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Title **Items-in-Secretary-General's statements - X, 29 September 1965 -
29 December 1965**

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29 September 1965 - 29 December 1965

VOLUME X - SECRETARY-GENERAL STATEMENTS

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794.	Malaysian letter to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	5 October 1965	SG/SM/375
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801.	Letter to SG from Denmark re peace-keeping expenses in Cyprus	13 October 1965	SG/SM/380
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804.	SG statement on disarmament in First Committee meeting on 18 October	18 October 1965	SG/SM/383
805.	SG message to Assembly of Heads of State and Government of Organization of African Unity	20 October 1965	SG/SM/384
806.	Text of messages between SG and Sudan re voluntary contribution to UN	20 October 1965	SG/1668
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808.	Letter from Australia to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	21 October 1965	SG/SM/385
809.	Netherlands contributes \$1,400,000 for UN Trust Fund for Development	21 October 1965	SG/1670
810.	UN Day cable from the Holy See	22 October 1965	SG/1671
811.	SG interview with Japan Broadcasting Corp.	22 October 1965	Note No. 3235
812.	SG address at UN Day Concert, 24 Oct.1965	22 October 1965	SG/SM/386
813.	SG statement at ceremony in observance of UN Week and presentation of NY State Dag Hammarskjold Memorial	25 October 1965	SG/SM/387
814.	SG statement on awarding of Nobel Peace Prize to UNICEF	25 October 1965	SG/SM/388
815.	SG receives medallions, plaque from Salvation Army	28 October 1965	SG/1672
816.	SG receives Shevchenko medal	29 October 1965	SG/1673
817.	SG statement at Pledging Conference on Special Fund and EPTA on 2 November	2 November 1965	SG/SM/389
818.	SG statement on observance of twentieth anniversary of United Nations	2 November 1965	SG/SM/390/Rev.1
819.	SG expresses condolences on death of former GA President, Herbert V. Evatt	2 November 1965	SG/SM/391
820.	Messages between SG and Yugoslavia re voluntary contribution to UN	2 November 1965	SG/1674
821.	SG expresses appreciation for personal gift of \$10,000 to UN finances	9 November 1965	SG/1675
822.	SG message on formal inauguration of Nam Pung Tributary project in Thailand, 14 November	11 November 1965	SG/SM/394
823.	SG Human Rights Day message	15 November 1965	SG/SM/393
824.	Message to SG from Greece on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	16 November 1965	SG/SM/392/Rev.1
825.	SG remarks at Memorial Scholarship Fund for Dag Hammarskjold (UNCA) Luncheon	16 November 1965	Note No. 3247

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826.	SG statement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons	19 November 1965	SG/SM/395
827.	Messages between SG and Kuwait re voluntary contributions to UN	20 November 1965	SG/1677
828.	SG statement on 22 November in GA plenary session	22 November 1965	SG/SM/396
829.	Survey of UNEF in Gaza	23 November 1965	SG/1678
830.	SG sends condolences on death of Emir of Kuwait	24 November 1965	SG/SM/397
831.	SG statement on resolution of World Disarmament Conference	29 November 1965	SG/SM/398
832.	SG message on Staff Day at European Office of United Nations	30 November 1965	SG/SM/399
833.	Messages between SG and Mali re voluntary contributions to UN	2 December 1965	SG/1679
834.	Messages between SG and Tunisia re voluntary contributions to UN	2 December 1965	SG/1680
835.	SG statement in GA on 3 December (disarmament)	3 December 1965	SG/SM/400
836.	SG's representatives on the question of the withdrawal of troops in the India Pakistan situation leaves tonight	4 December 1965	SG/1681
837.	SG message to Space Communication experts	6 December 1965	SG/SM/401
838.	SG comment on declaration to promote ideals of peace among youth	8 December 1965	SG/SM/402
839.	Letter announcing Ford Foundation grant of \$7.5 million for International School presented to SG	14 December 1965	SG/1682
840.	Message to SG from Netherlands on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	14 December 1965	SG/SM/403
841.	Letter to SG from Turkey re expenses of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	15 December 1965	SG/SM/404
842.	Letter to SG from Ireland re expenses of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	15 December 1965	SG/SM/405
843.	Statement by SG on receiving gift from Ceylon	16 December 1965	SG/SM/406

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844. Letter to SG from Ivory Coast on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	16 December 1965	SG/SM/407
845. SG statement in SECCO on 17 December (Cyprus)	17 December 1965	SG/SM/408
846. SG statement on death of General Thimayya	18 December 1965	SG/SM/409
847. SG message on East Pakistan cyclone disaster	18 December 1965	SG/SM/410
848. SG's congratulations of United States astronauts	18 December 1965	SG/SM/411
849. Letter from Norway announcing contribution to UN Force in Cyprus	18 December 1965	SG/SM/412
850. SG statement on adoption of Convention against Discrimination	21 December 1965	SG/SM/413
851. Eleven countries make payments to help UN resolve finances	21 December 1965	SG/1683
852. SG statement on adoption of resolution on International School	21 December 1965	SG/SM/414
853. SG statement in GA on 21 December (First Committee resolution)	21 December 1965	SG/SM/415
854. New Year message from SG	22 December 1965	SG/SM/416
855. Text of messages between SG and President de Gaulle	23 December 1965	SG/SM/417
856. Pope's message to SG	27 December 1965	SG/SM/418
857. Major-General I.J. Rikhye appointed Commander of UNEF	28 December 1965	SG/A/27
858. SG to pay private visit to Trinidad and Tobago	29 December 1965	SG/1684
859. SG message to 15th Pugwash Conference	29 December 1965	SG/SM/419
860. Note verbale from Italy to SG on costs of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	29 December 1965	SG/SM/420
861. SG message to Co-Presidents of Bolivia	29 December 1965	SG/SM/421

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Press Release SG/SM/421
29 December 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE TO CO-PRESIDENTS OF BOLIVIA

Following is the text of a cable sent today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Co-Presidents of the Military Junta of Bolivia, Generals Rene Barrientos and Alfredo Ovando,*

"I am deeply saddened by the preliminary reports given by the Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations, Ambassador Ortiz Sanz, regarding the disaster caused by the floods in the mining zone of Tipuani, which took a heavy toll in lives and property.

"I have asked the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Bolivia to contact the competent Bolivian authorities to determine the best way in which the United Nations, within its possibilities, can meet the requests of the Bolivian Government to assist and rehabilitate the affected area."

* *** *

* Unofficial translation from Spanish.

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Press Release SG/SM/420
CYP/327

29 December 1965

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

Following is the text of a note verbale, dated 23 December, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus:

"The Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the Secretary-General's note n.323/3 (18) of June 8, 1965, has the honour to transmit herewith enclosed a check to the order of the United Nations for \$292.597,76 (two hundredninetytwo thousand fivehundred ninetyseven dollars and 76 cents) equivalent to Italian Lires 185.000.000, which represent the voluntary contribution of the Italian Government to the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operation in Cyprus for the period 27 June 1964-26 March 1965.

"An official receipt of this payment will be appreciated."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/419
29 December 1965

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO 15TH PUGWASH CONFERENCE

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the fifteenth Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, which opened today in Addis Ababa:

"I have great pleasure in extending my greetings once again to the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, which has now assembled for the fifteenth time and to which I have been glad to send two senior advisers* to represent me.

"The deliberations of the Conference at its previous meetings have without any doubt contributed substantially to a better understanding of the overriding problem of serving world peace through disarmament. I have made clear on many occasions my conviction that disarmament is the key to peace in our time. Obviously, therefore, I look forward to the further constructive discussions, which I am sure you will hold, and the findings which you may be able to formulate on this vital matter.

"I am equally convinced of the imperative importance of positive scientific co-operation at the international level, for the sake not only of the general progress of mankind but also of the establishment of lasting peace. It is, therefore, gratifying to me that in dedicating your present meetings to the subject of science in aid of developing countries you are turning your attention specifically to the crucial question of how to accelerate economic and social development in the technologically less developed regions of the world and doing so with direct reference to your continuing discussion of the means of reducing the armament burden and laying the essential foundation of international security.

(more)

* John H.G. Pierson, Secretary, Advisory Committee on Science and Technology, and Milous Vejvoda, Senior Officer, Disarmament Affairs Group, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs.

The subject of your meetings is, no less, an essential preoccupation of the United Nations and the agencies associated with it. I am glad to note, in particular, that your agenda follows lines closely similar to those being pursued by the Economic and Social Council's Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

"Please accept my best wishes for the success of your deliberations."

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Press Release SG/1684
29 December 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PAY PRIVATE VISIT TO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Secretary-General, U Thant, will leave New York on 1 January 1966 for Port of Spain on a brief private visit and rest in Trinidad and Tobago. While there, he will have talks with the Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams.

The Secretary-General will be accompanied by Donald Thomas and Neil Breen, personal aides. He plans to return to New York on 9 January.

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Press Release SG/A/27
28 December 1965

MAJOR-GENERAL I.J. RIKHYE APPOINTED COMMANDER OF UNEF

The Secretary-General has announced the appointment of Major-General I.J. Rikhye as Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), in succession to Major-General Syseno Sarmento of Brazil when the latter's tour of duty as Commander expires at the end of January 1966. General Rikhye will assume command of UNEF on 1 February 1966. His tour of duty will be for one year.

The Secretary-General takes this opportunity to express publicly his very great appreciation for the valuable service which General Sarmento has rendered the United Nations as Commander of UNEF.

General Rikhye has served as Military Adviser to the Secretary-General since August 1960. He has had previous United Nations assignments in UNEF, the Congo, Yemen, West Irian and the Dominican Republic.

(For further biographical details, see press release BIO/405.)

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Press Release SG/SM/418
27 December 1965

POPE'S MESSAGE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL

The following message was received by the Secretary-General on 24 December from Cardinal Cicognani on behalf of Pope Paul VI:

"His Holiness Pope Paul VI assures you of his heartfelt gratitude for your kind remarks concerning his appeal for peace in Viet-Nam and for your offer of full co-operation in the attainment of that high purpose.

"The Sovereign Pontiff thanks you also for your kind message of greetings. He wishes you and your family every happiness now and in the New Year and invokes upon you and your associates at the United Nations abundant graces of guidance and strength in your precious activities."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/417
23 December 1965

TEXT OF MESSAGES BETWEEN SECRETARY-GENERAL U THANT AND
PRESIDENT DE GAULLE

Following are the texts of the messages exchanged between the Secretary-General, U Thant, and President Charles de Gaulle of France.*

Secretary-General's Letter of 22 December

"Monsieur le Président,

"Permettez-moi de vous adresser mes chaleureuses félicitations pour votre réélection à la Présidence de la République française, et de renouveler tous les vœux que je forme pour la poursuite de la tâche que vous avez entreprise en faveur de la coopération entre les nations et de la paix mondiale. Au moment où de graves menaces s'accumulent sur le monde, je souhaite très sincèrement que la réalisation des objectifs que vous vous êtes fixés dans le domaine international puisse hâter l'heure où les conditions seront réunies pour mettre fin au conflit armé qui s'étend en Asie.

"Permettez-moi aussi, à cette occasion, de vous remercier de l'intérêt que vous portez à l'Organisation des Nations Unies et des sentiments que vous avez la bienveillance de montrer à mon égard. Est-il besoin de rappeler combien ils constituent pour moi un soutien indispensable dans mes efforts pour développer la capacité de l'Organisation à servir la cause de la paix.

"Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, les assurances de ma très haute considération."

Unofficial Translation into English

"Mr. President,

"Allow me to offer you my warm congratulations on your re-election to the Presidency of the French Republic and to reiterate my wishes for the continuation of the task you have undertaken in the cause of co-operation between nations and world peace. At a time when serious threats are gathering
(more)

* The texts of the messages are being issued in response to requests by correspondents.

over the world, I very sincerely hope that the achievement of the objectives you have set yourself in the international field may advance the hour when conditions for ending the armed conflict which is spreading in Asia will prevail.

"Allow me also, on this occasion, to thank you for your interest in the United Nations and for your kind feelings towards me. I need hardly say what an indispensable support they are to me in my efforts to develop the capacity of the United Nations to serve the cause of peace.

"Accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my highest consideration."

Text of Cable by President de Gaulle on 23 December

"MONSIEUR LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL JE SUIS PARTICULIEREMENT SENSIBLE A VOTRE AIMABLE MESSAGE QUE LE REPRESENTANT DE LA FRANCE AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES VIENT DE ME FAIRE PARVENIR COMME VOUS-MEME JE PLACE AU-DESSUS DE TOUT AUTRE OBJECTIF CELUI D'ASSURER LA PAIX ET LA COOPERATION ENTRE LES NATIONS J'APPRECIE LA GRANDE DISTINCTION AVEC LAQUELLE VOUS VOUS ACQUITTEZ DE VOTRE DIFFICILE MISSION ET VOUS PRIE DE CROIRE MONSIEUR LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL AUX ASSURANCES DE MA TRES HAUTE CONSIDERATION."

Unofficial Translation into English

"Mr. Secretary-General,

"I am particularly appreciative of your kind message, which has just been communicated to me by the representative of France to the United Nations. Like yourself, I place the maintenance of peace and co-operation among nations above every other goal. I appreciate the great distinction with which you are discharging your difficult mission, and request you to accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration."

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Press Release SG/SM/416
22 December 1965

NEW YEAR MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT

"This is the season when we are tempted to look ahead and try to glimpse the course our lives will take in the New Year. Looking at the prospects for international peace and security, I believe that we must be realistic. Quite clearly, the world as a whole does not seem ready to turn over a new leaf, although there are some grounds for believing that the vicissitudes and dangers, as well as the successes, of 1965 will stimulate stronger and better-concerted efforts in 1966 to surmount the obstacles to real peace, and to the chances that peace would give to the betterment of the lives of all peoples everywhere.

"The year now closing began in an atmosphere of disappointment and pessimism, which persisted for many months. The earlier promise of a genuine relaxation of tensions among nations seemed to have faded away. The poorer two-thirds of the world became poorer still, relative to the other third. Within the United Nations, the financial crisis brought us close to a crisis of confidence in the Organization itself. And over all these setbacks loomed the growing dangers of a nuclear armament race and even of large-scale war.

"It would be idle to pretend that these clouds of anxiety have been dispersed. But, in the United Nations, we have seen the Member States come collectively to realize that they need more than ever the peace-keeping and peace-making capacity of the Organization. We have seen them make an effort to rescue the United Nations from its difficulties and to allow all its organs to function normally and its constructive activities to continue and expand. In these past few weeks, we have seen the General Assembly -- more representative than ever, but still with some conspicuous exceptions -- taking constructive steps with resoundingly positive votes towards securing the foundations of peace.

(more)

"I am thinking, in particular, of the actions taken by the General Assembly towards a universal world disarmament conference, towards negotiations to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, towards the outlawing of outside intervention in the internal affairs of nations, towards the emergence into freedom of the remaining dependent peoples, and towards the better planning and co-ordination of international technical co-operation and a more systematic attack on problems of trade, industrialization and development in general. These and similar advances have given some real meaning to the designation of 1965 as International Co-operation Year. I have not lost hope that they will soon be matched by the financial contributions that must still be made before the viability of the United Nations can be fully restored.

"Outside the United Nations, but of unmistakable import to international relations, we have witnessed dramatic and challenging new successes in science and technology, both within the earth's atmosphere and beyond it, that prove once again that the resourcefulness of man knows no boundaries when he has the chance and the will to exercise it.

"But there remains a dark, ugly and menacing side to our world. It is compounded, on the one hand, of the tyrannical grip of poverty, disease and ignorance upon the lives of many millions of our fellow-men and, on the other hand, of fear, mistrust and hostility among nations.

"This dark side of the world shows itself in its most abhorrent and dangerous form in South-east Asia. There the year is ending with war in Viet-Nam -- a war more violent, more cruel, more damaging to human life and property, more harmful to relations among the great Powers, and more perilous to the whole world, than at any other time during the generation of conflict which that country has known.

"This war must be stopped. In its place let there be, in the words of the recent appeal by Pope Paul VI, an immediate truce, to be followed by reflection, negotiation and finally peace. These are not empty words. I am convinced that they speak the minds and hearts of millions of men and women of all creeds and beliefs. I am equally convinced that they must now be more positively reflected in the actions of all the parties involved in the fighting."

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Press Release SG/SM/415
21 December 1965

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 21 DECEMBER

"I welcome the initiative taken first by Romania, followed up by a representative group of European States -- East and West, and indeed, North and South as well -- which led to the adoption by acclamation in the First Committee of the draft resolution contained in document A/6207.

"In my view, this resolution embraces a number of the principles and realities of international co-operation at the regional level which are fully consonant with the purposes of the United Nations Charter and are capable, when applied to practical problems, of contributing directly and positively to the relaxation of tensions and the improvement of relations among nations everywhere. What is good, in the highest sense, for any given region, is surely good for the world as a whole. And history suggests to us that this truth may apply with particular significance to Europe.

"I trust that it is not going too far to read into this draft resolution another welcome indication of the progressive ending of what became known as the 'cold war', and a promise that considering the bonds of common culture, tradition and scientific, technical and industrial development that link them, the countries of Europe need not find, in their differing social and political systems, obstacles to peaceful co-operation.

"It should not be expecting too much either to look forward to the implementation of this resolution as setting an example which other regions of the world may usefully follow."

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Press Release SG/SM/414
21 December 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON ADOPTION
OF RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Following is the text of the statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, after the unanimous adoption by the General Assembly of the resolution on the United Nations International School:

"I am very glad that the Assembly has adopted unanimously this resolution on the United Nations International School. On this occasion, I would like to express my gratitude to the Governments which have given such strong support to this project; to the members of the Board of Trustees who have given unstintingly of their time; to the officials of the City of New York, and to the Foundations and individuals whose generous contributions have made it possible for us to be within reach of the realization of our plans for a new, adequate and properly equipped school building.

