serious financial difficulty which has ensued in consequence threatens to impair, not only our ability to undertake future large-scale peace-keeping operations, but our very effectiveness as a world body. This is a problem to which I would like to draw your urgent attention as I believe that all Member States would wish to

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co-operate in finding ways and means by which the Organization could be enabled to tide over the crisis which looms ahead, and in due course to solve the entire problem on a mutually satisfactory basis.'

"The Conference, in its final communique, endorsed my appeal in the following words:

"'The Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

"Noting with concern that the United Nations is faced with a serious financial situation arising mainly from its peace-keeping operations, which, if not resolved, may affect the very survival of the Organization,

"Deeply conscious of its desire to support and strengthen the United Nations to enable it to fulfil its noble objectives among which is to maintain international peace and security,

"Recalling the resolution adopted at the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in May 1963, which, among others, expressed acceptance of all obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations, including financial obligations,

"Earnestly appeals to Member States of the United Nations to meet their obligations and to render assistance necessary for the Organization to fulfil its role in maintaining international peace and security; ...'

"Mr. President,

"I, like you, have tried my best to obtain agreement on a course of action for the future. I believe that, in spite of our best efforts, we have to recognize that up to now, while there has been some movement, a meeting of minds has not yet been achieved; and there are many specific issues of procedure and timing in regard to which a serious difference of opinion still persists.

"While this is true, I have been encouraged by the fact that, to my knowledge, a consensus exists among the entire membership of the Organization regarding certain general principles. Firstly, I believe that all Members are agreed that they should, without prejudice to the position they have hitherto taken on the question of the financing of the peace-keeping operations, put aside their differences in the interests of the Organization, in order to help relieve it of the present situation.

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"Secondly, I think that all Members of the Organization are agreed that, in the best interests of the Organization, a confrontation on the applicability of Article 19 should be avoided at the present session of the General Assembly.

"Thirdly, it is my impression that Members agree that the financial situation of the Organization should be brought to solvency by voluntary contributions by the entire membership of the Organization, on the understanding that this arrangement shall not be construed as representing any change in the basic position of any individual Member, and should be accepted as a co-operative effort by all Member States aimed at the strengthening of the United Nations, with a view to creating a climate in which the future may be harmoniously planned.

"Fourthly, there appears to be agreement that contributions should be made as early as possible and that Members, particularly the highly developed countries, should make such substantial contributions as would result in the solution of the financial situation of the Organization.

"Finally, there seems to be a consensus that a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations, including the authorization of operations, the composition of forces and their control, and the financing of such operations, should be taken in hand as soon as possible.

"In regard to the last question, namely the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, I believe it would be necessary, either to set up a new body for this purpose, or to enlarge the mandate of the Working Group of 21, set up under General Assembly resolution 1854 B (XVII) of 19 December 1962. This body could be requested to report to the General Assembly as soon as it has been able to reach a substantial measure of agreement on the points at issue.

"I need hardly add that my good offices, and the assistance of the entire Secretariat, will be wholly at the disposal of this body in the discharge of its responsibilities.

"In this connexion, I would also like to draw the attention of the Assembly to some of the important items which are included in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session, and in regard to which the Assembly needs to take an early decision in the interest of the proper functioning of the Organization.

(more)

I have in mind such questions as the election of six members of the Economic and Social Council, the supplementary estimates for 1964 and the budget estimates for 1965, the vacancies on subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly, the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency at least up to 31 December 1965, and the United Nations International School.

"There are also many important questions before the Assembly which I know delegations are anxious to discuss.

"I hope that all delegations will give careful thought to these questions and also to the procedures to be followed."

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Press Release SG/SM/232
CYP/233
1 February 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter dated 29 January from the Permanent Representative of Belgium, Walter Loridan, to the Secretary-General, U Thant:

Original French text:

"Comme suite à votre lettre FI 323/3(18), du 2 octobre 1964, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement belge a marqué son accord sur le versement d'une contribution volontaire de 6 millions de francs belges pour la troisième période de fonctionnement de l'UNFICYP.

