



UN Secretariat Item Scan - Barcode - Record Title

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Date

12/06/2006

Time

2:11:31 PM



S-0882-0001-34-00001

Expanded Number **S-0882-0001-34-00001**

Title **Items-in-India - Jawaharlal Nehru**

Date Created **09/04/1962**

Record Type **Archival Item**

Container **S-0882-0001: Correspondence Files of the Secretary-General: U Thant: with Heads of State, Governments, Permanent Representatives and Observers to the United Nations**

Print Name of Person Submit Image

Signature of Person Submit

15 June 1962

My dear Prime Minister,

Thank you for your very kind letter number 790-PMH/62 dated 7 June regarding the posting of Ambassador Jha. I deeply appreciate your gesture in making it possible for Ambassador Jha to complete the work of the seventeen-member Special Committee on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of which he is the Chairman.

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome the posting as Permanent Representative of Ambassador Chakravarty, whom I had the occasion to meet more than once when he was the Deputy Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Sixteenth Session of the General Assembly. I hope to continue to work with him on the same close and cordial basis that has existed between Ambassador Jha and myself.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

U Thant
Acting Secretary-General

His Excellency
Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister and Minister of
External Affairs
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi, India

cc - Miss Gervais

cc - Perm. Rep. India

No. 790-PMH/62.

प्रधान मंत्री भवन
PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE
NEW DELHI

June 7, 1962.

My dear Secretary-General,

Thank you for your letter of 9th April, in connection with Ambassador Jha's next posting. I regret very much that I could not reply earlier as I had been unwell for some time. It also took some time to decide where Ambassador Jha should be posted so as to meet the point regarding the work of the seventeen-member Special Committee on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of which Ambassador Jha is the Chairman, to which you had referred in your letter.

It has now been decided that Ambassador Jha and Ambassador Chakravarty should change places. Ambassador Chakravarty will take over as our Permanent Representative at New York some time towards the end of July and Ambassador Jha will take over as our High Commissioner at Ottawa. This arrangement would make it easy for Ambassador Jha to go to New York whenever he is required in connection with the work of the Committee.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Jawaharlal Nehru

His Excellency U Thant,
Acting Secretary-General,
United Nations,
New York.

9 April 1962

My dear Defence Minister,

.....

I enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter I have sent today to the Prime Minister in regard to Ambassador Jha's transfer. I hope you may find it possible, for the reasons I have given, to support my suggestion.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

U Thant
Acting Secretary-General

His Excellency
Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon
Minister of Defence
Ministry of Defence
New Delhi, India

9 April 1962

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Ambassador Jha saw me on Saturday and informed me that he would shortly be transferred from his present position as Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations.

I realize, of course, that Ambassador Jha has already served out a term of three years in New York as Permanent Representative, and that in the normal course he should be prepared for a transfer. I also realize that it is a matter for your Government to decide when this transfer should become effective.

I am, however, concerned in the transfer of Ambassador Jha mainly from one angle, and that is the work of the seventeen-member Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of which he is the Chairman. The best estimate that I can make of the work of this Committee is that it will be the end of August before the Committee is able to complete its work and prepare its report to the General Assembly. I would therefore hope that it might be possible for Ambassador Jha to continue as Permanent Representative of India until then.

I would also hope that, in view of the fact that this report will be debated by the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, it might be possible to include Ambassador Jha in the Indian Delegation to the seventeenth session.

I hope you will forgive me for writing to you on this matter on a personal basis. I felt that I should bring this point to your attention. If, however, you still feel that Ambassador Jha's transfer cannot be postponed, I shall, of course, understand.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Krishna Menon.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

U Thant
Acting Secretary-General

His Excellency
Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister and Minister of
External Affairs
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi, India

27 December 1962

My dear Ambassador,

.....

I shall be grateful if you could forward the enclosed message to His Excellency The Prime Minister of India.

Yours sincerely,

U Thant
Secretary-General

His Excellency
Mr. B. N. Chakravarty
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of India to the
United Nations
3 East 64th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

cc - Miss Platz ✓
Registry

27 December 1962

My dear Prime Minister,

I was deeply touched by your kind letter of December 20. It was good of you, amidst your many preoccupations, to find time to write to me.

