



UN Secretariat Item Scan - Barcode - Record Title

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Date 22/05/2006
Time 4:29:41 PM



S-0886-0005-03-00001

Expanded Number **S-0886-0005-03-00001**

Title **Items-in-Secretary-General's statements - XIV, 1 January 1967 - 30 April 1967**

Date Created **03/01/1967**

Record Type **Archival Item**

Container **S-0886-0005: United Nations Documents of the Secretary-General: U Thant: Secretary-General's Statements**

Print Name of Person Submit Image

Signature of Person Submit

VOLUME XIV - SECRETARY-GENERAL STATEMENTS

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1177. Czechoslovakia to contribute \$2,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	3 January 1967	SG/C/52
1178. SG letter to his Special Representative in Cyprus	3 January 1967	SG/SM/635
1179. Japan contributes \$20,000 to Training Programme for South Africans	4 January 1967	SG/C/53
1180. Letter to SG from Liberia on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	5 January 1967	SG/SM/636
1181. Director General of United Nations Office at Geneva arrives in Cyprus	5 January 1967	SG/A/38
1182. Austria to contribute \$200,000 to UNIDO	5 January 1967	SG/C/54
1183. Norway contributes \$10,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	9 January 1967	SG/C/55
1184. SG Press Conference - UN Headquarters	10 January 1967	SG/SM/637
1185. Jose A. Mayobre resigns as Executive-Secretary of ECLA to take up post with Government of Venezuela	12 January 1967	SG/SM/638
1186. Letters exchanged between SG and Pope Paul VI	13 January 1967	SG/SM/639
1187. Note to SG from Greece on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	13 January 1967	SG/SM/640
1188. Greece contributes \$3,000 to Training Programme for South Africans	16 January 1967	SG/C/56
1189. Guinea contributes \$1,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	16 January 1967	SG/C/57
1190. SG statement at opening meeting of <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee for South West Africa on 17 January	17 January 1967	SG/SM/641
1191. Jamaica to contribute \$980 to UN Trust Fund for South Africa	17 January 1967	SG/C/58
1192. Letter to SG from UK on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	17 January 1967	SG/SM/642
1193. Statement by Chairman of <u>Apartheid</u> Committee regarding UNESCO study	18 January 1967	GA/AP/87
1194. SG message on International Tourist Year	19 January 1967	SG/SM/643

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1195.	Letter to SG from Australia on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	20 January 1967	SG/SM/644
1196.	Letter to SG from Pakistan on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	24 January 1967	SG/SM/645
1197.	SG appoints Bibiano Osorio-Tafall as Special Representative in Cyprus	26 January 1967	SG/A/39
1198.	Issoufou Saidou Djermakoye appointed Under-Secretary, Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories	26 January 1967	SG/A/40
1199.	Message from SG to Prime Minister Wilson on signing of Outer Space Treaty	27 January 1967	SG/SM/646
1200.	Message from SG to Premier Kosygin on signing of Outer Space Treaty	27 January 1967	SG/SM/647
1201.	Message from SG to President Johnson on signing of Outer Space Treaty	27 January 1967	SG/SM/648
1202.	SG message to President Johnson (death of Astronauts)	28 January 1967	SG/SM/651
1203.	SG message to Preparatory Commission for Denuclearization of Latin America	31 January 1967	SG/SM/652
1204.	\$5,000 pledge to Trust Fund For South Africa (German Democratic Republic)	3 February 1967	SG/C/59
1205.	Letter to SG from Israel on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	6 February 1967	SG/SM/653
1206.	Apollo K. Kironde appointed Special Assistant in Dept. of Political and Security Council Affairs	6 February 1967	SG/A/41/Rev.2
1207.	Reply by President Johnson to SG message on signing of Outer Space Treaty	8 February 1967	SG/SM/654
1208.	Reply by Chairman Kosygin to SG message on signing of Outer Space Treaty	8 February 1967	SG/SM/655
1209.	Reply by Prime Minister Wilson to SG message on signing of Outer Space Treaty	8 February 1967	SG/SM/656
1210.	Note to SG from United Republic of Tanzania on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	8 February 1967	SG/SM/657

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1211.	SG statement before Special Committee of 24 on ending of colonialism	9 February 1967	SG/SM/658
1212.	SG statement (Viet-Nam - extension of cease-fire)	10 February 1967	SG/SM/660
1213.	SG message on Treaty for Nuclear-free zone in Latin America	13 February 1967	SG/SM/661
1214.	Note to SG from Switzerland on cost of peace-keeping in Cyprus	13 February 1967	SG/SM/662
1215.	SG message to eighth session of ECA	14 February 1967	SG/SM/659
1216.	Carlos Quintana appointed Executive-Secretary of ECLA	14 February 1967	SG/A/42
1217.	SG appoints consultant experts on effects of possible use of nuclear weapons	16 February 1967	SG/A/43
1218.	India contributes \$3,325 to Trust Fund for South Africa	16 February 1967	SG/C/60
1219.	SG message to Foreign Minister of Mexico (death of Dr. Carrillo)	20 February 1967	SG/SM/663
1220.	Message of condolence from SG to ITU (death of Dr. Sarwate)	20 February 1967	SG/SM/664
1221.	SG to visit Burma	20 February 1967	SG/T/121
1222.	Message from SG on resumption of Conf. of 18-Nation Cottee on Disarmament in Geneva	21 February 1967	SG/SM/665
1223.	SG statement on UN Special Mission on Aden	23 February 1967	SG/SM/666
1224.	SG departs London for Rangoon	23 February 1967	SG/T/122
1225.	France to contribute \$30,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	24 February 1967	SG/C/61
1226.	SG arrives in Rangoon	24 February 1967	SG/T/123
1227.	SG attends dinner given by Burmese Foreign Minister	27 February 1967	SG/T/124
1228.	Letter to SG from Sweden on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	27 February 1967	SG/SM/667

