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Title **Items-in-Secretary-General's statements - VII, 1 October 1964 - 31 December 1964**

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Container **S-0886-0003: United Nations Documents of the Secretary-General: U Thant: Secretary-General's Statements**

Print Name of Person Submit Image

Signature of Person Submit

1 October 1964 through 31 December 1964

VOLUME VII- SECRETARY-GENERAL - STATEMENTS

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522. SG message to President Nasser on occasion of Conference on Non-aligned Countries	5 October 1964	SG/SM/164
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530. SG statement at preview of stamp honouring the Treaty on Cessation of Nuclear Testing	21 October 1964	SG/SM/172
531. Lt from Israel on UNFICYP financing	21 October 1964	SG/SM/173 CYP/184
532. SG Press Conference - New York	22 October 1964	NN/2991
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543. Letter from Libya re contribution to UNFICYP and the Int'l School	5 November 1964	SG/SM/184 CYP/198
544. United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar change of name to United Republic of Tanzania	12 November 1964	SG/SM/185
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548. Sg interview for Finnish Broadcasting Corporation	18 November 1964	NN/3006
549. Letter from the Netherlands on financing of UNFICYP	18 November 1964	SG/SM/190 CYP/208
550. SG Introduction to Annual Report	18 November 1964	SG/SM/189
551. SG message on Human Rights Day	27 November 1964	SG/SM/192
552. SG statement at dedication of new building for Institute of International Education	30 November 1964	SG/SM/193/Rev.1
553. SG message of condolence to widow of TAB official killed in Stanleyville	1 December 1964	SG/SM/194
554. SG statement at opening of the 19th session of the General Assembly	1 December 1964	SG/SM/195
555. SG statement at flag-raising, - Malawi, Malta and Zambia	2 December 1964	SG/SM/196
556. SG statement on the occasion of Staff Day at the European Office of the UN	2 December 1964	SG/SM/197
557. SG cable of condolences on the death of Arkady A. Sobolev	2 December 1964	SG/SM/198

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558. SG message on the 20th anniversary of the ICAO	4 December 1964	SG/SM/199
559. SG message on posthumous award of Nansen Medal to Francois Preziosi and Jean Flicque	10 December 1964	SG/SM/200
560. Lt from the President of the General Assembly to the SG	9 December 1964	SG/SM/201
561. SG letter to President of GA - appreciation	10 December 1964	SG/SM/202
562. SG message to President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya on the occasion of independence celebrations	12 December 1964	SG/SM/203
563. SG message to Brazil's military academy United Nations Class	17 December 1964	SG/SM/204
564. Lt from Austria to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	26 December 1964	SG/SM/207
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566. SG message to FM of India	29 December 1964	SG/SM/209
567. SG statement in reply to welcome by GA on 29 December	29 December 1964	SG/SM/210
568. Letter from Nepal to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	29 December 1964	SG/SM/211
569. SG message to President of IDA on the occasion of its signing loan agreements totalling more than \$ billion	31 December 1964	SG/SM/206
570. SG interview on CRO	23 December 1964	NN/3010. A



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Note No. 3030-A  
23 December 1964

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Following are excerpts of an exchange of views with the Secretary-General, U Thant, by a correspondent of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC). This was recorded and filmed at United Nations Headquarters for inclusion in the one-hour Inter-Tel television programme, "Three Men", which is being telecast in Canada by CBC beginning at 9:00 p.m., EST, today. The programme will be repeated in other countries at a later date. The programme was done to show the problems of the United Nations in the last 19 years as seen through the experiences of three Secretaries-General: Trygve Lie, Dag Hammarskjold and U Thant.

U THANT: I was in the service of education in my country for many years before the war and during the war, and after the war I joined the Government service, first as Press Director and then as Director of Broadcasting; then, in 1948, as the Secretary of the Ministry of Information. Then in 1953, I was Adviser to the Prime Minister of Burma, and in 1957 I was posted as the Permanent Representative to the United Nations, in which post I served until I was appointed Acting Secretary-General in 1961 and Secretary-General in 1962.

I was brought up in a rather conservative Burmese Buddhist family. I was trained in the traditional Buddhist pattern, and my views and my attitudes, I think, are still influenced to a large degree by this background.

NARRATOR: Will the Secretary-General continue to be at the centre of international innovations?

U THANT: I feel that the Secretary-General will be called upon to perform more and more functions not originally contemplated in the Charter, so long as the Security Council is stalled in the performance of certain functions because

(more)

of the cold war, because of the existence of fear and suspicion, which are unfortunately still a feature of our society, and so long as the big Powers do not come to an agreement regarding the actual functioning of the Security Council. But so long as the Secretary-General performs his functions with full consciousness of the moods and attitudes of the Member States, particularly the big Powers, and so long as he earns the trust and confidence of the Member States, I think the purposes and the principles of the Charter will be performed and they will be in many ways satisfactorily discharged.

NARRATOR: To act is to be criticized. U Thant knows that better than anyone.

U THANT: But of course the Secretary-General has to be very discreet in his public statements and utterances. But sometimes his statements are apt to be misinterpreted as intrusions into the domestic affairs of Member States. From time to time of course I have experienced these interpretations. But so long as the Member States understand that I have been motivated exclusively by a desire to facilitate the functioning of this Organization and that I have been motivated exclusively by my own understanding of the Charter provisions, I do not think there will be problems.

NARRATOR: U Thant is the first Secretary-General from Asia. He comes from one of Asia's smaller countries, one of the new States. He knows the meaning of imperialism and the minds of the non-aligned, newly independent. He has confidence in their judgement and pride in their performance. The United Nations is all the stronger for their presence in its midst.

U THANT: I feel very strongly that the United Nations must be a world Organization, reflecting all points of view and comprising all States and countries.

It has been our experience in this Organization that the new Member States, because of their direct contact with the more mature and experienced Members and because of their sense of responsibility, are gaining in maturity, and they have proved to be very restrained and very mature and very responsible in the discharge of their obligations under the Charter. In the same way, the older Members, the more developed Members, because of their constant contact with the smaller and less developed Members, learn to appreciate more and understand more the moods and attitudes of the smaller countries. This in

itself is a very big help for the proper functioning of this Organization.

Therefore I feel very strongly about universality and I welcome the rapid expansion of the United Nations membership.

NARRATOR: To be a Buddhist is to be tolerant. To be a Buddhist is to be an instrument of reconciliation, a builder of bridges among faiths, among peoples. U Thant is more than a technocrat, tinkering with position papers. Peace must be constructed not only in the aide-memoires of Governments but in the minds of men everywhere.

U THANT: In the West the stress is on the intellectual development of man. The primary aim of education in Western societies -- when I say "Western societies" I mean, primarily, technological societies -- the purpose of education in the West is to create doctors and scientists and engineers, to go to the moon and to Mars and the stars, while at the same time, I feel that the moral and spiritual aspects of life are more or less ignored. In my part of the world the traditional concept of education and culture is the other way round. The stress has been for centuries on the moral and spiritual development of man. I think the purpose of Eastern education has been, and I think still is, in many parts of the Eastern world, to find the truth inside of us, to discover what is happening inside of us, while at the same time something external to us has been ignored, more or less.

So I feel that, in these tense times, what is necessary is some sort of a compromise between these two concepts. The development of man must be fully integrated. It must be on all three aspects, intellectual, moral and spiritual. Then only will we be in a position to face the problems of the second half of the twentieth century.

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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE  
Not for use before 5:30 p.m. EST  
(2230 GMT) Monday, 4 January 1965

Press Release SG/SM/206  
IB/1548  
31 December 1964

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRESIDENT  
OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION ON THE OCCASION  
OF THE IDA SIGNING LOAN AGREEMENTS TOTALLING MORE THAN \$1 BILLION

One of the outstanding events in the early years of the United Nations Development Decade was the creation of the International Development Association (IDA)\*in 1960. I learnt today with great satisfaction that, as we are about to enter the second half of the Development Decade, the IDA has signed loan agreements totalling more than one billion dollars.

This remarkable achievement is the result of fruitful collaboration between those countries which have benefited from the IDA's activities and those countries which have provided funds for the Association, and also the thorough and patient work of the Association's staff under your leadership.

The IDA's concrete and imaginative contribution to the aims of the Development Decade encourage the hope that the Association, complementing as it does the activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, will become a powerful instrument for meeting the increasing investment requirements of developing countries which are already bearing a heavy burden of foreign debt. In 1964 the urgent need for loans on the generous terms offered by the IDA resulted in an agreement among the members of the Association to provide a substantial replenishment of the Association's resources and also in the agreement reached at Tokyo in September to transfer \$50 million from the earnings of the World Bank to the IDA. These agreements will enable IDA to increase the tempo of its activities in the second half of the Development Decade.

It is my earnest hope that the resources available to the Association will be increased still further in order to facilitate a further expansion of its activities and long-term planning.

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\* Background on IDA's work appears in press release IB/1552.



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Press Release SG/SM/211  
CYP/224  
29 December 1964

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 18 December, to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Nepal, Major-General Padma Bahadur Khatri:

"With reference to your letter No. FI 323/3(13) dated 2 October 1964 addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, His Majesty's Government of Nepal, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government of Nepal has decided to make a contribution of \$400.00 towards the cost of the United Nations operation in Cyprus."

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Press Release SG/SM/209  
29 December 1964

TEXT OF MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO FOREIGN MINISTER OF INDIA

Following is the text of a message, dated 23 December, sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of India, Sardar Swaran Singh:

"It was with a deep sense of grief that I learned of the disaster which has brought so much suffering and loss to the people of the south-eastern coast of India. I wish to convey to you, and through you to the President, the Prime Minister and the people of India, my profound sorrow and sympathy."

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Press Release SG/SM/208  
29 December 1964

TEXT OF MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRIME MINISTER OF CEYLON

Following is the text of a message, dated 28 December, sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs of Ceylon, Mrs. Sirimavo R.D. Bandaranaike:

"I was deeply distressed to learn of the disaster which has caused so much death and destruction on the north-western coast of Ceylon. Please accept and convey to the other members of the Government and to the people of Ceylon my sincere sympathy in this hour of grief."

\* \*\*\* \*



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Press Release SG/SM/207  
CYP/223

28 December 1964

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

The following is the text of a letter, dated 23 December, to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim:

"With reference to your note FI/23/3(18) of December 21, 1964 I have the honour to inform you that the Austrian Government has decided to provide a further voluntary financial contribution to the UN-Cyprus operation in the amount of \$40,000."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE

Not for use before 11 a.m. EST  
(1600 GMT) Saturday, 19 December 1964

Press Release SG/SM/204  
17 December 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE TO BRAZIL'S  
MILITARY ACADEMY 'UNITED NATIONS CLASS'

"I very much appreciated receiving an invitation to attend the graduation ceremonies of the 'United Nations Class' at Brazil's Agulhas Negras Military Academy. Under the circumstances, it was impossible for me to accept but I was glad to designate the Under-Secretary for Public Information, Hernane Tavares de Sá,\* to represent me.

"I wish to thank and to congratulate each of you. This is probably the first time that future officers of any of the Member States have thus honoured the United Nations. Your country is one of the founding Members of the world Organization and has always fully participated in its activities. Moreover, in the vital sector of peace-keeping operations, Brazil's armed forces have served with distinction under the United Nations flag in the Gaza Strip and in the Congo, and Brazilian officers have been in Yemen and Cyprus. As His Excellency, President Castello Branco has said: 'Notwithstanding their present shortcomings, the United Nations is in the world of today the essential instrument for the maintenance of peace; without it no undertaking is possible. In order to attain these goals, soldiers of Brazil are now stationed in Gaza, as they were in the Congo, and as they might again be called in the future for further peace-keeping operations.'

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\* Mr. Tavares de Sá will read the message of the Secretary-General, U Thant, in the presence of President Castello Branco, at the graduation ceremonies on 19 December at Agulhas Negras, 143 kilometres south-west of Rio de Janeiro. On the same occasion he will offer the Academy a flag of the United Nations, to be paraded by the 1964 "United Nations Class" together with the national colours.

"While you are soldiers you are also citizens, and you share the enthusiasm and idealism of youth. When I visited your country in 1962, I had occasion to say in an address at the Law School of the University of Sao Paulo: 'There is more change within a single lifetime than in a long span of the past embracing centuries. We are running a race with time. This race cannot be won by governmental actions alone. It can be won only with the active participation of millions of private individuals who can read the signs of our times. There is a huge task here for education...'. I repeat that indeed there is. Nations are made up of human beings and our first task is to build peace into their minds. If we are to succeed, then our young and educated men must develop independent, objective, inquiring minds.

"By calling yourself the 'United Nations Class' you have shown your understanding of this broader aspect of education and your preoccupation with preserving the peace and building a better life in a world free of the shadow of the hydrogen bomb. May each one of you cherish these ideals and work for them through the years ahead."

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Press Release SG/SM/203  
12 December 1964

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRESIDENT JOMO KENYATTA OF KENYA

Following is the text of a message addressed today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to President Jomo Kenyatta, on the occasion of the Republic of Kenya celebrations:

"On this happy and auspicious day for Kenya I send to you and to the Government and people of your country my warmest greetings and good wishes. A new milestone in Kenya's advance has now been reached. In the short period since its independence, Kenya has already been playing a leading role both in African and in world affairs. There have already been many calls upon your statesmanship, Mr. President, and I have no doubt that there will be many more in the future. The Government and the people of the Republic of Kenya have a unique and vital role to play in the future -- a role that will be vital not only to the peoples of Kenya and of Africa, but that should also contribute to the peace and harmony of the world. I take this opportunity to express to you, Mr. President, and to your colleagues in the Government, my confidence that our expectations of you and your country will be fulfilled."

\* \*\*\* \*





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Press Release SG/SM/202

GA/2954

10 December 1964

TEXT OF LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL  
TO PRESIDENT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Following is the text of a letter\*, dated 9 December 1964, from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the President of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, Alex Quaison-Sackey:

"Dear Mr. President,

"I was deeply touched by your kind letter of 8 December conveying the good wishes of all delegations to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

"I feel I am making good progress and I hope I may be able to be with you all soon. I know that my absence has caused some inconvenience to many of my friends and I hope that I may be forgiven for this.

"With kindest regards".

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\* Text was read by the President at the plenary meeting of the Assembly held in the morning of Thursday, 10 December 1964. The text of Mr. Quaison-Sackey's letter of 8 December appears in press release SG/SM/201-GA/2952.



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Press Release SG/SM/201  
GA/2952  
9 December 1964

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Following is the text of a letter\*, dated 8 December 1964, from the President of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, Alex Quaison-Sackey, to the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant:

"I have been asked to send you, on behalf of all delegations to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, our combined good wishes for your speedy and complete recovery from your recent illness.

"We all hope you will soon be able to take your place in our midst so that we may be able to avail ourselves of your friendly help and wise counsel.

"With kindest regards."

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\* Text was read by the President at the plenary meeting of the Assembly held in the afternoon of Tuesday, 8 December 1964.



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Press Release SG/SM/200  
10 December 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE ON POSTHUMOUS AWARD  
OF NANSEN MEDAL TO FRANCOIS PREZIOSI AND JEAN PLICQUE

"On the occasion of the granting of the Nansen Award each year, the Committee pays honour to a great benefactor of humanity.

"It is only fitting on such an occasion to honour the memories of Francois Preziosi and Jean Plicque, who gave their lives on 17 August 1964 while carrying out their duties in the Kivu Province of the Congo.\*

"Mr. Preziosi, of the staff of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for 20 years was engaged in humanitarian work, in relief and refugee work in Europe, the Far East and Africa.

"Mr. Plicque, of the International Labour Organisation, was a specialist in labour administration and had served as technical assistance expert to the Government of the Congo (Leopoldville) from 1963; at the time of his death, he was Chief of the Zonal Development Programme.

"This award can only be a token of our appreciation and gratitude for their great devotion and supreme sacrifice."

\* \* \*

Note: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Felix Schnyder, who is also Chairman of the Nansen Medal Award Committee, announced on 21 October that the Nansen Medal Award for 1964 would be conferred on Dame May Curwen (United Kingdom) and the posthumous awards to Mr. Preziosi and Mr. Plicque would be given to their widows at a ceremony in Geneva on the occasion of Human Rights Day. (See press release REF/476.) The Nansen Medal is awarded for outstanding service in the cause of refugees.

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\* See press release SG/SM/142/Rev.1-CO/359/Rev.1.