India has demonstrated its devotion to the cause of peace and international co-operation and its dedication to the high purposes of the Charter. I am most grateful for your assurance of the continuing support of the Government and the people of India in my various tasks.

In conclusion, may I wish you, your country and your people a very happy New Year?

With warmest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

U Thant
Secretary-General

His Excellency
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs
Government of India
New Delhi 3, India

cc - Registry
Miss Platz



Bertrand Russell outlines a new policy

By our own Reporter

A message sent to the "Guardian" yesterday by Bertrand Russell describes a "rethinking" of his policy in the new situation created by the "partial thaw in the cold war." Owing to changes in Government opinion, he says, it seems more possible than it did to avert nuclear war; and while the thaw persists "it should be assumed that it is possible to induce Governments to take whatever steps are necessary to realise their professed object of avoiding war with weapons of mass destruction."

He would now welcome "partial measures" leading towards disarmament, such as the lessening of military budgets.

A spokesman for the Committee of 100 said last night that Lord Russell's views obviously required a great deal of thought. A statement would be issued within a few days. Canon Collins, secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, also said a statement would be issued soon.

[The text of Bertrand Russell's statement is on page 3]

Bertrand Russell's 'rethinking'

The following is the text of a message sent to the "Guardian" by Bertrand Russell yesterday.

The partial thaw in the cold war demands on the part of workers for peace certain recognition of changing conditions. This has led me to a rethinking of my own policies and those required in this new situation. The basis of the policy of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation follows these important changes.

Our supreme aim is, as it always has been, to avert nuclear war. We have tried various methods—articles and books concerned with dangers of nuclear war, as well as marches, sitdowns, demonstrations, etc. The latter methods were subversive. Our first aim was to persuade populations and, if possible, governments, that nuclear war would be an utter disaster to all nations and that the then policies of the most powerful nations were leading towards this catastrophe. It seems that this first step has been largely achieved.

Concrete measures

The next step must consist in the advocacy of concrete measures designed to diminish the dangers of nuclear war breaking out. This is a different task and is likely to require somewhat different methods. Though possibly less subversive, it will be, in an important sense, partly more radical and partly more concrete than our former work.

Owing to changes in governmental opinion, it seems more possible than it did to avert nuclear war. There is, at the moment, a certain degree of thaw in the cold war. It is, as yet, precarious—c.f. Camp David and U.2. Habits generated during the long years of the cold war have become so ingrained that they are difficult to change. General ignorance fostered by governments and organs of publicity makes the public in many countries hostile, not to peace, but to measures essential for world peace. Those who want peace must emphasise statements by governments and others favourable to world peace and must seek to change policies inimical to world peace—e.g. America versus Cuba

and Russia with regard to East Germany. A great effort must be made to secure publicity for all relevant facts that governments wish to conceal, and, wherever there is acute conflict between East and West on any specific issue, friends of peace should look for compromise solutions possibly acceptable to both sides.

It should also be part of our work to expose punishments inflicted by governments which are unjustifiable and exacerbate international hostility. In this work, while the present partial thaw persists, it should be assumed that it is possible to induce governments to take whatever steps are necessary to realise their professed object of avoiding war with weapons of mass destruction.

In the right

With regard to disarmament, while our ultimate aim should be the transference of armed force to an international authority, we should welcome partial measures leading in this direction—as, for example, the lessening of military budgets, which at present seems possible both in the US and the USSR. Above all, in every possible way, governments and public must be constantly reminded that war would be madness and that even very difficult concessions on both sides are necessary for the permanent preservation of peace. It is not enough to be in the right; it is necessary, also to persuade others that we are in the right.

Television Essays in Biography

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

How many people at the age of 92 could cope with any kind of public appearance, much less prove articulate on such an exacting occasion? Yet in his autobiographical interview this week on B.B.C.1 Bertrand Russell revealed a personality so durable and dominating as to leave one spellbound for hours afterwards.