"Je saisis cette occasion, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, pour vous renouveler l'assurance de ma plus haute considération."

Unofficial translation

"Following your letter FI 323/3(18) of 2 October 1964, I have the honour to inform you that the Belgian Government has agreed to pay a voluntary contribution of 6 million Belgian francs* for the third period of operations of UNFICYP.

"I avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. Secretary-General, to assure you again of my highest consideration."

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* Approximately \$US 120,000.

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Press Release SG/A/20
30 January 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTS SPECIAL MISSION
TO STUDY JORDAN-ISRAEL BORDER INCIDENTS

The number of recent incidents of firing involving Israel and Jordanian armed elements in Jerusalem, on Mount Scopus and elsewhere in the area, indicating a serious deterioration in the situation there, has caused concern both at United Nations Headquarters and in the area. The Secretary-General, having in mind also the letter of 26 January 1965 from the Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (S/6163), and the views on the situation expressed to him orally by the Representatives of Israel and Jordan, has decided to send a special mission to the area, consisting of Mr. Pier Spinelli, as Representative of the Secretary-General, and Major General Indar Rikhye, as Military Adviser.

The Spinelli-Rikhye Mission will consult with the appropriate authorities in Jerusalem and Amman about the causes and nature of recent incidents and about means for avoiding a recurrence of them, and will study the situation on the spot on both sides of the line. It will report to the Secretary-General on its consultations, observations and conclusions.

The Mission, which will be arriving in the area over this weekend, is expected to remain there for a week or ten days. It will be based at Government House, Jerusalem, the Headquarters of United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, which will give the special Mission all necessary assistance.

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not to be used before 7 p.m. EST
(2400 GMT), today, Friday, 29 January

Press Release SG/SM/231
ICY/14
29 January 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL INTRODUCING SECOND
LECTURER OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR SERIES

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, introducing the second lecturer of the series for the International Co-operation Year, Gabriel-Marie d'Arboussier, in the General Assembly Hall at United Nations Headquarters today:

"Earlier this week, in this series devoted to International Co-operation Year we had the pleasure of listening to a man who had participated in the San Francisco Conference, had played a significant role in its work and had signed the Charter on behalf of his Government. He gave us his views on the course of development of the United Nations since that memorable day in San Francisco.

"At that time, many of the States who are now Members of the United Nations and fully share in its activities did not enjoy an independent existence, and their leaders could not be heard in the United Nations. The speaker for this evening was not present in San Francisco, nor did his country's name-plate figure among those of the participating Powers. His presence here tonight signifies the great change that we have witnessed all over the globe, in particular in Asia and Africa, the emergence of new nations and the emergence of new leaders who, having fought in the struggle for independence, are now called upon to give guidance to their peoples. Now that they are able to serve their own country they also have the opportunity to serve the world at large, and to see the wider perspectives of international co-operation, its outlook and its problems. You will hear more about that tonight.

(more)

29 January 1965

"Our speaker for tonight is a son of Africa who, in his restless activity on behalf of the African peoples, has left his mark far beyond the borders of his country, which he has served since its independence with great distinction in high political and diplomatic posts. He is no stranger to the United Nations, having represented his country here, and subsequently as Permanent Delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Some of you may have heard him in the course of the lecturing tours which he undertook in this country at the invitation of the State Department and various universities. He is a man of wide experience - administrator, lawyer, parliamentarian and author. He is also a man of strong convictions, of honesty and integrity.

"It gives me great pleasure to introduce His Excellency, Monsieur Gabriel-Marie d'Arboussier."

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Press Release SG/SM/230
CYP/232
29 January 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 21 January 1965, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from D.O. Hay, Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations:

"I have the honour to confirm my previous advice that the Australian Government will make available a sum of U.S. \$100,000 in response to Your Excellency's request, made in your Note FI 323/3 (18) of 21 December 1964, for voluntary contributions to help meet the costs, for a fourth period of three months in accordance with Security Council resolution S/6121 of 18 December 1964, of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, established under Security Council resolution S/5575 of 4 March 1964.