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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not to be used before

5:00 p.m. EST Monday, 4 December

Press Release SG/SM/199

ICAO/509

4 December 1964

MESSAGE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ON THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL  
AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), delivered on his behalf by David Owen, Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, at the special commemorative ceremony in Montreal, Canada:

"The Secretary-General has asked me to convey to this Assembly his keen sense of disappointment at not being able to be present, as he had intended, at the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the International Civil Aviation Organization. It has, unfortunately, proved impossible for him, for reasons which I am sure will be well understood, to absent himself from United Nations Headquarters at this time. He has, however, asked me to read to you the following message:

"The twentieth anniversary of the founding of the International Civil Aviation Organization is a proud day in the history of the United Nations family of international agencies, and I do most warmly congratulate the organization and all those who have been responsible for its management, on the achievements of its first two decades. It is the great strength of the United Nations system that it is composed not only of the United Nations itself, but of a family group of agencies, each specializing in its own professional and technical field, under its own constitutional organs, but participating fully in a whole range of inter-agency co-operative activities. In the early years of our work many doubted the efficacy of this system of inter-agency co-operation, but experience has shown how well the system has

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worked for the benefit of member States throughout the world, not least in those countries whose technological developments are less advanced.

"A centralized system of international organization under which all forms of international co-operation were directed from a common headquarters might be thought by some to have managerial advantages over our United Nations system, in which ICAO and the other specialized agencies work together through a network of co-operative arrangements. I doubt whether there is much to be said for such a view. Any centralized system would be extremely difficult to operate, and it calls for little reflection to realize the enormous gain in specialized professional competence, zeal and enthusiasm, not to speak of operational flexibility, which our present arrangements ensure. At the same time experience has shown that when overriding considerations of general interest for the international community assert themselves all the agencies in the United Nations family respond effectively through the channels which we have jointly established.

"The contribution of ICAO to the provision of technical assistance and training through the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund is everywhere acclaimed, and I would express the hope that you might mark the advent of the third decade of your organization's life by further strengthening your capacity to direct this great constructive contribution to an expanding world economy with ever-increasing effectiveness.

"The contribution of ICAO to other aspects of United Nations work is also much appreciated. It has made an important contribution to the work of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to Under-Developed Areas, which was held in February last year. It participated in the Conference on International Travel and Tourism, and in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which was held in Geneva this year. The organization has also played a significant role in the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its scientific, technical and legal sub-committees, and we look forward to its full participation in the United Nations Development Programme, which the General Assembly is expected to set up in the course of its present session.

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"ICAO's programme is, indeed, a significant part of the total international effort, stimulated and co-ordinated by the Economic and Social Council under the authority of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and its staff is part of the international civil service, devoted to that great purpose. From the outset, the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary-General of ICAO have participated actively in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination which, under my chairmanship, has a major responsibility for co-ordinating the work as well as the administration of the United Nations family of organizations.

"I should like, in conclusion, to express my deep personal appreciation of the co-operation I have received from Mr. Binaghi, Mr. Twigt and his predecessor, Mr. Macdonnell. I continue to count on their support and yours, pledging to you my own, with my warmest good wishes for the further success of your organization in its next twenty years of invaluable service to mankind."

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Press Release SG/SM/198  
2 December 1964

CABLE OF CONDOLENCES FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ON THE DEATH OF ARKADY A. SOBOLEV

The following cable dated 2 December 1964 was sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Andrei Gromyko:

"The news of the death of Arkady Alexandrovich Sobolev, which has just been conveyed to me, fills us all with deep sorrow. Both during his service as Under-Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs and as Permanent Representative of his country to the United Nations, Mr. Sobolev gained the admiration and affection of all his colleagues in the United Nations. They all join me now in conveying our most sincere condolences both to his family and to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in their great loss. Highest consideration."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE

Not to be used before 3 p.m. EST (2000 GMT)  
Friday, 4 December 1964

Press Release SG/SM/197  
2 December 1964

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE OCCASION OF STAFF DAY  
AT THE EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, GENEVA

"You have come together at the end of a busy year in order to celebrate Staff Day. This occasion gives me the opportunity to talk to you for a few moments about the United Nations and the Secretariat which serves it. I wish I could be with you today and meet you and speak with you personally. This is however impossible because the General Assembly claims my presence at Headquarters. You can be sure, however, that my thoughts are with you at this time. I attach great importance to a celebration of this sort. Staff Day enables us to give expression to the spirit of unity and fellowship which must subsist among us if we as members of a world secretariat are to continue to discharge our duties.

"An increasing share of United Nations responsibilities now falls to the Geneva secretariat. In addition to the summer session of the Economic and Social Council and the regular sessions of the Economic Commission for Europe, together with its numerous committees and subsidiary bodies, 1964 saw the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. This Conference represented an important initiative and has raised the hopes of many developing countries for further progress in this field. There were also continuous sessions of the Disarmament Conference whose deliberations are followed with great interest everywhere, and I firmly hope that they will in due course achieve success, which the whole world would welcome.

"The year which is now drawing to a close has been, therefore, an arduous one for all of you in Geneva. I want to thank each and every one of you for the way in which you have responded to these additional calls on your intelligence, your skill and your devotion to duty. If I am able to carry the heavy responsibilities which fall to me under the Charter, this is largely due to my

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confidence that I can count at all times on your loyalty and devotion. It remains a source of pride to me that the efficiency, competence and integrity of the secretariat are more and more being recognized as factors of high importance in the modern world. The nations are coming to rely on the services which only a good international secretariat can provide.

"I am aware that your conditions of work during this last year have not always been as easy as could have been wished. Temporary accommodation and crowded offices have created their own problems which have not made your tasks easier. You will be encouraged to learn that we have been examining the possibility of enlarging and improving the conference and office accommodation in Geneva, and it is my hope that the measures envisaged in this regard will soon be endorsed by the General Assembly and put into effect. This ought to ensure greater efficiency and convenience to all those whose task it is to organize and service conferences and meetings in Geneva. But for a while the position may continue to present some difficulty.

"A number of questions affecting the conditions of service, career prospects and salary scales of both the professional and General Service staff have also been under review. Here we have to remember the wider group with which we have to work in concert. We are examining with other members of the United Nations family certain proposals and suggestions from the International Civil Service Advisory Board about career prospects of professional staff. We have also under examination certain measures which would have a bearing on the conditions of service of General Service staff who play a very valuable role. I hope in due course that practical measures to satisfy all reasonable and just expectations of the staff will be approved and adopted.

"As you know, we hope to undertake in conjunction with the specialized agencies a general review of professional salary scales. To this end, information is now being collected about movements in certain national public service salaries and in the cost of living since the last review. The manner in which changes in salaries outside these public services are reflected in public service salaries, is also being studied. Here again we shall seek the advice of the International Civil Service Advisory Board and we hope to bring firm recommendations based on these studies before the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965.

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"I have ventured in my remarks today to touch on certain practical points of administrative and personnel policy and to share with you some of my hopes and plans which I know are of interest to you. I am conscious that to achieve all that the world expects of us we must constantly adapt and modernize our Secretariat. We cannot allow it to become obsolete or to lag behind the movements and currents of the outside world. All those who study the contemporary scene -- whether in its political, social or economic aspects -- are agreed that the world will demand not less of the United Nations, but more, as the years go by, and that its tasks are not likely to diminish. We must therefore be mobilized and ready to meet the constant demands which will be made on our ability to carry out the tasks entrusted to us by the world body and its principal organs. In so doing, our capacity -- to organize, to plan, and, at times, even to improvise -- will be fully tested.

"In view of the purposes of the great institution which we serve, we must expect that times of crisis will continue to arise, to be followed by periods of doubt and difficulty. Conflicts of interest continue to abound. We should not wonder at these harsh differences or sigh for more tranquil days or less arduous tasks. The times are out of joint, and perhaps have always been so. The United Nations was formed to set them right, to reduce the heat of conflict, to reconcile differences, and in due and patient time to establish by negotiation and treaty the rule of order and justice. To assist, however humbly, in the accomplishment of these great tasks must always be an inspiration and an encouragement to all of us who serve the United Nations."

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Press Release SG/SM/196  
2 December 1964

TEXT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT AT RAISING OF  
MALAWI, MALTA AND ZAMBIA FLAGS

"In spite of the many serious problems which face the United Nations, the General Assembly took an action at the first meeting of its nineteenth session which gives us solid ground for continued faith in the future of the Organization: it admitted three new Members, namely Malawi, Malta and Zambia, and it thus took another long step towards universality. In so doing, the General Assembly reaffirmed once more the direct link between the growth of the United Nations and the disappearance of colonialism from the face of the earth.

"The three new Members are different in their economic life, their history and their cultures. Malawi is mainly agricultural, while Malta's life was largely organized around its strategic position straddling the sea routes of the Mediterranean; Zambia, on the other hand, is a very large country, rich in minerals and other resources, but with a relatively small population.

"Yet in spite of many differences, the three new Members have many things in common. All three had historic links with Great Britain, and it is to the credit of the United Kingdom that it has played a constructive part in the emergence of Malawi, Malta and Zambia into independent statehood. All three are in need of economic assistance; in the case of Malta, in the readjustment of its population to new skills and to a new life; in the case of Malawi, in the improvement of its agriculture and industrial development; in the case of Zambia, in the diversification of its economy and in the development of its mineral resources. All three aspire to promote social progress for their peoples and to raise their standards of life in larger freedom. All three States stand as symbols of the growing recognition by the world community of the 'equal rights of nations large and small'.

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"Finally, all three States are Members of the United Nations, and as such share a common hope that the promises enshrined in the Charter shall be fulfilled in the lives of their peoples; they share, too, the responsibility, which they have now undertaken together with all the Members of the United Nations, to contribute to the achievement of these purposes and to the strengthening of the Organization.

"In raising the flags of Malawi, Malta and Zambia at the Headquarters of the United Nations, we welcome them to the community of free and independent states. We extend to the Governments and the peoples of Malawi, Malta and Zambia our warm congratulations and our best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity.

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Press Release SG/SM/195  
1 December 1964

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT, AT THE OPENING  
OF THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

"In view of the differences of opinion which have arisen among Member States regarding the conduct of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, I have been in consultation with several delegations for the past week, with the sole purpose of avoiding a confrontation.

"In this connexion, I may mention that there is 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. I hope all delegations will agree with this procedure.

"As far as today's meeting is concerned, there is general agreement, I believe, that on the above basis, we may proceed with the following items of business:

"(1) Appointment of Credentials Committee

"(2) Election of the President,

"(3) Admission of new Members.

"I would recommend that the Assembly may proceed accordingly."

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Press Release SG/SM/194  
1 December 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL SENDS MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE  
TO WIDOW OF TAB OFFICIAL KILLED IN STANLEYVILLE

A message of condolence has been sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the widow of Robert Latham of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board (TAB) office in Stanleyville. Mr. Latham was killed in Stanleyville on 24 November.

Mr. Latham had served since August 1960 as Transport Officer of the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) office in Stanleyville, and from 1 July 1964 as Transport Officer of the TAB office in Stanleyville.

Following is the text of the letter from the Secretary-General:

"I am deeply shocked to learn of the death of your husband. During the four years Robert Latham served the United Nations in Stanleyville, he gave unfailing proof of his devotion to United Nations ideals and to its efforts to restore peace and order in the Congo and help the Congolese people in every constructive way. Please accept my sincerest condolences and those of my colleagues in the Secretariat on your bereavement."

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Press Release SG/SM/193/Rev.1  
30 November 1964

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT DEDICATION OF NEW  
BUILDING FOR INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

The following statement on behalf of the Secretary-General, U Thant, was read today by Ralph Bunche, Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, at the dedication ceremony of the new building of the Institute of International Education, situated on United Nations Plaza in New York:

"We welcome you as our newest neighbours on United Nations Plaza. The Institute of International Education and the United Nations have many aims in common -- and clearly the greatest of these is the advancement of international understanding. Furthermore, many of the students who participated in the Institute's educational exchange programmes in years past have gone on to serve the United Nations in every phase of its work. Today, I understand, there are about seventy former IIE students among Missions to the United Nations and in its Secretariat. We, from across the street, shall continue to look to the Institute for the distinctive assistance which it renders to the development, through education, of responsible and enlightened leadership throughout the world."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

To be used in connexion with the  
observance of Human Rights Day  
10 December 1964

Press Release SG/SM/192  
27 November 1964

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY MESSAGE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

"Since 10 December 1948, when the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted, all over the world people have become conscious of their inalienable rights and freedoms, which are truly the foundation of freedom, justice and peace. The goal proclaimed sixteen years ago, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law, is fast becoming the reality of today.

"It was, for example, traditionally held that the relationship between a sovereign State and one of its citizens was a matter of purely domestic concern; that any State was free to treat its people as it wished without fear of interference from outside. Today, that is no longer true. Member States of the United Nations, having pledged themselves to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, know that if they fail to live up to this pledge they will have to face world opinion.

"There are still many examples of encroachments upon human rights and fundamental freedoms. Discrimination based upon race, sex, language or religion exists. Even the practice of slavery and servitude is continued in some parts of the world. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion is not fully guaranteed everywhere. In some instances, freedom of information exists in name only.

"Some of the achievements of the United Nations in tackling this huge task show clearly that progress is possible. On 7 November 1962, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, which entered into force on 9 December this year. This is the latest of a number of activities undertaken by the United Nations to advance the status of women.

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"On 20 November 1963, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, affirming the necessity of speedily eliminating such discrimination, in any form, throughout the world. The General Assembly requested Governments, specialized agencies, and the non-governmental organizations concerned to inform me of any action taken by them in compliance with the Declaration. I am gratified to note how ready and widespread has been the response.

"These are but a few of the steps which the United Nations has taken to promote and to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. A great deal remains to be done. But the task is not one for the United Nations alone. The promotion and protection of human rights must be viewed as a national -- and indeed a community and an individual -- responsibility, as well as an international one. We must all foster and encourage a climate of opinion in which human rights and fundamental freedoms can flourish. We must be alive to any encroachment upon the rights and freedoms of any individual. And above all, we must ourselves practise tolerance and respect the rights and freedoms of others."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE  
Not for use before  
12 noon (EST) Friday, 20 November

Press Release SG/SM/189  
18 November 1964

TEXT OF INTRODUCTION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

I

The introduction to the annual report has been delayed considerably this year in view of the postponement of the General Assembly. I have taken advantage of the delay to bring the Introduction up to date, although the annual report covers only the period up to 15 June 1964.

Since the last introduction, which was dated 20 August 1963, there has been some progress in disarmament, and also in our activities in the field of outer space. In the Congo, the military phase of the operations came to an end on 30 June 1964. However, the technical assistance and civilian operations still continue.

The major peace-keeping operation undertaken by the Organization during the period under review has, of course, been in Cyprus. Recent developments encourage me to hope that our efforts may assist in bringing about a peaceful solution of the various problems of this troubled island.

The most important event of the year in the economic field was the convening of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The interest generated by this historic Conference overshadowed all other developments in the economic field. I may point in this connexion to the progress we have been making towards the merging of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in a United Nations Development Programme. I hope that the General Assembly will, before long, approve the establishment of this new unified programme.

During recent months the financial crisis of the United Nations has been one of my major preoccupations, and I have no doubt this is true of delegations also. My detailed comments on the financial crisis are to be found elsewhere in the Introduction. All Member Governments seem to me to be agreed on the common objective of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations. If this objective is to be realized I must reiterate that the financial solvency of the world Organization should be re-established on a firmer and more stable footing.

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## II

Questions relating to disarmament continue to command serious attention and to have high priority on the international agenda. Although the expectations of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly have not been realized, the fact remains that more significant progress in achieving some measures of disarmament has taken place since the summer of 1963 than in all the years since the founding of the United Nations.

The partial test ban Treaty, the establishment of the direct-communications link between Moscow and Washington, the resolution of the General Assembly to ban nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction from outer space, the unilateral reductions of the military budgets of the Soviet Union and the United States, and the mutual cutbacks in production of fissionable material for military purposes by these two countries and the United Kingdom, are all indications that a start may finally have been made to grapple successfully with the many difficult problems involved in putting an end to the arms race.

These first steps demonstrate the importance of using simultaneously a variety of diplomatic instruments and techniques. They include direct discussions through diplomatic channels, deliberations in regional and other conferences, detailed negotiations in the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, and the annual review in the General Assembly which provides support and guidance to these discussions and negotiations. The utilization of all these channels and organs provides an opportunity for a thorough consideration of the many political and technical problems of disarmament, encourages the great Powers to bring to bear their major responsibilities to this field and enables the other countries, all of whom are vitally interested, to make their contributions towards finding solutions.