These televised profiles depend a great deal on the quality of the interviewer; there are few so adroit and penetrating as Mr. John Freeman. But Mr. Robert Bolt proved to be just the right man to get the best out of the great humanist with whom he has such deep and evident sympathies. It was his skill, for example, which revealed the many facets of Bertrand Russell's character and belief—which projected the whole man instead of a rapid and random selection of his attributes. It is not easy for a figure of such stature and distinction to escape being put on a pedestal and thereby presented to us as an image rather than a man, but Bertrand Russell (with Mr. Bolt's wise co-operation) avoided this uncomfortable posture. The man we watched and heard was evidently a great philosopher, a crusader, a controversialist; but he was no less a man of deep compassion and lively humour. Two other qualities impressed me deeply: one was his prodigious memory, the other his lucid and elegant gift of language. By presenting this portrait of an outstanding personality television renewed in the minds of millions the belief that mankind can still produce giants who could be at home in the company of Confucius and Plato.

On the heels of this memorable programme B.B.C.1 made an equally good job of a very different sort of biography. This was the first instalment of a set of four programmes (too many, perhaps?) about Ivor Novello, whose musical spectaculars used to pack Drury Lane. The construction of the programme was the familiar and effective one of revealing the man partly through the recollections of those who had known him and worked with him, and partly through his own words—such as the recording of his moving tribute to his famous mother, Madam Clara Novello Davies. The story of his triumphs was used as a trellis to display those songs and melodies which he wrote for *The Dancing Years*, *Perchance to Dream*, and the many other gay and glamorous musicals he composed. To hear those tunes again was a refreshing change from the sad and barren pops of *Juke Box Jury*.

In a way *The Open Grave*, too, was a kind of biography: an oblique and, possibly, bizarre attempt to present the Crucifixion and the

Resurrection in the idiom of a modern parable. It is difficult to believe that this imaginative Canadian programme (B.B.C.1) could have been charged beforehand (as it was) with sacrilege. The parallel between Jesus and the leader of a modern movement called "Peace In Action" was delicately and reverently sketched, and the basis of the comparison was surely valid in principle. If one felt it to be so, as I certainly did, the adroit and exciting documentary treatment of the theme was as fine a piece of television as we have had for some time.

The B.B.C. and the independent companies have not hitherto been put off by those who object to modernized versions or interpretations of Christian faith, and there have been many bold and persuasive experiments in this field. One of them has been A.B.C.'s inventive evocation of the Passion in the series *A Man Dies*, in which jazz has played what seems to me an apt and effective part. If young people, especially, are to be persuaded to consider matters of faith it is not unreasonable that the approach should be in terms which are "mod" in the best meaning of that ambiguous word.

Why are discussions so often disappointing on television? Many devices have been applied to give them an air of spontaneity, but the after-dinner gambit misfires as often as not, and even such an old hand as Mr. J. B. Priestley cannot persuade us that what we are witnessing on the screen is the mellow climax of a sociable and voluble evening with

his cronies. One of the problems, I suppose, is to match the disputants properly, to collect a trio or quartet who will not only raise separate issues but will also get on together and, above all, observe the true disciplines of debate.

Last Sunday four well-known people set out, in A.T.V.'s *About Religion*, to discuss what was called "the moving spirit": i.e., inspiration. Mr. Cecil Day-Lewis was the leader, and his colleagues were Mrs. Cecil Woodham-Smith, Lord Longford and Mr. Arnold Wesker. They ranged pretty wide, and took many pot-shots at a definition of this elusive spirit. But when they seemed to be getting somewhere the irrepressible Mr. Wesker was inclined to derail the discussion. The only form of inspiration which seemed acceptable to him was the kind which sometimes animates a playwright, and his contention was not strengthened by the fact that the examples he offered were taken from his own work.

The trouble was not, by any means, that he usually differed from his companions; it was rather that he would insist on returning again and again to dig up points which had already been considered and disposed of. A discussion cannot succeed unless all who participate accept the appropriate disciplines, and unless, particularly, they respond to the chairman's direction. The players in an orchestra play different notes, but they keep their eyes on the conductor. Lord Longford alone, in this disjointed discussion, seemed to respect that obligation.