"The Australian Government's agreement to make this further voluntary contribution to the costs of UNFICYP is again based on the understandings conveyed in my letter to Your Excellency of 13 March 1964 (document S/5682 of 4 May 1964)."

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Press Release SG/A/17
EC/TR/371
27 January 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL SENDS NOTES TO 24 GOVERNMENTS
TO SERVE ON SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES

The Secretary-General today announced that notes had been sent to twenty-four Governments inviting them to **serve on the Special Committee on Preferences**. This Committee is being established under recommendation A.III.5 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and is scheduled to meet at Headquarters from 10 to 28 May 1965.

The notes were sent to the following countries:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Switzerland, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

Following is the text of recommendation A.III.5 which was adopted by the Conference without dissent:

Methods of implementing a programme of preferences
in favour of developing countries

The Conference,

Recognizing the urgent need for the diversification and expansion of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures in order to narrow as rapidly as possible the commercial deficit resulting from the present trends in international trade,

Emphasizing the general agreement on the objective of securing a significant increase in the participation of the developing countries in international trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures,

Noting that all the developing countries and a great majority of the developed countries have signified their agreement with the principle of assisting the industrial development of developing countries by the extension of preferences in their favour,

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Noting, on the other hand, that some developed countries participating in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are opposed to this principle, and support instead the application of the most-favoured-nation principle in the extension of concessions by developed to developing countries,

Considering that it would be desirable to obtain the widest possible agreement with respect to such preferences,

Noting that a programme of work on the question of the extension of preferences in favour of developing countries has been agreed upon in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and that the Contracting Parties have affirmed their intention to go ahead with it,

Recommends that the Secretary-General of the United Nations make appropriate arrangements for the establishment as soon as possible of a committee of governmental representatives drawn from both developed and developing countries to consider the matter with a view to working out the best method of implementing such preferences on the basis of non-reciprocity from the developing countries, as well as to discuss further the differences of principle referred to above. The Committee should take into account the recommendations, documents and declarations considered by the Conference, as well as the relevant work of other international institutions. The Committee should report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations within a time limit to be set by him. The report of the Committee should be circulated to the Governments participating in this Conference and to the continuing machinery established following the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

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Press Release SG/SM/229
27 January 1965

TEXT OF MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON DEATH OF FRANK BEGLEY

Following is the text of the message of condolences sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Mrs. Frank Begley, on the death of her husband yesterday (26 January) in Cyprus:

"The United Nations was an integral part of the life of your husband, Frank Begley, and he served it for 18 years with a dedication of which you can justly be proud. I join with his colleagues and countless friends throughout this Organization in expressing our condolences and sincere sympathy in your bereavement."

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Press Release SG/SM/228
27 January 1965

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES SENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO FOREIGN MINISTER OF IRAN

Following is the text of a message of condolences on the death of the Prime Minister of Iran, Hassan Ali Mansour, sent yesterday by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran, Abaas Aram:

"It is with profound shock and sorrow that we at the United Nations have received the news of the sudden death of the Prime Minister of Iran, His Excellency Mr. Hassan Ali Mansour. His demise has deprived the Organization of a staunch supporter and valued friend and his loss will be felt as deeply here as it is in his own country. I would ask you to accept, and to convey to His Imperial Majesty the Shah, to the Government and people of Iran and to the members of the bereaved family our sincere condolences in their hour of grief."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not to be used before 7 p.m. EST
(2400 GMT) Monday, 25 January 1965

Press Release SG/SM/227
ICY/9
25 January 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON OPENING
OF LECTURE SERIES FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, introducing the first lecturer of the series for the International Co-operation Year, Alberto Lleras Camargo, in the General Assembly Hall at United Nations Headquarters today.

"Today we have the first function in connexion with the International Co-operation Year, and it is most fitting that the person chosen to deliver the first lecture in the series organized under the auspices of the Assembly Committee for the International Co-operation Year should be the eminent former President of Colombia, who was one of the signatories of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco in 1945.