This past year has also seen the development of a new institutional approach or procedure, which involves what may be called "reciprocal unilateral action" or the "policy of mutual example". This avenue of progress permits the Powers chiefly concerned to take new steps by independent or co-ordinated unilateral actions.

Despite these favourable developments, however, the year 1964 has not fulfilled the hopes generated by the partial test ban Treaty and the general improvement in international relations in 1963. The resolutions on disarmament adopted at the eighteenth session either by acclamation or by overwhelming majorities have remained unimplemented in important respects.

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Although the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament met for more than six months in 1964 in a good atmosphere, with several new and interesting proposals emerging from the discussions, it failed to make any concrete substantive progress. Despite a detailed discussion of a long list of collateral measures and an intensive debate on general and complete disarmament, the Committee reported that it had thus far not been able to reach any specific agreement.

The Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water remains neither universal nor comprehensive. Although more than one hundred States have become parties to the Treaty, some States are conspicuous by their absence from the list of signatories. No progress has been made towards an agreement to ban underground tests, nor do the negotiations give the impression of having been conducted with the sense of urgency called for by the General Assembly. If it is agreed that both national and international security depend, not on technical developments from continued underground nuclear testing, but on political and military restraint and the progressive curtailment and reversal of the arms race, a comprehensive test ban would be a logical next step. In this connexion the joint memorandum of the eight non-aligned members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament may point the way to a practical solution.

Another area where progress is most urgent is in the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons. It is almost three years since the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution calling on both nuclear and non-nuclear States to enter into an international agreement to prevent the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons. The dangers of dissemination have markedly increased during this time, with one more country joining the "nuclear club", and the failure to implement the Assembly resolution gives cause for genuine and growing concern. I am hopeful that all States will give this problem their most careful attention. This is an area where each country may make a specific contribution.

One measure which seemed to hold out some promise of agreement is the destruction of bomber aircraft. This question was discussed for the first time by the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament during the current year and specific proposals were made by both the Soviet Union and the United States. Each of these Powers has also indicated that there is some flexibility in its position and that it wishes to continue negotiations on the subject. It is hardly necessary to underline the fact that if an agreement could be reached on

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any concrete measure of real disarmament, even if only modest to begin with, it would symbolize the intentions of the great Powers in the field of disarmament and would have most beneficial political, psychological and moral results.

The reduction and elimination of nuclear delivery vehicles continues to be the key issue of general and complete disarmament. The Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament broke new ground by its concentrated effort to find an agreed basis for a working group to study the elimination of nuclear delivery vehicles. The Committee has for the first time come within reach of an agreement on a procedure to examine jointly the technical and strategic problems associated with this vitally important measure, and I feel certain that Members will wish to encourage the mutual accommodation necessary for agreement on such new exploratory machinery.

Although both the Soviet Union and the United States favoured each of the foregoing measures, as indeed did all of the participants in the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, the disagreement between them on how to attain the desired objectives reflected a fundamental divergence in their approach to the respective measures. The efforts of the other participants to find mutually acceptable compromises did not succeed during the past session. Nevertheless, the intensive discussions at the Conference once again served to clarify positions and to indicate in what areas and in what ways progress might be possible. By exploring the various problems in depth the Conference has also made it easier for the main parties to reach agreement more quickly when the requisite political decisions are taken by one or both sides.

That such further steps are necessary and that the time is ripe is, I believe, hardly open to question. Such steps would not only impose further limitations on the arms race, but would help to strengthen the agreements already achieved. They would also have a positive and far-reaching effect on the international political climate in general. Without such additional agreements, the momentum initiated by the partial test ban Treaty might be lost. Accordingly, I consider it to be of the highest importance that what was not achieved during the past few months be yet achieved at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly and during the next round of talks in the Eighteen-Nations Disarmament Committee in 1965. In addition, I hope consideration will also be given to the possibility of a dialogue among the five nuclear Powers.

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### III

Since the last introduction, there has been renewed progress in international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. The long deadlock in legal issues in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was broken in November 1963 with the submission to the General Assembly of an agreed draft Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space. The nine principles were unanimously approved by the General Assembly in resolution 1962 (XVIII).

Continuing the process of developing the law of outer space, the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has in the course of the year reported substantial progress in the preparation of international agreements on liability for damage caused by objects launched into space and on assistance to and the return of astronauts and space vehicles. It is gratifying that, through the United Nations, countries at the most varied levels of development are being enabled to work together with the space Powers in a co-operative effort to develop a law of space that will meet the needs of the international community as a whole.

On the scientific and technical side, the Committee, with the assistance of the Secretariat, has continued its efforts to disseminate information on national and co-operative international space programmes and on the space-related activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other competent international bodies. The information will provide a consolidated world-wide picture of international co-operation in this vital area of interest to all Member States. Co-operation between the two leading space Powers has continued and preliminary agreement has been announced on the joint preparation of a review of achievements in space biology and medicine. At the same time there have been significant developments in the field of regional co-operation. Within the United Nations family of organizations, the highly successful Extraordinary Administrative Conference held by the International Telecommunication Union in October 1963

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and the steadily developing World Weather Watch programme of the World Meteorological Organization are indications of the growing interest in, and the practical importance of, applications of space research and technology.

Another significant development in international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space was the Committee's decision at its recent session to establish a working group of the whole to examine "the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference or meeting to be held in 1967 on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space as well as to make recommendations on the question relating to the participation in said meeting of the appropriate international organizations". The group will report to the Committee at its next session.

Increasing attention is being given to the provision for education and training, particularly for the developing countries, through bilateral and other arrangements. In this respect the United Nations is well placed to serve as a clearing house for information on training requirements and the resources available to meet them. A related development is the Committee's recommendation that United Nations sponsorship be granted to India for the continuing operation of the Thumba Equatorial Sounding Rocket Launching Station. The project, which has been made possible by the generosity of the Government of India and the co-operation of several countries advanced in space science and technology, is designed both to meet the needs of peaceful space research and to provide the developing countries with opportunities for valuable practical training and participation in rocket experiments. Brazil has recently informed the Committee that it is setting up sounding rocket facilities, for which United Nations endorsement would be sought. These are encouraging demonstrations of the way in which the Organization can help to uphold mankind's common interest in furthering the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, for the benefit of all nations.

#### IV

During 1964, United Nations activities in the economic and social field were carried forward in the perspective and spirit of the United Nations Development Decade. This has meant more than expansion. During the year, there have been a greater awareness of the implications and requirements of target setting for economic development, and greater efforts to increase the

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momentum of development. Major issues have been elucidated, and progress has been made in combining greater concentration on these issues with better integration of the vast array of the United Nations activities.

The year 1964 has witnessed the deliberations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the largest inter-governmental conference ever assembled, with representatives of 119 States participating in it. It was only natural that the comprehensive review which this great gathering undertook should deal with policy issues in the broad field of international trade and development, for these are of the very essence of international co-operation. The Conference has already been recognized as an event of historic importance likely to have a significant impact on international co-operation for decades to come. The Final Act of the Conference represents the culmination of efforts and discussions over almost two decades, during which new political forces and ideas of international economic co-operation were gradually taking shape within the United Nations.

In its 19 years of existence, the United Nations has developed, both at Headquarters and in the regional centres, conference techniques which permit great gatherings of almost universal scope to be welded into instruments of organized and planned co-operation. Even the best conference techniques would, however, have been of little avail if many of the concepts underlying international economic relations had not been ripe for change, and if the spread of new ideas had not coincided with the emergence of new political forces in the world. It was the combination of these factors which rendered possible the success of the Conference on Trade and Development and made of it one of the most important events since the establishment of the United Nations. The significance of the Conference was discussed in detail by its Secretary-General, Dr. Raúl Prebisch, in a report to me. I have decided to publish that report since it represents, to my mind, an authoritative Secretariat evaluation of the Conference, the Final Act and report of which are before the General Assembly.

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The Conference has recommended action by the Assembly with a view, above all, to attaining two goals: to enlarge the role of the United Nations in the field of international trade, and to add to the broad concepts of negotiation and co-operation inherent in the Charter new conciliation procedures which are essential to carry out decisions whose ultimate purpose is to change the existing international division of labour.

Negotiation and conciliation were very much in evidence at the Conference. Indeed, the process of negotiation leading to conciliation justifies, I believe, the optimism with which I introduced the Final Act of the Conference to the Economic and Social Council. I said:

" ... that North-South tensions are fundamentally as serious as East-West ones and that the United Nations has a unique contribution to make towards the lessening of both. Before the Conference, the parallel between North and South on the one hand and East and West on the other may have seemed a little far-fetched, since North and South could not be distinguished one from the other in our economic forums as distinctly as East and West could be on some major political issues. Now we know that the South can be identified as a large group of more than 75 votes, when it chooses to assert itself. In demonstrating such a possibility, the Conference may have signalled a turn in the history of international economic relations. The contribution that may be expected of the 75 to the solution of world problems will depend to a great degree upon the validity of my faith in the unique value of the United Nations as an instrument for reconciling differences of opinion and not only as a framework in which they can manifest themselves ...".

Indeed, the co-operative effort of the developing nations is already making its influence felt in the work of the United Nations as a whole.

Apart from its political impact, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the course of 12 weeks, achieved what would have been considered over-ambitious only a few years ago. Its Final Act covered almost every point which had been the subject of earlier debates and recommendations on trade and development, both in the preamble and in detailed specific recommendations, and it listed additional subjects for study and action; it

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dealt with economic co-operation among all groups of countries, irrespective of their economic and social systems and levels of development, and sought maximum co-operation and trade for the benefit of the whole community of nations; thus the Final Act can be viewed as a successful attempt at the further advancement and codification of the many efforts which in past years have gone into the development and implementation of Chapter IX of the Charter entitled "International economic and social co-operation".

It is particularly gratifying that the question of targets for trade and aid was considered in a constructive manner, representing, in a sense, a summation of all the problems that the Conference faced. I should like to emphasize particularly the following recommendation, which the Conference adopted without dissent:

"The import capacity resulting from the combined total of export proceeds, invisible earnings and capital inflow available to the developing countries taking into account the evolution of prices should rise sufficiently, and the measures taken by the developing countries themselves should be adequate to enable these higher rates of growth to be achieved. All countries, developed and developing, should undertake, individually and in co-operation, such measures as may be necessary to ensure this, and the provision may be made for a periodic review of the measures so taken and the experience gained."

I attach the greatest importance to the recognition thus given to the principle that the achievement of adequate growth targets is indissolubly linked with the achievement of corresponding trade and aid targets.

Let us hope that the Conference will be followed by concrete and universally acceptable steps which will help to bring about appropriate changes in the policies of all trading nations.

In addition to trade problems, the question of development financing also promises to be a major United Nations preoccupation. As of today, much remains to be done regarding the identification, measurement and understanding of the forces at play and of the mechanisms involved. The case for more

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purposeful work in that direction has been made, however, and active United Nations concern for more adequate financial aid to developing countries has become an acknowledged fact. The same holds true for industrial development, a field in which research and operational activities initiated or intensified during the year are directed towards enabling Governments to adopt policies and take investment decisions in the light of the knowledge and experience that an international organization like the United Nations can muster. Such knowledge and experience should be enhanced by the coming into being of the Economic and Social Council's Advisory Committee on Science and Technology.

Judging from the determined and imaginative manner in which the Committee has embarked upon its task, its creation might prove to be a long-term investment of major importance. This new Committee might, on a broad front, stimulate interest for development problems among statesmen, scientists, engineers and industrialists, in the same manner that the holding of periodic conferences has done with respect to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

It is significant to note that, from the first United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in 1955, to the third, held in September 1964, the range of the problems considered has extended to such specific questions as the economic feasibility of using atomic energy for the desalination of sea and brackish water in water-short areas.

As we approach the half-way mark in the United Nations Development Decade, the Organization finds itself, in the economic and social field, not only increasingly involved in the search for ways and means to accelerate growth and change, but also more insistently called upon to help in the provision of the elements necessary to policy makers for mapping out sound development strategies at the national and international levels. This is evidenced by the increasing emphasis laid in 1964 on development planning, an area of work in which more studies and field operations are needed to promote effectively the transfer, adaptation and improvement of methods and techniques. A promising start has been made in this respect with the establishment of United Nations regional development and planning institutes, and development planning accounts for a growing number of Secretariat activities at Headquarters and in the regions. During the year, projections, which are now widely recognized as indispensable for the formulation and execution of

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meaningful plans and programmes, have also been the subject of increased attention. The population projections prepared during the year bring into relief a most challenging problem, when compared with those relating to food production. This problem has been highlighted by the findings of the Asian Population Conference held in December 1963 under the auspices of the United Nations, and it is likely to receive special attention next year at the Second United Nations World Population Conference.

In 1964, the increased resources of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance enabled it to establish larger programmes in newly independent and emergent countries of Africa, and made possible the continuation of the increase in the share of the Programme going to Africa without diminishing of the absolute size of the Programme in other regions. Further increases in the Programme as a whole are envisaged for the 1965-1966 biennium, when for the first time the Programme has been planned on the basis of a field programme costing more than \$100 million.

Another significant development during the period under review was the General Assembly's adoption of a resolution authorizing the use of Expanded Programme funds for the provision of operational personnel to requesting Governments, experimentally for the years 1964-1965. Fears had been expressed that this action might change the character of the Programme because of the difference in nature between operational assistance and the advisory assistance normally offered under EPTA. However, only 105 operational posts, representing 2.4 per cent of the Programme, were requested by Governments in the 1965-1966 Programme.

In July 1964, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution which approved the participation in the Expanded Programme of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which has thus become the eleventh organization participating in the Programme.

The United Nations Special Fund, benefiting like the Expanded Programme from the full co-operation of the United Nations and most of its related agencies, raised the level of its activities in 1964 and continued to make significant progress.

During the year, the Governing Council, with an expanded membership of 24, was enabled by the growth in Governments' voluntary contributions to approve a larger volume of "pre-investment" assistance than in any previous year.

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Approval was given for 97 large-scale survey, training and research projects costing over \$250 million. The projects are designed to supply developing countries with knowledge, skills and institutions needed to attract investment capital and to use that capital productively. They bring the Fund's partnership programme to 421 projects worth \$919 million. Of this amount, \$374 million is being provided by the Special Fund and \$545 million by the Governments of 130 recipient countries and territories.

The pace of project implementation increased significantly over the past year; Special Fund disbursements for projects during 1964 are expected to approach those of the preceding five years combined. Projects have an average duration of four years, and by January 1964, five years after the founding of the Special Fund, 18 projects had been completed. That figure will be more than doubled before the end of 1964.

Most gratifying is the mounting evidence that relatively modest amounts of multilateral pre-investment assistance, when judiciously employed, can mobilize infinitely larger resources for development. By September 1964, 15 surveys, which cost the Governments concerned and the Special Fund \$15.3 million, had already produced \$780 million of follow-up investment. Meanwhile, well over 50,000 key middle-level and upper-level personnel have acquired vital new skills through Special Fund-assisted training programmes in the developing countries. Of no less importance is the network of permanent national and regional institutions created to extend and carry forward the training, research and other development-serving activities begun under Special Fund auspices.

However considerable the efforts made and results achieved during the year, the magnitude of the problems ahead is such as to make them appear too modest and, indeed, the same qualification has also been applied by some to the objectives of the Development Decade. The quest for greater effectiveness has become a major preoccupation reflected in a number of outstanding demands for organizational changes or innovations. In the course of the year, one proposal in this respect has taken shape and gained acceptance, that of the consolidation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance with the Special Fund into a United Nations Development Programme, as called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1020 (XVIII) of 11 August 1964. In recommending this action to the General Assembly, the representatives on the Council expressed their confidence in the Expanded Programme and in the

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Special Fund by stipulating that the special characteristics and operations of the two programmes should be maintained. If approved by the General Assembly, this consolidation should significantly improve the performance and image of the Organization in the field of technical and pre-investment assistance, as well as its potential ability to assume greater responsibilities in providing multi-lateral aid if empowered and endowed to do so.