"As many of you know, this School was established at Lake Success in response to the urgent demand of parents for facilities to give a truly international education to their children. The School has steadily grown over the years in its capacity to serve the United Nations and to serve the cause of internationalism in education. The school, even in its highly inadequate present building, is serving 600 children of sixty-six nationalities.

"I have personally attached a great deal of importance to providing adequate facilities for this School. I believe it helps considerably in the recruitment of qualified personnel for the United Nations Secretariat. At the same time I know it performs a meaningful service to the delegates whose children have to face the problem involved in changing from one school system to another. The existence of the International School makes it possible for such a change to provide opportunities for making new friends in a truly international milieu.

(more)

"In addition to the annual support which it has given to this School from the beginning through a small subsidy and through the education grant, in 1959 the General Assembly took the important step of giving a five-year guarantee to support the budget of the School in order to make it possible to do the necessary long-range planning and to launch an appeal for funds. The Assembly at that time also suggested that the School should be located in the immediate vicinity of the United Nations.

"Over the past three years, three sites have been proposed. The first property purchased at 89th Street and York Avenue proved to be inadequate. Last year I proposed that the School be built at the north end of the United Nations site and while this met with favour in some quarters, it also attracted some opposition. During this year, the City of New York made a renewed effort to help us solve the site problem; and as I have stated in my report to the Assembly, the City produced the imaginative solution that the School should be built on new land at 25th Street and the East River. The New York City Board of Estimates has approved this long-term lease to the United Nations and the resolution you have adopted just now authorizes me to accept this offer. It would not have been financially feasible to accept the offer if it were not for the generous offer of Mr. Laurence Rockefeller and the Rockefeller Brothers to contribute \$1 million which will pay for a substantial part of the cost of preparing the new site.

"I would like to make it clear that the project would not have come to fruition at this time had it not been for the more than generous offer of the Ford Foundation, in September 1964, to pay the entire cost of building and equipping the new School, provided the question of the site could be settled and a Development Fund of \$3 million could be raised to ensure the financial viability of the School in the future.

"I have emphasized in my report, and the resolution just adopted by the General Assembly stresses, that the task of raising the Development Fund is still unfinished. I should like to underline our commitment based on earlier Assembly resolutions to raise a Development Fund promptly. I trust that at this advanced stage in the preparation of plans for the School, all of you will urge your Governments to make a voluntary contribution to the Fund at the earliest possible date.

(more)

"I feel sure that all of the Governments as well as all of the private donors who have contributed to this project, will rejoice in the new building which will make it possible for the teachers and the pupils, who are partners in this great educational enterprise, to work in conditions fitting the responsibilities of the United Nations for the next generation."

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Press Release SG/1683
21 December 1965

ELEVEN COUNTRIES MAKE PAYMENTS
TO HELP RESOLVE UNITED NATIONS FINANCES

Eleven Governments have made payments totalling \$17,448,272 in voluntary contributions to the United Nations to help resolve the Organization's financial difficulties.

The most recent payment was made by Canada today, in the amount of \$3,642,948.35. This represents 11/12 of Canada's \$4,000,000 pledge for this purpose. The balance would be paid as soon as the Canadian Parliament voted the full funds, according to the letter dated 21 December from Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, transmitting the check.

As of today, the total in voluntary contributions paid or pledged by 21 Member Governments is as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Pledged</u>	<u>Paid</u>
Canada	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 3,642,948
Denmark	1,000,000	1,000,000
Finland	600,000	
Ghana	20,000	
Greece	50,000	50,000
Iceland	80,000	
Italy	1,500,000	
Jamaica	10,000	10,000
Kuwait	500,000	
Liberia	8,000	8,000
Mali	5,000	
Malta	9,000	
Nigeria	20,000	20,000
Norway	698,324	698,324
Sudan	100,000	
	(more)	

<u>Country</u>	<u>Pledged</u>	<u>Paid</u>
Sweden	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
Tunisia	5,000	5,000
Uganda	19,000	19,000
United Kingdom	10,000,000	10,000,000
Yugoslavia	100,000	
Zambia	14,000	
Totals	<u>\$20,738,324</u>	<u>\$17,448,272</u>

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Press Release SG/SM/413
21 December 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON ADOPTION OF
CONVENTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

Following is the text of the statement made today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, after the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination:

"It is with great pleasure that I welcome the adoption by the General Assembly, at this twentieth session, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

"I am convinced that the Convention will constitute a most valuable instrument by which the United Nations may carry forward its efforts to eradicate the vestiges of racial discrimination wherever they may persist throughout the world.

"In the Charter, the peoples of the United Nations proclaimed their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person. The Convention which the General Assembly has just adopted represents a significant step towards the achievement of that goal. Not only does it call for an end to racial discrimination in all its forms; it goes on to the next, and very necessary, step of establishing the international machinery which is essential to achieve that aim.

"Since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted and proclaimed on 10 December 1948, the world has anxiously awaited the completion of other parts of what was then envisaged as an International Bill of Human Rights, consisting of the Declaration, one or more international conventions, and measures of implementation. That is why the adoption of this Convention, with its measures of implementation set out in Part II, represents a most significant step towards the realization of one of the Organization's long-term goals.

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"I am most happy that this step has been taken at this time, at the culmination of the observance of International Co-operation Year, and I am gratified that the Convention has been adopted by so decisive a vote.

"I note that the Secretary-General has been assigned an important role in providing the secretariat and otherwise assisting the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination which will be established when the Convention comes into effect, and the Conciliation Commissions which will be appointed as required. For my part, I am pleased to say that I accept these obligations.

"The preparation of the Convention was a co-operative effort in which many organs of the United Nations participated, including the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, and the Economic and Social Council, and this General Assembly. In particular, it was the great initiative and drive displayed by the Third Committee, which gave the Convention its full form and substance. I should like to commend them for this achievement, which is in keeping with the high hopes and expectations of the peoples of the world.

"It is now the duty of all of us to see to it that the Convention comes into effect as soon as possible and that its terms are carried out precisely and in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding between peoples and nations, in accordance with the great humanitarian objectives of the Charter and the principles laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

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Press Release SG/SM/412
CYP/325
18 December 1965

LETTER FROM NORWAY ANNOUNCING CONTRIBUTION TO UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter dated 17 December 1965, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, Leif Edwardsen, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to your report to the Security Council of 19 November, this year, on the financial situation in respect of the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

"It appears from that report that there remains a gap of approximately \$6.9 million between the estimated costs of UNFICYP to the Organization for the 21 months period, ending 26 December 1965, and the total amounts paid or pledged to date to meet such costs.

"The Norwegian Government has taken note of your information to the Security Council that UNFICYP cannot be maintained in Cyprus without the financial means to defray its costs.

"In view of these circumstances the Norwegian Government has decided to make a voluntary contribution of Norwegian Kroner 100,000.-, approximately \$14,000.-, towards covering the deficit."

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Press Release SG/SM/411
18 December 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S CONGRATULATIONS OF UNITED STATES ASTRONAUTS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, sent the following telegram today to the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson:

"Please accept my warmest congratulations on the successful completion of your country's extraordinary new accomplishment in travel in outer space. Your scientists and astronauts have made more real and more close for all of us the possibility and prospect of using outer space in peaceful and practical ways for the benefit of mankind.

"Please convey my personal expressions of admiration and congratulation to astronauts Borman and Lovell of Gemini 7, and Schirra and Stafford of Gemini 6, for their courage and skill, and to the former team for their astonishing feat of endurance as well."

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Press Release SG/SM/410
18 December 1965

MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON EAST PAKISTAN CYCLONE DISASTER

The Secretary-General, U Thant, sent the following cable today to the President of Pakistan, Mohammed Ayub Khan:

"I have been shocked and distressed by the first reports of heavy loss of life and damage caused by the cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. While I sincerely hope that the destruction has been of less alarming proportions than these reports indicate, I have no doubt that a storm of such dimensions will have caused widespread suffering and losses among your people in East Pakistan and I should like to express my deepest sympathy for them. Please be assured that the United Nations system stands ready, at the request of your Government, to extend all possible assistance both on an emergency basis and for the longer term. Highest consideration."

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Press Release SG/SM/409
18 December 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT ON DEATH OF GENERAL THIMAYYA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, made the following statement to the General Assembly today:

"Mr. President, it is my sad duty to inform the General Assembly of the passing away of a great soldier of peace, General K.S. Thimayya, Commander of the United Nations Force in Cyprus. His death comes as a great shock. His passing is a most serious loss to the United Nations peace effort in Cyprus, for General Thimayya has rendered distinguished and dedicated service to the United Nations and to Cyprus in his tour of duty on that island.

"He was highly regarded by all for his military ability, his wisdom, his integrity and, above all, his warm human qualities. He was a splendid example of those soldiers of peace which the United Nations has uniquely inspired and employed.

"I know I express the sentiments of all in the United Nations family in mourning the loss of this gallant and devoted international servant."

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Press Release SG/SM/408
SC/2791
17 December 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
IN SECURITY COUNCIL ON 17 DECEMBER

Following is the text of the statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, made in the Security Council meeting on 17 December 1965:

"I wish to make only a brief comment on the question before the Council as a supplement to the observations set forth in my report to the Council of 10 December (document S/7001).

"As I have indicated in that report, I am firmly of the view that the United Nations operation in Cyprus should be extended after 26 December. Quite frankly, I would be happier if the situation in Cyprus would permit me to advise the Council that the United Nations Force in Cyprus would no longer be needed or that this would soon be the case. For I regard United Nations peace-keeping efforts as emergency actions which ought to have terminal dates within reasonable time spans. Unfortunately, the time for this has not yet come in Cyprus. If UNFICYP were not now to be extended, I do not doubt that the results might well be extremely serious -- probably even disastrous. I would hope that the extension, if decided, will be for a six-month period. This, in my view, would be only realistic and it would certainly make for better planning, management and economy in the conduct of the operation.

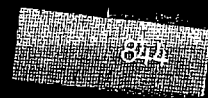
"Members of the Council will recall that, in paragraph 218 of my last report, I urged that there should be assurances of the necessary financial support for the Force in Cyprus in advance of a decision to extend it. It is clearly necessary for me to underscore that view now. This is because, as Members will have surmised from my comments in previous reports, I have grave doubts about the propriety and efficacy of the method of financing devised for UNFICYP which derive from its failure up to now to provide adequate funds.

(more)

"I believe my assumption is correct that if the Security Council decides to extend once again the United Nations operation in Cyprus, this will be done in the light of the expectation of the Members that in the course of this ensuing period, the parties directly concerned will make an earnest, persistent and intensified effort to achieve a peaceful settlement of the problem of Cyprus. This would be in the interest of the long-suffering people of Cyprus, of all of the parties concerned with this dispute, of the peace of the area and, indeed, of the world. In exerting a serious effort towards a pacific settlement, the parties may count on the goodwill and encouragement of the United Nations and of all of the assistance which it can render.

"Mediation is one of the most important forms of assistance that the United Nations can provide and I am strongly of the view that the mediation function in Cyprus must be resumed at an early date. In existing circumstances, I know of no better basis on which to place our hope for a settlement of the basic problems of Cyprus. In this regard, I recall the importance which Mr. Galo Plaza rightfully attributed to the objective of getting the parties concerned to meet together, as a whole or in different groups and at different levels, at mutually suitable places and at the earliest possible date. I endorse this position. I believe that at this juncture every effort should be bent towards that end and I appeal most fervently to the parties themselves to find the will and the way to this course of action."

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Press Release SG/SM/407
CYP/323
16 December 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 13 December, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations, Arsene Assouan Usher, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

Text of Letter in French:

"L'Ambassadeur Délégué Permanent de la République de Côte d'Ivoire auprès des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et a l'honneur de lui annoncer que la Côte d'Ivoire, par décision N° 178/AE/3 du 19 Novembre 1965 a décidé de contribuer pour 10.000 dollars USA aux dépenses de la force des Nations Unies à Chypre."

Unofficial Translation in English:

"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 announce that the Ivory Coast, by decision No. 178/AE/3 of 19 November 1965, has decided to contribute \$10,000 towards the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus."

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Press Release SG/SM/406
16 December 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON RECEIVING GIFT FROM CEYLON

The Permanent Representative of Ceylon, Merenna Francis de Silva Jayaratne, today presented a gift, on behalf of his Government, to the United Nations consisting of an oil painting by a young Ceylonese artist, Senaka Senanayake.* On receiving the gift at a brief ceremony at the East entrance to the General Assembly Hall, the Secretary-General, U Thant, made the following statement:

"This gift of the Government of Ceylon will, I think, give all of us who work here particular pleasure. This most attractive and decorative picture will brighten a much used, but also rather dark, corner of the house. Furthermore, it is an inspiring example of how much the young have to offer us, for the painter, Senaka Senanayake, is certainly the youngest artist to be represented here in the United Nations building. Although he is just over 13, his work is both mature and colourful. He has painted a harvest scene of a different and simpler kind than the one which we take part in here each Fall, when the General Assembly gathers to reap the year's crop of international problems, and it will, I know, encourage us as we go about our work.

"I gratefully accept this picture both as a welcome addition to the Headquarters and as a good omen for the future. I wish to thank the Government of Ceylon for this painting which now takes its place among the works of the many talented artists who, each in his own way, make this building a pleasanter place to work in."

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* For details see Note No. 3251 of 14 December 1965.

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Press Release SG/SM/405
CYP/322

15 December 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 10 December, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations, Cornelius C. Cremin, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to your letter (FI 325/3 (18)) of 25th March, 1965 and subsequent correspondence regarding the financing of the United Nations operation in Cyprus and to inform you that the Government of Ireland have decided to pledge, subject to parliamentary approval, a sum of \$50,000 towards the costs of this operation.

"This pledge is made on the understanding that the payment will be set against the extra and extraordinary expenses incurred by the Government of Ireland in the provision of contingents for service with the United Nations in Cyprus subsequent to the 26th June, 1965, the recoupment of which was agreed to in your letter of 21st September, 1965."

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Press Release SG/SM/404
CYP/321

15 December 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 15 December, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, Orhan Eralp, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"With reference to your letter No. FI 323/3(18) dated October 28, 1965, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the Republic of Turkey has decided to make a further contribution of 50,000 (fifty thousand) dollars towards the financing of the UNFICYP in Cyprus.

"This contribution is being made in response to the appeal contained in Your Excellency's letter under reference for the purpose of covering the existing deficit in the overall financing of the Force, in addition to the contributions made by my Government for the current and previous periods."

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Press Release SG/SM/403
CYP/320
14 December 1965

TEXT OF MESSAGE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM NETHERLANDS
ON COSTS OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter dated 9 December to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations, J.G. de Beus, regarding the costs of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus:

"With reference to your letter of 28 October, last, FI 323/3(18) addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, I have the honour to inform you that the Netherlands Government has decided to make a voluntary contribution of \$218,000 in order to enable you to meet the operational costs of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for the period 27 June 1965 - 27 December 1965. This amount will be transferred to the account of the United Nations Force in Cyprus with the Irving Trust Company, 1 Wall Street, New York, as soon as possible."

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Press Release SG/1682
14 December 1965

LETTER ANNOUNCING FORD FOUNDATION GRANT OF \$7.5 MILLION
FOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL PRESENTED TO SECRETARY-GENERAL

At a ceremony in the Secretary-General's suite on the thirty-eighth floor, Henry T. Heald, President of the Ford Foundation, presented to U Thant this afternoon a letter formally announcing a grant amounting to \$7,500,000 for the United Nations International School.

Accepting this grant, the Secretary-General expressed his deep appreciation for this generous demonstration of support for the International School, and paid tribute to the activities of the Ford Foundation.

Present at the ceremony were members of the Board of Trustees of the International School, including Frank H. Corner, Permanent Representative of New Zealand, and Bohdan Lewandowski, Permanent Representative of Poland.

Also present were: James Madison Nabrit, Jr. (United States); Mrs. Eleanor Clark French, Commissioner for United Nations Affairs, City of New York; and Secretariat officials, including Miss Julia Henderson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the International School.

The Ford Foundation offered the grant for the construction and equipping of a new building for the International School, for which New York City has agreed to make available a site on the East River at 25th Street, a mile south of United Nations Headquarters.

Plans for the construction of the school on the new site were approved unanimously on 2 December by the General Assembly's Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary), subject to final approval by the Assembly. (For further background, see press release GA/AB/962 issued on 2 December.)

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Press Release SG/SM/402
8 December 1965

COMMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON DECLARATION
TO PROMOTE IDEALS OF PEACE AMONG YOUTH

At today's press briefing, in response to a question, a United Nations spokesman read the following comment by the Secretary-General, U Thant, regarding the adoption by the General Assembly yesterday of a resolution for promoting the ideals of peace among youth:

"As we near the end of the International Co-operation Year, we can rejoice in the adoption by the General Assembly by acclamation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and in the hopes which it provides for the future.

"The Government of Romania brought the subject of the Declaration before the General Assembly in 1960 and since then the idea of having a Declaration has been endorsed by the International Conference of Youth at Grenoble in August 1964, by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in October 1964, and by a large number of countries which took the initiative of presenting a text which gained general acceptance.

"I most heartily join the Director-General of UNESCO in welcoming the adoption of the Declaration and hope that the principles and goals set forth therein will guide, and stimulate, the efforts of all, Governments and individuals alike, in inculcating among the youth the spirit of peace, justice, freedom and mutual respect and understanding and in making them conscious of their responsibilities in this regard."