"Many of you will remember that, more than three years ago, the late Prime Minister Nehru of India spoke in this same hall and first made the suggestion that there should be a year devoted not to strife and conflict, but a year in which the countries of the world should be called upon to devote themselves to emphasizing the vast scope of co-operative activities. The General Assembly responded to this call and designated 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year.

"Among the activities planned by the Committee to further the goals of the International Co-operation Year was an invitation to eminent men from different parts of the world, representing different cultures, to address themselves here at the United Nations Headquarters to one central topic, namely international co-operation. Each speaker will approach the subject in his own way: thus we will have on subsequent evenings, eminent lecturers who are not

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only of different civilizations, but also men who have been brought up in such different disciplines as science, law, medicine, government and philosophy. In this hall, ordinarily devoted to political problems and their adjustment, new voices will be heard. None of those invited is at present directly involved in the conduct of his country's affairs. Each of them will speak in his personal capacity, and we wish to listen to them because it is important for us to know what are the thoughts, ideas and aspirations of outstanding men not burdened with the day-to-day conduct of government, and what counsel they may have to offer us.

"The first speaker in this series is no stranger to us. I already mentioned his association with our Organization at its birth. Since that time his activities have ranged over many fields. He has held the highest office his country could offer, and, as Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, he has also played an important role in one of the regional organizations. Now, free from official burdens, he devotes himself to education and writing.

"It gives me great pleasure to introduce His Excellency, Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo."

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Press Release SG/SM/226
25 January 1965

TEXT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TRIBUTE
TO SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Following is the text of the statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, in memory of Sir Winston Churchill, in the General Assembly today:

"Yesterday we all learned with great sorrow of the passing away of Sir Winston Churchill. As I said in my message of condolence to Lady Churchill, he was one of the great men of this or any other age. In my message to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom I stated that we at the United Nations felt a particular grief at the death of one who played such a vital role in the formation of our Organization from its conception in the Atlantic Charter to its realization in San Francisco. Sir Winston Churchill may therefore be truly regarded as one of the founding fathers of our Organization."

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Press Release SG/SM/225
24 January 1965

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES SENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO PRIME MINISTER OF UNITED KINGDOM

Following is the text of a message of condolences on the death of Sir Winston Churchill, sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, today to Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom:

"I should like to convey to you, and through you to the Government and people of the United Kingdom, my heartfelt condolences at the death of Sir Winston Churchill. The passing of such a mighty and historic figure, even in the fulness of age, must inevitably leave a huge sense of loss in the world at large and especially in his own country.

"We at the United Nations feel a particular grief at the death of one who played such a vital role in the formation of our Organization, from its conception in the Atlantic Charter to its realization in San Francisco. This achievement takes its place alongside countless others and, together with his inspiring leadership and his own great historical works, will always remain as a memorial to him."

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Press Release SG/SM/224
24 January 1965

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES SENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO LADY CHURCHILL

Following is the text of a message of condolences on the death of Sir Winston Churchill, sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, today to Lady Churchill:

"Please accept my heartfelt condolences and sympathy on the death of your husband. He was one of the great men of this or any other age, and the people of the world join with you in mourning for him and in honouring his memory."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE

Not to be used before 4 p.m. EST (2100 GMT)
Today, 22 January 1965

Press Release SG/SM/223
22 January 1965

TEXT OF ADDRESS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
AT FUNERAL SERVICES FOR MAURICE PATE

"A great loss is felt by all humanity, particularly by children throughout the world. It is the loss of Maurice Pate, who for 18 years directed the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). For it is through Mr. Pate's vision, dedication and perseverance that UNICEF has grown from an emergency operation at its birth to an integral arm of the United Nations with world-wide activities. Today UNICEF's work is a vital part of the United Nations effort to help economic and social progress in the developing nations. Today UNICEF is furnishing assistance to 116 countries for over 500 projects: these are the projects the countries consider essential in developing the potential of their children.