✓

3800

27 May 1964

C.V. Narasimhan

512

EOSG

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HIS EXCELLENCY
DR. SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN
PRESIDENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI (INDIA)

I WAS DEEPLY GRIEVED TO LEARN THIS MORNING OF THE DEMISE
OF PRIME MINISTER JAWAHRLAL NEHRU. FEW MEN OF THIS AGE
HAVE LEFT THEIR MARK ON THE HISTORY OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY
AS HE HAS. RESPONSIBLE AS HE WAS FOR THE POLICIES OF
ONE OF THE LARGEST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD HE HAS AFFECTED
THE COURSE OF WORLD EVENTS. INDIA SHOULD KNOW THAT IN HER
HOUR OF GRIEF HER SORROW IS SHARED BY ALL OF US IN THE
UNITED NATIONS

U THANT
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

cc: Mr. Nassif
Mr. Lemieux

C.V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet

27 May 1964 C.V. Narasimhan

3800

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10101-301

512

INSTRUCTIONS TO CABLE EDITOR:

Please send this cable by commercial

OMNIPRESS
NEW DELHI (INDIA)

IMMEDIATE

BLICKENSTAFF FROM NARASIMHAN. SECGEN HAS DESIGNATED YOU TO REPRESENT HIM AT FUNERAL CEREMONY FOR PRIME MINISTER NEHRU. WE ARE INFORMING INDIAN MISSION BUT PLEASE INFORM EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER YOURSELF AND MAKE SURE TO REPRESENT SECGEN ON THIS SAD OCCASION. PARA. SECGEN HAS SENT MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES TO PRESIDENT RADHAKRISHNAN AND MRS GANDHI. PARA. KINDLY ACKNOWLEDGE AND REPORT

cc: Mr. Lemieux

C.V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet

27 May 1964 C.V. Narasimhan

3800

EOSG

10101-301

512

MRS. INDIRA GANDHI
PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE
NEW DELHI (INDIA)

I WAS DEEPLY DISTRESSED TO HEAR THE SAD NEWS OF THE
PASSING AWAY OF YOUR FATHER. I FEEL HIS DEMISE AS A
PERSONAL LOSS AND I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT YOUR GRIEF IS
SHARED BY MILLIONS OF HIS FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS ALL OVER
THE WORLD. PLEASE ACCEPT MY PROFOUND SYMPATHY AND
HEARTFELT CONDOLENCES

U THANT
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

cc: Mr. Nassif
Mr. Lemieux ✓

C.V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet

✓

27 May 1964 C.V. Narasimhan 3800 512 EOSG 10101-301

HER EXCELLENCY
MADAME VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT
GOVERNOR OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY (INDIA)

I WAS DEEPLY GRIEVED TO LEARN THIS MORNING OF THE PASSING
AWAY OF YOUR ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER. YOUR LOSS IS FELT WITH
EQUAL POIGNANCE BY ALL OF US IN THE UNITED NATIONS. PLEASE
ACCEPT OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY AND MOST SINCERE CONDOLENCES

U THANT
SECRETARY GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

cc: Mr. Nassif
Mr. Lemieux ✓
Permanent Mission

C.V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release L/1192
OS/109
27 May 1964

LAW COMMISSION AND OUTER SPACE SUB-COMMITTEE

PAY TRIBUTE TO PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

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

The International Law Commission and the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space both stood for one minute in silent tribute today in memory of the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, who died today.

The respective Chairmen, Roberto Ago (Italy) and David F. Martin (Australia), expressed condolences.

* *** *

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release SC/2590
27 May 1964

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL TO
PRESIDENT OF INDIA

The President of the Security Council, Roger Seydoux (France), sent the following cable today to President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan of India:

"Ai l'honneur vous informer que pendant réunion Conseil sécurité Nations Unies ce matin tous les membres ont rendu hommage mémoire du Premier Ministre Jawaharlal Nehru et présenté leurs plus profondes condoléances au Gouvernement et peuple de l'Inde pour la grande perte subie par eux. Conseil sécurité a ensuite suspendu séances d'aujourd'hui en signe de deuil. Je désire exprimer personnellement mes condoléances et mes sentiments de tristesse. Très haute considération."

(Unofficial translation)

"I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations this morning, all the members paid tribute to the memory of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and extended their most sincere condolences to the Government and the people of India on their great loss. The Security Council then suspended its meetings for today as a sign of mourning.