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Press Release SG/SM/401
6 December 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE TO SPACE COMMUNICATION EXPERTS

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the meeting of Experts on the use of Space Communication by Mass Media, convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which opened in Paris today. The message was read on behalf of the Secretary-General by Jean d'Arcy, Director of Radio and Visual Services of the Office of Public Information:

"Even in these times of rapid and profound transition there are certain events that come to symbolize the ushering of a new era in the history of man. One such event is the splitting of the atom, another is man's flight into outer space. One represents man's exploration into the infinitely small, the other his reaching for the infinitely large. The consequences of both events, however, have had a similar impact on humanity, bringing home dramatically the realization of mankind's common destiny.

"Man is now more aware than ever that science has not only made it possible to annihilate the entire human society and destroy all life on the planet, but also that science has made it possible for him to leave his cradle, earth. The harnessing of nuclear energy and the conquest of space are the fruits of developments spanning millenia, and man's countless efforts to master his environment and improve his living conditions. Both have made us vividly conscious of that intellectual and moral solidarity embracing all mankind mentioned in the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

"Outer space activities, by their very nature, enforce the view of the earth as a whole. Astronauts and cosmonauts circle the earth and will one day reach the planets as representatives of the human race. The sense of wonder and excitement which has greeted achievements in outer space, whether it be the launching of the first Sputnik or the first live television transmission

(more)

via an artificial satellite, prove that all over the world people have a feeling of participation in this common human adventure. This feeling of solidarity and of participation could only have been achieved through the new and better forms of communications now available.

"It was, therefore, to be expected that the United Nations, in a series of resolutions of the General Assembly dating from 1958, should be concerned with principles and measures to promote international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space, including the development and utilization of space communications. Its concern has been to ensure that this great human adventure shall be only for the betterment of mankind and for the benefit of all States, irrespective of the stage of their scientific or economic development.

"It is in this spirit that I would wish to congratulate UNESCO on its initiative in having convened this First Space Communication Conference, and that I express to the distinguished experts gathered here my warmest wishes for the success of their work."

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Press Release SG/1681
4 December 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE QUESTION OF THE
WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS IN THE INDIA PAKISTAN SITUATION LEAVES TONIGHT

The Secretary-General has announced that Brigadier-General Tulio Marambio of Chile, his Representative on the question of the withdrawal of troops in the India Pakistan situation, will leave tonight for Lahore.

General Marambio will meet with representatives of India and Pakistan for the purpose of formulating an agreed plan and schedule for the withdrawal of troops as envisaged in paragraph 3 of the resolution of the Security Council, dated 5 November 1965.

The General will be accompanied by Miguel A. Marin, of the Security Council Department, who is Principal Secretary of the mission.

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Press Release SG/SM/400

GA/3129

3 December 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 3 DECEMBER

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, in the Plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 3 December 1965:

"Mr. President,

"Today, with the adoption of the resolutions on the agenda items on the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests, on the Declaration on the denuclearization of Africa, and on the question on general and complete disarmament, the Assembly has completed consideration of the disarmament items. The various aspects of the disarmament problem have, quite understandably, been a dominating feature of the twentieth session of the General Assembly. The deliberations have resulted in virtually unanimous resolutions; only a single negative vote has been cast against one of the disarmament resolutions. These votes would seem to indicate the existence of a consensus, at least on goals and guide-lines, for the coming year.

"The Members of the Assembly have earlier this session expressed their clear support for the idea of convening a world disarmament conference. This was accomplished in a manner intentionally designed, as I understand it, to make possible the participation of all major Powers in such a conference. Today, the General Assembly has once again clearly expressed its support for the continuing mandate of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to proceed with the immediate negotiating task. Once again, the Members of the United Nations have indicated a desire to move forward simultaneously on every possible road to disarmament.

"Unfortunately, the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament will resume its work against the background of a war that seems to be gathering fresh and dangerous momentum. Nothing could more quickly and surely improve the prospects for agreement on disarmament than bringing an end to this conflict. Nevertheless, the world will doubtless experience some feeling of reassurance when the disarmament talks resume.

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"The substantive results of your deliberations are clear. The General Assembly has taken the steps that are feasible for it to make the prevention of the direct or indirect proliferation of nuclear weapons the paramount objective of immediate disarmament efforts. The goal of non-proliferation has been buttressed by the most recent resolutions calling for the suspension of all nuclear tests and the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.

"I note with satisfaction that the resolution on nuclear testing alludes specifically to the improved possibilities for international co-operation in the field of seismic detection. Nations must ask not only what is already possible by way of detection and identification techniques to sustain confidence in a test ban treaty, but also -- and perhaps more immediately -- what they can do together to develop still better means so as to facilitate a treaty acceptable to all.

"Once again the Members of the United Nations have called on the nuclear Powers to suspend all nuclear weapons tests. Difficult as it may be for sovereign States to abstain voluntarily from testing, producing or deploying nuclear weapons which are technically feasible for them, their willingness to do so may be decisive for halting the arms race.

"The disarmament negotiations in Geneva cannot but benefit from regional efforts in Latin America and Africa. The initiative taken by the countries of these geographical areas is a most heartening recent development in the field of disarmament. The countries of Africa and Latin America, if they succeed in their great endeavour, may provide real stimulus and leadership in concrete disarmament achievements. It is, of course, my intention to comply fully with the request of the Assembly, and to make available to the countries of those regions all possible facilities and assistance.

"The resolutions adopted point the way to progress through the sharing of initiative and responsibility in the field of disarmament among nuclear and non-nuclear, among small and large Powers, among Members and non-Members of the United Nations.

(more)

3 December 1965

"But the main responsibility for the curbing of the arms race throughout the world remains with the great Powers. The international atmosphere is quick to respond to positive initiatives of the great Powers.

"I am sure that we all derive great satisfaction from the overwhelmingly favourable votes which the resolutions on disarmament have received this year. Certainly this demonstration of agreement on objectives and machinery for their attainment is most welcome.

"The main task now is to turn the overwhelmingly positive votes into concrete acts that will help stem the spiralling trend of fear and of armaments. For this, it is essential that all Powers, and first of all the great Powers, give evidence of a real desire to make the mutual concessions and accommodations that are necessary for agreements to be achieved. In the field of disarmament, perhaps even more than in other areas of international action, agreements can be reached only if Governments are convinced that such agreements are in their interest, and if there is a real will on the part of Governments to agree. As I have indicated on previous occasions, it would help to achieve such agreements, and at the earliest possible time, if the highest levels of Government were to demonstrate once again their active and continuing interest in the negotiations and their desire to reach specific agreements.

"Mr. President, I should like to conclude by thanking you and the Members of the Assembly for affording me this opportunity, and by expressing the fervent hope that the forthcoming year will be marked by concrete achievements. The dangers of failure and the need for success are very great."

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Press Release SG/1680
2 December 1965

TEXTS OF MESSAGES EXCHANGED BETWEEN SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TUNISIA
REGARDING VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS

Following are the texts of the messages exchanged between the Secretary-General, U Thant, and the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations, Taieb Slim, regarding Tunisia's contribution of \$5,000 to help the United Nations:

Text of Note Verbale from Tunisia on 18 November

"La Mission Permanente de Tunisie auprès des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Secrétariat Général des Nations Unies et a l'honneur de se référer à la déclaration du Président du Comité Spécial des Opérations du Maintien de la Paix faite le 31 août 1965 et contenue dans le rapport A/5916 du Comité adopté par l'Assemblée Générale au cours de sa 1331ème séance plénière, relatif aux difficultés financières de l'Organisation. La Mission Permanente de Tunisie voudrait également se référer aux appels du Secrétaire Général aux Etats membres pour faire des contributions volontaires afin de résoudre la crise financière de l'Organisation et en particulier, à son appel fait le 12 octobre 1965 devant la Cinquième Commission.

"La Mission Permanente de Tunisie est heureuse d'annoncer une contribution volontaire de \$5 000 dont le paiement sera effectué à une date ultérieure."

Unofficial Translation from French

"The Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat and has the honour to refer to the statement made by the Chairman of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations on 31 August 1965 and contained in the Committee's report (A/5916), which was adopted by the General Assembly at its 1331st plenary meeting, on the financial difficulties of the Organization. The Permanent Mission of Tunisia

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would also like to refer to the Secretary-General's appeals to Member States to make voluntary contributions to settle the Organization's financial crisis and, in particular, to the appeal he made on 12 October 1965 in the Fifth Committee.

"The Permanent Mission of Tunisia is happy to announce that it will make a voluntary contribution of \$5,000, payment of which will be made at a later date."

Text of Letter from Secretary-General on 2 December

"J'ai l'honneur de me référer à la note No NU/1059 du 18 novembre 1965 par laquelle votre Mission a annoncé que le Gouvernement tunisien a décidé de verser une contribution volontaire de 5 000 dollars pour aider l'Organisation des Nations Unies à résoudre ses difficultés financières présentes.

"Je voudrais à cette occasion vous remercier et, par votre intermédiaire, remercier le Gouvernement tunisien de l'appui concret que vous avez ainsi témoigné à l'Organisation des Nations Unies."

Unofficial Translation from French

"I have the honour to refer to your Mission's Note No. NU/1059 of 18 November 1965 by which your Mission has announced the Tunisian Government's decision to make a voluntary contribution of \$5,000 to help the United Nations solve its present difficulties.

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, and through you the Government of Tunisia, for this practical demonstration of support for the United Nations."

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Press Release SG/1679
2 December 1965

TEXTS OF MESSAGES EXCHANGED BETWEEN SECRETARY-GENERAL AND MALI
REGARDING VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS

Following are the texts of the messages exchanged between the Secretary-General, U Thant, and the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations, Sori Coulibaly, regarding Mali's contribution of \$5,000 to help the United Nations:

Text of Letter from Mali on 22 November

"J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement de la République du Mali a décidé de faire une contribution volontaire de 5 000 dollars pour aider l'Organisation des Nations Unies à surmonter ses difficultés financières. En prenant cette décision, le Gouvernement du Mali a été guidé par son attachement aux buts et aux principes de la Charte ainsi que par la volonté de la République du Mali d'oeuvrer inlassablement pour faire de l'ONU un instrument efficace pour le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales.

"D'ordre de mon Gouvernement, et selon l'accord intervenu entre le Contrôleur financier de l'ONU et moi-même, je suis autorisé à vous faire savoir que la contribution volontaire ainsi annoncée sera payée en francs maliens et versée au compte de l'ONU à la Banque de la République du Mali."

Unofficial Translation from French

"I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Mali has decided to make a voluntary contribution of five thousand dollars to help the United Nations to overcome its financial difficulties. In taking this decision, the Government of Mali was guided by its dedication to the purposes and principles of the Charter, and by the determination of the Republic of Mali to work indefatigably towards making the United Nations an effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security.

(more)

"On the instructions of my Government, and in accordance with the agreement reached between the United Nations Controller and myself, I am authorized to inform you that this voluntary contribution will be paid in Malian francs and deposited in the United Nations' account with the Bank of the Republic of Mali."

Text of Letter from Secretary-General on 2 December

"J'ai l'honneur de me référer à la note No 486 du 22 novembre 1965 par laquelle vous avez annoncé que le Gouvernement de la République du Mali avait décidé de verser une contribution volontaire de 5 000 dollars pour aider l'Organisation des Nations Unies à résoudre ses difficultés financières présentes.

"Je voudrais à cette occasion vous remercier et, par votre intermédiaire, remercier le Gouvernement de la République du Mali de l'appui concret que vous avez ainsi témoigné à l'Organisation des Nations Unies."

Unofficial Translation from French

"I have the honour to refer to your Note No. 486 of 22 November 1965, announcing the decision of the Government of Mali to make a voluntary contribution of \$5,000 to help the United Nations solve its present financial difficulties.

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, and through you the Government of Mali, for this practical demonstration of support for the United Nations."

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Press Release SG/SM/399
30 November 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE ON STAFF DAY
AT EUROPEAN OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has recorded a special message on the occasion of Staff Day at the European Office of the United Nations, which will be held on Friday, 3 December 1965. The tape with the recording is being taken to Geneva by the Director of the European Office, Pier P. Spinelli, and will be played at the Staff Day ceremony.

Following is the text of the recorded message:

"Once again, the Secretariat of the European Office is celebrating Staff Day, and it is again my pleasure to be able to speak with you, although we are separated by the Atlantic.

"As you know, in this year we are commemorating the first 20 years of the life of the United Nations. These have been 20 years of profound political, economic and social change, during which the nations belonging to our Organization have, with varying success, striven to regulate international affairs in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the United Nations Charter. They have not been easy years for the family of nations. Fear and distrust have continued to bedevil our relationships. There have been wars and threats of war, and harsh discords have arisen among nations. Even where there have been no armed conflicts, millions of people have eked out their days with unrewarding labour, with the burdens of illness and want, and with the prospect only of ending their lives in bitter penury.

"These would be sombre reflections for our twentieth anniversary, if they represented the whole and only picture. But against the shadows, there is, happily, some glimmer of sunshine. To some extent at least, those forces of human behaviour which favour justice and reason are finding their rallying point in the United Nations. We can point to many occasions when the use of armed conflict, or the temptation to use it, has been arrested and when disputing parties have preferred to seek solutions at a United Nations conference table rather than on the battlefield.

(more)

"We have been able to assist to some extent in helping to find solutions to the problems of economic and social development in countries whose plight, by all reasonable standards, can only be called desperate. We can take some satisfaction, and indeed pride, from our endeavours to see applied to mankind at large those conceptions of compassion, of freedom and of human rights which we believe should protect all people. We can realistically believe that the United Nations can and will play a role of increasing importance in the attainment by nations, great and small, of that mature political vision without which we might all perish, and of that economic and social progress which helps to make such maturity attainable. If we remain steadfast and loyal to the tasks which have been assigned to us, however humble the part each of us must play, then the world and its peoples can only be the better for our efforts.

"In all of these endeavours, the staff of the European Office will share with the international service at large a heavy responsibility in the coming year. It will, indeed, be a greatly increased responsibility as a result of the decision to locate the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva, which will thus become the base for the dynamic new activities we are being called upon to carry out in the field of trade and economic development. You can be sure that I will do everything possible to see that the necessary resources are made available to permit you to carry out the important tasks with which your Office is charged. I know that I can count on each one of you to do the job that needs to be done. I send to you all my good wishes for Staff Day, and my assurance of support for your efforts."

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Press Release SG/SM/398

GA/3122

29 November 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON RESOLUTION
ON WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Following is the text of a statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, this afternoon in the General Assembly after its adoption of the resolution on the question of convening a world disarmament conference:

"I trust that the Members of the General Assembly will understand if I take this opportunity to share with them some thoughts concerning the resolution on a world disarmament conference which has just been adopted.

"Let me say at the outset how gratified I am that the Members of the United Nations have, without a single negative vote, adopted a resolution which will facilitate the holding of a world disarmament conference under the most favourable conditions and which would open the door for all countries, if they so wish, to participate in it.

"You will recall that in the Introduction to my Annual Report on the Work of the Organization I emphasized that the resolution adopted by the Disarmament Commission regarding a world disarmament conference provided an opportunity, if followed up, which would make it possible for all countries to contribute to this great task and to the peace and well-being of mankind.

"Mr. President, I have repeatedly noted that the problem of disarmament is the most important problem of our time and that the United Nations, which bears the direct responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and the security of nations, is also, under the Charter, responsible for disarmament and the regulation of armaments.

"From the very beginning, the United Nations has viewed it as one of its primary functions to bring together all the principal Powers whose participation in negotiations was essential for effective disarmament. To accomplish this, a variety of methods has been resorted to, but at all times the paramount consideration of the Organization has been concrete achievements. The resolution adopted

(more)

today is in keeping with that tradition -- it is mindful both of the continuing interest and responsibility of the United Nations with respect to disarmament, and of the need to take exceptional measures in order to make possible the attainment of concrete objectives.

"Institutional developments flow from specific requirements in international relations. Thus, while the resolution is unusual in some respects, it reflects the rather unusual circumstances of the world situation.

"In the past several years, the efforts of Members working through the United Nations have resulted in a variety of disarmament initiatives involving unilateral, bilateral, regional and universal proposals and measures. It is clear from the deliberations on this agenda item that it is the intention of the Members of the United Nations to maintain these useful approaches.

"In accordance with their wishes, the negotiations will proceed with urgency in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, while nations consult and prepare for the world disarmament conference. The world conference could gather together all these various approaches in a complementary global effort to promote a solution for the problem of general and complete disarmament.

"While the form and the forum of disarmament discussions are of great importance, the decisive factor is, of course, the will of all Governments to take the necessary decisions so that the objective of curbing the dangerous arms race is not nullified by interim actions which might threaten the margin of restraint that now exists.

"The nations of the world now have an opportunity to bring into being a disarmament conference that will include all countries and that can give a new impetus towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament on a universal basis. No one can have any illusions about the enormous complexities of the task. The consultations and the preparatory work necessary to ensure the success of this world conference will themselves entail difficult and delicate negotiations.

(more)

"If at any time the preparatory committee or the conference itself should decide that the assistance or facilities of the Secretariat might be helpful to them in their work, I need hardly stress that I shall endeavour to meet any appropriate request to the full extent of the Secretariat's capability.

"Finally, Mr. President, may I express my fervent hope for the successful implementation of the resolution just adopted. I sincerely trust that we are now launched upon a course which will contribute in an important way to the goal of establishing a peaceful world community under a universal United Nations, resolved to securing peace and justice for all people."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/397
24 November 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF EMIR OF KUWAIT

Following is the text of a message sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, on the death of the Emir of Kuwait:

"It is with profound regret that we have heard of the death of His Highness, Abdulla Al-Salem Al-Sabah. May I ask Your Excellency to convey to the family of the late Emir, the Government and the people of Kuwait the expression of our respectful and sincere condolences."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/1678
EMF/435
23 November 1965

SURVEY OF UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE IN GAZA

In view of the acute and uncertain financial situation affecting the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), the Secretary-General has decided to have a new survey made of that operation with particular reference to its functioning and cost.