"This has not been an easy accomplishment. One special challenge is that UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions. UNICEF has, to a large measure, depended on Mr. Pate's ability to raise funds for its activities, a task which he discharged with eminent success. By far the largest source of UNICEF income has been contributions from Governments. Heads of State, Prime Ministers and cabinet members have felt -- and responded to -- the gentle persuasion of Maurice Pate. A significant part of UNICEF's income, however, has come from people; the results of UNICEF's fund-raising campaigns reflected his imaginative and sensitive leadership. But Mr. Pate always regarded the educative value and the opportunity for citizens to participate in a United Nations activity as important as the funds he raised. He considered UNICEF a concrete example of the larger purpose of the United Nations.

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"Fully aware that each nation is responsible for its own children, Maurice Pate stressed the need to put UNICEF's limited resources to the most productive use in helping countries to realize their goals. His understanding of the requirements of this type of operation grew out of long experience in similar programmes. He began his humanitarian endeavours at the age of 22, supervising food distribution for the Commission for Relief in Belgium during the first World War, and went on to work for the American Relief Administration in Poland and Russia at the end of the War. Later he served with the American Red Cross as Director of Relief to Prisoners of War. Through his tenacity and resourcefulness, he helped millions to survive the two great catastrophes of our century.

"Some men may be endowed with the imagination and dedication which UNICEF's cause demands; others may display the intelligence and ability to fulfil such a purpose. The United Nations Children's Fund was very fortunate in finding in Maurice Pate a person who uniquely combined all these qualities. The United Nations and the world's children are infinitely the richer for his long and devoted service, as we are infinitely the poorer by his sudden removal from our midst. We mourn him, while we salute his services -- to the children of the world -- to the purpose of the United Nations."

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Press Release SG/SM/222
CYP/229

19 January 1965

TEXT OF NOTE VERBALE FROM IRAN TO SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON COSTS OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a note verbale, dated 12 January 1965, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Mehdi Vakil, Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations:

"The Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Secretary-General's letter No. FI 323/3 (18) of 7 March 1964, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran, has the honour to transmit, attached hereto, a cheque for \$6,000, representing the voluntary contribution of the Iranian Government to the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus."

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Press Release SG/SM/221
19 January 1965

TEXT OF MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO MRS. MAURICE PATE

"I was deeply shocked to learn of tragic death of Maurice this morning. Your grief is shared not only by his associates in UNICEF but by all in the United Nations family who had the privilege of knowing and working with him and they all join me in conveying sincere condolences in your bereavement."

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/220
19 January 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ON DEATH OF MAURICE PATE OF UNICEF

"It is with profound sorrow that I have to announce the sudden death this morning of one of my most distinguished colleagues -- Mr. Maurice Pate, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund. UNICEF is a name known, respected, and I may say, loved, throughout the world. The credit for its unique achievement in promoting in all parts of the world the health of children and pregnant and nursing mothers, belongs to Maurice Pate who had served as its Director since the General Assembly established UNICEF in 1946. Maurice Pate was truly a great humanitarian.

"I am sure I express the feelings of all delegates and of many simple ordinary people throughout the world in voicing here our deep regret at his death, and in extending to Mrs. Pate, to the other members of his family and to his colleagues in UNICEF our deepest sympathy and condolence. May I suggest to you, Mr. President, that the Assembly rise for a minute of silence in tribute to this distinguished and tireless servant of international co-operation."

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Press Release SG/SM/219
18 January 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT THE 1315TH
PLENARY MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Following is the text of the statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the 1315th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 18 January 1965:

"Mr. President,

"In view of various reports and speculations concerning the financial position of the United Nations, I feel it is incumbent upon me to try and set out the factual position. In doing so, I am conscious of the fact that the issues confronting this Assembly cannot be viewed -- still less resolved -- solely in their monetary context. At the same time, it has to be recognized that political accommodations and compromise formulae, necessary though they are, are not of themselves a substitute for the financial stability of this Organization.