If I say little on this occasion about the state and development of relationships among the organizations constituting the United Nations family, it is not because the importance of these relationships has in any way diminished. Quite the contrary, the close inter-agency co-operation which has developed over the years becomes increasingly important with every expansion in the range and scope of international action for economic and social betterment. Eloquent testimony to the vitality and effectiveness of this co-operation is provided by the history of the consultations leading to the proposals to combine the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a single United Nations Development Programme, proposals which the Economic and Social Council has now placed before the General Assembly. It was indeed a remarkable achievement that full agreement could be reached in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on draft proposals dealing with issues so profoundly affecting the interests of all the members of the United Nations family.

In the course of the past year, difficulties have arisen, in a number of meetings held or sponsored by specialized agencies, as a result of objections raised by delegations to the participation of representatives of certain Member States. My own attitude towards the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, or the continuance of colonialism, in any form is well known and I can well understand the feelings that have given rise to such objections. At the same time, I am deeply conscious, as are my colleagues in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, of the importance of avoiding any impairment of constructive international work for human betterment. In the summer of last year I emphasized to a delegation of the International Labour Organization Governing Body, which came to consult me concerning the problem of the membership of South Africa in that organization, that I attach importance to the agencies in the United Nations family avoiding divergent action on major political issues and to full regard being given by the agencies to whatever position is taken on such matters by the principal political organs of the United Nations. This continues to represent my thinking and my hope.

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In August 1963, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the broad outlines of a plan I submitted under General Assembly resolution 1827 (XVII) for the establishment of a United Nations training and research institute. I expressed the view that such an institute could make a unique contribution towards achieving the targets of the United Nations Development Decade and enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations itself. By resolution 1934 (XVIII), the General Assembly requested me to take necessary steps to establish the institute and to continue to explore for it possible sources of financial assistance, both governmental and non-governmental.

Early in 1964, I appointed a Personal Representative to visit various countries, to explain the purposes of the institute and to seek financial assistance towards its establishment. More than 30 countries have now made substantial pledges of financial support for the institute, and an almost equal number have indicated their intention to contribute. I consider that the support from Member Governments, both moral and material, is more than adequate to justify the establishment of the institute.

Our hopes of substantial assistance from non-governmental sources towards the establishment of the institute have not yet been fully realized. However, thanks to a generous donation from the Rockefeller Foundation, the institute has been able to acquire a home of its own. I hope that once the institute is established, further support will be forthcoming from Governments, and also from non-governmental sources. It is my intention to appoint the members of the institute's board of trustees in the very near future and to call a first meeting of the board early in 1965. I am confident that in due course the institute will make a significant contribution to the work of the United Nations for the promotion of peace and progress.

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V

From a small nucleus at Lake Success in 1949 the United Nations International School has grown in enrolment to 570 children from 68 countries in the current year. During all these years the School has been housed in one makeshift building after another.

Under resolution 1982 (XVIII), the General Assembly requested me to continue to lend my good offices to the Board of Trustees of the School in seeking financial and other assistance from both governmental and private sources for the construction and equipment of a proper school building and the creation of an endowment fund.

A survey of the needs of the staff for School facilities indicated that the student body might number in the vicinity of 750 by next year. It was also felt that provision should be made for admitting into the School students from New York City who are not directly connected with the United Nations, and that the target should be a total enrolment of 1,000 pupils.

Our efforts to find financial support for the School building met with success earlier this year, when the Ford Foundation showed considerable interest in the financing of the School building, following my proposal to locate the School at the northern end of the Headquarters site. Although the Ford Foundation has not yet made a formal announcement of the donation, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Foundation in advance for its generosity towards the School. I hope that, early in the nineteenth session, the General Assembly will approve the proposed location of the School at the northern end of the Headquarters site. Financial assistance is still required for building up an endowment fund to a level which would enable the School to be self-sufficient in the future. I shall count on the generosity of both governmental and non-governmental sources so that the target of the endowment fund may be reached at an early date.

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VI

On 29 June 1964, I submitted a report to the Security Council which dealt with the withdrawal of the United Nations Force in the Congo, which had then just been completed, and the continuation of United Nations civilian assistance in the Congo. Little needs to be added here to what was said in that report, beyond the observation that, immediately following the withdrawal of the United Nations Force, some of our worst fears for the Congo began to be realized and our apprehensions about that country's future were very great.

In view of the serious deterioration in the internal security situation in the Congo since the withdrawal of the Force, it is only natural to ask why the Force was withdrawn in the first place, since the course of events that might be expected to follow the withdrawal of the Force could have been anticipated. The answer is that there was no decision by the competent organs of the United Nations to extend the Force, and there was no request from the Government of the Congo for any extension of the Force beyond the end of June 1964. Without such a request there could be no basis for any United Nations action involving the continued presence of the United Nations Force in the Congo after last June. The Force was sent to the Congo in the first place in answer to the urgent appeal of the Congolese Government; it remained there for almost four years at the desire of that Government; it could not remain there after 30 June without a further request from the Government. Indeed, after December 1963 there was never any intimation from the Government of the Congo of any wish to have the United Nations Force stay on after June 1964.

I cannot say, of course, how the United Nations would have responded had there been a request from the Government for a continuance of the United Nations Force in the Congo beyond June 1964 up to which date funds had been sanctioned by the General Assembly; but such a request most certainly would have been given serious consideration. There was, however, an evident feeling in some quarters that the United Nations could not maintain an armed force in the Congo indefinitely, and that far too much had already been expended for this purpose.

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Much of the disorder in the Congo thus far has been due basically to the spectacular failure of the Congolese National Army. There are other factors, of course, especially the lack of preparation of the Congolese people for independence in 1960. It will be recalled, however, that a major event influencing the future of the Congo occurred when, within a few days following the country's independence, the Congolese National Army -- one of the largest and best armed armies of Africa -- mutinied and ceased to be a positive factor for security, law and order in the country. This led to the reappearance of Belgian troops, and started the chain of events which caused the Government, then headed by Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba, to appeal to the United Nations for military and other assistance. The United Nations could not ignore that appeal without losing the confidence of most of the world. In responding to it, the United Nations served the interests of the peace of Africa and of the world, as well as those of the Congo, by preventing a power vacuum in the very heart of Africa which would have been extremely grave, with the inevitable risk of East-West confrontation as well as inter-African rivalry and conflict.

As I have reported previously, recognizing how vital it would be to the future of the Congo to have its Army made effective and dependable through re-training and reorganization in order that it might regain a reasonable measure of discipline and morale, repeated efforts were made by the United Nations to induce the Government of the Congo to accept United Nations assistance in the re-training and reorganization of the Army. Indeed, at one stage the personal approval of Prime Minister Adoula was given to me directly for the United Nations training plan, based mainly on assistance to be provided by other African countries -- and we proceeded to make arrangements and even recruit personnel for that purpose -- but I understand that the Prime Minister was unable to obtain the approval of the Commander of the Army, General Mobutu, for the project.

It would seem advisable also to clear up one more misconception about the Congo, which concerns the often falsely reported attitude of the United Nations towards Mr. Moise Tshombe, who is now the Prime Minister. The United Nations Operation in the Congo, having been directed by the Security Council to seek, among other things, to preserve the territorial integrity of the country, to prevent civil war and to eliminate mercenaries, was inevitably opposed to the attempted secession of Katanga. While sparing no effort to achieve a peaceful

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solution, it did what it could, in collaboration with the Government of the Congo, to prevent the attempted secession from becoming an accomplished fact. It succeeded in its objective. The attempted secession of Katanga was led by Mr. Tshombe, as President of that Province. Although the United Nations Operation thwarted the Katanga secessionist effort, it never failed to recognize Mr. Tshombe as President of the Province of Katanga, a position to which he had been duly elected.

The Government of the Congo has recently turned to the Organization of African Unity for assistance in helping it to re-establish peace, law and order in the Congo. That organization acted on this appeal by setting up an ad hoc committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of Kenya, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, with a view to assisting the Congo (Leopoldville) to normalize its relations with its neighbours, and with the Congo (Brazzaville) and Burundi in particular, and to exercise its good offices in an effort to secure a solution to the problem of the Congo by means of conciliation. I hope that this effort will prove helpful.

Although the prevailing picture of the Congo may be dark and unpromising, that country has demonstrated remarkable resilience throughout the troubles which have beset it since its independence. The resources of the country are rich. Surprises are frequent in the Congo, and it should not be excluded that the country, realizing that it no longer has a United Nations Force to depend upon for internal security, will in time muster the will and the ability to attain both security and political stability. For the sake of the Congo and its people, for the sake of the continent of Africa and for the cause of peace, I most earnestly hope that this will be so.

Meanwhile, it is worth recalling that, in its four years in the Congo, the United Nations Operation reduced to a minimum the risk of East-West conflict there; it prevented the country from being engulfed in civil war, of tribal or other origins; it greatly helped to preserve the territorial integrity of the country; it was mainly responsible for restoring some semblance of law and order throughout the country; it eliminated completely the mercenaries of Katanga, some of whom have now reappeared in Leopoldville; and it provided, and continues to provide, a great amount of technical assistance. These are certainly achievements of lasting value.

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It is sometimes forgotten that, although the United Nations Force has withdrawn from the Congo, the largest United Nations Technical Assistance/Special Fund operation anywhere in the world, at present consisting of approximately 2,000 persons, is still found in that country. The main reason for the comparatively large size of this programme is that the voluntary Congo Fund, and various funds in trust, have made it possible until now to finance substantial extra-budgetary assistance programmes under the aegis of the United Nations civilian operations in the Congo. Even though there have been some indications that a few countries might be prepared to make voluntary contributions to the Congo Fund on a matching basis for the year 1965-66, I do not intend, in view of the generally disappointing response to my appeal in 1964, to make a further general appeal to Member States to contribute to the Congo Fund in 1965.

Today, United Nations technical assistance is undertaking the functions of the civilian operations programme in providing the backbone of many of the essential services and much of the public administration of the Congo. It is heartening to report that, despite the recent alarming situation in the Congo, many experts are still willing to serve there under the United Nations, and I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the constancy, skill and courage of the great many doctors, teachers, agricultural advisers, meteorologists, telecommunications experts, magistrates, airfield control staff, public works experts -- to name only a few categories -- who have continued their work in the Congo under very difficult, and often dangerous and highly unpredictable, conditions. Many of them, in addition to their regular work, have in troubled times provided a nucleus for rehabilitation in areas and towns where normal life had been seriously disrupted. The work of these devoted men and women is a matter for legitimate pride on the part of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

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VII

Since last March, the United Nations peace-keeping effort in Cyprus has been a major concern of the Organization, and I have been reporting on it in detail to the Security Council from time to time. The United Nations Force in Cyprus has already served two three-month terms in the island and was extended for a third three-month term by the Security Council on 25 September 1964.

The mandate of the United Nations Force in Cyprus has been to prevent a recurrence of fighting and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order, and to a return to normal conditions there. The Force has done much more than might have been expected of it towards the fulfilment of that mandate. The Commanders of the Force, General Gyani and later General Thimayya, the officers and men of the national contingents and the civilian members of the United Nations Secretariat associated with them have, in most difficult and complex conditions, performed their duties with signal devotion and effectiveness. I should also like to pay tribute to the valuable services of my Special Representatives, first Mr. Spinelli, then Mr. Galo Plaza, and now Mr. Bernardes.

The situation in Cyprus is, by any measure, a grim and formidable one, and it is sufficient here to recall that, in spite of the highly inflammable state of affairs which prevails in the island, there have been so far, while the Force has been in Cyprus, only two outbreaks of serious fighting, both of which were quickly contained and halted, the first of these in the St. Hilarion area in late April, and the second in early August in the Kokkina area.

Despite the great obstacles to a return to normal conditions in the island, and, indeed, to any quick solution of the problems of Cyprus, some progress has been made in reducing the dangers and discomforts under which some parts of the population of Cyprus have been living, and it is to be hoped that this progress will continue, with increasingly beneficial results.

As regards the efforts to resolve the long-term problems of Cyprus through the United Nations Mediator, it is not possible at this stage to report any significant advance. The work of Ambassador Tuomioja, the first Mediator, whose tragic death interrupted his painstaking and persistent attempts to find an acceptable solution, is now carried on by Mr. Galo Plaza, who brings to the task of Mediator valuable first-hand experience of the situation in Cyprus from his service as my Special Representative there. It is certain that Mr. Plaza will spare no effort in seeking a peaceful solution, taking advantage of the relative quiet which the presence of the Force has produced.

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The financial arrangements to support the Force, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the resolution adopted by the Security Council on 4 March 1964, have proved to be far from satisfactory. As I had occasion to state to the Security Council in my reports on the conduct of the Cyprus operation, the method of financing the Force has been inadequate and funds have been received in such manner, as regards both pledges and payment of pledges, as seriously to hamper the planning, efficiency and the economical running of the Force.

### VIII

In the introduction to the Annual Report last year, I referred to the agreement reached with the Governments of Cambodia and Thailand on the desirability of appointing a Special Representative in the area who would place himself at the disposal of the parties to assist them in solving all the problems that had arisen or might arise between them. The most immediate of these concerned the reactivation of the 15 December 1960 agreement on press and radio attacks and the lifting of certain air transit restrictions. It was hoped that in due time consideration might be given to the resumption of diplomatic relations. The expenses of this mission were to be shared on an equal basis by the two Governments. In December 1963, at the request of the two Governments, the appointment of the Special Representative was extended for another year.

During the period under review, the Special Representative has continued to serve as an intermediary between the two Governments on a number of questions, such as the exchange of prisoners, and is at present assisting them in solving the problems that have arisen in connexion with the closing of their respective diplomatic missions in Bangkok and Phnom-Penh. Meanwhile, however, the Government of Thailand has given notice that it is not in favour of continuing the services of the mission on a permanent basis, and has suggested that consideration may be given to dispatching a high-ranking member of the Secretariat on ad hoc missions to the area to discuss the situation with the leaders of the two countries and then make appropriate suggestions. Its views have been communicated to the Government of Cambodia which, while taking a different view of the value of such missions, has agreed to these suggestions in principle. The mission of the Special Representative will, therefore, be discontinued towards the end of 1964.

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IX

One mission in the peace-keeping sphere, the United Nations Yemen Observation Mission, has come to an end. It had been set up in mid-1963 to observe the implementation of an agreement between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic under which they had undertaken to disengage from their direct and indirect interventions in the prevailing civil war in Yemen. During its fourteen-month period of activities, the Mission was restricted by the terms of its mandate to observation alone and was able to report only a limited measure of disengagement. It was terminated on 4 September 1964, when the two States concerned, which had met the full costs of the operation, informed me in the one case that it was not prepared to continue to do so, and in the other that it had no objection to the termination of the Mission. Despite its weak and inadequate mandate and its limited results, the Mission did contribute to a reduction of international tension in the region of its operation and to some improvement in the internal security situation in Yemen. Moreover, it helped to keep the door open for further highest level discussions between the Saudi Arabian and United Arab Republic Governments on the Yemen problem, which have finally, in fact, taken place with encouraging results.

X

In the introduction to last year's report I had referred briefly to the fact that I had sent a team of United Nations officials to carry out certain tasks as envisaged by the three Governments of the Federation of Malaya, the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of the Philippines. On 5 August 1963, these Governments had requested me to ascertain, prior to the establishment of Malaysia, the views of the people of Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak within the context of General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV), principle IX of the annex, "by a fresh approach which in the opinion of the Secretary-General is necessary to ensure complete compliance with the principle of self-determination within the requirements embodied in principle IX". From the very beginning

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of 1963, I had observed with concern the rising tension in South-East Asia on account of the difference of opinion among the countries most directly interested in the Malaysia issue. It was in the hope that some form of United Nations participation might help to reduce tensions in the area and among the parties that I agreed to respond positively to the request made by the three Governments.

As is well known, the United Nations Malaysia Mission expressed the opinion that "the participation of the two territories in the proposed Federation, having been approved by their legislative bodies, as well as by a large majority of the people through free and impartially conducted elections in which the question of Malaysia was a major issue, the significance of which was appreciated by the electorate, may be regarded as the result of the freely expressed wishes of the territory's peoples acting with full knowledge of the change in their status, their wishes having been expressed through informed and democratic processes, impartially conducted and based on universal adult suffrage". I accepted this view of the Mission in my conclusions.

Unfortunately, the hope I had expressed that the participation of the United Nations might help to reduce tension has not been fulfilled. There have been continued incidents in the area, and accusations and counter-accusations have been exchanged, culminating in the complaint by Malaysia to the Security Council in September 1964. After a number of meetings, the Security Council was unable to adopt a resolution on this issue. Tension in the area, especially between Indonesia and Malaysia, continues to be a source of concern to me. I wish to express the hope that the endeavours of statesmen of the area to solve this difficult question peacefully will be steadfastly continued, and that the leaders of the countries involved will spare no effort to bring about a peaceful settlement of their differences.