A survey was made in the fall of 1963 in pursuance of a decision of the Fifth Committee following a suggestion of the Secretary-General in his annual report to the General Assembly on UNEF (document A/5494, paragraph 5). The subsequent report of the Secretary-General to the Fifth Committee, based on that survey, is contained in document A/C.5/1001.

The composition of the new survey team is the following:

Lieutenant-General Sean McKeown

Jiri Nosek*

Carey Seward

Brian Urquhart

John Birckhead

Alain Dangeard.

General McKeown and Mr. Nosek will serve as Co-Chairmen.

The Secretary-General has asked that the report on the survey be submitted to him not later than 10 December.

The team will be leaving for Gaza without delay.

* *** *

* The Secretariat members listed are, respectively: Under-Secretary of Conference Services, Deputy Director of General Services, Principal Officer of the Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, Special Assistant of the Office of the Controller and First Officer of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General.

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Press Release SG/SM/396
GA/3120
22 November 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON 22 NOVEMBER
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY SESSION

Following is the text of the statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, in the plenary session of the General Assembly on 22 November:

"The General Assembly of the United Nations has today taken a truly significant step. In establishing a new United Nations Development Programme it has moved to put our world Organization in the very front-line of the global war on want -- a struggle that is perhaps the most critical of these times, and surely the most creditable in which men have ever engaged themselves. You have reaffirmed one of the basic purposes of the United Nations and reinforced its ability to carry out that purpose.

"It is not my intention to comment now on the many specific benefits that are sure to flow from the creation of the United Nations Development Programme. Delegates of both industrialized and low-income nations have warmly testified to the effectiveness of its predecessors -- the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. They have also expressed strong confidence in this dynamic new partnership for progress -- a confidence which I fully share. It is, of course, a great privilege to extend the Secretariat's appreciation for their generous words and -- far beyond that -- for the effective action of all Governments in supporting the efforts of the United Nations family to stimulate peaceful progress.

"This Assembly is a world forum whose actions attract world attention. Thus we share here today an opportunity to focus the eyes of the world once again on the need for all nations to act, with greater urgency and unity, against the plague of poverty that sorely afflicts so many of their number. That opportunity must not be missed.

(more)

"It is no doubt true that the Secretariat of the United Nations is the servant of Member Governments. Yet if a major world crisis were imminent, it would be my imperative duty to express my viewpoint on it and strongly to urge all steps that could lead to a successful solution. I feel this duty no less incumbent because the crisis of world poverty is a quiet, almost a creeping crisis, or because the prospects of a final solution may be distant.

"On this occasion there is no need for me to recite in detail the tragic litany of hunger and homelessness, ignorance and ill-health, destitution and despair with which this Assembly is so familiar. Little would be accomplished by parading a vast array of sombre statistics. Statistics cannot, by themselves, arouse the world's conscience, nor effectively appeal to its common sense for remedy. Yet the mathematics of misery are so massive, the totals so stark and staggering, as to demand at least summary mention.

"Thus while I will be brief, I must also be blunt. We must, at the least, recall that two-thirds of the world's population is subsisting on less than one-sixth of the world's income -- that one-and-one-half billion people in a hundred developing lands are desperately beset by every kind of deprivation -- and that millions upon millions are clinging to survival itself by a thin and fraying lifeline. Realism requires us to speak of the global war on want in terms ordinarily reserved for the most serious international conflicts ... and to recognize the heavy casualties incurred by our failure to make swifter progress in this struggle. For global poverty quite literally kills tens of thousands of human beings every single day. It cripples hundreds of millions more through malnutrition, chronic disease, enforced idleness, total illiteracy and a host of other attendant evils. No one can accurately assess the losses which the world community suffers from the inability of so many of its Members to realize their productive potential. But, in terms of money alone, the cost must be hundreds of billions.

(more)

"Our present progress in the war on want is clearly inadequate when matched against what must and can be done. The developing nations are not receiving the modest but essential amounts of assistance they need to solve their most pressing problems and realize their most promising potentials. It is, for example, quite unrealistic to ask that low-income nations formulate rational long-range development programmes without offering these countries adequate assurance of the necessary support. Thus, not only should development assistance be progressively increased, as the ability to make good use of it progressively grows; there should also be concrete forward projections of that aid.

"Yet, even now, in many quiet ways, the crisis of world-wide want is being faced up to and dealt with. Today's action by the General Assembly is a seemingly undramatic but certainly significant milestone. Establishment of the United Nations Development Programme opens the way for a fuller mobilization of international resources and a fuller co-ordination of international efforts on a most important front in the battle for a better world. It provides our United Nations family with greatly increased ability to fulfil the basic mission of pre-investment assistance. That mission is to help developing countries make fuller use of their own resources -- for strengthening their economies, for enriching the lives of their people, and for contributing to the greater well-being of the entire world community.

"One cannot fail to find encouragement in the symbolism of this step, freely taken by Governments, of developed and developing countries alike. It indicates that essential pre-conditions exist for making greater progress in the future than we have thus far achieved in the past. It demonstrates a high unity of purpose -- an alliance between moral obligation and practical action, between conscience and common sense, between vision and realism. There are, of course, legitimate disagreements on the strategy and tactics of the global war on want. We should not try to suppress them, since confrontation of different ideas is essential to speeding progress.

(more)

"But on our final aims, there is no real disunity. The nations have long since declared their common purpose to banish poverty from the face of this small planet they all share. From the beginning, the United Nations and all of its related agencies have striven to serve as ever more effective instruments in the implementation of that common purpose.

"The United Nations family has met this charge, placed upon it by Governments, with steadily growing competence. On this occasion I have no hesitation in appealing to Governments for the increased, but still modest resources essential for swiftly fulfilling the new promise proclaimed here today."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/1677
20 November 1965

TEXTS OF MESSAGES BETWEEN SECRETARY-GENERAL AND KUWAIT
REGARDING VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS

Following are the texts of the messages exchanged between the Secretary-General, U Thant, and the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations, Rashid Abdul-Aziz Al-Rashid, regarding Kuwait's contribution of \$500,000 to help the United Nations:

Text of Letter from Kuwait on 18 November

"I have the honour to refer to my note to you dated 13 August 1965 (NSE/495/65), and to our conversation this morning, when I had pleasure in announcing to you that the Government of the State of Kuwait has decided to contribute the sum of half-a-million dollars towards meeting the deficit in the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Operations.

"This decision has been made by my Government in direct response to the suggestion contained in your Report, presented to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during the 19th session of the General Assembly which called for voluntary contributions by Member States for the financing of such operations.

"I have pleasure in confirming this contribution as a token of Kuwait's support for the United Nations and of our faith in the principles embodied in its Charter."

Text of Letter from Secretary-General on 19 November

"I have the honour to refer to your Mission's Note No. NSE/785/65 of 18 November 1965 by which your Mission has confirmed your Government's decision to make a voluntary contribution amounting to \$500,000 to help the United Nations solve its present financial difficulties.

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, and through you the Government of Kuwait, for this very generous and practical demonstration of support for the United Nations."

(more)

Total Voluntary Contributions

The total of voluntary contributions paid or pledged by 20 Member States, as of today, is \$20,733,324.

The breakdown is as follows:

Canada	\$ 4,000,000
Denmark	1,000,000
Finland	600,000
Ghana	20,000
Greece	50,000
Iceland	80,000
Italy	1,500,000
Jamaica	10,000
Kuwait	500,000
Liberia	8,000
Malta	9,000
Nigeria	20,000
Norway	698,324
Sudan	100,000
Sweden	2,000,000
Tunisia	5,000
Uganda	19,000
United Kingdom	10,000,000
Yugoslavia	100,000
Zambia	<u>14,000</u>
	\$ 20,733,324

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Press Release SG/SM/395
GA/3119
19 November 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Following is the statement made today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, in the General Assembly after its adoption of the resolution on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, contained in the report of the First Committee (document A/6097 and Corr.1):

"I should like to express my deep appreciation to you and to the Members of the General Assembly for giving me this opportunity to make a few remarks on the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Today I speak on this question with special satisfaction since the debates have come to a successful end. The fact that the great majority of the Member States voted for non-proliferation, with nobody against, is very encouraging and promising.

"It is understandable that, this year, the disarmament deliberations in the United Nations have concentrated at the outset on the immediate and urgent objective of facilitating agreement on a non-proliferation treaty. The discussions have made clear the universal desire to stop the nuclear arms race and to prevent its spreading.

"The resolution on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, just adopted by the General Assembly, is a most important action aimed at restricting the nuclear arms race and constitutes new proof of the responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament and consolidation of world peace. The decision will contribute to the raising of the role of the United Nations, and the strengthening of its prestige and effectiveness as an instrument for consolidating international peace and security.

"I am glad to have this opportunity to pay tribute to the delegates whose constructive efforts have made it possible to adopt the present resolution by the Committee. I would specifically like to acknowledge the persistent and valuable work of the sponsors of the draft resolution, the delegations of the eight non-aligned members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

(more)

"I would also like to acknowledge the spirit of understanding and co-operation shown by the great Powers. The fact that the Soviet Union and the United States, each of which has presented a draft non-proliferation treaty, have both supported the resolution presented by the eight non-aligned members of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, and agreed not to press for a vote on their own respective draft resolutions, is a good augury for the future negotiations.

"It is noteworthy that the resolution which the General Assembly has just adopted reflects agreement, not only on a procedure, but also on five principles which should help focus the forthcoming negotiations in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee and provide the guide-lines for them.

"In view of the crucial importance of urgent action to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons, I would venture to hope that the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee would wish to resume its work at the earliest possible time. I would also hope that all members of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee will seriously consider whether, at the appropriate time, it might not promote and hasten agreement if the Committee were to meet at the Foreign Ministers' level.

"In wishing every success to the participants in the negotiations in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, I am confident that they will demonstrate a spirit of co-operation and compromise in the full understanding of the urgency and necessity of working out the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. I am also confident that the non-aligned members of the Committee will continue to play a constructive role in narrowing the differences and in developing mutually acceptable decisions in the Committee."

* *** *

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Note No. 3247
16 November 1965

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Following is the transcript of the remarks made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the annual luncheon of the Memorial Scholarship Fund for Dag Hammarskjold, held today, 16 November, in the Delegates' Dining Room of United Nations Headquarters:

"Dr. Leichter, President Fanfani, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: First of all, I want to say how happy I am to be able to participate in this Annual Memorial Scholarship Fund Lunch, and as regards the activities of the Fund and the present financial status, Dr. Leichter has dealt with them very comprehensively, and I don't think I should go over them. All I want to say at the moment is to appeal to all those present, personally, to try to contribute as much as possible towards the successful implementation of the objectives set forth by the Fund Committee. And Dr. Leichter has very kind words about me. I am most grateful to him, not only as an old friend but as an esteemed journalist.

"On a previous occasion, I had to comment on the nature of my relationship with the members of UNCA and I think there is general agreement that my relations with the journalists here have been very warm and I would even say affectionate. The primary reason, it seems to me, is that in some of my unguarded moments I speak and act more like a journalist than as a diplomat. I want to thank you, Dr. Leichter, for the very gracious words you have spoken about me.

"Just a moment ago he reminded me that at a previous lunch, last year, in the course of my brief statement, I dealt with a political question, and he has suggested that I should do the same again today. I am not sure whether I should, but not to disappoint those of our friends who have come here with some expectations, I feel that I should make a very brief observation on one development which is in my view topical and which has deservedly received very wide attention all over the world. I am referring to the question of Viet-Nam.

(more)

"In the last few months, I have felt increasingly convinced about the soundness of my stated position in the past few years. Of course I have nothing new to add to what I have been saying in the course of the last two-and-a-half or three years. Maybe some of my ideas or viewpoints and attitudes are worth repeating.

"Firstly, the more the conflict is prolonged the more complex and difficult will be the solutions to the problem. As I have been saying all along, what could have been achieved in 1963 was not possible of achievement in 1964. What was possible in 1964 is not possible this year.

"Secondly, as I have been saying all along, and I want to reiterate again today, that the reconvening of the Geneva Conference and the reiteration and the implementation of the Agreements reached in 1954, it seems to me, are the only means of bringing about peace and stability in the area.

"Thirdly, vigorous efforts implying perhaps major concessions, should be made by all the parties principally concerned in the conflict, in order to create the necessary political and psychological climate congenial for the conduct of negotiations.

"Fourthly, even at this late hour, perhaps ten years too late, I still hold the view that the Geneva Agreements of 1954 can still be implemented.

"Fifthly, the only alternative to such a course is the prolongation and the escalation of the conflict, resulting in appalling loss of life and tremendous destruction of property. In my view, if only some bold steps were taken, even as late as 1964, in the political and diplomatic field, I feel that much of the tragic developments we are witnessing today could have been avoided. Of course, I am saying all this, not in the spirit of 'I told you so', but out of pure conviction. I still believe that we still have time to find a peaceful solution to the tragic Viet-Nameese problem."

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

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Press Release SG/SM/392/Rev. 1

CYP/318/Rev. 1

16 November 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter dated 15 November to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations, Alexis S. Liatis, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus:

"With reference to my letter No. P42972-25 dated July 29, 1965, and to your letter No. FI 323/3(18) dated October 28, 1965, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, attached hereto, check No. 313807 of the Bank of Greece drawn on the First National City Bank, in the amount of \$400,000 representing the second contribution* being made by the Greek Government to the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus for the semester of 27 June-26 December 1965.

"This contribution, which shortly follows the appeal made by Your Excellency for further financial support of the Force, reflects the confidence of the Greek Government in the efforts deployed by UNFICYP and the United Nations Mediator toward a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem."

* *** *

* For first contribution for the semester of 27 June - 26 December 1965, see press release SG/SM/343-CYP/294 of 30 July 1965.

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not to be used before
Human Rights Day,
10 December 1965

Press Release SG/SM/393
HRD/37
15 November 1965

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY MESSAGE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The following message is issued by the Secretary-General, U Thant, in connexion with the observance of Human Rights Day, 10 December:

"When, on 10 December 1948, the General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, memories of the gross violations of respect for the dignity and value of human life which millions had suffered before, during and after the World War were still sharply etched in the minds of Governments and their peoples. Disregard and contempt for human rights, as the preamble to the Declaration states, had resulted in 'barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind'.

"Seventeen years later, barbarism on such a scale and of such extremes is a dimmer memory, revived only -- although still acutely -- by excesses in human behaviour which occur from time to time but, fortunately, not on the massive scale of the past.

"Why, then, does the United Nations continue to attach such importance and to give such honour to this one out of all the many international instruments it has adopted? Why does it single out the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for attention second only to that given to the United Nations Charter?

"The answer, I believe, is that we need constantly to remind ourselves that the United Nations is firmly committed to the proposition that the eventual objective of all its functions and activities is the well-being of individual men and women -- the freedom and opportunity to find their worth as human beings, whatever their race, language, religion or political belief. This is part of the fundamental philosophy of the United Nations, and it is natural to find it spelled out in the Declaration. The very objective of the maintenance of international peace and security is directly linked to the assurance of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

(more)

15 November 1965

"The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights represents one of the most far-reaching actions of the United Nations. Directly or indirectly, the Declaration is meant to influence almost everything we do. It is already reflected in many of the Constitutions of Member States. It has inspired the drafting of international treaties and national legislation. It has been cited in many courts.

"But its chief claim to lasting importance is that its clear statements of the basic rights of the human being have found an echo in the minds and a place in the hearts of men and women everywhere. It puts into words the elements of decent, dignified and orderly human behaviour and life itself, and thus expresses the highest aspirations of the United Nations.

"If we have enjoyed in recent years some respite from physically brutal transgressions of these rights in such wholesale proportions as before, there still remain large evils to be fought. There is widespread discrimination, direct or insidious, by man against man, community against community, and people against people, on racial, ethnic and religious grounds. There is brutality against innocent people caught in the clash of violent disputes between, and even within, nations. There is frustration of elementary opportunity and dignity among people who do not have enough to eat, who are not properly clothed, who unnecessarily suffer illness and disease, who do not have decent homes in which to live, and whose children cannot go to school.

"The Universal Declaration of Human Rights by itself is not sufficient to eradicate these evils. But it is, like the Charter, the firm base from which specific action by the United Nations, by Governments and by mankind at large must proceed."

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UNITED NATIONS

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

Press Release SG/SM/394
ECAFE/309

11 November 1965

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE FORMAL INAUGURATION
OF NAM PUNG TRIBUTARY PROJECT IN THAILAND, 14 NOVEMBER

The following message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, has been sent through U Nyun, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), to Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, Prime Minister of Thailand:

"It is with great personal pleasure that I tender to Your Excellency, to your colleagues in the Government of Thailand, and to the people of Thailand my warm congratulations on the completion of the Nam Pung Tributary Project in north-east Thailand and the commencement of the generation of the hydro-electric power.

"The Nam Pung Project stands completed today as a tribute, first and foremost, to the wise decision and determined effort of the Government and people of Thailand.

"At the same time, as the first component to be completed within the Mekong Development Project, it also constitutes a shining and happy symbol of the vast benefits, in hydro-electric power, irrigation, flood control, navigation, and related far-flung economic and social fields, which can be achieved for all the people of the basin in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Viet-Nam, without distinction as to nationality or politics, through the co-ordinated efforts of the Mekong Development Committee, of the co-operating Governments from outside the basin, of the United Nations and its family of agencies, and of the many other Organizations and groups now working together within the over-all project.

"It is an honour to offer on this occasion my sincere good wishes for healthy economic and social growth and for peace and friendship among all the neighbouring States of the basin in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the Mekong Committee."