"It is true the record shows that, despite repeated threats of crisis, the United Nations has somehow managed until now to meet its financial obligations and to survive. In the face of this record, unduly alarmist prophesies are certainly not warranted. But those who profess to believe that the Organization's present financial position and prospects are not so serious must believe me when I say that the problem is serious and merits the urgent attention and concern of its membership.

"What, then, are the essential facts in the light of which action must urgently be taken? I submit they are as follows:

"First, as of today, the Organization's total net cash resources, in respect of the regular budget, the United Nations bond account, and the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Operation in the Congo special accounts, amount to the equivalent of \$14.6 million. Of this amount, \$9.3 million represents collections of contributions from Members during the past two weeks. A cash reserve of some \$14.5 million, moreover, is little

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more than the amount required to maintain minimum bank balances throughout the world for the purpose of meeting day-to-day expenditures at the levels currently authorized.

"Second, although as of today the accounts show \$136 million as the total amount of assessed contributions outstanding, past experience provides no grounds for anticipating payment of more than \$6 or \$7 million of this amount within the next several weeks. In the meantime, the Organization's current payrolls and other normal expenses on all accounts may be estimated as requiring average monthly cash disbursements of not less than \$9 million. Nor do these requirements take account of any growth in 1965 in the Organization's responsibilities, notably in connexion with trade and industrial development -- responsibilities to which so many delegations have rightfully attached considerable importance.

"Third, as of today, the Working Capital Fund to which recourse would otherwise be had, pending receipt of assessed contributions, has been virtually depleted -- of the Fund's paid-up advances of almost \$40 million, \$39.7 million have been expended to finance past budgetary appropriations. It is imperative, if normal operations and services are not to be seriously disrupted, that the Working Capital Fund be quickly and adequately replenished.

"Fourth, as of today, the United Nations owes, mainly to Governments, for goods and services previously supplied, an estimated total of approximately \$45 million. This, of course, is exclusive of indebtedness to Governments in respect of the unamortized principal of outstanding United Nations bonds amounting to \$154.8 million. The existence of this long-term debt and the consequences, in terms of the United Nations' regular budget, of its annual servicing cost, must, I believe, be taken duly into account, in the formulation of longer-range proposals for placing the finances of the Organization on a more secure and satisfactory footing.

"The more immediate problem, however, is to ensure that in the weeks and months ahead, the United Nations is in a position to keep faith with those who have kept faith with it. No one, surely, can responsibly maintain, in face of the facts I have presented, that the Organization is now in that position.

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"Mr. President, it is not my purpose in making this statement at this time, to seek to persuade any Member State to change, still less to abandon, any position of principle to which it feels itself committed under the provisions of the Charter. It is my firm conviction, nevertheless, as I have said before, that it is not beyond the capacity of reasonable men to reach reasonable accommodations, if there is a will to reach them. By one expedient or another, the Organization has so far managed to meet its obligations and thus to maintain its financial integrity. But experience has shown all too clearly that what I have previously described as a policy of improvisation, of ad hoc solutions, of reliance on the generosity of a few rather than the collective responsibility of all -- that such a policy cannot much longer endure if the United Nations itself is to endure as a dynamic and effective instrument of international action. That, too, is my firm conviction.

"Mr. President, I feel I have done my duty in placing the true facts before the Assembly. I appeal to all delegations, as a matter of urgency, to co-operate in devising ways and means of remedying the situation.

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for use before
6:30 p.m. 22 January

Press Release SG/SM/218
18 January 1965

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO ASSEMBLY OF WORLD FEDERATION
OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the nineteenth **Assembly** of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, which **will be held in New Delhi, India, 23-30 January**. The message is being **delivered at the meeting** on the morning of 23 January by Leonard A. Berry, Director of the United Nations Information Service in New Delhi.

"It gives me particular pleasure, at the beginning of International Co-operation Year, to send this message of greetings to the nineteenth plenary Assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, meeting in New Delhi.