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XI

In the course of the year 1963-1964, a number of Member States have offered military units to the United Nations on a stand-by basis, that is, to be available to the United Nations when an acceptable demand is made by the Organization. Some other Member States have evinced interest in pursuing a similar course. I have welcomed the offers, but have been in no position to do much more than this, in the absence of any authorizing action by an appropriate organ of the United Nations, even though no expense to the Organization would be involved until a contingent was called into actual United Nations service.

There is much that could be done and needs to be done in the way of advance selection, training and other preparations which would make the offered contingents more effective and which would in general ensure better, more efficient and more economical peace-keeping operations in the future. It may be useful to have this question studied comprehensively in all its aspects, including manpower, logistics and financing. Such a study may yield recommendations for consideration by the competent organs which may then authorize the Secretary-General to proceed along such lines as may be generally approved. I would, accordingly, welcome appropriate action by a competent United Nations organ which would authorize the undertaking of such a study.

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## XII

Decolonization continued to be one of the most important questions engaging the attention of the United Nations. Debates on this question in the General Assembly as well as in other bodies concerned were held in the context of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, embodied in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

During the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, several delegations expressed concern at the delay in the implementation of the Declaration. The Assembly then requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to seek the most effective and expeditious means for the immediate implementation of the Declaration in all territories which have not yet attained independence. The Assembly also transferred to the Special Committee the functions previously performed by the former Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. With the disbanding of the Committee on Information, the Special Committee is now the only body responsible for matters relating to dependent territories, with the exception of the three remaining Trust Territories, for which the Trusteeship Council is responsible.

As in the two previous years, the Special Committee has been studying conditions in various dependent territories in order to determine the extent to which the Administering Powers are implementing the Declaration. In a document prepared in April 1963, the Special Committee listed 64 territories to which the Declaration is applicable. While I share the concern of Member States with regard to the delay in the implementation of the Declaration, especially in relation to some of the larger territories in Africa, it is gratifying to note that Kenya, Zanzibar, Malawi (Nyasaland), Malta and Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) have become independent sovereign States.

In spite of the many efforts that have been made to persuade Portugal to accept the principle of self-determination for the peoples of the territories under its administration, it continues to insist that the territories are parts of its "Overseas Provinces", and that the peoples of the territories have already been accorded "self-determination". The Portuguese concept of self-determination has been rejected by the General Assembly as anachronistic, and it also conflicts with the concept of that term as defined in the Charter.

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As the Mandatory Power for South West Africa, South Africa has not only continued to ignore the resolutions of the General Assembly, but also refuses to co-operate with those agencies of the Organization that have sought to render assistance to South West Africa. During the year, the Special Committee considered the Odendaal Commission report, which was released by the South African Government. The Committee's view is that the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission are inconsistent with the responsibilities of the South African Government as the Mandatory Power for the Territory and that they should not be implemented.

The situation in Southern Rhodesia continues to give much cause for anxiety. The replacement of Mr. Winston Field as Prime Minister by Mr. Ian Smith in April 1964 reflected the ascendancy of those members of the Rhodesian Front who favour a unilateral declaration of independence. Although in June 1964 Mr. Smith announced that there would be no unilateral declaration of independence, he continues to demand independence for Southern Rhodesia on the basis of the existing Constitution and restricted franchise.

With a view to demonstrating to the United Kingdom Government that this demand had the support of the majority of the population, his Government proceeded to conduct a test of public opinion by means of consultation with local chiefs and headmen, in addition to a referendum of all registered voters; this method was rejected by the United Kingdom Government as incapable of revealing satisfactory evidence of the wishes of the African population.

The United Kingdom Government, in a statement issued on 27 October, made clear to the Southern Rhodesian Government the serious consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence. The statement has helped to clear any doubt as to the position of the United Kingdom Government and has, at least for the time being, averted what would most certainly have been a crisis in Southern Rhodesia. The dangers still persist; and there is no evidence that the Southern Rhodesian Government is prepared to accept the principles enunciated in various General Assembly resolutions concerning Southern Rhodesia. Nor is there any indication that the Southern Rhodesian Government proposes to establish full democratic freedom and equality of political rights, and to convene a constitutional conference of all parties in Southern Rhodesia for the drafting of a new constitution based on the principle of "one man, one vote" and to prepare for an early independence of the Territory.

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In addition to the problems pertaining to the Portuguese territories, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia, to which I have just referred, there are two other important problems connected with decolonization to which I would like to make brief references.

The first problem relates to the future of the smaller dependent territories. In my address to the opening session of the Special Committee, on 25 February 1964, I referred to this problem as follows:

"Although in the last two years a number of territories which were formerly non-self-governing have become independent sovereign States and are now Members of the United Nations, there are still some 60 dependent territories, many of which, though small in area and population, nevertheless come within the purview of the Declaration on decolonization.

"These small territories include many groups of islands in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. The majority of them are sparsely populated and are spread over millions of square miles of ocean.

"The Special Committee, during the present session, will be concerned with the questions relating to these small territories, and the Committee will no doubt be faced with problems which it has not so far been called upon to resolve, namely, the most effective manner in which to enable the smaller territories to attain the objectives of resolution 1514 (XV). The task of the Committee will not be an easy one, but I have no doubt that the experience which the members of the Committee have gained during the last two years will prove helpful in the forthcoming deliberations of the Committee."

It seems to me that this problem requires the attention of the General Assembly.

The second problem relates to the conflicting claims, by some Member States, to sovereignty over such Territories as British Honduras, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Ifni and Spanish Sahara. It is my belief that these conflicting claims can be resolved only by goodwill and a willingness to give and take on the part of the various claimants. What is more, any solution should take into account the interests of the peoples of the Territories concerned.

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## XIII

The period under review did not witness any improvement in the situation arising from the racial policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. On the contrary, the trend has been in the reverse direction and has been a source of heightened concern during the year, particularly in view of new legislative measures and the detention and trial of large numbers of persons for their opposition to the policies of apartheid. The Security Council devoted more time and attention to this problem than ever before, and adopted four resolutions aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equal rights and fundamental freedom for all the people of South Africa.

In pursuance of the Security Council resolution of 4 December 1963, a Group of Experts was set up to examine methods of resolving the present situation in South Africa through full, peaceful and orderly application of human rights and fundamental freedoms to all inhabitants of the territory as a whole, regardless of race, colour or creed, and to consider what part the United Nations might play in the achievement of that end. This Group, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Alva Myrdal, made a number of recommendations based on the essential principle that all the people of South Africa should be brought into consultation to decide the future of their country in free discussion at the national level. This principle was endorsed by the Security Council in June 1964.

Taking account of the composition of the population of South Africa and the present international context, there is a great danger that a continuation of the efforts to impose policies decided by one racial group in South Africa and the closing up of possibilities for a peaceful change may increasingly lead to violence which is likely to have widespread international repercussions. I can only reiterate the hope that the Government of South Africa will heed world opinion and the recommendations and decisions of United Nations organs, and take early steps to achieve racial harmony based on free consultations and respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all the people of the country. I also believe the United Nations should persevere in its efforts to persuade the South African Government and people to seek a peaceful solution to the long-standing problem and thus reverse the unfortunate trends of recent years.

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XIV

In May 1963, the General Assembly met in special session to consider, inter alia, the financial situation of the Organization in the light of a report of the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations. At the end of the session, on 27 June 1963, it adopted a resolution in which it noted with concern the financial situation resulting from the non-payment of a substantial portion of past assessments for the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the Ad Hoc Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo, and appealed to Member States in arrears in respect of these accounts to pay their arrears, disregarding other factors, as soon as their respective constitutional and financial arrangements would permit.

At that time, the arrears to the two peace-keeping accounts totalled \$99.7 million, the Organization had cash resources totalling \$57.9 million, and its deficit was some \$114 million.

Fifteen months later, on 30 September 1964, the arrears for the two accounts totalled \$112.3 million, the Organization's cash resources totalled \$24.8 million, and its deficit was \$113.3 million.

Thus, over a 15-month period, there has been virtually no improvement in the deficit position, although in that period the Organization was able to apply in settlement of its debts approximately \$50 million of non-recurring income which derived from the sale of United Nations bonds and from the collection of assessments and voluntary contributions to the Ad Hoc Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo.

While a further \$15 million may be received for United Nations bonds, the present prospect in respect of the over-all financial position is that unless the deficit is to be further increased the Organization's cash resources will practically disappear within the next six months.

In this situation I found it necessary to say in my statement to the Working Group in September, " ... I am convinced by the experience of the past three years that a policy of drift, of improvisation, of ad hoc solutions, of reliance on the generosity of the few rather than the collective responsibility of all, cannot much longer endure. In fact, time, if I may say so, is rapidly running out. It is imperative, therefore, that your efforts in the weeks that remain between now and the nineteenth session of the General Assembly be crowned with success."

(more)

Since I addressed the Working Group in September, it has been decided further to postpone the opening of the nineteenth session to 1 December 1964. Meanwhile, valiant efforts have been and are being made, both within and outside the Working Group, to find a solution for the financial crisis which may be acceptable to all sides. I would like to express my deep appreciation for these efforts, and I can only hope that such a solution may be found before the General Assembly meets.

XV

By resolution 1991 A and B (XVIII), the General Assembly adopted amendments to articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and to enlarge the membership of the Economic and Social Council. These amendments have so far been ratified by only 32 Members. They will come into force only when they have been ratified by two-thirds of the Members, including all the permanent members of the Security Council. As of today, none of the permanent members of the Security Council have done so. I sincerely hope that there will be greater progress in the ratification of these amendments in the near future, and that we may see the membership of both these principal organs expanded in 1965. I am sure that such expansion, which will make it possible to secure more adequate geographical representation in the two Councils, will contribute to the greater effectiveness of both bodies.

XVI

In July 1964, the second summit conference of the Organization of African Unity took place. I was privileged to be able to attend this Conference by invitation, and to address it. I was also able to exchange views with many African leaders whom I had been looking forward to meeting for some time. The proceedings of the Conference confirm the optimistic view which I had expressed in the introduction to the annual report last year, and I am particularly grateful for the resolutions adopted by the Conference, which were directed towards strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations.

(more)

In October 1964, the Second Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries took place, also in Cairo. Although I was unable to participate in this Conference, I did send a message to it. Practically all the items on the agenda of the Conference were also items under consideration by the United Nations. I hope that the conclusions reached at the Conference will make a useful contribution to the discussion of related items on the agenda of the nineteenth session.

Steadily, the Organization is continuing to make progress towards universality. Before long we will be welcoming Malawi, Malta and Zambia into the world body. Some countries, which are not Members of the United Nations but are members of specialized agencies, are represented in New York, and have also been participating in various activities undertaken by the world body, especially in the economic field. In addition, I believe that their presence in New York has helped them towards a better understanding of the international scene. Fully cognizant of the political difficulties involved, I cannot help but wonder whether the time has not come when other countries not at present represented in New York should be enabled to maintain contact with the world body and be able to listen to its deliberations. In this way, they too would obtain an exposure, now denied them, to the currents and cross-currents of opinion in the world Organization. I feel that such exposure will have beneficial results which might well outweigh the political objections.

During recent weeks, there have been changes in political leadership in two major Governments, as well as in some others, while in a third recent elections have confirmed the present leadership for a further term with a reinforced popular mandate. I am confident that, in 1965, which has been acclaimed as International Co-operation Year, these leaders, as well as the leaders of all other countries, will do their utmost to promote international understanding, to reduce tensions and to reach agreement on issues on which agreement seems so near. In particular, I would urge that in 1965 we should press forward to make progress towards disarmament and to reverse the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. I also hope that we might see an end to the financial crisis which the Organization has faced in recent years, as I believe that the solution of this crisis will improve the international climate and usher in the International Co-operation Year under the most favourable conditions.

(more)

The General Assembly is due to meet on 1 December, later than it has ever done before, in a hall which has undergone seating alterations and has been equipped with facilities for electronic voting. May I hope that the Assembly will also meet in an atmosphere of goodwill, which will be congenial to the realization of the purposes of the Charter.

\* \*\*\* \*



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Press Release SG/SM/190  
CYP/208  
18 November 1964

TEXT OF LETTER FROM NETHERLANDS TO SECRETARY-GENERAL ON  
FINANCING OF UNFICYP OPERATIONS

The following is the text of a letter of 17 November received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations, J.G. de Beus:

"In reply to your letter of 2 October 1964 no. FI 323/3 (18) addressed to the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to inform you that the Netherlands Government in accordance with your request has decided to make a voluntary contribution to enable you to meet the costs for the third three-months' period of operation of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus.

"This voluntary contribution will be to the amount of US \$ 118,000."

\* \*\*\* \*





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Note No. 3006  
18 November 1964

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Following are questions and answers in an interview with the Secretary-General, U Thant, by a correspondent of the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation. The interview was broadcast in Finland at 12 noon (EST) today.

QUESTION: What are the factors which, in your view, constitute the most serious threat to world peace?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Unrestrained arms race, proliferation of nuclear weapons, East-West rivalry born of fear and suspicion, widening gulf between the haves and have-nots, and racial conflicts are some of the factors which constitute the most serious threat to world peace.

QUESTION: Which measures would you consider most appropriate in trying to counter the effect of these factors?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is difficult to define specific measures to tackle these problems, but humanity has now one great instrument which can be employed effectively to do away with these dangerous features of our society. This instrument is the United Nations.

QUESTION: What are the most pressing problems that the United Nations will face in the near future?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Among others, the United Nations has to face the crisis of confidence -- confidence in its growth, utility and effectiveness.

(more)

In other words, the greatest problem before the United Nations is whether its Member States will really want it to develop into a really effective instrument for the discharge of its functions defined in the Charter.

QUESTION: The founding of the Organization 20 years ago was, of course, based on conditions prevailing at the time. What changes in the Organization and its working methods would you consider necessary or desirable in order to meet the problems of the present world?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is common knowledge that the United Nations has not been functioning in the way it was intended to function when it was founded. To meet the problems of the present world, changes must take place, first of all, in the minds of men. The spirit of tolerance, the desire to conciliate, the will to harmonize, which are the basic tenets of the Charter, must be invoked to bring about the necessary changes.

QUESTION: Which aspects of the work of the United Nations (and its specialized agencies) would you wish to emphasize in the context of the International Co-operation Year?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: To make the International Co-operation Year meaningful, all aspects of the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies must be taken into account with due emphasis on the spirit of the Charter. I would particularly commend to the attention of the Member States that particular provision of the Charter: "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security".

In this connexion, I want to pay a tribute to Ambassador Ralph Enckell of Finland for his imaginative and wise guidance given to the Committee on International Co-operation Year, as its distinguished Chairman.

QUESTION: Do the present financial difficulties facing the United Nations, in your opinion, constitute a threat to the future of the Organization and the

(more)

continuity of its work? Do you envisage a solution to this problem acceptable to all parties concerned?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The present financial difficulties facing the United Nations certainly constitute a threat to the future of the Organization and the continuity of its work. So far, I do not see any immediate prospect of a solution acceptable to all parties concerned.

QUESTION: Would you care to give your views as to the significance of the role played in the United Nations by countries of the size of Finland? Similarly, what are your views on the contribution to the work of the United Nations by countries staying outside the great political alliances?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is the small countries like Finland, more than the big Powers, that need the United Nations. The role of the small countries in the United Nations is quite evident, and I believe that the trend is for an increasingly significant role to be played by small countries.

It is difficult to assess the nature of the contribution made to the United Nations by countries staying outside the great alliances. Here, I want to make a distinction between political alliances and military alliances. Many countries stay away from military alliances but not necessarily from political alliances. Many militarily non-aligned countries still identify themselves with certain political ideologies, though not associated with formal agreements and treaties. It is a commonplace of observation that militarily non-aligned countries are playing an increasingly important role in various United Nations activities.

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Press Release SG/SM/188  
SC/2656  
16 November 1964

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL IN SECURITY COUNCIL ON 16 NOVEMBER

Following is the text of a statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, in the meeting of the Security Council on 16 November:

"I wish to inform the Council at the outset of this discussion that, as a matter of course, I have asked the Chief of Staff, General Bull,\* to submit to me a full factual report on this recent and unfortunate outbreak of fighting between Israel and Syria, which will be as thorough and accurate as General Bull and his observers can make it on the basis of the investigation they are conducting. I have received some information already but it is preliminary and fragmentary and I feel that it should not be submitted until the investigation is concluded and the full report has been received. I will, naturally, submit the report to the Security Council as quickly as possible, which should be available shortly."