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Background on Nam Pung Project

The project to which the Secretary-General's message refers provides for power, irrigation and flood control in a section of north-eastern Thailand on the Nam Pung tributary of the Lower Mekong River. The Government of Thailand has allocated about \$5 million for a dam, power plant and transmission facilities; cement has been provided by China and Israel; Japan and France aided in pre-construction surveys; the World Food Programme has supplied food for use in paying part of the wages of construction workers.

The project is part of the over-all Mekong Development Programme carried out by a four-member Co-ordinating Committee (Cambodia, Laos, Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand) which works under the aegis of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) with support from the United Nations Special Fund. Aid is being provided by 21 other Governments and 12 United Nations agencies or programmes.

(Further information on the Nam Pung project appears in the Co-ordinating Committee's annual report for 1965, document E/CN.11/679. A reference copy of the report, and other information on the Mekong Programme, is available at the Economic and Social Information Unit, Room 250.)

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Press Release SG/1675
9 November 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSES APPRECIATION FOR PERSONAL GIFT
OF \$10,000 TO UNITED NATIONS FINANCES

The Secretary-General, U Thant, in a letter today to Mrs. T. Marcel Chovin of Oakland, California, expressed his personal appreciation for the gift of \$10,000, which she has made to the United Nations to help the Organization overcome its present financial difficulties. Mrs. Chovin's gift was presented to the Secretary-General by Arthur J. Goldberg, Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, several days ago.

In thanking Mrs. Chovin for her gift, the Secretary-General stated: "It is my hope that the demonstration of your faith in, and generous support of, the United Nations will encourage others who share that faith likewise to give it their generous support."

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Press Release SG/1674
2 November 1965

TEXTS OF MESSAGES BETWEEN SECRETARY-GENERAL AND YUGOSLAVIA
REGARDING VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO UNITED NATIONS

Following are the texts of the messages exchanged between the Secretary-General, U Thant, and the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia, Danilo Lekic, regarding Yugoslavia's contribution of \$100,000 to help the United Nations:*

Text of Letter from Yugoslavia on 26 October

"The Permanent Representative of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 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 Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has decided to make a voluntary contribution of \$100,000.00 (one hundred thousand dollars) to assist the United Nations in the solution of its financial difficulties."

Text of Letter from Secretary-General on 2 November

"I have the honour to refer to your Mission's Note No. 687 of 26 October 1965 by which your Mission indicated your Government's decision to make a voluntary contribution amounting to \$100,000 to help the United Nations solve its present financial difficulties.

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, and through you the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, for this practical demonstration of support for the United Nations."

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* For other contributions, see press releases SG/1666-9.

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Press Release SG/SM/391
2 November 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF
FORMER GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT, HERBERT V. EVATT

Following is the text of a message, dated 2 November, from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations, Patrick Shaw, on the death of Herbert V. Evatt, President of the third session of the General Assembly:

"Deeply grieved to hear of the passing away of Dr. Evatt who was President of third session of General Assembly. Please convey my deepest sympathy to Dr. Evatt's widow, the members of the bereaved family and also to the Government of Australia."

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Press Release SG/SM/390
2 November 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT ON OBSERVANCE
OF TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED NATIONS

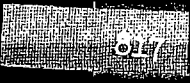
With regard to the celebration of United Nations Day 1965, the Secretary-General, U Thant, issued the following statement today:

"On 24 October 1965, the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, Governments and peoples around the world observed the event in a variety of ways. Proclamations emphasizing the importance of the occasion were issued by many Governments of Member States; governmental and non-governmental organizations held commemorative meetings; information media prepared and broadcast special publications of many kinds; discussion groups and other meetings, large and small, were held with the participation of people in all walks of life.

"In all these varied forms of observance, I have sensed the deep faith of peoples and Governments throughout the world in the aims and principles of the United Nations and the desire to signify their support for its work.

"To all those who demonstrated that faith I wish to express my deep gratitude."

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Press Release SG/SM/389

SPF/434

TA/1347

2 November 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT PLEDGING CONFERENCE

ON SPECIAL FUND AND EPTA ON 2 NOVEMBER

Following is the text of the statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the Pledging Conference for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund on 2 November 1965:

"This meeting to which I am privileged and pleased to welcome you is the sixteenth annual event of its kind. This Conference, at which we appeal for and receive pledges of contributions to our main programmes of technical co-operation, is a gathering which has become something of an institution within the United Nations system. It has become that, not simply because of its regularity, but also because of its significance -- a material and moral significance so large, and of such fundamental importance to the United Nations system as a whole, as well as to the developing countries whose well-being is most immediately concerned, that I should like, with your permission, to express some thoughts upon it in that broader perspective.

"I believe that the considerations I have in mind will help to explain why I have appealed to all those Governments and authorities which already contribute to the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund, and to those others which I hope will join them, to raise their sights higher than ever before. As you know, we have ventured to put before you a goal in 1966 of \$200 million for the combined programmes. What I have to say may help to convince you that we are asking for this still quite modest increase in resources, not because it has become our habit or our tradition to ask for something more every year, but rather because there are well-founded reasons why we should do so.

"I have three principal elements in mind. The first of these is the extent to which a need exists for the kinds of assistance which the United Nations can provide to the developing countries through these programmes. The second is the degree to which the United Nations system is equipped, technically and

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administratively, to meet that need, given the resources to do so. The third is the question of the importance which these programmes have to the international order as a whole.

"As for the need that exists for our programmes, I do not think that this can be in doubt. The persuasive evidence of it lies in the present pace of economic development in the countries concerned. That pace has been too slow, and it must be accelerated. There is a constant and indeed constantly increasing demand from the developing countries for the types of assistance which the United Nations and the agencies associated with it are able, and in many cases uniquely able, to give them. More than 100 Governments in many parts of the world are continuing to ask for this assistance. They are, indeed, even now asking us for much more than we are able to provide. Altogether, they have brought to our attention specific projects needing technical assistance amounting to at least half as much again as we have been able to give them. And we know that the need is even greater than that. One measure of this need is that a large number of the developing countries -- more than 50 altogether -- are actually buying additional technical assistance from the participating organizations through funds-in-trust arrangements. But many other countries cannot afford to do so, and even those which can afford it are seriously in need of greater external assistance for their economic and social development and the strengthening of their administrations and institutions.

"The second element which I have mentioned is the capacity of the United Nations system, given the necessary resources, to meet the needs of the developing countries for technical assistance. This is essentially a question of the efficiency and economy of the programming and delivery of assistance in the great variety of fields of activity in which the participating organizations in the Expanded Programme, and the executing agencies for the Special Fund, are competent. I readily concede, and I am sure that my colleagues, who are the executive heads of the other agencies, will concur, that from both the technical and administrative points of view, and also in terms of co-ordination of effort, we still have a good deal to accomplish, and certainly there is scope for the refinement and perfection of our methods. At the same time I venture to say that we have already reached a point where the techniques of providing useful and effective technical assistance and investment advice are very highly advanced,

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and also where the modalities of concerted action on the part of the technical agencies, and the co-ordination of their action among themselves and with that of the international financial institutions and other aid agencies, are much more expert and effective than they were when our programmes began. By trial and error, and through the accumulated experience of more than 15 years, we and the Governments we are assisting have learned a great deal about providing assistance where, when and how it is really useful. The help we are giving is now much more systematically related to the development plans and objectives of the recipient countries; it is more carefully planned and organized than ever before; and it is more methodically and expertly supported by the knowledge and experience of the professional and technical staffs of the responsible agencies.

"The third and last factor which I would like you to consider is the less tangible, but I think no less important, matter of the part which our technical co-operation programmes have to play in the fulfilment of the total responsibilities of the United Nations system towards the building of a more secure and prosperous world than that in which we presently live. We have great difficulties, as you know, in reaching accommodations and agreements on the serious political issues that tend to influence, if they do not over-ride, all other aspects of peaceful co-existence and progress. But in this field of technical co-operation, of the exchange of skills and knowledge, of the development of institutions designed to help countries to strengthen their technical and administrative structures and improve the lot of the ordinary man and woman, and of the survey and development of human and material resources, we have a conspicuous and impressive measure of agreement and co-operation. In the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and in the Special Fund we have achieved a level of international harmony of purpose and action, free from political considerations and increasingly supported by technical efficiency, expertise and knowledge on a world-wide scale, which is one of the greatest achievements and assets of the United Nations system. I believe that we can claim to have done a great deal in this field. I also believe that we are capable of doing much more. The modest increase in resources for which we are now appealing will help us to do a good deal more, and to do it more efficiently and with more useful results."

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Press Release SG/1673
29 October 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL RECEIVES SHEVCHENKO MEDAL

At a brief ceremony in the Secretary-General's conference room on the 38th floor, today, Petr T. Tronko, Deputy Prime Minister of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, presented U Thant with a bronze medal commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of the Ukrainian poet and artist, Taras Shevchenko, together with a volume of his selected works in English and an illustrated book in Ukrainian.

In making the presentation, Mr. Tronko said he was doing so as a member of Shevchenko's Jubilee Committee which decided that the medal should be presented to the Secretary-General. He spoke of Shevchenko's role as a humanist and internationalist, and of his Government's desire to strengthen the United Nations. He wished the Secretary-General good health and success in his difficult task.

Responding, U Thant expressed his gratitude for the great honour bestowed upon him and wished the people and Government of the Ukraine peace, health and prosperity.

(Taras Shevchenko is a Ukrainian poet and artist who was an advocate of peace and close co-operation among nations. His major work of verse is published in a book called "Kobzar" in the Ukrainian language. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization published his works in the French language under their series of "Masterpieces of World Literature".

The 150th anniversary of the birth of Shevchenko was celebrated in 1964 throughout the Soviet Union and the world. The Shevchenko Jubilee Committee was established in Kiev to commemorate his anniversary and the special memorial medal was struck and presented to a number of distinguished figures in public and cultural fields in the Ukraine and other countries.)

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Press Release SG/1672
28 October 1965

SECRETARY-GENERAL RECEIVES MEDALLIONS,
PLAQUE FROM SALVATION ARMY

At a brief ceremony in the Secretary-General's conference room on the 38th floor, Frederick Coutts, General of The Salvation Army, presented to U Thant two framed bronze medallions commemorating the Army's 100th year (1865-1965) and a plaque within the same frame, inscribed as follows:

"In commemoration of its 100th year of world-wide service the Salvation Army presents this token of appreciation to the Honorable U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, in recognition of his continuing service to the cause of peace and understanding among the brotherhood of nations. Presented by General Frederick Coutts, October 26, 1965."

The Secretary-General, in turn, presented General Coutts with an autographed copy of Everyman's United Nations and paid tribute to the magnificent humanitarian efforts of the Salvation Army throughout the world.

Present at the ceremony were Commissioner Holland French, National Commander; Commissioner John Grace, National Chief Secretary; Colonel Ray Barber, National Welfare Consultant.

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Press Release SG/SM/388/Corr.1
ICEF/939/Corr.1
25 October 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON AWARDING
OF NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO UNICEF

CORRECTION

The first paragraph of the text of the statement by the Secretary-General, regarding the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), should be corrected to read:

"I have just heard with the greatest pleasure the news that the Nobel Peace Prize for 1965 is awarded to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)."

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

Press Services
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Press Release SG/SM/388
ICEF/939

25 October 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON AWARDING
OF NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO UNICEF

Following is the text of the statement by the Secretary-General,
U Thant, regarding the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the United Nations
Children's Fund (UNICEF):

"I have just heard with the greatest pleasure the news that the Nobel
Peace Prize for 1964 is awarded to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

"UNICEF originally came into existence as an emergency fund for children.
It lost its emergency character long ago and has now become established as one
of the most meritorious agencies of the United Nations which has earned the
unstinted support of men and women all over the world. Its devotion to the
welfare of children and mothers everywhere reflects a concern for the younger
generation which we must all share. If Maurice Pate had been alive today, this
would surely have gladdened his heart, because, in a sense, this is a post-
humous tribute to his selfless work as Executive Director of UNICEF for so
many years.

"I am naturally gratified that the Nobel Peace Committee thought it fit
to award the Nobel Peace Prize to the United Nations Children's Fund. I am
confident that this well-earned award will spur UNICEF, under the able and
devoted guidance of its new Executive Director, Mr. Labrousse, to ever greater
effort in the years to come. "

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UNITED NATIONS

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Press Release SG/SM/387
UND/702

25 October 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the ceremony in observance of United Nations Week and presentation of the New York State Dag Hammarskjold Memorial, at 10 a.m. on Monday, 25 October:

"Governor Rockefeller, Mrs. Rockefeller, Mr. Ambassador Goldberg, Mr. Eyssell, Mr. Benjamin, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"In accepting this gift on behalf of the United Nations from the State and people of New York, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Governor Rockefeller for the Dag Hammarskjold Memorial which he has just presented to the United Nations.

"Governor Rockefeller has been known for many years to be one of the most ardent supporters of the United Nations. He has always taken a great interest in our work, and has been responsive to all appeals for his support in respect of this Organization. I may go so far as to say that this is a characteristic, not only of Governor Rockefeller, but of all members of the Rockefeller family.

"I would also like to thank all the others, including the officials of the City of New York and the members of the Board of the United Nations Association of America, who joined in the plans to have this Memorial erected to honour the memory of my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold.

"If there was a favourite spot in the United Nations, apart from the Meditation Room, for Mr. Hammarskjold, it was the Rose Garden. Mr. Hammarskjold had a keen aesthetic sense and a wonderful eye for beauty. He wanted the Headquarters building to be not only efficient in a functional way, but also beautiful in an aesthetic way. He was able to add many works of art to those already housed in the United Nations. The Rose Garden was a favourite haunt of his, and he loved to walk amongst these flowers.

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"The links of the State of New York and the City of New York, represented here by Commissioner Patterson, with the United Nations are many and close, and we all feel that in honouring that great servant of the Organization, the late Mr. Hammarskjold, we are also, in a way, honouring the United Nations itself. This Memorial, I am sure, will serve to remind us of the noble principles of the United Nations for which the late Secretary-General lived and died."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for release before
3 p.m. EDT, 24 October

Press Release SG/SM/386
UND/699
22 October 1965

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
AT UNITED NATIONS DAY CONCERT 24 OCTOBER 1965

(The following is the text of the statement to be made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the United Nations Day Concert in the General Assembly Hall, on 24 October 1965.)

"This pause in the programme of our traditional United Nations Day concert gives me the opportunity, first, to welcome all of you present here today, on the occasion of our twentieth anniversary, and to offer my personal thanks, and yours, to the eminent artists who are making this year's concert one of outstanding interest and unusual meaning.

"Our thanks go to the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and to its distinguished conductor, Leonard Bernstein; to the well-known soloists Martina Arroyo, soprano; Regina Resnik, mezzo-soprano; Jon Vickers, tenor; and Justino Diaz, bass; to Hugh Ross and the Schola Cantorum; and to the Farmingdale Boys' Choir and its director, Arpad Darazs. We are indebted to them for their generosity and co-operation, and, indeed, for the personal interest which they have shown in taking part in this eloquent tribute to our Organization.

"All through this day in far-spread communities all over the world, people have come together, in small gatherings and large assemblies, to mark United Nations Day.

"It is to one man, now present at such a gathering, that I would like to say a special word. He is at this moment seated in the Royal Festival Hall in London where a distinguished audience has assembled to hear a concert for United Nations Day, and where these words of mine are also being heard.

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"The name of this man is Benjamin Britten. He wrote the work we are about to hear, 'Voices for Today', especially for this occasion, and he composed it to a text of his own choosing. To him, the ideal of peace is a matter of personal and abiding concern. At the head of an earlier composition (also about war and peace) he once wrote this stark preamble: 'All the artist can do is warn'. Today, Benjamin Britten speaks for all of us, with an eloquence we lack, in a medium of which he is master. Mr. Britten, we all owe you much.

"Though not every one of us may have the gift of tongues, or of music, we all have memories. Most of us can recall the year 1945, the year of San Francisco. It was a year of deep suffering for hundreds of millions of people; yet it was the year of supreme triumph and victory. It was a year of refugees and homeless; yet the relief and joy of peace was felt in every home. It was the year of the atomic bomb. It was the year of the birth of the United Nations. All these things made the age we live in, and the Organization we serve.

"The spirit of that year still speaks to us and what it says, above all, is what Pope Paul said in this room a few weeks ago: 'Never again war! War, never again!'

"That was the prime imperative of the Charter.

"How have we measured up to the task we set ourselves twenty years ago? Here, one man and another may disagree. But, clearly, we have avoided the worst, if we have not achieved the best. Nations may not yet have harmonized sufficiently their political actions; but in all, save a handful of grievous exceptions, they have drawn back from the brink, and we have been spared the horrors of a world conflagration, one from which there may be no return, nor the chance of a new beginning for humanity.

"If, with an awareness of the dangers of 1965 and the achievements of twenty years, we now turn to look at the future, what may we reasonably ask of it? What may we hope for? Not twenty years from now -- that is too long a step -- but, say, by 1975, the thirtieth birthday of the United Nations?

"What I would like to see, above all, is the Charter accepted, observed, and actually used by all nations as the working guide to the realities of the twentieth century. That is what it was intended to be. That is what it can be, if the policies of nations take account of today's realities, rather than those of the past.

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"From the International Co-operation Year we have gained a new insight into the remarkable development of world co-operation in countless fields of activity. But we have also learned how much there is still to be done, how many human activities are still waiting for the international approach, the co-operative method.

"Let us hope that those who sit here ten years from today will be able to look about them on a world more peaceful and enlightened than the one we live in now. Let it also be a world in which all nations meet here to build the peace and to maintain it in the interests of all.