"I want to express my personal condolences and my feelings of sadness.

"Highest consideration."

* * * * *

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Trusteeship Council
31st Session, 1229th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1818
27 May 1964

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL OBSERVES MINUTE OF SILENCE

IN MEMORY OF MR. NEHRU OF INDIA

The Trusteeship Council* heard condolences and observed one minute of silence this afternoon in memory of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, who died today.

The President of the Council, Frank H. Corner (New Zealand), said it was his sad task to express the grief of all members at the death of Mr. Nehru.

Pandit Nehru was a leader who personified the highest qualities of a whole nation, he said. He was "courageous, magnanimous, wise and above all humane". He fused the moral values and insights of East and West and transcended the limits of a single nation, "even one so great as India", Mr. Corner added.

Mr. Corner went on to say that Mr. Nehru changed "the very world we live in and changed us with it".

The independence of India, said Mr. Corner, in the achievement of which Mr. Nehru played a key part, was the decisive event in the movement towards the independence of all colonial peoples.

The President then quoted from Mr. Nehru's own book, The Discovery of India.

The Council then stood in silence for a minute in memory of Mr. Nehru.

Nathan Barnes (Liberia) said the death of India's first Prime Minister "had bowed the world with grief", and his delegation experienced a sense of deep loss.

Mr. Nehru was the architect of India, and worked for its independence. Mr. Nehru, continued the representative of Liberia, also worked for the cause of the United Nations and helped mould it as "a truly effective Organization to fulfil its noble objectives".

(more)

* Members of the Council are Australia, China, France, Liberia, New Zealand, USSR, United Kingdom and United States.

Mr. Barnes added that it was Mr. Nehru who aroused the conscience of the world to the dangers of nuclear tests and initiated efforts to remove this danger. The International Co-operation Year to be observed next year was also decided on his initiative.

Dudley McCarthy (Australia), in paying tribute to the late Mr. Nehru, quoted Mr. Nehru's own words on the death of Mahatma Gandhi. They were:

"Not only we, but succeeding generations will bear the imprint in our hearts of this son of India, magnificent in his faith and strength and courageous humility. We shall never allow the torch of freedom to be blown out however high the wind or stormy the tempest. It is a fateful moment for India, for Asia and for all the world."

The representative of Australia said he took these words "into our own mouth in tribute to him".

Pavel F. Shakhov (USSR) said Mr. Nehru was "an outstanding statesman and political leader of modern Asia and of the world", who did a great deal for his country and for peaceful co-existence, he said.

He added that the people and Government of the Soviet Union had deeply appreciated the efforts of Mr. Nehru to strengthen friendship and co-operation between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union.

Sidney R. Yates (United States) said that the voice of Mr. Nehru was the voice of wisdom, reason, moderation and of the utmost compassion for his fellow men. His counsel at these critical times would be sadly missed, he said.

Rene Doise (France) said that Mr. Nehru's death had caused very great grief in France where his visit of 1962 and the friendly ties between the two countries were recalled.

Mr. Nehru's love of peace, great wisdom and universal veneration will cause his name to go down in history as a great person, said the representative of France.

Cecil E. King (United Kingdom) said Mr. Nehru was the successor of Gandhi and leader of the people of India who, he said he was proud to say, were members of the British Commonwealth of nations. He led his country and brought it rapidly to a first place in the councils of the world, so that even while India was grappling with its innumerable problems, it was able to make a significant contribution to "the sum of the world's wisdom". This was due in great part, said the representative of the United Kingdom, to the sagacity and greatness of Mr. Nehru himself.

(more)

India's loss was the world's loss and particularly the loss of this Organization, said Mr. King.

Narendra Singh (India) said his delegation thanked the Council for the words of sympathy and sorrow expressed at the passing of the Prime Minister. He said that India's grief could not be easily measured, but the blow was somewhat softened by the knowledge that its sorrow was shared by so many from all parts of the world.

The representative of India said that he would convey to his Government and people "your very sincere and fraternal condolences".

The Council then adjourned. It will meet again at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow.