"As you will recall, International Co-operation Year was first proposed by the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. Speaking at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, on 10 November 1961, Prime Minister Nehru observed that 'we live in a world of conflicts and yet the world goes on, undoubtedly because of the co-operation of nations and individuals'. He therefore recommended that the Assembly might resolve to devote a year 'not to speeches about peace' but to the furtherance of co-operative activities in all fields.

"The United Nations today is the most important and nearly universal example of international co-operation at the governmental level. In twenty years it has grown from a set of principles drawn up in San Francisco into a living organism. Through its work in so many different fields of activity, it is the hope of thousands of millions of people for peace and security and a more abundant life.

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"International co-operation is not, of course, the responsibility of Governments alone; it is also the responsibility of the peoples of the world working through organizations such as the World Federation of United Nations Associations. International Co-operation Year and the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Organization are therefore appropriate occasions for nations and individuals to appraise not only what has been and is being accomplished but also the tasks which lie before us.

"I am deeply impressed both with the achievements of United Nations Associations everywhere and the World Federation of United Nations Associations. I commend the goals which you have set for yourselves in the future, particularly in promoting a wider and deeper understanding of the work of the United Nations and its family of agencies. Your continuing programmes in the field of teaching about the United Nations and the studies which you have made on the development of the international civil service are notable contributions.

"In the spirit of International Co-operation Year, I therefore wish you a fruitful and successful session."

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Press Release SG/SM/216
15 January 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL IN ACCEPTANCE
OF AUTOGRAPHED COPY OF POPE PAUL'S MESSAGE

Following is the text of the statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, in acceptance of the autographed copy of Pope Paul's message presented to him at a ceremony* today:

"This ceremony today is a particularly gratifying occasion for me personally and for the United Nations as a whole, as we are gathered here to receive the autographed text of the appeal for disarmament and the alleviation of human suffering, which His Holiness, Pope Paul VI, addressed to the World during his visit to Bombay on 4 December last.

"I am most grateful to His Holiness for his act of faith in the United Nations in entrusting this appeal to me, as the Secretary-General of the Organization. This appeal, which so movingly reflects the aspirations of mankind and which is so closely in keeping with the purposes and objectives of the United Nations, will always remain an invaluable source of inspiration for me and for the Organization I serve.

"In transmitting the appeal, His Eminence Cardinal Cicognani, also conveyed to me the best wishes of His Holiness that the "International Co-operation Year" will inaugurate a long period of active collaboration and well being in the community of nations. Those wishes are yet another demonstration of the support His Holiness as well as his eminent predecessor, the late Pope John XXIII, have consistently given to the United Nations and which I recall he personally conveyed to me at the audience he so graciously granted me during my visit to the Vatican in July 1963. I acknowledge his wishes with deep gratitude."

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* The ceremony was held in the Secretary-General's Conference Room on the 38th floor. The presentation was made by Monsignor Alberto Giovannetti. Also present were: Alex Quaison-Sackey, President of the General Assembly; Mr. Liu, President of the Security Council; Mr. Enckell, Chairman, ICY Committee; R. Stajduhar, President of the UNCA; C.V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet; Hernane Tavares de Sa, Under Secretary for Public Information; and Jose Rolz-Bennett, Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs.

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Press Release SG/SM/213
SC/2087
8 January 1965

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY TO INFORM COUNCIL
OF ANY ACTION TAKEN UNDER CONGO RESOLUTION

The following statement was issued today by a spokesman for the Secretary-General:

"Following the adoption of resolution S/6129 by the Security Council on 30 December 1964, in connexion with the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Secretary-General addressed a cable to the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, transmitting the text of the resolution and drawing his particular attention to the various provisions in the resolution relating to the Organization of African Unity, including operative paragraph 6 requesting it to keep the Security Council fully informed of any action it may take under the resolution.

"The Secretary-General has received a reply from the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in which he has been informed that the Security Council would be kept fully informed of any action that the Organization of African Unity would undertake within the framework of the resolution, in accordance with its operative paragraph 6.

"The Secretary-General also transmitted the text of the resolution to the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He has also communicated the text of the resolution to all Member States, drawing their particular attention to operative paragraphs 1 and 5 requesting all States to refrain or desist from intervening in the domestic affairs of the Congo and to assist the Organization of African Unity in the attainment of the objectives stated in the resolution."