"May the 'Voices for Today', which we hear in these halls from now on, be voices which proclaim with new vigour the determination of Governments and peoples to attain our goals of lasting peace."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not to be used before 6:30 a.m., EDT,
Tuesday, 26 October 1965

Note No. 3235
22 October 1965

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S INTERVIEW WITH JAPAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

The Secretary-General, U Thant, gave the following interview to the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), to be broadcast and telecast after 6:30 a.m. on Tuesday, 26 October 1965:

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, you are one of the busiest persons in the world, and I feel that not only that you are a busy person but also you are one of the most important persons because day and night you are devoting your time for the security and peace of the world. First of all, I wish to thank you in behalf of NHK and citizens and radio listeners of Japan for the interview you have granted us today. Well sir, the twentieth session of the General Assembly is meeting now in an atmosphere of renewed faith in the United Nations. What do you think are the immediate tasks which should be undertaken in strengthening the United Nations and making it an even more effective instrument for maintaining world peace?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, first of all I want to say that I am very glad to be able to do this interview for NHK and particularly for the audiences in the Far East. I agree with you that the atmosphere of the twentieth session of the General Assembly is very congenial and warm, and I feel that some significant progress can be made at this session. In my view, the most urgent step that can be taken and that should be taken at this current session of the General Assembly is to come to an agreement on the launching of peace-keeping operations. As you know, the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain peace. In order to be able to perform this function effectively, the peace-keeping machinery of the United Nations must be strengthened. As you

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know, the nineteenth session of the General Assembly has established a Special Committee on peace-keeping operations and this Committee is now involved in a study of the peace-keeping operations in all aspects, including the financial aspects. I very much hope that the Committee will come to an agreement on its recommendations so that the General Assembly can take a decision very soon. And then only will the United Nations be in a position to launch peace-keeping operations whenever and wherever necessary, and then only will the United Nations develop into a really effective instrument for the maintenance of peace. This in my view is the urgent issue before the United Nations.

QUESTION: In regards to peace keeping, the question of finance is also very important. What do you think about that? Is it to be solved?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, the question of financing the peace-keeping operations and the procedures of any financing is also before the Special Committee on Peace-keeping. This is also one of their tasks.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, many voices have been raised recently favouring universality of membership in the United Nations and quite recently Pope Paul in his address to the General Assembly on the 4th of October seemed unmistakably to endorse universality in the United Nations. Could we have your assessment on this problem, sir?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: In my view there is a growing body of opinion in the United Nations on the need for universality of membership in the United Nations. I want to take this opportunity of offering my very sincere thanks to His Holiness, Pope Paul, for his very inspiring speech before the General Assembly on the 4th of October this year. He also referred to this aspect of the question. As you well know, I have been a consistent advocate of the universality of membership in the United Nations. Among other reasons there is one compelling factor in my approach to the problem. The whole world is now focusing its attention on disarmament, banning of nuclear tests, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear powers. I feel very strongly that the United Nations must enjoy universal membership. For the sake of argument, even if the Members in the United Nations agree to disarm, and if the

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non-Members go on building up arms, particularly those non-Members which are potentially big Powers, as you well know there are now five nuclear Powers, and one of the nuclear Powers is outside the United Nations. If this one nuclear Power can be involved in discussions on disarmament, banning of nuclear tests, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear powers, then only, I think, will the United Nations be able to contribute significantly towards the progress of disarmament. This is only one aspect of the problem. Of course, universality of membership also is desirable from the point of view of the economic and social activities of the United Nations. So there are many important factors which are behind our thinking in advocating the need for universality of membership.

QUESTION: As for the universality of membership, is there no condition, no pre-condition at all? Any country?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: This, of course, is for the Members to decide: to formulate procedures and arrangements for the involvement of all countries and all States in the world to be here, to come here, and to participate in all its activities. As for other procedures and conditions, it is also for the Member States to discuss and decide here.

QUESTION: Well sir, just as you mentioned about the programme of disarmament, this programme of disarmament continues to be one of the vital questions of our time and I think many delegates have referred to this question in their address to the General Assembly. In view of the awesome destructive power of the nuclear weapons, what, in your opinion, are the most urgent steps that should be taken in the field of disarmament?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: In my view, there are two areas of activity in which the United Nations should focus its attention in the field of disarmament: one, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear powers; two, the banning of all nuclear and thermonuclear tests, including underground tests. As you know, and as I said a moment ago, there are at present five nuclear Powers. There are possibilities of proliferation of nuclear Powers to ten or fifteen or even more in the next few years. At that time, the world will have to face

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the grim prospect of possible annihilation. This is a terrible prospect. So what we should do now is to focus our attention on finding ways and means of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons as well as nuclear powers. In other words, this is the most urgent problem, and I am glad that the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva, and the General Assembly at its present session, are devoting their attention as a priority item to this question. Secondly, the banning of nuclear tests, including underground tests, is also of the utmost urgency. More and more scientists have come round to the idea that advanced national seismic instruments are now able to detect nuclear tests -- I mean underground tests -- in other countries thousands and thousands of miles away. These instruments were not so far advanced a few years ago, but now several countries have been able to develop many advanced seismic instruments to detect underground tests thousands of miles away. So the question of banning underground tests is not as difficult, or involved, as it was, say, two years ago. These are the two areas of activity which in my view should receive the urgent attention of Member States.

QUESTION: So sir, the prospects of banning nuclear underground tests are rather bright. Are they progressing? Do you think so?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I said, many scientists two years ago, for instance, were not agreed that their instruments were competent to detect underground tests thousands of miles away. There is now, however, an increasing body of opinion among the scientists that their new instruments are adequate to detect underground tests thousands of miles away. So the problem is, I think, now closer to solution.

QUESTION: The next question is that the 1960's have been designated as a so-called Development Decade. How do you evaluate the activities of the United Nations and its Members in pursuance of the goals of this Development Decade?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well now, we are in the mid-point of the Development Decade. The situation today, if I may say so, is frightening in many ways. The results achieved so far have not been very significant. If

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we look at the facts we will realize the seriousness of the problem. Two-thirds of the world's population are now living on one-sixth of the income of the world. And one and a half billion people in the world today have a life expectancy of forty years or less, and the per capita income in the less developed countries today is approximately ten dollars a month. It is an appalling situation. The progress in the programming and the implementation of the Development Decade programme launched by the United Nations four years ago have been far from satisfactory, as I have stated on a previous occasion. So if the developed countries, particularly, do not double their efforts in coming to the aid of the less fortunate countries in the world today, the picture in the second half of the Development Decade will be still grimmer and much more serious. I am not saying that so far the Development Decade programme has failed. It has not failed. In many countries in the under-developed regions, the natural resources have been exploited and deployed with the assistance of the developed countries, and we are beginning to see some results, some very significant results. Many developed countries are also rendering aid and assistance in the training and education of the potential scientists and technicians from the under-developed countries. This process of training and education is still going on and, in my view, the results have been quite significant. But my point is, if the developed countries, if the rich countries are apathetic or indifferent, regarding the plight of the developing countries, then the situation at the end of the Development Decade will be very serious. As I have said on many previous occasions, the gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots", the division of the world between the rich and the poor, is widening. This division of the world in my view is much more serious and in the long run is more explosive than the division of the world on ideological grounds. If the rich countries, if the developed countries, will realize this very important fact, then I am sure they will redouble their efforts for the amelioration of the less fortunate peoples who constitute two-thirds of humanity, and, as I have just said, their life span is forty years or less and they have to live in conditions of poverty, in sickness and in ill-housed environments and they are more or less half dead. So it is essential to raise the living standards of these people.

QUESTION: Thank you very much. Lastly, could we have a few words, a message to the Japanese viewers and listeners to this interview?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, I am glad to have this opportunity of extending my very warm wishes to the people of Japan who, as you know, we regard in Asia as a leading member of the Asian community, not only in the technological field in which, of course, the Japanese people are paramount in Asia, but also in the field of culture. Their long traditions in culture and literature, in music and art and architecture, and the material achievements of the Japanese people for centuries have been a pride of Asia. I want to extend my very warm wishes to the people of Japan.

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Press Release SG/1671
UND/698
22 October 1965

UNITED NATIONS DAY CABLE FROM THE HOLY SEE

The Secretary-General, U Thant, received the following cable today from Cardinal Cicognani, Secretary of State of the Vatican:

"On occasion United Nations Day, during twentieth anniversary year, His Holiness Pope Paul VI reiterates prayerful wishes, consolidation, expansion and progress, of distinguished world Organization and renews personal greetings and gratitude to you and your assistants, with my own felicitations and thanks."

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Press Release SG/1670
21 October 1965

THE NETHERLANDS CONTRIBUTES \$1,400,000 FOR
UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

Fund's Resources to be Programmed by Centre for Development Planning

At a brief ceremony in the Secretary-General's office today, Th. H. Bot, Minister in Charge of Development Aid of the Netherlands Government, informed U Thant of his Government's decision to contribute \$1,400,000 for establishing a United Nations Trust Fund.

Of this contribution, an amount of \$1,000,000 is to be allocated to the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; and the associated centres of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions.

The Economic and Social Council endorsed last summer a plan to set up a group of high-level experts in development planning and has shown a desire, likely to be shared by the General Assembly at its current session, to see this group establish itself as a sort of advisory committee comparable to the one which was set up for science and technology. This is what is now called the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies.

The remainder, \$400,000, is to be allocated, in equal amounts, to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Institute for Economic Development Planning; the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the International Institute for Educational Planning.

The Trust Fund, established by the Secretary-General with today's initial contribution by the Netherlands, is designed to promote contributions to economic and social development. The resources of the Trust Fund will be programmed by the Centre for Development Planning, and will be administered in accordance with the financial regulations of the United Nations.

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Exchange of Letters

The letter from the Minister in Charge of Development Aid of the Netherlands Government, Th. H. Bot, to the Secretary-General reads as follows:

"The Netherlands Government has decided, subject to Parliamentary approval, to make available to you a contribution of \$1,400,000 for the purpose of establishing a trust fund.

"Of this contribution, an amount of \$1,000,000 is to be allocated to the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the associated centres of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, to expand and intensify their activities on the basis of an integrated programme to be approved by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters. Furthermore, an amount of \$400,000 is to be allocated in equal amounts to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Institute for Economic Development Planning, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the International Institute for Educational Planning, to be utilized by them to contribute towards the fulfilment of their training, research and advisory responsibilities in accordance with work programmes agreed with the Centre for Development Planning, Projection and Policies.

"On behalf of the Netherlands Government, I shall appreciate receiving a general outline of your proposals concerning the purposes, operation and administration of the trust fund."

The text of U Thant's reply reads as follows:

"I wish to accept with gratitude the contribution of \$1,400,000 made by your Government, subject to Parliamentary approval, to intensify the work of the United Nations in development planning and projections. This money will be used to establish a trust fund whose purposes, operation and administration are described in an annex to this letter.

"It is understood that \$1,000,000 of the contribution is to be allocated to the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the associated centres of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, to expand and intensify their activities on the basis of an integrated programme to be approved by the

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Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters. It is further understood that \$400,000 of the contribution is to be allocated in equal amounts to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Institute for Economic Development Planning, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the International Institute for Educational Planning, to be utilized by them to contribute towards the fulfilment of their training, research and advisory responsibilities in accordance with work programmes agreed with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies.

"This gesture of your Government, coming as it does after other special contributions to several of our programmes, is very gratifying and stimulating. In the circumstances, I wish to pay tribute to the Netherlands Government for its generosity and for the keen interest it is thus evincing in the promotion of United Nations efforts towards the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. It is expected that the trust fund now being established will greatly further our activities in the field of development planning and projections which have so far been subjected to serious financial and administrative limitations."

Functions of Trust Fund

The text of the terms of reference of the Trust Fund follows:

"TRUST FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND PROJECTIONS

"I. Authority

"The Secretary-General hereby establishes a Trust Fund with a \$1,400,000 contribution of the Netherlands Government for the intensification of the work of the United Nations in development planning and projections. This Fund is established under the authority of the United Nations financial regulations 6.6, 7.2 and 7.3, and it may be increased by any other donations which may be made by other Governments, organizations, or persons for the same purpose.

"II. Purposes and Organizational Arrangements of the Fund

"The general purpose of the Trust Fund is to enhance the contribution of the United Nations to economic and social development through enlargement of the scope of its work in planning and projections.

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"The resources of the Fund will be programmed by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for activities related to the promotion of development planning and projections, including:

- "(i) the implementation of a continuing and integrated programme of long-term projections of the world economy in order to assist in the formulation of national development plans and policies,
- "(ii) the collection and analysis of information, on a comprehensive basis, relating to national targets and policies in order to facilitate the co-ordination of development plans and the formulation of international policies,
- "(iii) the promotion of research into the methodology of planning, and projections with the aid of ad hoc expert groups, consultants and research institutes,
- "(iv) the analysis and appraisal of experience in development planning and policies in order to contribute to improvements in future performance,
- "(v) the dissemination through seminars, training courses and publications of research findings and other information deemed useful for the formulation and conduct of development policies,
- "(vi) the provision of a focal point for consultation and co-operation with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on activities relating to planning and projections,
- "(vii) the promotion of the exchange of information and experience with other inter-governmental agencies outside the United Nations and with national agencies or institutes, both public and private, which are engaged in the similar fields of work,
- "(viii) the furtherance of training, research and advisory work of the regional planning institutes and the International Institute for Educational Planning.

"III. Administration of the Fund

"The Fund will be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, reported in the financial reports and accounts of the United Nations, and audited by the United Nations Board of Auditors.

"Suitable administrative and financial procedures for operating the Fund will be established by the Secretary-General."

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Press Release SG/SM/385
CYP/314
21 October 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 21 October, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations, Patrick Shaw:

"I have the honour to advise that the Australian Government will make available a sum of US \$200,000 in response to your Excellency's request, made in your Note FI 323/3 (18) of 18 June 1965, for voluntary contributions to help meet the costs, for a sixth period of six months in accordance with Security Council resolution 206 (1965) of 15 June 1965, of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, established under Security Council resolution S/5575 of 4 March 1964.

"This agreement to make a further voluntary contribution under the provisions of the sixth operative paragraph of Security Council resolution S/5575 of 4 March 1964 is considered to be without prejudice to the Australian Government's views regarding a satisfactory permanent solution for the financing of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations."

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Press Release SG/1669
20 October 1965

TEXT OF MESSAGES BETWEEN SECRETARY-GENERAL AND MALTA
REGARDING VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO UNITED NATIONS

Following are the texts of the messages exchanged between the Secretary-General, U Thant, and the Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations, Arvid Pardo, regarding Malta's contribution of \$9,000 to the United Nations:*

Text of Letter from Malta on 14 October:

"I have the honour to inform you that, as stated by the Prime Minister of Malta during his address to the General Assembly on the 13th of October, Malta has pledged a contribution of \$US 9,000 towards the Special Account established to relieve the present financial difficulties of the Organization.

"The contribution, although necessarily small in view of the limited financial resources of the Government of Malta, is a token of the devotion of Malta to the ideals of international collaboration."

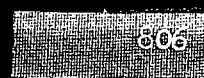
Text of Letter from Secretary-General on 19 October:

"I have the honour to refer to your Excellency's letter ADM 2/1/06 of 14 October 1965 by which you confirmed your Government's decision to pledge a voluntary contribution amounting to \$9,000, as stated by the Prime Minister of Malta during his address to the General Assembly, to help the United Nations solve its present financial difficulties.

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, and through you the Government of Malta, for this practical demonstration of support for the United Nations."

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* For other contributions, see press release SG/1668.



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Press Release SG/1668
20 October 1965

TEXTS OF MESSAGES BETWEEN SECRETARY-GENERAL AND SUDAN
REGARDING VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO UNITED NATIONS

Following are texts of the messages exchanged between the Secretary-General, U Thant, and the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations, Fakher-ed-Dine Mohamed, regarding Sudan's contribution of \$100,000 to the United Nations:*

Text of Letter from Sudan on 15 October:

"The Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the conversation held yesterday between His Excellency U Thant and His Excellency Sayed Mohamed Ibrahim Khalil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of the Republic of the Sudan has decided to make a contribution of One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000) to the United Nations.

"Payment of this sum will be made effective immediately, if required."

Text of Letter by Secretary-General on 19 October:

"I have the honour to refer to your Mission's Note UN/101 of 15 October 1965 by which your Mission confirmed your Government's decision conveyed to me by His Excellency Sayed Mohamed Ibrahim Khalil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, to make a voluntary contribution amounting to \$100,000 towards the outstanding expenditures incurred by the United Nations on Peace-keeping Operations.

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, and through you the Government of Sudan, for this practical demonstration of support for the United Nations."

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* For list of other contributions to the United Nations, see press releases SG/1666-7.

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not to be used before 10:00 a.m., EDT,
tomorrow, Thursday, 21 October 1965

Press Release SG/SM/384
20 October 1965

MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF
STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, cabled to the President of the Republic of Ghana, Osagyefo Kwame Nkrumah, for the Assembly of Heads of States and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), opening in Accra, Ghana, on 21 October:

"I should be grateful if you would convey to the Heads of State and Government assembled in Accra my respectful greetings and my best wishes for the success of the present session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.

"As I stated at the session held in Cairo in July 1964, which I had the honour to attend, the adoption of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity reaffirming the adherence of African States to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the resolve of its Member States to strengthen and support the United Nations, constituted a source of great encouragement to our Organization.