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
1229.	Alfonso Leon de Garay to replace Nabor Carrillo as consultant on effects of possible use of nuclear weapons	27 February 1967	SG/A/44
1230.	Philippines to contribute \$1,000 to the Trust Fund for South Africa	28 February 1967	SG/C/62
1231.	SG leaves Rangoon for Ngapali Beach	28 February 1967	SG/T/125
1232.	SG spends second day vacation at Ngapali Beach	1 March 1967	SG/T/126
1233.	Libya pledges \$4,000 to Fund for Economic Development of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	2 March 1967	SG/C/63
1234.	SG returns to Rangoon from Ngapali Beach	2 March 1967	SG/T/127
1235.	SG to meet General Ne Win today	3 March 1967	SG/T/128
1236.	SG makes statement in Rangoon (Viet-Nam)	4 March 1967	SG/SM/668
1237.	SG and party arrive in London	5 March 1967	SG/T/129
1238.	SG returns to New York after visit to Burma	5 March 1967	SG/T/130
1239.	SG press conference at New York airport on 5 March 1967	6 March 1967	SG/SM/669
1240.	SG message on death of Georges P. Vanier	6 March 1967	SG/SM/670
1241.	Consultant group on effects and implications of nuclear weapons opens first session in Geneva today	6 March 1967	SG/A/45
1242.	Soviet Union to contribute \$15,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	6 March 1967	SG/C/64
1243.	Ukraine to contribute \$3,500 to Trust Fund for South Africa	8 March 1967	SG/C/65
1244.	SG message to South African Foreign Minister conveying request of Commission of Human Rights	10 March 1967	SG/SM/672
1245.	Byelorussia to contribute \$1,500 to UN Trust Fund for South Africa	13 March 1967	SG/C/66
1246.	Norway to contribute \$42,946 to Training Programme for South Africans	13 March 1967	SG/C/67
1247.	SG to pay official visits to five Asian countries in April	13 March 1967	SG/T/131

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1248.	SG remarks at London Airport on 5 March 1967	15 March 1967	SG/SM/673
1249.	SG statement at ceremony marking issuance of 'Independence' stamps	17 March 1967	SG/SM/674
1250.	Note to SG from Pakistan on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	17 March 1967	SG/SM/675
1251.	Letter to SG from Iceland on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	20 March 1967	SG/SM/676
1252.	SG cable to President of Tunisia	20 March 1967	SG/SM/677 and Corr.1
1253.	Letter to SG from Laos on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	20 March 1967	SG/SM/678
1254.	Bulgaria to contribute \$1,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	20 March 1967	SG/C/69
1255.	SG message on International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination	21 March 1967	SG/SM/671
1256.	Sweden to contribute \$100,000 for relief to persons persecuted for opposition to South Africa's <u>apartheid</u> policies	21 March 1967	SG/C/70
1257.	SG press conference at Headquarters	28 March 1967	SG/SM/682
1258.	Aide-memoire of 14 March from SG to parties concerned in Viet-Nam conflict	28 March 1967	SG/SM/683
1259.	Gabriel d'Arboussier re-appointed UNITAR's Executive Director	29 March 1967	SG/A/47
1260.	SG cable to Prime Minister of Jamaica	29 March 1967	SG/SM/684
1261.	SG address at University of Michigan	30 March 1967	SG/SM/685
1262.	SG message to ECAFE's 23rd session in Tokyo on 3 April	31 March 1967	SG/SM/679/ Rev.1
1263.	SG answers questions by newsmen (Viet-Nam)	1 April 1967	Note No.3351
1264.	SG statement (Viet-Nam)	1 April 1967	SG/SM/686

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1265.	SG leaves for Geneva and Asian capitals	4 April 1967	SG/T/132
1266.	SG arrives in Paris en route to Geneva	4 April 1967	SG/T/133
1267.	SG arrives in Geneva	5 April 1967	SG/T/134
1268.	SG at Geneva Correspondents' luncheon	5 April 1967	SG/T/135
1269.	Martin Hill appointed Under-Secty for Inter-Agency Affairs	5 April 1967	SG/A/48
1270.	SG schedule for 6 April (Geneva)	6 April 1967	SG/T/136
1271.	SG statement to Fifth World Meteorological Congress in Geneva	6 April 1967	SG/T/137
1272.	SG schedule for 7 April (Geneva)	7 April 1967	SG/T/138
1273.	SG message - Alcan series - "What could we build if we worked together?"	7 April 1967	SG/SM/681
1274.	SG message to first session of Industrial Development Board	7 April 1967	SG/SM/687
1275.	SG's activities in Rome	8 April 1967	SG/T/139
1276.	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concludes meetings	8 April 1967	SG/T/140
1277.	SG arrives in Colombo	8 April 1967	SG/T/141
1278.	SG message to ECE's 22nd session in Geneva on 11 April	10 April 1967	SG/SM/680
1279.	SG remarks at luncheon given by UNCA, Geneva, 5 April 1967	10 April 1967	SG/SM/688
1280.	SG confers with Ceylonese Prime Minister; visits Kandy	10 April 1967	SG/T/142
1281.	SG attends Foundation Stone Ceremony for UN building In Colombo	11 April 1967	SG/T/143
1282.	SG arrives in New Delhi	11 April 1967	SG/T/144
1283.	SG schedule in New Delhi on 11 April	11 April 1967	SG/T/145
1284.	Letter to SG from Turkey on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	11 April 1967	SG/SM/689
1285.	Letter to SG from Laos on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	11 April 1967	SG/SM/690
1286.	SG statement on receiving Nehru Memorial Award	11 April 1967	SG/SM/691