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Press Release SG/A/19
11 January 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL DESIGNATES JOSE ROLZ-BENNETT
AS UNDER-SECRETARY FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has announced the designation of Jose Rolz-Bennett, Deputy Chef de Cabinet, as Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs to succeed Dragoslav Protitch.

Mr. Protitch will remain Director of the Training Programme for Foreign Service Officers from newly independent countries, of which he has been in charge since 1962. In order to give further impetus to the activities of this essential programme, the Secretary-General has found it necessary to release Mr. Protitch from his other duties so that he can devote his full time to his work as Director of the Training Programme. The Secretary-General also intends to take advantage of the availability of Mr. Protitch for special assignments.

Mr. Rolz-Bennett has been Deputy Chef de Cabinet since 1 March 1962. Previously he had been Acting Director of the Division of Trusteeship in the United Nations Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. He was chief United Nations Representative in Elisabethville, Republic of the Congo, in the first half of 1962 and later in 1962, Representative of the Secretary-General and temporary administrator of West Irian.

Before joining the United Nations Secretariat, he was a member of Guatemala's delegation to the General Assembly's regular sessions in 1955, 1956 and 1957 and to its first, second and third emergency special sessions.

He was Guatemala's representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council at six regular and two special sessions, and he was a member of several United Nations missions to dependent territories. He served with Guatemala's delegation to the Conference on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1956.

(more)

Mr. Rolz-Bennett has been a professor of the School of Economics, University of San Carlos, Guatemala (1943-1945), a professor of the School of Law of the same university since 1945, and an honorary professor of the Faculty of Law, University of Costa Rica. He was a Deputy to Guatemala's National Constituent Assembly in 1945. He is the author of a number of publications in the juridical field.

Mr. Rolz-Bennett was born in Guatemala on 9 August 1918. He is married and has four children.

Mr. Protitch, after being a member of the Yugoslav diplomatic service for nearly 22 years, worked for the United Nations Preparatory Commission in London from September 1945 until his appointment to the United Nations Secretariat in February 1946 as Director, and later Principal Director, in the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs.

He was Under-Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs from January 1955 to June 1958, Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories from July 1958 to July 1963 and Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs thereafter. Mr. Protitch was Principal Secretary of the United Nations Conciliation Commission on the Congo and has, on numerous occasions, been the Special Representative of the Secretary-General at the meetings of the Disarmament Committee.

Mr. Protitch was born in Yugoslavia on 15 July 1902. He is married and has two children.

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/214
12 January 1965

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES SENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON DEATH OF THOR THORS

The following messages of condolences on the death of Thor Thors, former Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations, were sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Madame Thor Thors and to Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland, respectively:

Text of Cable to Madame Thor Thors:

"I have just learned with profound sorrow of the death of your husband and hasten to offer my deep sympathy and sincere condolences in your hour of grief. He will be sorely missed by all his colleagues at the United Nations who knew and admired him during his long and distinguished service as Permanent Representative of Iceland."

Text of Cable to Foreign Minister:

"It is with profound sorrow that I have just learned of the death in Washington of His Excellency Mr. Thor Thors. As Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations he not only served his own country with the greatest distinction for many years but also made a valuable contribution to the work of the United Nations. I would ask Your Excellency to convey to the members of your Government the expression of my sincere condolences."

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Press Release SG/SM/212
2 January 1965

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRESIDENT OF INDONESIA

Following is the text of a message, dated 1 January 1965, sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the President of Indonesia, Dr. Soekarno:

"Excellency, I have just been informed orally that your Permanent Representative has been instructed to withdraw from the United Nations and that a public announcement to this effect will be made by you. As you may be aware the United Nations has inaugurated International Co-operation Year this very day and we count upon the co-operation of all our Member Governments to make it a complete success. I would sincerely hope that your Excellency's Government would not think of withdrawing its co-operation from the world organization. Highest consideration."

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