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\* Lt.-Gen. Odd Bull, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO).



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Press Release SG/SM/187

CYP/207

16 November 1964

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

The following is the text of the note verbale from the Permanent Observer of Switzerland, Ernest A. Thalmann, dated 13 November 1964, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant:

Original French text:

"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 80.000 dollars au financement de l'action des Nations Unies à Chypre pendant une nouvelle période de trois mois.

"L'Observateur Permanent de la Suisse se réfère à cette occasion à la note qu'il a adressée au Secrétaire général le 25 mars dernier 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 of informing him that the Federal Swiss Council has decided to contribute the amount of \$80,000 towards the financing of the United Nations action in Cyprus during the new three-month period.

"The Permanent Observer of Switzerland takes this opportunity to refer to the note he addressed to the Secretary-General on 25 March in which he made known the considerations that inspired the decision of the Federal Council to participate in the financing of that action."

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Press Release SG/SM/186  
16 November 1964

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT THE PLEDGING CONFERENCE  
FOR EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SPECIAL FUND

"I welcome you to the Pledging Conference for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund.

"These Programmes are among the most effective ever undertaken by the world community of nations. Contributions in 1949 for the Expanded Programme were \$20 million. By 1958, just prior to the establishment of the Special Fund, the amount had increased more than 50 per cent, reaching \$31 million. This year, contributions to EFTA and the Special Fund together have risen to \$137 million.

"Despite the steady increase in contributions thus far, the legitimate requests from the developing countries for this type of assistance from the United Nations and its family of agencies have substantially exceeded the resources available. To bring the resources somewhat closer to needs, I hope that the General Assembly will raise the target from the present \$150 million to \$200 million.

"One particularly encouraging new development is in sight. That is the proposed consolidation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in a United Nations Development Programme. Both these programmes have worked solely, and well, to assist developing countries to advance their social and economic progress. In my opinion, the two programmes can perform their task far more effectively together than they could separately.

"This year, the Pledging Conference is convening later than usual, for reasons known to you, and there is only one week before the Technical Assistance Committee will meet to authorize the activities which the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme must carry out from the first of January 1965. Thus, it is all the more vital that as many Governments as possible give some indication today of the amounts they propose

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to contribute next year. Should certain Governments be unable to announce their pledge today, I would earnestly request that they should declare their intentions as soon as they are able to do so.

"Since I ~~assumed~~ the responsibilities of Secretary-General, I have stressed on many occasions one firm conviction. It is that the United Nations work of peace-building, through activities that promote economic and social progress, is no less important and pressing than diplomatic, political and constabulary activities aimed at peace-keeping. Surely, as we enter the twentieth year of the United Nations and the sixth year of the United Nations Development Decade, which has also been designated International Co-operation Year, we must exert our utmost to strengthen world peace by stimulating development and working to ensure an expanding world economy."

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Press Release SG/SM/185  
12 November 1964

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR ANNOUNCES CHANGE OF NAME  
TO UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Following is the text of a note verbale dated 2 November 1964 from the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, addressed to the Secretary-General:

"The Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform the latter that the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar shall, with immediate effect, be known as the United Republic of Tanzania."

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Press Release SG/SM/184

CYP/198

5 November 1964

LIBYA CONTRIBUTES TO FINANCING OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE  
IN CYPRUS AND TO UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Following is the text of a letter, dated 4 November, to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Wahbi El Bouri, Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations:

"I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Government of Libya has decided to make a contribution of \$1,000 (One Thousand Dollars) to the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus, and a contribution of \$5,000 (Five Thousand Dollars) to the United Nations International School."

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Press Release SG/SM/183  
CYP/196  
4 November 1964

TEXT OF LETTER FROM DENMARK ON FINANCING  
OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter dated 4 November 1964 received by Ralph Bunche, Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations, Hans R. Tabor:

"With reference to the Secretary-General's note of October 2, 1964, FI 323/3 (10), to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, concerning the financing of the UNFICYP during the period from 26 September through 26 December 1964, I have the honour, acting upon instructions from the Danish Government, to inform you that the Danish Parliament's Appropriation Committee has approved a proposal from the Government that Denmark, to help meeting the costs of the UNFICYP during the said period, pay a voluntary contribution in the amount of \$75,000. This amount will be placed in a bank account in Denmark and be offset against expenses paid by the Danish authorities in connexion 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/A/16  
2 November 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MILITARY ADVISER TO ATTEND OTTAWA MEETING

In response to an invitation from the Government of Canada, the Secretary-General, U Thant, has designated his Military Adviser, Major-General Indarjit Rikhye, as his representative, in the capacity of observer, to attend the meeting on the practical and technical aspects of United Nations peace-keeping forces which is to take place in Ottawa from 2 - 6 November 1964.

General Rikhye will be available for such factual information on past and present United Nations peace-keeping operations as may be requested. He will inform the Secretary-General on the proceedings of the meeting.

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Press Release SG/SM/182\*  
CYP/195  
2 November 1964

TEXT OF LETTER FROM NORWAY TO SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ON FINANCING OF UNFICYP COSTS

Following is the text of a letter of 30 October received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, Sivert A. Nielsen:

"I have the honour to refer to your letter of October 2, 1964 (FI 323/3 (18) ), in which you on the basis of Security Council Resolution S/5987 of September 9, 1964, appealed to my Government to make a voluntary contribution to meet the costs of a third period of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus.

"I have been instructed to inform you that the Norwegian Parliament today has decided to make a contribution of 430,000 Norwegian kroner.\*\*"

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\* The press release issued on 30 October as SG/SM/193-CYP/181 should have borne the symbols SG/SM/181-CYP/193.

\*\* 1 Norwegian kroner is equivalent to \$US0.14



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Press Release SG/SM/193  
CYP/181

30 October 1964

TEXT OF COMMUNICATION FROM THE IVORY COAST TO THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL ON COSTS OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 28 October 1964, to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Arsene Assouan Usher, Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations:

Unofficial translation:

"The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Ivory Coast has decided to contribute \$10,000 to the financing of the operation of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, for the three-month period envisaged in the Security Council resolution S/5987 of 25 September 1964.

"The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations takes this opportunity to reiterate to the Secretary-General the assurances of his highest consideration."

Original French text:

"L'Ambassadeur Délégué Permanent de la République de Côte-d'Ivoire auprès des Nations Unies présente ses compliments à Monsieur le Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies et a l'honneur de lui faire savoir que le Gouvernement de Côte-d'Ivoire a décidé de contribuer pour 10 000 dollars au financement de l'Opération des Forces des Nations Unies à Chypre, pour la période de trois mois prévue par la résolution S/5987 du Conseil de Sécurité, du 25 Septembre 1964.

"L'Ambassadeur Délégué Permanent de la République de Côte-d'Ivoire auprès des Nations Unies saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, l'assurance de sa très haute considération."

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Press Release SG/SM/179  
CYP/191  
28 October 1964

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

The following is the text of a letter, dated 27 October, to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, Yong Shik Kim:

"I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that, in response to the Security Council resolution of 25 September 1964 (S/5987), the Government of the Republic of Korea has decided to make a further contribution in the amount of \$3,000 towards the financing of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus. A check will be forwarded to you in due course.

"The contribution attests to the firm confidence of the Republic of Korea in the efforts of the United Nations for the solution of the Question of Cyprus and its role as guardian of peace and security in the world everywhere."

\* \*\*\* \*





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Press Release SG/SM/178  
CYP/190  
28 October 1964

COMMUNICATION FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ON COSTS OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a note verbale, dated 26 October 1964, to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations:

"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 October 2, 1964 requesting voluntary contributions from Member States for the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

"The Representative of the United States, confirming his statement of September 25, 1964 before the Security Council, has the honor to inform the Secretary-General that the United States is prepared to make a voluntary contribution of up to \$2,300,000 for the third period of UNFICYP. The amount ultimately contributed by the United States against this pledge will depend on contributions of other Governments and confirmation of cost estimates.

"The United States is, moreover, prepared to make further cash payments to the United Nations against its several pledges for UNFICYP at such times as cash payments are required by the United Nations to meet the cost of UNFICYP operations."

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Press Release SG/SM/177  
CYP/189  
26 October 1964

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 26 October 1964, to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations:

"I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has decided to make a further contribution of \$ 500,000.-- to the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Operation in Cyprus.

"This additional sum is made available for the third three-month period of UNFICYP authorized by the Security Council in Resolution S/5987 of 25 September 1964. The Federal Government is hereby responding to your Excellency's request addressed to its Acting Permanent Observer on October 5th, 1964."

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Press Release SG/SM/176  
CYP/188  
26 October 1964

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 26 October 1964, to 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 \$US 100,000 in response to Your Excellency's request, made in your Note FI 323/3 (18) of 2 October 1964, for voluntary contributions to help meet the costs, for a third period of three months in accordance with Security Council resolution S/5937 of 25 September 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 to Your Excellency in my letter of 13 March 1964 (document S/5682 of 4 May 1964)."

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Press Release SG/SM/175  
24 October 1964

TEXT OF NOTE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRIME MINISTER OF ZAMBIA

The following is the text of a note addressed by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Prime Minister of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda, which was transmitted by Ralph J. Bunche, Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, who represented the Secretary-General at the independence celebrations of Zambia on 24 October:

"On this historic day which marks the emergence of Zambia as an independent State, it is a privilege to convey to Your Excellency, to the Government and to the people of Zambia, my warmest congratulations and best wishes for peace, prosperity and happiness.

"The deep joy and sense of satisfaction on the attainment of its independence which must be felt by Zambia is shared also by the United Nations family because this achievement reflects and implements the principles of the United Nations Charter and gives expression to the tenets proclaimed by the United Nations in its Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

"Nineteen years ago, when the United Nations came into being, only four countries in Africa were among its fifty-one founding Members. Swiftly, this number has grown until today thirty-four independent countries on the African continent hold membership in the Organization, which now totals 112 Member States. This trend toward universality of membership in the United Nations -- so dramatically illustrated in Africa -- is of special significance because it makes it possible for more and more countries throughout the world to participate in the process of organized international co-operation, in the pursuit of peace and in the quest for a better world for all mankind.

"It is also a matter of particular pride for us that 24 October, United Nations Day, has been designated as the day for the proclamation of the independence of Zambia.

"I feel sure that your choice of this memorable day for the proclamation of the independence of your country symbolizes also the determination of your Government and people to dedicate themselves to the aims and principles of the United Nations."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT  
Not to be used before  
3:30 p.m. EST (2030 GMT)  
Saturday, 24 October  
CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Press Release SG/SM/174  
24 October 1964

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ON UNITED NATIONS DAY -- 24 OCTOBER 1964\*

We are all, I know, deeply grateful to the eminent and distinguished artists who are making this United Nations Day so memorable; on your behalf, as well as mine, I thank them all: the members of the London Symphony Orchestra, which is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee this year, its distinguished conductor Georg Solti, and the eminent violinist, Isaac Stern.

There are many, in addition to those you see on the concert platform, who have helped make this occasion possible. I thank all whose generosity and co-operation have contributed to our pleasure. First of all, we are grateful to the Management Committee of the London Symphony Orchestra Trust, who agreed to divert the orchestra from its world tour to give a concert here. We owe thanks, too, to the Honorary President of the London Symphony Orchestra, Sir Arthur Bliss, who had hoped to be with us today, to conduct his own composition. Sir Arthur, to his regret and ours, could not make the journey to New York.

We must also remember, on this day of celebration, to express to the London Symphony Orchestra our sympathy at their recent loss in death of their permanent conductor, Pierre Monteux.

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the start of World War I and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the start of World War II. In 50 years we have seen vast changes in the life and organization of our planet, and it is worth considering in what ways our position now differs, for better or for worse, from the position of our fathers and grandfathers 25 and 50 years ago.

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\* To be delivered by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the United Nations Day concert being held in the General Assembly Hall at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

In World War I almost nine million people were killed and six million incapacitated, not to mention the nameless, silent masses whose lives were ruined by the hostilities. It was a war on a scale and of a violence unimagined before, a war in which hundreds of thousands of men died battling for a few yards of mud and in which whole nations were wrecked in the name of competitive nationalism for lack of a means for facilitating conciliation, for saving face, and for mobilizing common sense.

The world of 1914 was dominated by the fears and ambitions of a few great Powers. It was a world in which, through a system of alliances, an individual assassination could escalate into the extinction of millions of people, and where otherwise powerful statesmen became mute and helpless in the rush to disaster. It is hard for us now to comprehend how, for four long years, the illusion could have been sustained that this mutual mass murder was the highest form of patriotism.

In the years preceding the first war, there was no organized means of bringing international suspicions and frictions into the open -- except by war itself -- no forum where light could be let into the darker corners of traditional diplomacy, no accepted place where the influence and interests of the smaller countries could be brought to bear upon the collision courses of the greater Powers. Thus, with the great Powers hypnotized by their own suspicions, by their ambitions and by their military plans, the world stumbled into a war where all became the victims of the follies of competitive nationalism.

As the first war pursued its deadly, dreary course, a new and determined longing for international order began to emerge, with the most far-reaching consequences. Walter Lippmann, writing in 1917, well described this development: "Men are crying that they must be free and that they must be united. They have learned that they cannot be free unless they co-operate, that they cannot co-operate unless they are free." And he went on, "out of this immense horror ideas have arisen to possess men's souls". The idea that the common interests of men were greater than their special interests, and that, while the old ruling groups might be enemies, nations must be partners, began to take root in the disasters and upheavals of World War I.

Thus hope, idealism and new international institutions sprang from despair and destruction. Based on the pledge of its sovereign members to co-operate in preventing another war, the League of Nations made a promising start. Soon,

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however, it began to face new phenomena which, growing out of the wreckage of World War I and the economic depression, were not recognized soon enough, by the Governments which supported the League, as the harbingers of a new and murderous catastrophe. The horrors of the 30's -- totalitarianism, ruthless dictatorship, the fanatical use of new techniques of propaganda and of the corrosive stimulant of racialism, unhinged the confidence and solidarity of those countries who had tried to learn the lesson of 1914-1918. As their unity and courage evaporated, all hope of using the machinery of the League to forestall disaster and to make a common front against totalitarianism was frittered away in a series of surrenders and self-deceptions.

In World War II it is estimated that some 36 million people, including more than 17 million civilians, were killed. Of course, these figures do not begin to tell the full story of ruined lives, shattered communities, lost hopes and the destruction of irreplaceable treasures. Once again, the horrors of war produced a new determination for peace and a new practical idealism, out of which the United Nations was born. In the last days of the war, a demonstration of the power of mass destruction through atomic weapons also provided a chilling object lesson in regard to the risks that any farther failure would entail.

Nineteen years have now elapsed since Hiroshima, and in that time the world has had no shortage of problems and disturbances. We have a major ideological split in our world, represented on both sides by powerful military alliances; we have the division between the rich and the poor, now starkly emphasized by the tremendous technological successes of the more advanced countries and the mushrooming populations of some of the less advanced ones; we may well see, if we are not very careful, the cancer of racialism spreading across the world. In addition, we have, around the world, all sorts of situations which at any moment may spark a conflagration which can easily spread to far wider areas with disastrous results.

Despite all this, we seem to have a better capacity to face the realities of the world than our fathers had in 1939, and we are certainly more conscious of the dangers ahead of us and of the problems which we must solve than our grandfathers in 1914. It is my impression, from my experience as Secretary-General, that, though we may often be divided in our counsels and our aims, we are now more determined to meet danger and deal with it by a common effort, no matter how wide our differences of opinion on particular issues may

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be. Thus, we have in the last 19 years faced a number of situations, any one of which might well have led to a major war in the conditions of 1914, and with which there would have been little or no hope of dealing peacefully in the atmosphere of 1939. That is not to say that our present situation is anything but precarious, that the old demons of nationalism are all dead, or that we have even begun to advance towards some of our major goals, such as disarmament. But it is not over-optimistic to say that there is a newly developing sense of realism and an overwhelming and active desire for peaceful solutions in the world which were not present in 1914 or 1939.