* *** *

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Note No. 2933
27 May 1964

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

The Security Council heard statements this morning in tribute to India's Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, who died earlier in the day.

Statements were made by the President of the Security Council, Roger Seydoux of France, the Secretary-General, U Thant, and the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Norway, USSR, United Kingdom and United States (press release SC/2588).

Messages of condolences were sent to the President of India, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, by the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General (press releases SC/2590, SG/SM/78). Tributes were also paid in the Trusteeship Council this afternoon (press release TR/1818).

Prime Minister Nehru made official visits to the United Nations on: 18 October 1949; 21 December 1956; and 10 November 1961.

On 3 November 1948, Mr. Nehru addressed the General Assembly when it met at its third session in the Palais de Chaillot, Paris.

He said then that India was determined to work for peace, and not to concentrate on fears which led to conflict.

Mr. Nehru also attended the fifteenth session of the General Assembly in September and October 1960, together with 22 other Heads of State or Government.

He spoke at the 880th plenary meeting on 30 September, the 882nd meeting on 3 October and the 887th meeting on 5 October.

Speaking in the general debate at the 882nd plenary Assembly meeting on 3 October, Mr. Nehru said that the United Nations took birth on a note of high idealism, embodied in the noble wording of the Charter. There was this aspect of idealism, but there was also a realization of the state of the post-war world as it was then, and so provision was made in the structure of the Organization to balance certain conflicting urges.

(more)

There were the permanent members of the Security Council and the provision for great-Power unanimity. All this was not very logical, he said, but it represented certain realities of the world as it was. "Because of this, we accepted it." At that time many large areas in Asia, and even more so in Africa, were not represented in the United Nations, as they were under colonial domination.

Mr. Nehru stated that the United Nations had become progressively more representative, but that it must be remembered that even in 1960 it was not fully so.

Speaking of disarmament, Mr. Nehru said that it was only a step towards the objective, a part of the larger effort to rid the world of war and the causes of war.

The world consisted, he said, of a great variety of nations and peoples. All desired peace and progress for their people. Yet many of them were afraid of each other and therefore could not concentrate on the quest of peace. "We must recognize this variety of opinion and objectives in the world and not seek to coerce or compel others to function according to our own particular way."

Mr. Nehru said that this was the basic philosophy underlying the attempt to avoid military or other violent methods for the solution of problems. That was the main reason which impelled those who were called "unaligned" to avoid military pacts.

Mr. Nehru went on to say that while disarmament was by far the most important and urgent problem before the United Nations, the United Nations had to face the situation in the Congo.

Mr. Nehru then referred to the draft resolution which would have the Assembly request, as a first urgent step, the President of the United States and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR to renew their contacts, interrupted recently, so that their declared willingness to find solutions of the outstanding problems by negotiations may be progressively implemented. Mr. Nehru spoke on this draft resolution again on 5 October.

Prime Minister Nehru addressed the General Assembly next on the afternoon of 10 November 1961 at the 1051st plenary meeting.

He paid tribute to the memory of the late Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjold, and welcomed the then Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, under whose guidance he hoped the United Nations would advance from strength to strength.

(more)

He referred to the Congo Operation and India's part in it. The Congo Operation, he said, was "a touchstone of success for the United Nations".

He referred to the new Members of the United Nations and stated that he was glad that Mongolia had at last got its seat in the Assembly. Many of the new Members, he observed, came from Africa.

Mr. Nehru then went on to speak of the dangers of "man's survival". People, he said, spoke of facing nuclear war by "burrowing into the earth like rats in a hole" instead of trying to solve the basic problems.

Mr. Nehru then said he was sure that the modern world could not continue for long without "full disarmament". The material development of the world was "magnificent", but it had gotten ahead of the development of men's minds. Under modern conditions, "war must be ruled out", or everything man had so far achieved would be ended. The aim must be to solve problems, not to show that "the other party is wrong", he added.

The great Powers were all committed to disarmament now, Mr. Nehru observed. They should try to reach agreement, and keep on trying. The biggest problem today was "war and peace and disarmament". All else was secondary.

Referring to nuclear testing, he asked the countries concerned to realize that they were doing a grave disservice to the world and to their own countries by not putting an end to such tests as quickly and rapidly as possible.