"From the very beginning, the United Nations and associated agencies have been able to establish useful working relationships with the Organization of African Unity in the interests of effective collaboration for our common purposes. In addition, as you are aware, on 12 October 1965, the General Assembly adopted by acclamation a resolution in which it expressed the desire to promote co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charters of the two Organizations, and invited me to explore, in consultation with the appropriate bodies of the Organization of African Unity, the means of promoting such co-operation. I welcomed the initiative taken by the African States themselves in this respect, and I look forward to undertaking consultations on the matter in the near future. I am hopeful that these consultation will also help in the consideration, which I have for some time regarded as desirable, of the question of the relationships which should exist between the United Nations and regional organizations in general, in the pursuit of the common goal of the peace and well-being of the world.

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"During the period since your last session, we have welcomed to the United Nations three new African Member States -- Malawi, Zambia and the Gambia -- whose admission constitutes evidence of both the further progress achieved in decolonization and the increasing universality of the Organization. It is gratifying also to be able to recall that amendments to the Charter of the United Nations have recently been ratified which expand the membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and thus make it possible to provide for a more equitable representation of African and other States. Further and special efforts have been made, as well, for the recruitment of additional African staff to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

"The African States have played an increasingly significant role in the activities of the United Nations during this period. I note with particular gratification the concern and constructive spirit shown by the African States in connexion with the financial problems faced by the United Nations, and their efforts to help the United Nations not only to survive the crisis but also to go on to greater strength and effectiveness.

"The efforts of the African nations to consolidate their independence, to foster the peaceful emergence of other African peoples to independence, to promote economic and social development and human rights, and to build co-operative relationships with the rest of the world enjoy almost universal sympathy and support. The United Nations, through actions in which the over-riding majority of its Member States have joined, has demonstrated the widespread and positive nature of its support for your endeavours.

"Recent developments make it appropriate for me to observe, in particular, that the United Nations as a whole shares your concern over the trend of events in southern Africa and in other parts of the continent. The competent United Nations organs have fully recognized that the aspirations of the peoples of those areas for freedom and equality are legitimate. Faithful to the Charter, they have shown no disposition to compromise the principles involved. I fully share what I know to be your hope that perseverance and determination to ensure the early fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations in southern Africa and elsewhere will persuade the Governments and authorities concerned that they must desist from dangerous gambles. I am confident that it will be your wish to seize every opportunity for a peaceful resolution of these outstanding problems, by continuing your efforts to help the pressure of world public opinion to act effectively and by other measures which will command the widest international support.

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"It has been gratifying to me also to observe that in the midst of your preoccupation with the problems of Africa, your Governments have not hesitated to help make effective the part which the United Nations has been called upon to play in the recent past in a series of distressing and dangerous situations in other parts of the world. A number of long-standing disputes remain unresolved, especially in Asia, the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

"In our time, when every nation, large or small, and every statesman, has a duty that extends beyond the confines of any single region, let me express my sincere hope that you will give serious thought to the further contributions you can make towards peace and harmony in the world at large, so that the year of the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations -- designated as the International Co-operation Year -- will end on a note of greater hope and confidence."

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Press Release SG/SM/383
GA/PS/1121
18 October 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON DISARMAMENT
IN FIRST COMMITTEE MEETING ON 18 OCTOBER

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the meeting of the First Committee (Political and Security) of the General Assembly on 18 October:

"Mr. Chairman,

"I should like to express my deep appreciation to you and to the members of this Committee for affording me this opportunity to make a few remarks at the commencement of your discussions.

"There is general recognition of the reciprocal relationship between the international political climate on the one hand, and the state of the arms race or the possibilities of progress in disarmament on the other. I have no doubt, for example, that the continuation and expansion of the nuclear arms race, along with its accompanying increase of tensions and fears has been and, if no positive steps are taken, will become an increasingly complicating factor in maintaining peace. This Assembly is faced therefore with a most serious challenge in the continued development and the possible spread of nuclear weapons -- trends which if not halted and reversed could result in a nuclear holocaust.

"On more than one occasion, I have said that disarmament was the most important problem of our time, and I still consider that general and complete disarmament is, and must remain, our constant objective. In addition, it is of the highest importance that certain immediate preliminary measures be taken that could serve to halt the nuclear arms race and prevent its getting out of control. It is generally recognized that preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons is now perhaps the most urgent and pressing problem.

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Press Release SG/SM/383
GA/PS/1121
18 October 1965

"As the danger of further dissemination or proliferation of nuclear weapons is becoming critical, time to find a solution is also growing very short. What is needed is a renewed determination at the highest levels to prevent the direct or indirect spread of nuclear weapons as an over-riding and immediate objective of disarmament policy. The gravity of the situation requires unrelenting and concentrated efforts to devise concrete steps of a mutual character which, at the very least, could provide a little more time in which to agree upon a formal treaty. Whatever would support restraint and give the countries principally concerned more time to solve the problem is an indispensable minimum at this juncture.

"An agreement to stop underground nuclear weapons testing is also of direct relevance. In the general debate, many countries have expressed the belief that this measure would contribute to preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and also impose an important limitation on the nuclear Powers by halting or slowing down the development of new weapons of mass destruction. The extension of the Moscow test ban treaty to cover underground tests would also contribute to reviving the momentum in disarmament achieved in 1963.

"The objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and a comprehensive test ban are the only collateral measures of disarmament singled out by the Disarmament Commission for priority treatment. The Soviet Union and the United States and, indeed, all the participants in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee are agreed in principle on the necessity and urgency of achieving international agreements in these two vital areas, and the eight non-aligned members have submitted unanimous joint memoranda on both. The detailed negotiations have served to narrow the differences between the opposing positions to the point where the accommodations necessary to reach agreement are defined. It is a matter of profound regret that the principal powers concerned have not, thus far, been able to resolve the remaining differences which block the way to agreement.

"The deliberations you are about to begin in this Committee provide a new opportunity to facilitate progress towards the achievement of treaties on both these subjects. Pending the conclusion of binding international treaties, I would again most earnestly call on all powers, both nuclear and non-nuclear, to exercise the greatest restraint -- in their own as well as in the world's interest.

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"In making this plea, I am not unmindful of the fact that the problem of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the banning of all nuclear weapons tests are inextricably bound up with the international situation and political climate. In my view, the turbulent and critical situations existing in several parts of the world, with the concomitant militancy which such situations generate, make it ever so more difficult to achieve significant progress on any disarmament front. The tragic developments in Asia, in particular, have thrown their dark shadow over the whole international scene. I very much hope that a deeper understanding of the full implications of the current crises will lead to an added impetus to search for lasting solutions and thus facilitate disarmament measures. It is a commonplace that the dangers inherent in the development and spread of nuclear weapons are growing to unmanageable proportions.

"The question of convening a world disarmament conference, which is on your agenda, has been welcomed overwhelmingly by the Disarmament Commission. In supporting the idea, Members have rightly stressed the need for all Powers, Members and non-Members of the United Nations, to participate in the conference and help to make it a success and thereby contribute to the promotion of world disarmament. Obviously this question is also closely linked with the prevailing international climate.

"Not long ago, I expressed the view that the idea of a world conference is not incompatible with the Geneva negotiations whose utility has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Members of the United Nations and that the Conference could serve to focus attention in all parts of the world on the common predicament that is shared by mankind.

"In conclusion, I would like to express the fervent hope that this session will make definite progress and that your deliberations will significantly contribute towards a relaxation of international tension and the maintenance of international peace and security."

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Press Release SG/SM/382

GA/3096

15 October 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 15 OCTOBER 1965

Following is the text of a statement made today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the meeting of the General Assembly:

"Yesterday the following bulletin was issued in regard to the condition of President Farfani:

"President Farfani is resting comfortably, his spirits are good and his general medical condition has been thoroughly evaluated. Surgical repair of the tendon injury is being considered for the first part of next week, dependent upon re-evaluation of his knee injury. Altogether, as previously stated, two to three weeks of hospitalization is anticipated with resumption of some duties at the end of that period'.

"I had occasion to discuss the conduct of the work of the General Assembly with the Chairmen of Committees on Wednesday 13 October and we agreed that there should be no plenary meeting for next week. This will enable the Committees, and especially the First Committee, to make some progress with their work. Advantage may also be taken by Committees who have occasion to vote, to use the mechanical means of voting in the General Assembly and to familiarize themselves with this equipment.

"In regard to the future, the position may perhaps be reviewed this time next week in the light of the circumstances then prevailing."

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Press Release SG/SM/381
CYP/312
14 October 1965

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

Following is the text of a letter, dated 7 October, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to inform you that the Austrian Government has decided to make a voluntary contribution in the amount of \$US 40,000, in order to meet the costs arising from the maintenance of the United Nations Force in Cyprus during the period from 26 June through 26 December 1965."

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Press Release SG/SM/380
CYP/311
13 October 1965

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM DENMARK
REGARDING PEACE-KEEPING EXPENSES IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 8 October, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations, Hans R. Tabor, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to your letter FI/323/3 (18) of June 18 in which you draw attention to the Security Council resolution 206 (1965) of June 15, 1965, on the question of Cyprus and in which you appealed to my Government to make a voluntary contribution to meet the costs in connexion with the extension of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

"I have now been instructed to inform you that the Government of Denmark has decided to make a contribution of Danish Kroner 520,000 (approx. \$75,000) to meet the costs for the period from September 27 to December 26, 1965. As previously this amount will be placed with a bank account in Denmark and offset against expenses paid by the Danish authorities in connexion with the Danish contingent to UNFICYP.

"The decision to make this voluntary contribution under the provision of the 6th operative paragraph of the Security Council resolution S/5575 of March 4, 1964, is without prejudice to the principle of collective responsibility of the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping operations."

* * * * *

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UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
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United Nations, N.Y.

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

Press Release SG/SM/379
12 October 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
AT RAISING OF FLAG OF MALDIVE ISLANDS

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, on the occasion of the raising of the flag of the Maldivé Islands, at a brief ceremony at United Nations Headquarters, on 12 October 1965:

"We are gathered here for a traditional ceremony -- the raising of the national flag of a new Member among the flags of the other Members.

"The State of the Maldivé Islands was admitted to membership of the United Nations on the opening day of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, 21 September 1965. But this flag-raising ceremony was delayed in order that it might be held in the presence of the accredited representatives of the new Member, whom I am now happy to welcome to our midst -- His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Hilmy Didi, Mr. Abdul Sattar and Mr. Ahmed Ismail.

"The State of the Maldivé Islands attained its independence on 26 July 1965. The process which led up to this event was marked by peaceful co-operation between the peoples of the Islands and the United Kingdom Government. For this happy and peaceful development, both the leaders of the Maldivé Islands and the Government of the United Kingdom deserve our warm congratulations.

"The State of the Maldivé Islands is surely among the smallest of the Members of the United Nations, both in terms of area and population. This does not, however, affect in any way the significance of this occasion. On the contrary, the admission of this small State recalls once again the fact that the strength of the United Nations resides not exclusively in its commanding the confidence of its large or powerful Members, but equally in the support of its smaller and less powerful Members. And, in turn, the fact that the smaller States need the United Nations to safeguard and make effective their independence and to register their equality in this interdependent world makes it necessary for the great and powerful States to participate in the activities of the United Nations and to support its development.

(more)

"I am happy to welcome the State of the Maldive Islands, and I ask Your Excellency to convey to His Majesty Sultan Mohammed Farid Didi I, and to the Government and peoples of your State our warm good wishes for their future happiness and prosperity."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
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Press Release SG/SM/378
GA/AB/923
12 October 1965

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1965, 1966

Following is the text of the introductory statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, on the budget estimates for the financial years 1965 and 1966, before the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) this morning:

"It has been two full years since I last had the pleasure of addressing this Committee in order to present my annual budget estimates. This unusual lapse of time is due, as you know, to the special circumstances which prevailed at the nineteenth session of the Assembly.

"Because of these circumstances, I appreciate that the Fifth Committee is faced this year with a somewhat more difficult task than usual, for it is required to consider and pronounce itself not only on the level of requirements as foreseen for 1965 and 1966 but also on the budgetary result for the financial year 1964.

"Since the Committee has already taken decisions on the level of actual expenditures for 1964 and estimates for 1965, I will not review in any detail the figures for these two years. They have in any case, I trust, been sufficiently well explained in the various reports you have received. It might be useful, however, if I were to refer for a few moments to one or two of the more important developments of 1965, in so far as they have a bearing on the proposals which I have made in my initial estimates for 1966.

"One of the major factors contributing to the difficulty of keeping expenses in 1965 within the limits prescribed by the Assembly is the very much heavier conference programme. I have drawn attention to this problem in my foreword to the budget estimates for 1966. The fact has to be faced that the present annual programme of meetings has reached almost unmanageable proportions. I have appealed on numerous occasions in the past for some measure of restraint in this regard. So far, however, my appeals have gone largely unheeded, and the programme has continued to expand significantly each year.

(more)

"Aside from the very considerable financial consequences of a continuously expanding programme of meetings, there are other considerations which must be borne in mind. It is the responsibility of the Secretariat to produce the large volume of preparatory documentation which is so essential to the success of the meetings. The quality of this documentation is dependent upon adequate time being afforded for necessary basic research, thought and consultation.

"It goes without saying, therefore, that unless the substantive staff are given enough time, not only will the documentation be of inferior quality, but to an increasing extent it will not be available in time to be translated and reproduced in advance of the meetings concerned. Consequently, the end results of the meetings themselves will fall short of expectations and will not be commensurate with the effort and expense involved.

"The Secretariat is also responsible for the provision of the necessary technical conference services so as to ensure that not only is the preparatory documentation translated and reproduced in the required languages in advance of the meetings, but also that adequate staff are available to provide the services of interpretation, precis-writing, verbatim reporting, and typing.

"I must make it clear that there is a limit to the number of qualified language and other technical staff who can be recruited for this work. It has not been possible for several years to keep the approved establishment of the translation and interpretation sections at Headquarters continuously filled. In Geneva, while it has been possible to fill the approved establishment, it has been necessary to employ such large numbers of temporary conference staff that a serious imbalance has arisen in the ratio between permanent and temporary staff.

"The point has also been reached where it is becoming increasingly difficult to find even a sufficient number of fully qualified staff to meet the growing needs. Thus, it should be appreciated that the difficulties encountered in providing satisfactory substantive and technical services cannot be overcome merely through the provision of additional financial resources.

"For example, it was primarily because of the lack of sufficient time for the substantive preparation of the large volume of documentation, totalling some 7,500 pages, for the Economic and Social Council this past summer that much of this material, despite supreme efforts and considerable overtime work on the part of the technical services, could not possibly be made available in all the required languages in time for the meetings.

(more)

12 October 1965

"Many members of the Council expressed their strong dissatisfaction with this state of affairs, particularly since it necessitated the postponement of certain items on the agenda. The Council adopted a resolution which requires me to undertake a comprehensive study of this problem with a view to seeing what possible solutions can be found. I will embark on the study very shortly.

"I must, however, inform you at once that for the reasons I have given, there are limits to the Secretariat's total servicing capacity, and that even after taking into account the additional staff resources which I have requested for both 1965 and 1966, the expectations and demands of Member States cannot be properly satisfied unless they are somehow contained within the practical and budgetary possibilities.

"I fully appreciate that in certain fields of activity, particularly those of an expanding and priority nature, where Governments themselves are still in a stage of formulating policies and developing programmes, there is a need to hold meetings on a fairly frequent basis.

"I believe, however, that it would be possible, and indeed of mutual advantage, to hold less frequent meetings in regard to activities which are well established and where the programme concerned is more developed. I put these considerations forward in the hope that they may lead to a more reasonable annual programme of meetings acceptable to the Member States.

"I submitted to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session a report on the pattern and programme of meetings. This report is still before the Assembly. It will require some revision in the light of actual developments in 1965 and those anticipated for 1966. I would hope that this Committee will give this report its careful consideration in the light of the observations which I have just made.

"One other major factor which emerges from our experience in 1965 and which has a direct bearing on my proposals for 1966 is the marked upward trend in the level of substantive work programmes generally. Most organs and subsidiary organs which have met so far this year have adopted resolutions calling for new programmes or for greater emphasis in many priority fields of work.

"While this development has caused certain administrative difficulties in a year of financial restriction, nevertheless I view it as a healthy sign in terms of the future of the Organization. I believe that at this rather critical time in the history of the Organization, the interest and support which so many

(more)

Member States continue to show by the actions they initiate or sponsor in the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations is a sign of confidence rather than a cause for concern.

"While I welcome this desire to move forward and to give added impetus to the work in which we are engaged in fields of high priority and to which Member States themselves have attached so much importance, nevertheless I feel sure it will be agreed that if we are to achieve results commensurate with our efforts and the expenditures involved, we must do so in a methodical and planned fashion. We must be conscious all the time of the fact that progress and success in our endeavours is not conditioned exclusively by the availability of increased financial provisions.

"Much of our work requires sufficient time for basic research and planning and is the product of the labours of highly skilled experts in their respective fields. This is particularly true of our complex activities in the economic and social fields. The provision of the necessary financial resources is an essential prerequisite; however, it is equally important that sufficient time be afforded for planning and preparatory work and for recruiting competent staff.

"It was precisely for these reasons that I ventured to propose that the considerable staff increase required to fulfil our responsibilities in the field of industrial development be accomplished over a period of two to three years. I had these considerations in mind when formulating the policy to be followed with respect to the initial budget estimates for 1965 and in evaluating the requirements for 1966.

"In my initial budget estimates for 1965, I proposed under Section 3 a total increase in some 294 posts for all offices of the Secretariat. The Advisory Committee in its related report proposed some reductions to my request and recommended for approval by the General Assembly a total of 200 new posts.

"Subsequently, I submitted revised estimates for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which provided 118 new posts for the UNCTAD secretariat (exclusive of some 20 posts to be transferred from within the existing staff of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs), together with 33 additional posts to strengthen other areas of the Secretariat in order to cope with the work directly related to UNCTAD activities.