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
1287.	SG message on death of Prime Minister of Jamaica	11 April 1967	SG/SM/692
1288.	Tanzania contributes \$1,000 to Training Programme for South Africans	12 April 1967	SG/C/71
1289.	SG attends dinner in his honour in New Delhi	12 April 1967	SG/T/146
1290.	SG receives Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding	12 April 1967	SG/T/147
1291.	SG schedule for 12 April in New Delhi	12 April 1967	SG/T/148
1292.	SG departs from India for Nepal	14 April 1967	SG/T/149
1293.	SG arrives in Nepal	14 April 1967	SG/T/150
1294.	Mongolia contributes \$1,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	14 April 1967	SG/C/72
1295.	SG arrives in New Delhi from Nepal	15 April 1967	SG/T/151
1296.	SG message to Governor General of Canada	17 April 1967	SG/SM/693
1297.	SG leaves New Delhi for Afghanistan	17 April 1967	SG/T/152
1298.	SG arrives in Kabul from New Delhi	17 April 1967	SG/T/153
1299.	SG schedule in Kabul on 17 April 1967	18 April 1967	SG/T/154
1300.	SG leaves Kabul for Rawalpindi	18 April 1967	SG/T/155
1301.	SG arrives in Rawalpindi from Kabul	18 April 1967	SG/T/156
1302.	SG leaves Karachi for New York	20 April 1967	SG/T/157
1303.	SG makes brief halt in Iran en route to New York	20 April 1967	SG/T/158
1304.	SG statement at London airport	20 April 1967	SG/T/159
1305.	SG confers with Kuwait leaders	20 April 1967	SG/T/160
1306.	SG arrives in New York	21 April 1967	SG/T/161
1307.	SG remarks at New York airport on 20 April 1967	21 April 1967	SG/SM/694
1308.	SG message to Chairman of Council of Ministers, Moscow (death of cosmonaut)	24 April 1967	SG/SM/695

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
1309.	SG address at Manhattan College on "Roads to peace"	26 April 1967	SG/SM/696
1310.	SG message to Foreign Secretary of Canada (EXPO 67)	27 April 1967	SG/SM/697
1311.	Sweden contributes \$98,380 to Trust Fund for South Africa	28 April 1967	SG/C/73
1312.	Reply from Foreign Secretary of Canada to SG message (EXPO 67)	28 April 1967	SG/SM/698
1313.	Statement concerning SG meetings on political detainees in Greece	29 April 1967	SG/SM/699

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UNITED NATIONS

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

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Press Release SG/C/64
6 March 1967

SOVIET UNION TO CONTRIBUTE \$15,000 TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations, Nikolai T. Fedorenko, that his Government has decided to contribute \$15,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

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Press Release GA/3332
SG/A/45
6 March 1967

CONSULTANT GROUP ON EFFECTS AND IMPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
OPENS FIRST SESSION IN GENEVA TODAY

(The following was received from the United Nations Information Service, Geneva.)

Twelve consultant experts, appointed by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to assist him in the preparation of a report on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons, began their first series of meetings in Geneva this morning.

The appointment of the expert group stems from a General Assembly resolution requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and on the security and economic implications for States of the acquisition and further development of these weapons. The resolution also recommends that the report be prepared with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by the Secretary-General, and that it be transmitted to Member Governments in time to permit its consideration at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly.

Under the terms of the same resolution, the Governments of all Member States are asked to give the report the widest possible distribution, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents. (For further details, see press releases SG/A/43-44.)

Message from Secretary-General

At the outset of this morning's opening meeting, M.A. Vellodi, representative of the Secretary-General, read a message from U Thant, in which he stressed the importance of the task assigned to the expert group by the General Assembly, and added: "Upon a clear understanding by the peoples of the world of the problem covered by our mandate may depend the very survival of mankind."

(more)

The Secretary-General went on to say that he had been preoccupied with this problem for some time, and recalled the conviction, expressed in his last Introduction to the Annual Report to the General Assembly, that to know the true nature of the danger might be a most important first step towards averting it. The unanimous support of the membership of the United Nations, he went on, was clear evidence that his concern was shared by everyone.

In conclusion, U Thant expressed the hope that the expert group would produce a constructive and useful report which would make a positive contribution to an understanding of the dangers inherent in the present arms race.

Work at First Session

During its present series of meetings, the work of the expert group is expected to be devoted to a discussion of its work programme.

The following are members of the expert group:

Wilhelm Billig (Poland)	Takashi Mukaibo (Japan)
Alfonso Leon de Garay (Mexico)	H.M.A. Onitiri (Nigeria)
Vasily S. Emelyanov (Soviet Union)	John G. Palfrey (United States)
Martin Fehrm (Sweden)	Gunnar Randers (Norway)
Bertrand Goldschmidt (France)	Vikram A. Sarabhai (India)
Wilfrid B. Lewis (Canada)	Sir Solly Zuckerman (United Kingdom)

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

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Press Release SG/SM/670
6 March 1967

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL ON DEATH OF GEORGES P. VANIER

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has sent the following message to Prime Minister Lester Pearson of Canada, concerning the death in Ottawa yesterday of General Georges P. Vanier, Governor General of Canada:

"I was distressed to hear of the passing away of General Georges P. Vanier, Governor General of Canada.