He did not know, he said, any "magic ways" for dealing with the problems of the world. This was a world of conflicts, but the world went on, no doubt because of the co-operation of nations and individuals.

There was much co-operation in the world, but little was said about it. All attention was now directed to the conflicts, when it should be directed to the co-operation in the world. That would be "positive thinking", he said.

Mr. Nehru then recalled the recent International Geophysical Year. It might be possible to have a year in which attention was centred on co-operation in various fields. Perhaps the General Assembly could appoint a committee to see how this could be done, he said.

Mr. Nehru went on to say that at any rate steps should be taken to get out of the "atmosphere of violence and hatred" that afflicted the world today. "A new way of thinking" was needed, for "the old way has landed us in this disastrous situation". There must be a new approach to co-operation, "on the practical basis of sheer survival", without consideration of profit or loss to individual nations.

(more)

He knew, he said, that his suggestions might sound "vague and amorphous". People were looking for specific answers to specific problems, but he felt that all problems could be solved if approached with determination and honour.

Mr. Nehru then turned to South-East Asia and said that the commissions set up for Indo-China under the Geneva Agreements had "not been allowed to function". He still believed that the problems of the area could be solved within the framework of the Geneva Agreements.

He recalled the teaching of his "old master" Mahatma Gandhi, that "hatred and violence are essentially bad" and that "anything that promotes hatred is bad". Problems could not be solved by "destroying" the other party, but only by trying to "win him over". There was no other way.

The choice before the world today, he said, was to "co-operate or perish... to accept peaceful co-existence or no existence at all".

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UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/78
27 May 1964

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON DEATH
OF PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

Following is the text of a message of condolences from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the President of India, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, on the death of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru:

"I WAS DEEPLY GRIEVED TO LEARN THIS MORNING OF THE DEMISE OF PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.. FEW MEN OF THIS AGE HAVE LEFT THEIR MARK ON THE HISTORY OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY AS HE HAS. RESPONSIBLE AS HE WAS FOR THE POLICIES OF ONE OF THE LARGEST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD HE HAS AFFECTED THE COURSE OF WORLD EVENTS. INDIA SHOULD KNOW THAT IN HER HOUR OF GRIEF HER SORROW IS SHARED BY ALL OF US IN THE UNITED NATIONS."

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UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/79
27 May 1964

TEXT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES TO MRS. INDIRA GANDHI

Following is the text of the message of condolences from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on the death of her father, the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru:

"I was deeply distressed to hear the sad news of the passing away of your father. I feel his demise as a personal loss and I want you to know that your grief is shared by millions of his friends and admirers all over the world. Please accept my profound sympathy and heartfelt condolences."

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UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/80
SC/2589

27 May 1964

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL BEFORE SECURITY COUNCIL
ON DEATH OF PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

"As Secretary-General of the United Nations I would like to express my profound sorrow at the passing away of the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, and to be associated in the condolences to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mme. Pandit and to the Government and people of India.

"This morning I have sent the following telegram to the President of India:

"I was deeply grieved to learn this morning of the demise of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Few men of this age have left their mark on the history of their own country as he has. Responsible as he was for the policies of one of the largest countries in the world he has affected the course of world events. India should know that in her hour of grief her sorrow is shared by all of us in the United Nations."

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UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/82
27 May 1964

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO MME. PANDIT

Following is the text of a message of condolence addressed by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Mme. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Governor of Maharashtra, on the death of her brother, the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru:

"I was deeply grieved to learn this morning of the passing away of your illustrious brother. Your loss is felt with equal poignance by all of us in the United Nations. Please accept our deepest sympathy and most sincere condolences."

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UNITED NATIONS

Press Services

Office of Public Information

United Nations, N.Y.

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

Press Release EMF/419
28 May 1964

UNEF COMMANDER SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT OF INDIA

(The following was received from a United Nations Information Officer with the United Nations Emergency Force in Gaza.)

The Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, Major-General Carlos F. Paiva Chaves, has sent a message of condolence to the President of India stating that Mr. Nehru's death was "an irreparable loss" both to Mr. Nehru's family and to the Government and people of India.