"In its related report, the Advisory Committee, while expressing certain reservations in regard to the number and level of the posts requested for UNCTAD, did not recommend any specific reductions. It undertook to review this matter further in the summer of 1965 in the light of developments.

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"Although the recommendations of the Advisory Committee concerning total 1965 requirements represented quite a significant reduction from the proposals I had made, I would not formally have contested them. I would, however, have found it necessary to express some strong reservations in regard to some of the recommended reductions, particularly for conference services.

"In practice, we have encountered particular difficulties in 1965 because the additional staff resources recommended for this year could not be considered or decided upon by the General Assembly. It has not been possible to give effect to them except to the limited extent allowed by General Assembly resolution 2004 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, notably to strengthen the Centre for Industrial Development and to establish the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

"In preparing my 1966 estimates, I proceeded on the basis that I had made to the Advisory Committee ~~a convincing~~ case for the need to strengthen the approved establishment, at least up to the level which that Committee was prepared to recommend for 1965. This need, I felt, was clearly justified in my initial budget submission for 1965, and the subsequent revisions thereto. In the absence of any approved budget for 1965, therefore, I took as my starting point, in estimating requirements for 1966, the level recommended by the Advisory Committee for 1965.

"In the light of the developments to which I have already referred, I have found it necessary to seek a further increase in staff resources for 1966 to the extent of 368 new posts for all offices of the Secretariat, exclusive of UNCTAD, and for the latter activity, an additional 71 posts both for its secretariat and for the related supporting services.

"The Advisory Committee, in its sixth report to the General Assembly at its twentieth session, has reviewed these additional requests in great detail and has recommended a total of 277 new posts for all offices of the Secretariat, exclusive of UNCTAD. For the latter, a reduction in monetary terms, though not in the requested level of staffing resources, is proposed.

"The Committee's recommendations, therefore, represent a reduction of 91 posts as compared with my initial request. Thus, the total number of new posts recommended for approval by the Advisory Committee for both 1965 and 1966, compared with 1964, is 699.

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"More than two-thirds of these posts are to strengthen those units of the Secretariat at Headquarters and overseas which are engaged in economic and social activities. The rest, by and large, is to strengthen the administrative, general, and conference supporting services which, in my judgement, have been too long neglected.

"In justifying these needs, the 1966 budget estimates are presented in greater detail than in previous years, and show for each unit of the Secretariat not only the staffing provisions as approved for the year 1964, but also those recommended by the Advisory Committee for 1965 and requested for 1966.

"I am prepared to accept the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, for I believe that they are not only based on a thorough and careful review of the requirements in all sectors of the Secretariat, but that they also realistically take into account the heavier demands placed upon the Secretariat by Member States.

"I am, however, firmly convinced that if we are to make an adequate response to the wishes of a majority of Member States in regard to substantive work programmes and if we are to provide at the same time for essential administrative needs and conference services, than the recommendations of the Advisory Committee represent a minimum in terms of the additional staff required.

"As to the requirements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, I am prepared at this juncture also to accept the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. These estimates may well need to be revised later this session as a consequence of recommendations still to be made by the Trade and Development Board when it reconvenes in New York towards the end of October.

"Such recommendations may have a material effect on the present estimates, since they concern questions related to the holding of the second session of the Trade and Development Conference itself, the programme of meetings of the various trade bodies in 1966, and the location of the permanent headquarters of UNCTAD.

"Having dealt, therefore, with the two elements -- that is to say, additional staffing needs and the requirements of UNCTAD -- which account principally for the total gross increase of \$8.4 million in my initial budget estimates for 1966, as compared with the level recommended by the Advisory Committee for 1965, I do not believe I need comment at any length on the estimates and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee for other sections of the budget. While I have reservations regarding certain of the Committee's recommendations, I am prepared to accept its figures in all cases.

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"Mr. Chairman, there is another important matter on which I feel bound to comment, for it is of concern to the entire United Nations family. I am referring to the recommendations of the International Civil Service Advisory Board for revisions to the base salary scales for professional and higher categories of staff.

"I shared with the executive heads of the specialized agencies the hope that ICSAB would endorse substantially the proposals which we had jointly submitted for its consideration. In the light of the substantial upward revisions made since 1960 in the salary scales of many national civil services and of the increasing difficulties which both the United Nations and the agencies are experiencing in retaining present and attracting new, qualified staff, we believe our proposals to be reasonable and justified.

"It is a matter of some disappointment, therefore, that the Board's recommendations fell short of our expectations. Nevertheless, one of the main reasons for the Board having been given formal responsibility for the review of salaries was to ensure that such appraisals would be made by an impartial body of experienced members whose judgement could be relied upon.

"It is with this fact very much in mind that the executive heads and I have accepted the Board's conclusions. It is our earnest hope that the General Assembly will also find it possible, in the light of such observations as the Advisory Committee may make, to do likewise.

"The members of the Fifth Committee will, I know, be anxious to receive as soon as possible an estimate, however tentative, of the total amount which on present showing is likely to be assessed upon Member States in respect of the financial year 1966.

"The gross expenditure estimates as currently recommended by the Advisory Committee total some \$115.6 million. To this figure, there would need to be added the cost of the proposed revision of base salary scales for the professional and higher categories of staff, estimated at about \$4.2 million, on which the Advisory Committee has still to submit its recommendation. The gross expenditure estimates, therefore, as currently foreseen total some \$120 million.

"From this total, a sum of \$6.4 million may be deducted in respect of income other than staff assessment, leaving a net assessment figure of approximately \$113.6 million.

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"This net assessment level does not take into account the substantial sums which will be credited to Members' accounts in the Tax Equalization Fund in respect of staff assessment which, for the year 1966, is estimated at approximately \$13 million, including the additional staff assessment related to the recommendations of ICSAB.

"These estimates are, of course, subject to revision in the light of my aforementioned observations concerning the level of the estimates for UNCTAD in 1966 and in the light of any decisions which might be taken by the General Assembly during the course of its twentieth session.

"In concluding these remarks on the 1966 estimates, I wish to emphasize that I am well aware of the legitimate concern of many Member States at the progressively higher level of expenses to which they are requested to contribute each year. In referring to this matter in the foreword to my estimates for 1966, I conceded that there might be a natural limit to the additional financial burden which could be accepted by the membership as a whole at any one time.

"I am confident, however, that when Member States consider the problem in its widest perspective, they will continue to support me in my endeavours to make due provision for the natural and inevitable growth in the global responsibilities of the Organization as called for by the Member States themselves. That such demands should be made upon the Organization to an ever-increasing degree is in itself a sign of faith in the vitality and effectiveness of the United Nations which should be welcomed rather than discouraged.

"Both the vitality and the effectiveness of the Organization will also depend, however, as I have stated earlier, on our ability to move forward in a planned and methodical fashion, with a proper regard at all times for the practical and budgetary possibilities.

"All of these are the essential considerations on which I have based my estimates for 1966 and with which I believe the Member States will find themselves in agreement.

"Mr. Chairman, in dealing with the estimates for 1966, I have been concerning myself with what, in my view, represents a reasonable forecast of requirements which are not only desirable but also inescapable if the Organization is to fulfil the responsibilities which the membership has placed upon it for the coming year and beyond.

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"I should be failing in my duty, however, if I did not revert for a moment to the exigencies of the present. I have not at any time concealed my concern over the present financial situation of the Organization, and I feel bound to express that concern once more.

"As I stated only some three weeks ago in the introduction to my annual report on the work of the Organization, the financial crisis which has for too long confronted the Organization has by no means been dispelled by the consensus reached by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and, in effect, accepted by the General Assembly on 1 September 1965. Our real financial difficulties remain hardly less serious. I should like to state briefly the situation as it now stands.

"During the first nine months of this year, sixty-four Member Governments, in pursuance of the request in General Assembly resolution 2004 (XIX), have made advance payments totalling \$54 million to finance the Organization's 1965 expenses under the regular budget. In the same period, twenty-eight Member Governments have made advance payments totalling \$8 million to finance the 1965 expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force. Thus, in the first three-quarters of the year, only about one-half of the Organization's estimated 1965 expenses under the regular budget and the Special Account for UNEF have been covered by these advance payments.

"An additional amount of \$13.6 million has been received from thirty-four Member Governments in respect of assessed contributions to the Working Capital Fund and the regular budget for prior years, and \$6.9 million has been received from twenty-two Member Governments in respect of assessed contributions for prior years to the UNEF and ONUC accounts.

"These payments, together with the advance payments for 1965 to which I have just referred, were insufficient to cover the current operating expenses during 1965, plus the amounts required to settle some of the Organization's more pressing debts from prior years. Accordingly, on several occasions during the year, it became necessary to borrow money temporarily from special funds and accounts in my custody in order to meet the payroll and other day-to-day expenses.

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"I have estimated that an amount of approximately \$100 million would be required to enable the Organization to liquidate in full the obligations currently outstanding against the special accounts of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Operation in the Congo; to meet in full the additional obligations that will be incurred, in the case of the Emergency Force, between 1 September 1965 and such time as a decision will have been reached at the twentieth session of the General Assembly on the future of that operation and its financing; to restore the Working Capital Fund to its authorized level of \$40 million; and to cover amounts due to Member States as adjustments on assessed contributions for the costs of the two peace-keeping forces mentioned.

"To date, fifteen Member Governments have pledged or paid voluntary contributions totalling \$20 million to assist in solving these financial difficulties. I wish to express my gratitude for their generous action. I have made, and I make again, an urgent appeal to all who have not yet done so to come forward with similar contributions.

"As I indicated in the introduction to my annual report, I have some confidence that, on reflection, Governments will see the clear and pressing need to enable the Organization to solve its financial difficulties, in view of the stake they have in its survival and the value they attach to its present and potential usefulness.

"I am equally confident that the Member States will wish, by adopting the budget proposals for 1966, to allow the Organization to play the part which they clearly believe it should play in helping to construct a peaceful world and a decent life for those who live in it."

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Press Release SG/SM/377
11 October 1965

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 11 OCTOBER

Following is the text of a statement made this morning at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly by the Secretary-General, U Thant:

"Mr. Acting President, yesterday morning I received the following telegram dated 9 October from the President of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, His Excellency Mr. Amintore Fanfani:

"'Tonight at 10:30 p.m., while stepping out of a friend's house where I had called for a few minutes after leaving your party, I slipped on the wet pavement and fell, twisting my leg. Assisted by my wife and by the United Nations security officer, I was taken to the nearby Presbyterian Hospital. Following x-rays and other examinations the doctors diagnosed the rupture of the quadriceps tendon in the right thigh.

"'On the strength of that diagnosis it was decided that I should undergo immediate surgery which will be performed shortly by Dr. S. Ashley Grantham. I will keep you informed of my progress following the operation. It appears, however, that in all likelihood I will have to spend two weeks in hospital.

"'In these circumstances, I deem it my duty to ask you to convey the above information to the General Assembly in order that the appropriate steps may be taken.'

"I called on the President yesterday at the hospital and found him in good spirits. His right leg has been put in a plaster cast, and the doctors will decide later this week about the need for surgery and when it should be undertaken. I am sure the Assembly would wish to convey its good wishes to the President for his full and speedy recovery.

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"Meanwhile, I also presume it will be the wish of the Assembly to conclude the general debate as already programmed. I believe, therefore, that the best arrangements would be for the Vice-Presidents to preside over the meetings of the General Assembly in turn until we have completed the discussion on the general debate.

"Towards the end of the week we shall be in a better position to judge how long the President may have to be in hospital. I shall discuss with him at that time the arrangements for proceeding with our work in the following week, and report to the Assembly again."

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Press Release SG/1667
7 October 1965

LIBERIA MAKES VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO HELP UNITED NATIONS
SOLVE ITS FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, dated 5 October, the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations, Nathan Barnes, said that the Government of Liberia, having decided to make a voluntary contribution of \$US 8,000 towards the outstanding expenditures incurred by the United Nations on peace-keeping operations, was herewith transmitting a check in that amount.

The Secretary-General, in a reply dated 6 October, expressed appreciation to Mr. Barnes and the Government of Liberia for this practical demonstration of support for the United Nations.

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Note: For list of other voluntary contributions made, see press release SG/1666.

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Press Release SG/1666
5 October 1965

GREECE AND UGANDA MAKE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS

Total of Nearly \$20 Million Pledged by Members

The Secretary-General has announced two additional voluntary contributions to the United Nations Special Account intended to relieve the present financial difficulties of the Organization.

The new contributions are a pledge from Greece, made on 21 September, for \$50,000, and a payment of \$5,000 by Uganda, made on 14 September.

The total of the voluntary contributions pledged or paid by 14 Member States as of today is \$19,997,324.

The breakdown is as follows:

Canada	\$ 4,000,000
Denmark	1,000,000
Finland	600,000
Ghana	20,000
Greece	50,000
Iceland	80,000
Italy	1,500,000
Jamaica	10,000
Nigeria	20,000
Norway	698,324
Sweden	2,000,000
Uganda	5,000
United Kingdom	10,000,000
Zambia	14,000

\$19,997,324

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Press Release SG/SM/376
5 October 1965

TEXT OF CABLES EXCHANGED BETWEEN POPE PAUL VI AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Honourable U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York:

"On Our return from Our unforgettable visit to the United Nations, made possible by your thoughtful invitation, We assure you of Our heartfelt thanks for the magnificent hospitality extended to Us and for the many kind services rendered to Our person while praying that God may protect and assist you in your important duties and prosper the vital activities of the United Nations."

(Paulus. PP VI)

From the Secretary-General to the Pope:

"I acknowledge in humility and with gratitude Your Holiness' gracious message. It was a unique privilege to have Your Holiness with us for one afternoon and to welcome you as a universally esteemed leader in the pursuit of peace. Several delegates who addressed the Assembly today have paid tribute to the profound import of the inspiring message of peace which Your Holiness gave us yesterday. We shall always cherish and remember Your Holiness' gracious presence in our midst."

(U Thant)

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Press Release SG/SM/375

CYP/310

5 October 1965

MALAYSIAN LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL ON COSTS
OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter dated 4 October from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations, Radhakrishna Ramani, addressed to the Secretary-General, U Thant:

"I have the honour to inform you, on the instruction of my Government, that Malaysia would be making a further contribution towards the cost of maintaining the United Nations Force in Cyprus, in the sum of \$2,500.

"A telegraphic communication to this effect has been received. As soon as the funds come to hand, I shall be making the payment to you."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

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3:45 p.m. (EDT), 4 October 1965

Press Release SG/SM/374

GA/3075

4 October 1965

STATEMENT OF WELCOME BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON 4 OCTOBER
TO HIS HOLINESS POPE PAUL VI

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, welcoming His Holiness Pope Paul VI at the 1347th plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on 4 October 1965:

"It is the cause of peace which brings His Holiness into our midst. It was the cause of peace -- universal peace, for all men on earth, without distinction as to race, religion, nationality or political belief -- which led me, many months ago, to explore with His Holiness the possibility of his being present at a meeting of the General Assembly such as this, so that he might join his efforts for peace to those of the representatives of the States Members of the United Nations.

"May I briefly recall the origins of this journey which is now reaching its felicitous climax. On 4 December last, in Bombay, His Holiness voiced a special appeal which moved me and many others deeply, as reflecting the aspirations of mankind and as being closely in keeping with the purposes and objectives of the United Nations -- an appeal for an end to the armaments race and for the alleviation of human suffering -- an appeal to all the Governments of the world to undertake, in the words of His Holiness, a 'peaceful battle against the sufferings of their less fortunate brothers.'

"Shortly afterwards, on 15 January, His Holiness entrusted to me as Secretary-General of the United Nations the text of his appeal. I accepted it, as I stated then, as an invaluable source of inspiration for me and for the Organization which I serve. That appeal, and the desire of His Holiness to place it at the service of the United Nations, prompted me, with the full support of the then President of the General Assembly, to seek the agreement of His Holiness to appear before, and address, the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(more)

4 October 1965

"That historic occasion has now arrived. It is taking place at a time when there is a renewal of confidence in our Organization. It is a time, also, of grave dangers to the peace of the world. In adding my words of welcome to those of the President of the General Assembly, and in expressing my deep gratitude to His Holiness, I do so in the conviction that all of us who work for the purposes of the United Nations will draw from his presence here, now and long afterwards, inspiration for our continued struggle to attain those goals of peace and human well-being which are also the goals His Holiness so devotedly believes to be within our reach."

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Press Release SG/SM/373
CYP/309

1 October 1965

UNITED KINGDOM NOTE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON COSTS OF
PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is from the note, dated 28 September 1965, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, Lord Caradon:

"The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his Note No. 243 of the 21st of June, regarding the extension of the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

"The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations has been instructed to inform the Secretary-General that Her Majesty's Government have now agreed to make a further voluntary contribution of \$1 million towards the cost of UNFICYP for the remaining period of its current mandate ending 26 December 1965."

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UNITED NATIONS

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Press Release SG/SM/372
30 September 1965

TEXT OF LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ZAMBIA

Following is the text of a letter addressed today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Delegation of Zambia to the twentieth session of the General Assembly:

"I have the honour to refer to your Excellency's statement before the General Assembly on 27 September 1965 in which you had indicated your Government's decision to make a voluntary contribution amounting to \$14,000 to help the United Nations solve its present financial difficulties.

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, and through you the Government of Zambia, for this practical demonstration of support for the United Nations."

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UNITED NATIONS

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Press Release SG/SM/371
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TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRESIDENT OF PHILIPPINES

The following is the text of a message sent on 28 September by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the President of the Republic of the Philippines, Diosdado Macapagal:

"Deeply distressed to hear of reported loss of lives caused by eruption of Taal Volcano. If need arises we shall do everything possible within limits of our resources to assist Your Excellency's Government in alleviating suffering of those affected. Highest consideration."

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