"I remember very well my friendly meetings with him on my previous visits to Ottawa, and I also have very warm recollections of his gracious hospitality to me. He was respected very widely, not only in Canada, but outside as well.

"Kindly accept, and convey to the members of the bereaved family, my most sincere condolences."

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Press Release SG/SM/669
6 March 1967

TRANSCRIPT OF REMARKS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,

AT NEW YORK AIRPORT ON 5 MARCH 1967

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As a matter of fact, Ladies and Gentlemen, there is nothing very much for me to say, since I have said what I should say both in Rangoon and in London. As you know, I had a meeting with the Consul-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and two high officials from Hanoi who happened to be in Rangoon while I was there. I met them on 2 March. We exchanged views on the situation in Viet-Nam. I presented to them my own assessment of the situation and they, in turn, presented their own assessment.

I must say that the conflict is going to be prolonged and bloody. Peace is not yet in sight, and the North Vietnamese are convinced that their military supporters will never let them down, whatever the circumstances may be.

I came back more than ever convinced that the cessation of the bombing of North Viet-Nam alone can create conditions conducive to useful talks and meaningful negotiations.

QUESTION: Simply, Mr. Secretary-General, what would happen if the United States stopped the bombing?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I said on a previous occasion, I believe that in a few weeks' time after the cessation of the bombing, talks would take place.

QUESTION: Do these words come from the North Vietnamese?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Not necessarily, not directly from them. But I believe that this would be the case.

QUESTION: Do you believe that it would be in the interest of the United States to stop the bombing of North Viet-Nam?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Definitely.

(more)

Press Release SG/SM/669
6 March 1967

QUESTION: The United States Government requested and authorized you, publicly, to take whatever steps you deemed necessary to create an atmosphere in which talks might be possible. As a result of your trip, do you see any possibility at all of even informal, private talks between the United States and North Viet-Nam?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, there is a possibility of talks between the United States and North Viet-Nam if the bombing is stopped.

QUESTION: At your last Press conference at the United Nations, Mr. Secretary-General, you mentioned that Hanoi had rejected the second point in your three-point peace plan. Do they still stand by that position?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes. My position is well known to the North Vietnamese, and the North Vietnamese position is well known to me. As you all know, the North Vietnamese have certain reservations regarding my second point. But I am now dealing primarily with the first point, the cessation of bombing.

QUESTION: The scaling-down? -- to put it on the record.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The scaling-down of all military activities by all sides; that is my second point.

QUESTION: Are they suggesting the withdrawal of support from South Viet-Nam, and the withdrawal by Hanoi of support from the Viet Cong? Does this support mean only the bombing, as far as the United States is concerned, or have you indications of other kinds of support that they have in mind?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No; I mean primarily that if the bombing of North Viet-Nam is stopped, talks would take place. As to the further steps, of course these are matters for negotiations and discussions.

(more)

QUESTION: But the first step must be the cessation of the bombing?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The cessation of the bombing.

QUESTION: Have you detected any hardening of Hanoi's position, or is there any more flexibility in their position that you have found in your talks?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think this is a matter of interpretation. They reiterated the substance of the statement made by Premier Pham Van Dong to Mr. Burchett on 28 January. In their view, that statement represents the latest and the most comprehensive resumé of the North Vietnamese attitude towards the war.

(more)

QUESTION: Do the North Vietnamese expect you to transmit the gist of their conversations with you to the United States Government?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I was not asked to transmit anything.

QUESTION: Do you plan to do so?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes -- whatever steps I deem necessary towards the creation of conditions for peaceful talks.

QUESTION: You would meet, then, with members of the United States Government?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, I will exchange views with representatives of the Governments directly involved in the conflict.

QUESTION: Do you think that it is wrong for the United States to demand some reciprocal de-escalation by Hanoi before agreeing to stop the bombing of North Viet-Nam?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not want to say that it is wrong or it is right. But the idea of reciprocity is something which we all should ponder very deeply. To my knowledge, the North Vietnamese understanding of the concept of reciprocity is different from the United States' understanding. For instance, in the view of the North Vietnamese reciprocity means: the United States is bombing North Viet-Nam, and North Viet-Nam is bombing the United States. That, in their view, would be reciprocity. Since North Viet-Nam is not bombing the United States, the United States, in their view, should not bomb North Viet-Nam. That is their understanding of reciprocity. So these concepts have different connotations and different interpretations by different parties. I do not want to say that the United States concept of reciprocity is right or wrong. I am just trying to interpret the two **view-points** which are **poles apart**.

(more)

QUESTION: You said that you would be conveying to the United States Government the ideas of the representatives of Hanoi. Do you have a time-table for this?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No, I have not. I do not think I have any message to be conveyed urgently to the parties primarily concerned.

QUESTION: Would you like to talk personally with President Johnson about your meeting with the North Vietnamese officials?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The President is a very busy man, you know. If there is anything worthwhile, in my view, to be conveyed to the President directly, I shall be very glad to convey it to him. But, in the circumstances, I do not consider that I have any substantive message or messages to be conveyed directly to the President.

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UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
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United Nations, N.Y.