The UNEF Commander said sending the Indian contingent to UNEF was only one aspect of the policies inspired by Prime Minister Nehru. He added that the Force always had a great personal affection for Mr. Nehru, one of the greatest days in its life being when Mr. Nehru visited the Gaza Strip in 1960.

India has the largest contingent in UNEF.

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Narasimhan

His Excellency, U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Dr. Harrington and friends: I deem it a privilege to be able to participate in this Memorial Service as our humble tribute to the late lamented Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India. Before I say my little piece, I wish to recall that I am no stranger to this church. Dr. Harrington very kindly invited me to share this platform with him about four years ago, I believe, and since that time I have been very closely following his various activities in many spheres in the cause of peace, justice, fair play and equality of rights, with such dedication and devotion. I would like to pay a humble tribute to Dr. Harrington for his continuing dedication and devotion to these values which, in my view, are the essence of all great religions.

Now, coming back to the main theme of our service this morning, I don't believe I need to dwell at length on the many qualities of Sri Nehru, qualities which were universally recognized as unique in many ways. Prime Minister Nehru, in my view, was one of the most perceptive analysts of the threads of human history, and he was a great leader of men because he understood the trends of human history. He was not only a great man, but a good man. His extraordinary qualities of head as well as of heart endeared him not only to the people of India but people all over the world who had at heart peace, justice and equality for mankind. I think one of his abilities, one of the reasons for his greatness, was his understanding of the human situation in the middle of the twentieth century in the shadow of the hydrogen bomb. He was one of the greatest torch bearers of new concepts, new approaches, and new attitudes towards new problems. He realized more than anybody else, I believe, that the old concepts, old approaches, and even old philosophies, if I may say so, are facing a completely new set of circumstances and therefore Sri Nehru tried to lead humanity from these age old concepts and age old approaches to the new concepts and new approaches and new philosophies to be in tune with the needs and circumstances of our times. If he had bitterness, if he had temper, I believe his bitterness and his temper were directed against bigotry, fanaticism and extremism for which he had no tolerance. It was also universally recognized that he was endowed with a very sharp intellect, a quality which is very highly prized in the Western societies. At the same time it is universally recognized that he was

endowed with great wisdom and great moral virtues, qualities which are universally esteemed in the East, in our own part of the world. But his greatness lay in the fact that he was so adaptable and he was so capable of adjusting himself to new environments and new conditions that he was a tower of strength both in regard to intellect as well as in regard to moral values.

In the West, if I am correct in my reading of the concepts of the West, the stress is on the intellectual development of man. The primary aim of education in technological societies has been, and still is, to try to develop the intellect, to try to create doctors, engineers and scientists. In my part of the world, in the East, traditionally the concept of education is different. There we try to develop the moral and spiritual qualities of men. We try to understand and appreciate the moral value of humility, for instance, of tolerance and understanding, of the philosophy of live and let live. My feeling is that a purely intellectual development unaccompanied by corresponding moral and spiritual development is sure to lead humanity from one crisis to another. At the same time, in the second half of the 20th century, a purely moral and spiritual development without a corresponding intellectual development is an anachronism. Sri Nehru realized this basic fact. If I am to point to a great man, a great leader of men, who understood this trend of history, who understood the need to harmonize the intellectual qualities of men with the moral and spiritual qualities of men, it was Sri Nehru. I am sure all of you will agree with me that his life and his work will stand as a monument for many generations to come.

Note: Reproduced from the booklet published by
The Community Church of New York
Forty East Thirty-Fifth Street
5 June 1964

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND THE NOBLE MANSION OF
FREE INDIA - A Memorial Service and Addresses

His Excellency, U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Dr. Harrington and friends: I deem it a privilege to be able to participate in this Memorial Service as our humble tribute to the late lamented Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India. Before I say my little piece, I wish to recall that I am no stranger to this church. Dr. Harrington very kindly invited me to share this platform with him about four years ago, I believe, and since that time I have been very closely following his various activities in many spheres in the cause of peace, justice, fair play and equality of rights, with such dedication and devotion. I would like to pay a humble tribute to Dr. Harrington for his continuing dedication and devotion to these values which, in my view, are the essence of all great religions.

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