The United Nations is not the cause so much as the symptom of this development in our affairs. Deficient though the Organization is in many respects, it has a potential which is constantly being explored and expanded -- it is alive as an institution because Governments know that they must have a mechanism for co-operative effort in facing the future and that there are certain critical situations in which the United Nations can act more effectively and with less risk than a Government or group of Governments.

I have mentioned the experience of two world wars and the destructive potential of atomic weapons as powerful factors in our determination to avoid another war. But this is by no means the whole story. Other less spectacular developments in our thinking, our attitudes and our institutions are, perhaps, in the long run far more significant. The process and spirit of democratization that prevailed within many countries in the first half of this century is now being extended to the society of nations as represented in this Organization. Thus we now have a much broader and more stable base for the conduct of the world's affairs than in 1939 or 1914, when a very small number of countries could dictate peace or war to the world. We have, I believe and hope, seen in our time the end of the period when the policies, ambitions and fears of one or two States could dominate the world scene.

We also now see and accept that peace and prosperity are everyone's concern, and this recognition has perhaps done more than anything else to change the old system. The fact that most of the peoples of the world are now aware of what they have to gain or to lose provides, on balance, a powerful incentive for peaceful solutions and constructive plans for the future.

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This new awareness has led to other developments. It is no longer either morally acceptable or politically expedient for the more advanced nations to ignore the backwardness and poverty of the others. In the development of democratic nations the tax system is a tacit recognition of the responsibility of a society for all its members, and of the more fortunate for the less fortunate. Now too, in the society of nations, the general responsibility for alleviating poverty and misfortune is increasingly recognized.

The very existence of the United Nations and its wide membership are an encouraging fact of our time. In 1914 no such meeting place existed and in 1939 doubt, dissension and defeatism smothered the promise of the League. Today in the United Nations we can face problems and dangers at least with some assurance that there is a general will to recognize them and to solve them. The United Nations as such has no "face" to lose and no victory of its own to win -- it is simply an Organization, serving all nations but dominated by none, which has the continual obligation to avoid disaster and misery and to provide for a better and more productive future for all peoples.

The emergence of such a mechanism is both a great step forward and a historic challenge. This is, indeed, an idea to possess man's souls. The difficulties we are now encountering in the financing of this Organization and the problems involved in its organic, constitutional and political development, are not surprising in view of the far-reaching changes in national attitudes and international practice which its very existence and activity imply. They are serious difficulties which we have to face and to solve together, if we are not to run the risk of returning to the state of affairs which, in 50 years, produced the two most deadly wars of history. We must see our present difficulties, great as they are, in this perspective and constantly remind ourselves of what we have to lose and of how much, together, we can win.

The primary purpose of the United Nations "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind" has come out in clear perspective with the increasing concern everywhere not only for human survival but also for human welfare and happiness. Both sides in the arms race are now confronted by the dilemma of steadily increasing military power and a steadily decreasing sense of security. This dilemma has no technical solution. Surely the only hope is to replace this military competition by growing confidence and increasing co-operation in working out an agreed system of collective security, under the principles of the Charter and within the framework of the United Nations.



U N I T E D    N A T I O N S

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Note No. 2991  
22 October 1964

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS  
ON THURSDAY, 22 OCTOBER 1964



The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I believe that Mr. McVane has something to say at the beginning of this conference.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, would you explain the purpose of the present move to postpone the opening of the coming session of the General Assembly? What are its advantages?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you are no doubt aware, I have no strong views on this question. About two weeks ago I was asked what I considered to be necessary or desirable regarding the rumored moves about the postponement of the opening date of the session. I said at that time that if there were definite prospects of an agreed formula in the interregnum, then the postponement of the session of the General Assembly might be worthwhile, but not otherwise. I still hold this position.

But, of course, as you know, many delegations have been meeting in the last few days and considering the advisability of postponing the opening date of the session, and there are also rumours that 1 December is a possibility. All I have to say today is that, in any case, the General Assembly has to meet in December to dispose of certain important items, including the adoption of the budget, and elections to the Councils, and I have been informed that the Second Committee may wish to meet to consider the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Of course, it is up to the Member States to decide on any line of action, and if I receive a request from a majority of the Member States, I shall have to postpone the opening date of the session accordingly. Even if I receive a proposal from the majority of Member States, I think that, as a matter of form and out of courtesy, I must poll the remaining Member States to get their positions on this issue for the record.

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Note No. 2991  
22 October 1964

QUESTION: During private talks recently with President Macapagal of the Philippines was there any discussion on the Malaysian dispute and, if so, would you mind elaborating on this?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I took the opportunity, in my meeting with President Macapagal, of discussing the question of Malaysia since he had played a very important role in getting the two parties together and arranging the Manila Summit Conference and the Tokyo Summit Conference. We exchanged views on certain aspects of the problem, and I believe that he will continue to try his best to bring about the implementation of the agreement reached at the Tokyo Summit Conference. Of course, as you know, the principle of another summit conference has been agreed to, but the pre-conditions for the summit differ. I think that it will be his endeavour to bring about a reconciliation of attitudes on these conditions.

QUESTION: Since the two major Powers have apparently hardened their positions with respect to financing, on the eve of the postponement -- the very object of which is to get them together -- would you still be prepared, in a critical moment, to intervene personally, as I believe you indicated some time ago that you might?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: At some stage I indicated that if the deadlock still persists by the time the General Assembly meets, I might perhaps come up with some ideas to break the deadlock. But the positions of the parties primarily concerned remain very rigid and I do not see any prospect of a conciliatory formula or an agreed formula to break the deadlock. In the circumstances, I do not intend to come up with any personal proposals.

QUESTION: Do you have any comment on Mr. Khrushchev's displacement and the method used? Would you, in the same way that President Eisenhower indicated, like to hear from him directly?

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Note No. 2991  
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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, it is not proper, of course, in my position to make an assessment of situations like the one which we witnessed in the Soviet Union last week since they are primarily domestic matters. But if I may venture an opinion, after the change of leadership in the Soviet Union, I do not think that the Soviet Government will pursue a foreign policy different from the one adopted by Mr. Khrushchev. Actually, last Friday Ambassador Fedorenko saw me and informed me of the change in the Soviet leadership and transmitted to me the line of the new Government in the Soviet Union, that it would continue to pursue the policies of peaceful coexistence, disarmament and the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the strengthening of the United Nations. So I do not think that there will be any material change in the Soviet policy regarding foreign affairs. But perhaps there is a possibility of a change in emphasis.

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Incidentally, I happen to have known Mr. Brezhnev since 1955. I met him in Alma Ata at that time, when he was the head of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. When I met him again in 1962 in Moscow, and again last year on the occasion of the signing in Moscow of the partial nuclear test ban treaty, I found him the same friendly, warm and unaffected gentleman, with a deep knowledge of world affairs.

I also know Mr. Kosygin; I have met him several times. In my opinion, he is one of the most unostentatious men I have ever met. From all accounts he is one of the most respected leaders of the Soviet Union.

Of course, both Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kosygin have a realistic appraisal of the world situation, and it is unlikely that they will reverse the course of history by taking the Soviet Union back to the pre-1953 era.

As regards Mr. Khrushchev, I have, as you know, made my personal assessment on more than one occasion. I still believe that he will be long remembered as a man who tried his best to implement the principle of peaceful coexistence -- and, if I may say so, he did so with some degree of success in that he had been able to convince a considerable segment of public opinion in the West of his sincerity. I think that it would be helpful and even desirable, if Mr. Khrushchev were able or inclined to make a public statement on the circumstances leading to his exit.

QUESTION: Reverting to the matter of Article 19, have you considered or discussed with the principal parties the possibility of again referring the issue to the International Court of Justice for clarification of the question whether the Assembly could make any mandatory recommendations under Chapter VI?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have not discussed that aspect of the problem with any Member State, although I understand that some Member States are interested in taking it up when the General Assembly meets.

QUESTION: Have you any comments to make on the Chinese explosion of a nuclear bomb and on how that might affect China's membership of the United Nations?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As regards the Chinese nuclear test last week, I must say that from the point of view of the United Nations, and particularly in the context of the General Assembly resolutions -- specifically the resolution adopted in 1962 condemning all tests -- the Chinese nuclear test is deplorable. In my view it is particularly regrettable in the wake of the signing last year in Moscow of the partial nuclear test ban treaty, which was endorsed by the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority.

You will remember that I predicted last year that there was a probability of a Chinese nuclear test some time in 1964. I based that prediction on the available information that a nuclear reactor had been established in China as early as 1958. Although the Soviet Union had withdrawn its technical assistance from China in 1960, the Chinese were reported to have at that time at least ten nuclear scientists who had been trained abroad.

In that connexion, there was an interesting news dispatch yesterday about a speech in Columbus, Ohio, day before yesterday by an eminent American, Governor Landon, who was the Republican candidate for President in 1936. Of course, I do not agree with all that he said, but one aspect of his proposal, regarding the need for a dialogue between the present nuclear Powers, has some merit. I feel that it could be very worth while if attempts were made to have a dialogue between the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France and the People's Republic of China, perhaps sometime in 1965. In my view, 1965 will be a more congenial year than previous years for the conduct of such a dialogue. Of course, there are protocol and diplomatic considerations, but I feel very strongly that they should be secondary. The primary consideration should be that of nuclear destructibility and radio-activity.

As you know, there are two duly constituted forums for the discussion of disarmament and a nuclear test ban: the General Assembly and the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. Legitimately, all questions regarding disarmament, the banning of nuclear tests, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon capabilities should be thrashed out either in the General Assembly or in the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. However, the kind of dialogue proposed by Governor Landon can certainly supplement the work of the General Assembly and the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

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Regarding the second part of Miss Pick's question on the prospects of the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, I have this to say. It should be remembered that the problem has two aspects. I have made this observation on a previous occasion also. Some Member States maintain that the question is one of representation, not admission. Their argument is based on the premise that China is already a Member of the United Nations -- one of the founding Members, one of the five permanent members of the Security Council. Therefore, China is already a Member of this Organization. The question, according to them, is one of representation: who should represent China? This is the attitude held by some of the Member States.

Another view-point is held by the vast majority of the Member States, who maintain that the question is one of admission. Of course, the General Assembly has taken up this question from year to year. The General Assembly decided by implication that it was a question of admission of a new Member, not representation. And this majority opinion prevailed. Of course, I have no means of knowing what will happen in the forthcoming session of the General Assembly regarding this question.

QUESTION: Today, Red China turned down President Johnson's request to sign the test ban treaty. Is there anything that your Office would do or might do to change the mind of the Red Chinese in this regard?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I have just said, one of the best means of bringing about a favourable atmosphere for fruitful negotiations is to start thinking of a dialogue.

QUESTION: Would your Office initiate that?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No. I am not authorized by any of the organs of the United Nations to initiate such a step.

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QUESTION: I should like to turn to another topic, Mr. Secretary-General. Thirteen Member States of the United Nations, all of them members of the Arab League, have confirmed in writing to the United Nations that their Governments at a meeting in Alexandria openly declared that they would attempt to liquidate another Member of the United Nations -- Israel. Do you think, Mr. Secretary-General, that there is anything the United Nations might do to obviate or perhaps reverse such a step, or should the United Nations just sit still and wait until an explosion occurs?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As in the case of all similar situations, when any development arises which is likely to disturb international peace and security, it is for the Security Council to meet and deal with such a situation. And for such a consideration, of course, it is for the Member States to take the initiative. If I feel that the situation is such as to make necessary the convening of the Security Council, of course, I can take the initiative. But I do not see any need for the moment of a Security Council consideration of this matter.

QUESTION: If I might follow Miss Pick's question, in your opinion is the likelihood of the seating of the delegates from Peking in the United Nations, within the next six months, say, increased today over what it was, say, a month or two ago? What are the prospects, in other words, and what is the desirability of that also, in your estimation?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I have said, Mr. Grant, I have no real basis on which to make an assessment of the opinions of the Member States, because to my knowledge some of the Member States have not decided one way or the other regarding this question. I am in the same position as you in that I do not know what the prospect in the next session of the General Assembly will be.

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QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, in the light of what you have just stated -- and I believe in past years you and your predecessor have also indicated the need of universality as far as this world Organization is concerned -- many hold the view that no matter what policy a Government has, we should try to get as many into the club as possible. I was just thinking whether you still maintain that view of universality as far as concerns the nation of China which has just exploded the bomb?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, I still maintain my position in favour of universality. As you know, the principle of universality is implicit in the Charter itself, so I am always in favour of universality. As regards the question of the People's Republic of China, I think on a previous occasion I made a distinction between two U Thants: U Thant as the Representative of Burma and U Thant as the Secretary-General of this Organization. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations, I have to act and speak only in the context of the resolutions of the appropriate organs of this Organization, and not otherwise.

QUESTION: You mentioned a moment ago that you would find it desirable for Mr. Khrushchev to make a public statement on the circumstances of the events last week. Did you communicate this opinion of yours to Ambassador Fedorenko when you saw him, or have you made any approach to the Soviet Government since then in this regard?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No, I did not.

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QUESTION: In an earlier question on the Arab League's position, the questioner put his own interpretation on this and said that it meant the liquidation of a Member State. I am sure that you have read the reply of the thirteen Arab States to the Security Council, and Israel has once again put in a letter to the Security Council misquoting the Conference. Do I understand from your reply, Mr. Secretary-General, that you do not share the interpretation of the gentlemen who put the question earlier, that the meeting meant to destroy Israel?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I have said, in all similar situations, if any Member State or States feel that developments are likely to disturb international peace and security, that State or those States can bring this to the attention of the Security Council for consideration, and, of course, the Security Council is the competent organ to deal with such a threat. That is what I said. I do not necessarily identify myself, of course, with the sentiments expressed in the questions posed in the course of these press conferences.

QUESTION: In view of what you call the rigid position of the major Powers on Article 19, do you think that, as the Chief Executive Officer of this Organization who bears the responsibility for the survival of this Organization, you can let the confrontation occur, if it has to occur, at the beginning of the General Assembly, or do you not think it is incumbent on the Secretary-General to maintain the viability of the Organization?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have tried my best privately in my meetings with many representatives, here and elsewhere, to take the necessary steps to avoid a direct confrontation on Article 19, so far without success. Of course, I will continue with my efforts in an unofficial and discreet manner to the best of my ability, but for the moment there appear to be no prospects of an avoidance of a direct confrontation. I understand many

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delegations are also thinking of certain measures on their own initiative to avoid such a confrontation. But, as I have said, in the face of the rigid positions taken by the parties primarily concerned, I do not propose to come up with any formal proposals to break the deadlock.

QUESTION: It was earlier expected that Mr. Khrushchev might come to this session of the General Assembly. Have you any indication that Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Brezhnev might come?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No, I do not have any information on their attitudes regarding their attendance at the next session of the General Assembly, but personally I do not think they plan to come.

QUESTION: Did you happen to hear from Mr. Fedorenko or from anyone else that Mr. Gromyko might come?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, I understand that Mr. Gromyko is coming.

QUESTION: My question is about the economic and social functions of the United Nations, especially with regard to the millions of dollars that have been spent and will be spent. The question concerns the efficiency of the United Nations Secretariat and agencies, which you touched on in your Staff Day speech. Could you please elaborate about what you think of this efficiency and how it can be improved so that the United Nations economic and social functions can grow?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The United Nations economic and social functions comprise a large area of activity. Of course, we have the Economic and Social Department here, and we are going to set up another unit, as I indicated a moment ago, in connexion with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Of course, there is an Industrial Development Centre, and there are various facets of this big and tremendous operation of economic and social functions.

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QUESTION: I was thinking of the efficiency of the operation and what you think of it.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: That is a very contentious question. Of course, many people are inclined to think that there is something wanting in the performance of the economic and social functions of the United Nations, and some Member States are even inclined to believe that more and more specialized agencies are necessary for the efficient operation of the economic and social functions. This is still contentious. Of course, I have to be guided by the decision of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council on this question.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, do you feel that meetings such as has been called by the Canadian Government on the technical aspects of peace-keeping, a meeting outside the United Nations, are useful? Do you think it should be enlarged to include political discussions and do you plan to send observers?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: When I was in Canada earlier this year, Prime Minister Lester Pearson and Foreign Minister Paul Martin discussed with me, among other things, this projected meeting which they had in mind. I think it is a very desirable trend among Member States to take an increasing interest in taking the necessary measures to strengthen the United Nations as an effective instrument for the maintenance of peace. But I cannot make any assessment of this projected meeting in view of the fact that I am not familiar with the agenda to be discussed and the composition of the group which is going to meet in Canada.