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Press Release SG/T/130
5 March 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL RETURNS TO NEW YORK AFTER VISIT TO BURMA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, accompanied by his wife, Daw Thein Tin, and two aides, arrived back in New York after a visit to Burma at 2:00 p.m. today.

In a brief statement at the airport, the Secretary-General stated: "In my private capacity, I had a meeting in Rangoon with the Consul-General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and two high officials from Hanoi on 2 March. We exchanged views on the Vietnamese conflict. I gave them my assessment of the situation and they gave me theirs.

"This conflict is going to be prolonged and bloody. Peace is not yet in sight. The North Vietnamese believe that their military supporters will not let them down, whatever the circumstances. I am more convinced than ever that the cessation of the bombing of North Viet-Nam alone will bring about useful and meaningful talks."

Replying to a question, he said he believed that, if there was a cessation of the bombing, there would be talks in a few weeks. He explained this view, which he has held for some time, as not necessarily based on his recent talks.

In answer to another question, he stressed that the North Vietnamese interpretation of reciprocity was different from that of the United States. He (U Thant) was not saying that the views of the United States on reciprocity were "right or wrong". But he was merely explaining that, to the North Vietnamese, reciprocity meant cessation of the bombing of North-Viet-Nam; they argued that, since North-Viet-Nam is not bombing the United States, the United States, which is bombing North-Viet-Nam, should stop the bombing.

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UNITED NATIONS

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

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Press Release SG/T/129
5 March 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL AND PARTY ARRIVE IN LONDON

(The following was received from the United Nations Information Centre, London.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, accompanied by his wife, Daw Thein Tin, and two aides, arrived in London at 0615 hours (GMT) today, and was met at the airport by a representative of the Foreign Office and United Nations officials.

Following breakfast with George Brown, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom, the Secretary-General and party departed as scheduled for New York at 1100 hours (GMT).

Before embarking, the Secretary-General made a brief statement to the Press and television at the airport.

He said that the primary purpose of his visit to Burma was to see friends and relatives. He had also discussed Burmese affairs with the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Cabinet members.

In his personal capacity, he had held discussions with two officials from Hanoi, who happened to be in Rangoon, and with the North Vietnamese Consul-General. He described the talks as "useful"; but, he said, he regretted that the prospects for peace were "not very bright".

In reply to questions, the Secretary-General said that the talks had helped clarify positions. But he emphasized that Hanoi's approach to the whole problem of the war in Viet-Nam was completely different from that of the United States. Hanoi, he said, saw the question of national survival involved after 25 years of foreign domination.

The Secretary-General also described Hanoi's view of the hostilities as a civil war in South Viet-Nam, with Hanoi helping one side and the United States the other. Hanoi held that if the United States was willing to withdraw support for Saigon, there might be a possibility of reciprocity.

The Secretary-General re-emphasized that, in his view, the first prerequisite was cessation of the bombing.

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

Press Release SG/SM/668
4 March 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL MAKES STATEMENT IN RANGOON

(The following was received from the United Nations Information Service in Rangoon, Burma.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, left Rangoon by air on his return trip to New York today, accompanied by his wife.

At a meeting with correspondents at the Rangoon airport shortly before his departure, the Secretary-General made a brief statement and replied to questions.

The text of his statement follows:

"Before I leave for New York I once again want to express my very sincere thanks to the Government of Burma, particularly the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, General Ne Win, for the very warm hospitality extended to me and Mrs. Thant during our stay in Burma. We had a very pleasant stay here, seeing friends and relatives and particularly my mother.

"I had opportunities of exchanging views on matters of mutual interest with the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, with the Honourable Foreign Minister and the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Burmese Government.

"In my private capacity, and not as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, I visited the Consul General of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam on 2 March. I had a useful and friendly exchange of views with the Consul General as well as the two officials from Hanoi who happened to be in Rangoon. I presented to them my own assessment of the situation in Viet-Nam and they, in turn, presented their own assessment of the situation. And, I must say that the talks were very useful. Well, gentlemen, that is all I have to say."

(more)

Replies to Questions

A question and answer period followed U Thant's statement.

QUESTION: Did you receive any message from President Ho Chi Minh of Hanoi regarding the Viet-Nam problem during your discussions?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No, I did not receive any message from President Ho Chi Minh.

QUESTION: Did the North Vietnamese representatives present the latest views of Hanoi on the subject of peace negotiations to you?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, they did express their latest views on the general situation in Viet-Nam.

QUESTION: Can you describe what these views were?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, it is difficult to do justice to these views in the space of a few minutes, but I am sure their views are well known.

QUESTION: Who were the two representatives who came from Hanoi with whom you spoke after the Consul-General?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: They are two high officials from Hanoi, I understand. About their names and designations, I think you can get them from the office of the Consul-General in Rangoon.

QUESTION: Were these representatives optimistic about the prospects of peace?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is difficult to assess the mood of any diplomat whom you talk to regarding the situation in Viet-Nam. It is difficult for anyone to be optimistic.

QUESTION: Any plans to see them again?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No such plans.

QUESTION: Did you receive from the French Government any proposal to visit Paris to discuss Viet-Nam problems?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No. During my stay in Rangoon, I did not receive any message from France. Thank you very much.

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

Press Release SG/T/128
3 March 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO MEET GENERAL NE WIN TODAY

(The following was received from the United Nations Information Service, Rangoon.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, is scheduled to meet General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, in Rangoon this evening instead of this morning as formerly scheduled.

The Secretary-General today met with Herbert de Ribbing, his Special Representative examining the situation between Cambodia and Thailand, at the State Guest House on Inya Road. Mr. de Ribbing, who arrived in Rangoon today from Bangkok, reported on the latest developments in the context of his assignment.

The Secretary-General, accompanied by his wife, Daw Thein Tin, and his two aides, are scheduled to leave Rangoon tomorrow for New York via London. He is expected to arrive in New York at 1:45 p.m. on Sunday, 5 March.

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

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

Press Release SG/T/127
2 March 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL RETURNS TO RANGOON FROM NGAPALI BEACH

(The following was received from the United Nations Information Service, Rangcon.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, and his party returned to Rangoon at 5:05 p.m. today from Ngapali Beach. He was met at Mingaladon Airport by the Chief of Protocol of the Burmese Foreign Office and United Nations officials.

He is scheduled to confer with General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, at 9:00 a.m. tomorrow.

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Press Release SG/C/63
GA/3330

2 March 1967

LIBYA PLEDGES \$4,000 TO FUND FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF BOTSWANA, LESOTHO AND SWAZILAND

Libya has pledged a contribution of \$US 4,000 to the United Nations Fund for the Economic Development of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which was established by the Assembly in resolution 2063 (XX). The contribution brings the total pledged to the Fund since its inception to \$14,780.

Previous contributions are: the sum of \$2,000 pledged by Kuwait in September 1966; \$2,500 pledged by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in July 1966; approximately \$US 280 pledged by Cyprus and \$6,000 pledged by Liberia in April 1966. Denmark and India have indicated that they would contribute to the Fund when it became operational.

Botswana and Lesotho, which as Basutoland and Bechuanaland were Territories administered by the United Kingdom, became independent last year; while Swaziland is expected to attain its independence not later than by the end of 1969.

The Fund was established by the Assembly following recommendations of the Secretary-General based on a report of a mission which visited the three Territories in May-June 1965 to investigate and advise upon the scope for additional economic and technical assistance for the Territories.

The Libyan Government announced its contribution to the Fund in a letter dated 21 February 1967, and addressed to the Secretary-General. Its contribution was made in response to an appeal directed to all States by the Assembly in resolution 2134 (XXI).

(more)

2 March 1967

In the resolution, which was adopted on 29 September 1966, shortly before Botswana and Lesotho had attained their independence, the Assembly expressed its deep concern over the economic and social situation in the Territories, referred to their imperative and urgent need for United Nations assistance, and noted that the contributions pledged thus far to the Fund had not been sufficient for it to be brought into operation.

The Assembly also expressed concern at the threat posed to the integrity and sovereignty of the Territories by the policies of the Government of South Africa.

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Press Release SG/T/126
1 March 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL SPENDS SECOND DAY VACATION AT NGAPALI BEACH

(The following was received from the United Nations Information Service, Rangoon.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, spent the second day of his vacation at Ngapali Beach in sight-seeing and swimming.

At 9 a.m. today, the Secretary-General went sight-seeing around Andrew Bay, about seven miles from Ngapali Beach, before relaxing in a swim at the beach.

Later during the day, he attended a tea party given at the Strand Hotel (Ngapali Branch) by international and local correspondents, who also flew to Ngapali Beach on Tuesday.

The Secretary-General is expected to return to Rangoon at 5 p.m. (local time) tomorrow, 2 March.

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

Press Release SG/T/125
28 February 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL LEAVES RANGOON FOR NGAPALI BEACH

(The following was received from the United Nations Information Service, Rangoon.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, today left Rangoon for a three-day stay at Ngapali, a beach resort on the western coast of Burma near Sandoway on the Bay of Bengal.

On Monday night, the Secretary-General attended a reception given in his honour jointly by the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Director of the United Nations Information Service in Rangoon.

The reception was attended by 500 persons, including the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Burma, U Thi Han; high-ranking government officials; members of the diplomatic corps; and United Nations officials.

The Secretary-General left for Ngapali at 8:56 a.m. today by special plane, on the one-hour flight accompanied by his brother, U Thaung, Secretary (Public Administration), Office of the Prime Minister; U Ohn Khin, Executive Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and his two aides.

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

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

Press Release SG/C/62
28 February 1967

PHILIPPINES TO CONTRIBUTE \$1,000
TO THE TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations that the Government of the Philippines has decided to contribute \$1,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

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UNITED NATIONS

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Press Release SG/A/44
27 February 1967

ALFONSO LEON DE GARAY TO REPLACE NABOR CARRILLO AS CONSULTANT
ON EFFECTS OF POSSIBLE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Following the recent death of Nabor Carrillo (Mexico), who had been appointed one of the 12 consultant experts to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of a report on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and on the security and economic implications for States of the acquisition and further development of these weapons, Alfonso Leon de Garay, Director of the Genetics Programme with the National Nuclear Energy Commission of Mexico, has been named to replace him.

The 12 consultant experts will hold their first series of meetings in Geneva from 6 to 10 March.

(For details of the panel of consultant experts, see Press Release SG/A/43 of 16 February 1967.)

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Press Release SG/SM/667
CYP/438
27 February 1967

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

Following is the text of a letter dated 20 February 1967 to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations, Sverker Astrom, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to your letter FI 323/3 (18) of 5 January 1967, in which you drew attention to operative paragraph 3 of the Security Council resolution 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, extending the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for the period 27 December 1966 - 26 June 1967, and in which you appealed to my Government to make a voluntary contribution for the peace-keeping operation in Cyprus.

"I have now been instructed to inform you that the Government of Sweden has decided to make a contribution of 180,000 - US dollars towards meeting the costs for the six-month period indicated above. My Government has taken this decision without prejudice to its stand on the principle of collective financial responsibility for United Nations Operations of this nature.

"Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration."

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

Press Release SG/T/124
27 February 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL ATTENDS DINNER GIVEN BY BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER

Offers Alms to 71 Buddhist Monks on Sunday

(The following was received from the United Nations Information Service, Rangoon.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, accompanied by his wife, Daw Thein Tin, attended a dinner given in his honour on Saturday night in Rangoon by the Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs, U Thi Han.

Among the 200 guests attending the dinner were Cabinet Ministers Brigadier Sein Win, Colonel Than Sein, Colonel Hla Han and Colonel Maung Lwin; Revolutionary Council members Colonel Tan Yu Saing and Colonel Tin U; and heads of diplomatic and United Nations missions.

At 9:30 a.m. on Sunday morning, the Secretary-General attended a ceremony held at the Sasana Yeiktha Monastery, where 71 Buddhist monks, including former Premier U Nu, were offered alms. Attending the ceremony were 1,000 guests, who were provided with refreshments including "kowk-swe" (noodles with chicken-coconut gravy).

The Secretary-General inquired about U Nu's health, and they conversed for half an hour on personal matters.

The 45-minute Buddhist rite of prayers and offering of alms was held in the Glass Prayer Hall of the Sasana Yeiktha Monastery, with the Head Monk of the Monastery, Mahasi Sayadaw, presiding.

In a short sermon, the Sayadaw commended the Secretary-General for his efforts towards world peace, and the Secretary-General, in a brief address to the venerable monks, solemnly promised that he would exert his utmost for peace in the world.

(more)

Press Release SG/T/124
27 February 1967

Among the guests at the ceremony were friends and former associates of the Secretary-General, members of the Myoma Old Students' Association and members of the Pantanaw Association (Pantanaw, a town in the Irrawaddy delta, is U Thant's hometown).

Following the ceremony, the Secretary-General spent the rest of Sunday in private at the State Guest House on Inya Lake.

Prior to the Foreign Minister's dinner on Saturday evening, the Secretary-General visited the Shwedagon Pagoda at 8:30 a.m. on Saturday morning, accompanied by his relatives. The Secretary-General offered prayers at the four cardinal points of the pagoda, and later donated Kyats 1,000 to the pagoda. Devotees and pilgrims at the pagoda joined U Thant in the prayers for world peace.

Writing in the Distinguished Visitors' Book at the pagoda, the Secretary-General stated: "I consider this visit to Burma truly rewarding because of this privilege to pray at the Shwedagon Pagoda; may this act of merit bring peace to the peoples of Burma and the world."

From the Shwedagon Pagoda, the Secretary-General proceeded to the Martyrs' Mausoleum, where he laid wreaths to General Aung San (popularly known as the father of Burmese independence) and his colleagues who were assassinated on 19 July 1947.

Later in the day, the Secretary-General visited the Soon-Lun Meditation Centre.

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Press Release SG/T/123
24 February 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT, ARRIVES IN RANGOON

(The following was received from the United Nations Information Service, Rangoon.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, accompanied by his wife, Daw Thein Tin, arrived in Rangoon from London at 0920 hours (local time) today.

He was met at the airport by U Thi Han, Foreign Minister of Burma, officials of the Foreign Office, heads of diplomatic missions and United Nations officials.

Also at the airport to greet the Secretary-General were his 83-year old mother, Daw Nan Thaung, his brothers, U Khant, U Thaung and U Tin Maung, and other family members.

In a Burmese language statement to the international and local press at the airport, U Thant stated: "I am visiting Burma at the invitation of the Government headed by General Ne Win. I have not come to discuss United Nations matters, government matters or matters connected with foreign affairs. This is purely a personal visit to meet relatives and friends and, especially, to make obeisance to my mother. I will be here for about seven or eight days for this purpose only. I am deeply grateful to the Government for inviting me to come here. As I have said a few moments ago, I have come not to discuss United Nations matters or foreign affairs -- but just to make an ordinary personal visit."

To questions by correspondents regarding Viet-Nam and the bombing of North Viet-Nam, U Thant answered that he had nothing new to add to previous statements on these subjects.

When asked whether he intended to meet the representative of North Viet-Nam in Rangoon, U Thant replied: "I do not intend to meet anybody on an official level."

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Later during the day, the Secretary-General called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs, U Thi Han, at 1500 hours (local time) and met members of the Foreign Affairs Committee (all Cabinet members). In their 90-minute meeting, they had "frank and friendly" discussions on international relations of common interest to the United Nations and Burma.

The Secretary-General will have a family dinner tonight, on the occasion of the birthday of his wife, Daw Thein Tin. Meanwhile, the Shwedagon Pagoda in Rangoon is to be illuminated all night as a religious offering from U Thant.

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Press Release SG/C/61
24 February 1967

FRANCE TO CONTRIBUTE \$30,000 TO THE TRUST
FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations that the Government of France has decided to contribute 143,200 francs (approximately \$30,000) to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XVI) of 15 December 1965.

This contribution is earmarked for "legal assistance to persons charged under discriminatory and repressive legislation in South Africa" and for "the education of prisoners, their children and other dependants".

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

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Press Release SG/T/122
23 February 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL DEPARTS FROM LONDON FOR RANGOON

(The following was received from the United Nations Information Centre, London.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, and party left London this morning for Rangoon as scheduled.

Before his departure from London this morning, the Secretary-General held a one-hour talk with George Thompson, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and Paul Gore-Booth, Permanent Secretary of the United Kingdom's Foreign Office.