Of course, as regards my sending an observer, I will be guided primarily by the terms of reference and the composition of the group.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, would you be kind enough to tell us what is at present the financial situation for the third action period of the United Nations in Cyprus?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The financial situation regarding the third three-month period of UNFICYP operations is far from satisfactory. As you know, I appealed to all Member States for voluntary contributions and the response has not been satisfactory. I have been informed that so far we have received pledges to the amount of \$4,070,000 for the third three-month period, as against the expected expenditure of \$7,050,000. So in order to effect certain economies and expenditures, I held discussions with some of the countries providing contingents to UNFICYP, with a view to exchanging views on certain items of expenditure which could be economized. I have sent my Military Adviser, General Rikhye, to the three capitals, Helsinki, Stockholm and Copenhagen; he is currently meeting the appropriate authorities of these three Governments with a view to effecting certain economies in regard to the expenses arising out of their contingents in Cyprus. Of course, General Rikhye is being assisted by representatives of the Controller's Department.

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QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, while deploring the Chinese nuclear test, you referred to a General Assembly resolution which condemned all tests. We know that some of the nuclear Powers have been conducting underground nuclear tests and also that France is due to explode a thermo-nuclear device in the Pacific. How would you describe these tests and the projected French test?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I have said, the General Assembly resolution of 1962 condemned all tests, including underground tests, and this resolution still stands. Of course, the partial nuclear test ban treaty in Moscow of last year was related only to three categories of tests, without the underground tests. But in the context of the General Assembly resolutions all tests must be condemned. ,

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, do you think that if the Assembly is postponed until December 1 or thereabouts it will be possible, or will it likely be possible, in the meantime, for some solution of the question of Article 19 to be achieved? And if no solution is achieved and there is a confrontation, what do you think the result will be and what will be the reaction of the parties involved?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, Mr. Oatis, I have no means of knowing what the prospects will be when the General Assembly meets and I have no means of knowing whether satisfactory results will be achieved in the interregnum between now and 1 December, if the General Assembly is postponed to 1 December.

QUESTION: What will happen on the opening day?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think it is up to the Member States to decide on a certain line of action.

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QUESTION: How late could the Assembly start this year and still do all the work that it has to do before 1 January?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As regards the organizational aspects of the General Assembly, I think they can be taken care of by the Secretariat.

QUESTION: What is the latest date -- December 27, December 28?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not think it is advisable to postpone the General Assembly that late.

QUESTION: What is the latest you think it is advisable to postpone the General Assembly?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have no personal views. I have said that there are rumours afloat that many Member States are thinking in terms of 1 December.

The Press Conference ended at 11:40 a.m.



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Press Release SG/SM/173  
CYP/184  
21 October 1964

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 19 October, to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Michael Comay, Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations:

"I have the honour to inform you that, in response to the appeal contained in your letter of 2 October 1964 to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Government of Israel has decided to make a voluntary contribution of \$US 10,000 (ten thousand dollars) to the cost of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus."

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Press Release SG/SM/172  
21 October 1964

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT PREVIEW OF STAMP  
HONOURING THE TREATY ON CESSATION OF NUCLEAR TESTING

The following is the text of a statement made today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the preview of the United Nations stamp honouring the Treaty on the cessation of nuclear testing:

"Although no perceptible progress had been made in the field of disarmament during the protracted negotiations over the years, you all know that a most important event occurred last year when, on 5 August, the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed the Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. At the invitation of the three Governments, I had the honour of attending that historic ceremony when the agreement was signed in Moscow. I regarded the invitation as an expression of the deep faith and confidence the three Governments have in the United Nations and all that it stands for.

"A year ago, the Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, was transmitted to me for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter. It has been signed or adhered to by more than 100 States and I hope that it will be signed by all States and extended to ban all tests.

"I am happy to be here today to preview a stamp which will be issued by the United Nations Postal Administration on 23 October 1964, commemorating the test ban agreement. The stamp design graphically illustrates the idea that nuclear weapons tests will be kept under lock and key. It is my earnest desire that the test ban Treaty should be a first step toward general and complete disarmament, reduction of international tension and the strengthening of peace for the benefit of all mankind.

"Now I take pleasure in presenting to Their Excellencies, the representatives of the three Governments concerned, as a token of my sincere gratitude, a folder bearing the commemorative stamp on cessation of nuclear testing."

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Press Release SG/SM/171  
CO/362

21 October 1964

TEXT OF NOTE VERBALE FROM FOREIGN MINISTRY OF CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

EXPRESSING GRATITUDE FOR UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS

The following is the text of a note verbale, dated 19 September 1964, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville). (Unofficial translation from French):

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to express herewith, on behalf of the Congolese Government and people, its sincere and profound gratitude for the remarkable efforts made by the United Nations forces to preserve the unity and integrity of the Congo.

"Upon attaining sovereignty, the Congo found itself facing enormous difficulties.

"Being unable to meet the danger with only the means at its disposal and placing its trust in the United Nations, the Congolese people appealed to that lofty international body through its Prime Minister.

"The Congo's appeal did not go unheeded. No sooner was the alarm sounded than troops from both African and European countries poured into the Congo.

"Animated solely by a desire to defend the Congo's territorial integrity, the United Nations troops moved in wherever their intervention was needed, without a thought for their personal safety.

"After three years of untiring efforts, after three years of unremitting struggle and continuous combat, the United Nations forces are withdrawing from the Congo with the moral satisfaction of a job well done.

"May the Ministry be permitted to salute the memory of His Excellency Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld and all the officers and men of the United Nations who gave their lives for the Congolese cause.

(more)

"The Ministry also expresses its gratitude to all those who had the signal honour of representing the Secretary-General; the Congolese Government cannot thank them enough for their co-operation.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo reiterates its thanks to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and takes this opportunity to convey to him the renewed assurances of its highest consideration."

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Press Release SG/SM/170  
CYP/183  
20 October 1964

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 19 October, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Dimitri S. Bitsios, Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations:

"I have the honour to transmit to you, attached hereto, a cheque No. 141672 for \$500,000 representing the contribution of the Royal Greek Government to the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus for the third three-month period of its mandate. In making this contribution, my Government wish to reaffirm their belief in the efforts deployed by the UNFICYP and the United Nations Mediator towards a final solution of the problem of Cyprus."

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Press Release CYP/181  
SG/SM/169  
15 October 1964

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

Following is the text of a letter dated 9 October from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations, Sverker Astrom, to the Secretary-General, U Thant:

"I have the honour to refer to Your Excellency's letter F I/323/3(18) of October 2, 1964 to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, in which you draw attention to the Security Council resolution S/5987 of September 25, 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 third 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 \$US 120,000 to meet the costs for the third 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/168  
CYP/180  
15 October 1964

TEXT OF NOTE VERBALE FROM AUSTRIA TO SECRETARY-GENERAL  
ON CONTRIBUTION TO CYPRUS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE

The following is the text of a note verbale, dated 13 October, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Kurt Waldheim, Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations:

"The Permanent Representative of    Austria to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note of 25 September 1964, concerning the extension of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, has the honour to inform him that the Austrian Council of Ministers has agreed to maintain its police and medical contingent in Cyprus until the expiration of the third three-months-period on December 26, 1964.

"The Austrian Government furthermore decided to offer a voluntary contribution of \$40,000 for the third three-months-period of the United Nations Cyprus operation, under the condition that, as in the previous cases, this contribution would be compensated against the costs of the Austrian Government arising from the maintenance of the two contingents. For these costs the Austrian Government will ask refund from the United Nations."

\* \* \* \* \*



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**CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT**

To be used in connexion with the  
observance of United Nations Day  
24 October 1964

Press Release SG/SM/163  
UND/690  
15 October 1964

UNITED NATIONS DAY MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

"On this day, 24 October 1964, the nineteenth anniversary of the United Nations, I once again appeal for renewed efforts to support and strengthen our Organization.

"Over the years, we have built up a tradition of observing United Nations Day, not just as a day of rejoicing and receptions, but also as an occasion for rededicating ourselves to all that the United Nations stands for. It is a time to look back with quiet pride on what has been achieved, and forward with hope and determination to the great tasks that lie ahead.

"In the short span of nineteen years the United Nations has proved beyond a doubt that it has an essential role in our contemporary society. Views may differ on the faults and virtues of our Organization. Some may single out its weaknesses and others extol its virtues. But no one denies the need for its existence, since it is no longer possible to think of a world without the United Nations.

"The record speaks for itself. In the political field the United Nations has taken swift and constructive action whenever it was faced with an international crisis. At this very moment, United Nations peace-keeping forces and observer groups are on duty in several troubled areas of the world.

"The maintenance of peace is, of course, our most important task, for a nuclear war could wipe out the world. But there are other grave problems -- poverty, hunger, ignorance, disease, injustice -- which concern us almost as deeply. We cannot rest so long as these scourges keep untold millions from winning their place in a world that today could provide a good life for all.

"The intensified efforts which we are making during this Development Decade to help the poorer nations accelerate their rate of economic and social progress continue to gather strength. An important contribution to this end was made during this past year by the United Nations Conference on Trade and

(more)

15 October 1964

Development. While the chronic problem of the economic gap between the rich nations and the poor cannot be solved overnight, a valuable beginning was made by a frank appraisal of the situation and a call for a new approach.

"Another Conference held this year, the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, is also bound to prove of benefit to the developing countries, especially those with inadequate resources of conventional fuels.

"Inequalities of wealth and opportunity are not the only ones in the world. The Charter reaffirms 'faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women ...'. This year the Member nations took a determined step forward when they adopted unanimously the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and affirmed the necessity of adopting measures, both national and international, for its implementation.

"All these are our common fronts, on which we continue to fight together. Every passing year testifies to the effectiveness of international co-operation in fighting for these goals. As the year designated by the General Assembly as 'International Co-operation Year' is about to begin, we reiterate our determination to extend this spirit of co-operation in every field, as we unite to achieve our common aims."

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Press Release SG/SM/167  
12 October 1964

MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS SENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
TO CHAIRMAN KHRUSHCHEV

Following is the text of a message cabled today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union:

"I would like to offer Your Excellency and the scientists of the Soviet Union my personal congratulations on the successful launching of the Voskhod spacecraft with three men on board. I regard this as one more step forward in the exploration and conquest of outer space for the benefit of mankind."

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Press Release SG/SM/166  
12 October 1964

TEXT OF LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL ON 9 OCTOBER  
TO PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Following is the text of a letter dated 9 October 1964 from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations, M.I. Botha:

"I have the honour to transmit herewith (1) a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa; (2) a copy of a telegram from President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic; and (3) a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the African Group at the United Nations concerning the death sentences passed on Mr. Vuyisile Mini, Mr. Wilson Khayinga and Mr. Zinakile Mkaba.

"I wish to take this opportunity to express the hope that your Excellency's Government will see fit to exercise its clemency in the spirit of the Security Council's resolution of 9 June 1964."

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Press Release SG/SM/164  
5 October 1964

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRESIDENT NASSER  
ON OCCASION OF CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Following is the text of the message sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, on 2 October 1964 to Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, on the occasion of the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Cairo:

"As the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries is about to begin its deliberations, I wish to extend through Your Excellency my warmest greetings and sincere good wishes to the Heads of State and Government assembled in Cairo for a most successful meeting.

"I was present, albeit in a different capacity, at the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade three years ago and I know that that Conference made a significant contribution to the promotion of peace and international understanding. To these goals the United Nations is also dedicated. I have no doubt that the second Conference will make an even greater contribution to our common aims and objectives.

"It is hardly necessary for me to recall that the items under consideration by the Conference are items which are before the United Nations as well. Nor do I need to draw attention to the fact that more than one half of the Members of the United Nations are attending this Conference. These facts are well known, as it was this consideration which led to the postponement of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"Specifically, I would hope that the second Conference will recommend steps which may strengthen the United Nations as a force for peace and improved international understanding in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations. I also believe that the Charter objective 'to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom' will figure largely in your deliberations.

(More)

"I have also no doubt that the advancement of one of the main purposes of the United Nations, 'to develop self-government' and 'to take due account of the political aspirations' of peoples will be one of your major pre-occupations. You are all aware that the United Nations faces many problems, including a grave financial crisis. I earnestly hope that the deliberations of the Conference, and its recommendations and conclusions, will go a long way towards strengthening the United Nations and promoting a constructive solution for the many problems which it faces. I once again wish the Conference every success."

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Press Release SG/SM/162  
CYP/174  
2 October 1964

TEXT OF LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO MEMBER STATES  
ON FINANCES FOR UNFICYP

The following is the text of a letter addressed today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to all Member States of the United Nations:

"I have the honour to draw the attention of your Government to the fact that by operative paragraph 3 of its resolution of 25 September 1964 (S/5987), the Security Council has extended for another three months ending 26 December 1964, the period in which the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force (UNFICYP) is to continue in Cyprus. During this extended period the Force would continue to operate in conformity with the terms of the Security Council resolution of 4 March 1964, which, along with the Council's resolutions of 13 March, 20 June and 9 August 1964, was reaffirmed by the Council's resolution of 25 September. It will be recalled that operative paragraph 6 of the 4 March resolution provides that all costs pertaining to the Force are to be met, in a manner to be agreed upon by them, by the Governments providing the contingents and by the Government of Cyprus, with the proviso that voluntary contributions for that purpose may be accepted by the Secretary-General.

"In my report to the Security Council of 10 September 1964 (S/5950), I called attention in paragraph 210 to the fact that the total receipts and pledges at the date of the report were insufficient to cover the deficit of more than \$2,000,000 between the estimated cost and the total amount pledged for the second three-month period. While some further pledges for this period have since been received, they fall short of the amount of the estimated deficit. Moreover, the pledges received to date for the third three-month period are far from adequate to meet the estimated additional cost of \$7,050,000.

(more)

"The Security Council has called for a Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus in the interest of international peace and security. Its decision on 25 September to extend the Force was by unanimous vote, as was its original action of 4 March in creating the Force. I believe, therefore, that all members of the Security Council and, indeed, all Members of the United Nations, should by means of voluntary contributions, provide the necessary financial support to the United Nations operation in Cyprus. I therefore appeal most earnestly to your Government to respond promptly and generously."

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Press Release SG/1647  
1 October 1964

SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH DELEGATION OF MATHEMATICIANS

Receives Three Point Statement Signed  
By 382 Mathematicians of Canada, United States

The Secretary-General, U Thant, today received a delegation of mathematicians, who presented him with a three-point statement signed by 382 mathematicians from Canada and the United States.

In the preamble of the statement, the signers express their anxiety over the destructive applications of mathematics and their eagerness to advance the constructive aspect of mathematics for the welfare of civilization.

The statement recognizes that prevention of World War III is the "over-riding problem of the world today", commends "the efforts of those scientists and scholars who have attempted to direct attention and thought to the grave outlook for the human species", and advocates the view that science must now serve the cause of peace.

Finally, the statement calls for a "concerted attack on the problem of achieving permanent world peace" by initiating an international peace research project, along the lines of the International Geophysical Year and preferably under the auspices of the United Nations with the co-operation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The signers included research mathematicians, teachers at various levels and mathematical specialists in industry and business representing 34 States in the United States, the District of Columbia, and five Canadian Provinces.

The delegation which called on the Secretary-General consisted of the following: William Favorite, Chairman, Department of Mathematics, Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts; Mario Salvadori, Professor of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Columbia University; E.R. Stebler, Special Associate Professor of Mathematics, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York; Samuel Tucker, Actuary, Church Life Insurance Corporation, New York City; and Mrs. Azelle B. Waltcher, Teaching Fellow in Mathematics, New College at Hofstra University.



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Press Release SG/SM/161  
1 October 1964

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL  
TO PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF RED CROSS

Following is the text of the message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, transmitted through Pier Spinelli, Director of the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, to Samuel A. Gonard, the new President of the International Committee of the Red Cross:

"On your assumption of the Presidency of the International Committee of the Red Cross, I wish to offer you my warm congratulations and good wishes. My colleagues and I look forward to working in closest co-operation with you and your organization as in the past."

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Press Release SG/SM/160  
1 October 1964

TEXT OF MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL  
TO FOREIGN MINISTER OF INDIA

Following is the text of the message sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Minister for External Affairs of India, Swaran Singh, following the disaster in Macherla, Andhra State, India:

"I was deeply distressed to learn of the terrible loss of life in Macherla. Please accept and convey to the President and Prime Minister and other members of the Government my sincere sympathy."

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