He also met with Sir Robert Jackson of Australia, Senior Consultant to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and leader of the recently formed six-member fact-finding mission to examine Zambia's technical assistance needs.

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Press Release SG/SM/666
23 February 1967

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL MISSION ON ADEN

"Under resolution 2183 (XXI), adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December 1966, I was requested, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the administering Power, to appoint a special mission to be sent to Aden.

"Following such consultations, I have appointed the United Nations Special Mission on Aden composed as follows:

"His Excellency Mr. Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela), Chairman of the Special Mission;

"His Excellency Mr. Abdul Satar Shalizi (Afghanistan); and

"His Excellency Mr. Moussa Leo Keita (Mali).

"I trust that the Mission will proceed to its work as a matter of urgency and that all concerned will cooperate to the full in a spirit of constructive good-will to enable the Mission to succeed in its most important task.

"As I said in my statement to the Special Committee on 9 February:
'It is my confident hope that the work of the proposed mission will be of assistance to the Special Committee and the General Assembly in enabling the people of Aden to attain their independence under conditions of peace and harmony.'"

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/665
DC/443
21 February 1967

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL ON RESUMPTION OF CONFERENCE
OF EIGHTEEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT IN GENEVA

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, on the resumption of its work in Geneva (read at today's meeting by Dragoslav Protitch, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Disarmament):

"On behalf of Secretary-General U Thant, I have the privilege of welcoming once again to the Palais des Nations the delegations participating in the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. I also have the honour to convey to the Conference the following message from the Secretary-General:

"For the sixth consecutive year the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament is convening in Geneva in its continuing effort to find ways of halting and controlling the arms race, and of making progress towards general and complete disarmament, and providing effective guarantees of peace and security.

"The fact that negotiations are resuming, that the search for agreement goes on concurrently on general disarmament and on partial measures aimed at lessening international tension, that the conference machinery of the Eighteen-Nation Committee is once again put in motion, give renewed hope for progress.

"The General Assembly, at its twenty-first session, has expressed very serious concern at the prospects of a possible intensification of the arms race. Its debate on the various aspects of the disarmament question has been conducted with a

(more)

sense of urgency and of realism. The General Assembly adopted an unusually large number of resolutions on disarmament: three on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, three on general and complete disarmament, and one each on suspension of nuclear tests, the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, and the elimination of military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

'The texts of these resolutions are before you. Some of them entrust specific and, on the whole, increased responsibilities to the Conference. It will be enough, in this connexion, to recall that the General Assembly has requested the Eighteen-Nation Committee to give high priority to negotiating an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with resolution 2028 (XX) and urged the earliest conclusion of a treaty on non-proliferation; to elaborate without any further delay a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests; to give consideration to the question of elimination of foreign military bases in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America; and, in addition, to pursue new efforts towards achieving substantial progress in reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as on collateral measures, and in particular on a non-proliferation treaty and an underground test ban.

'It is my earnest hope that the Conference will be able to make progress on the various questions that are now before it.

'You will recall that, after many years of persistent efforts, the signing of the partial test ban treaty, in August 1963, was welcomed as an event that might open new prospects in the search for disarmament and for international peace. Regrettably, these expectations have not, so far, been fulfilled. Nevertheless, progress can still be achieved. This has been confirmed recently by the agreement on the treaty governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, which was approved

(more)

unanimously by the General Assembly on 19 December 1966, and whose signature on 27 January of this year removed outer space, the moon and other celestial bodies from the nuclear arms race. The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, which was signed in Mexico City on 14 February, provides for the first nuclear free zone in an inhabited portion of the earth. Both of these treaties are of importance in helping to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons. They also are important as steps which can lead to other measures of disarmament. Moreover, they bear witness to the possibilities of developing international co-operation and agreement, even in the most delicate and sensitive matters, provided the political will is present.

'I feel confident that the members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament will wish to take advantage of the resumed Conference to renew and intensify their efforts to achieve agreement on the concrete measures of disarmament called for by the resolutions of the General Assembly.

'I extend to all of you my earnest good wishes for success in your endeavours'."

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Press Release SG/T/121
20 February 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO VISIT BURMA

At the invitation of the Government of Burma, the Secretary-General, U Thant, will pay a visit to his native land.

He will leave New York on Wednesday, 22 February, and will arrive in Rangoon on Friday, 24 February, after an over-night stop in London. U Thant will return to New York on Sunday, 5 March.

The Secretary-General will be accompanied by Mrs. Thant; Donald Thomas, Personal Administrative Assistant; and George Pogue, Personal Aide.

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Press Release SG/SM/664
ITU/106
20 February 1967

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO ITU

Following is the text of a message sent today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) on the death of the Secretary-General of ITU, Manohar Balaji Sarwate:*

"Deeply shocked to learn of Dr. Sarwate's passing. Please convey my keenest sympathy to the bereaved family and to all the staff of your Organization."

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* See Press Release ITU/105, issued today.

UNITED NATIONS

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Press Release SG/SM/663
20 February 1967

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO FOREIGN MINISTER OF MEXICO

Following is the text of a message sent today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Antonio Carrillo Flores:

Original in Spanish

"Me ha conmovido profundamente la noticia de la muerte de su hermano el distinguido hombre de ciencia Dr. Nabor Carrillo. Su muerte es un golpe no sólo para México sino para las Naciones Unidas, a cuyo grupo de expertos sobre los efectos de un eventual uso de armas nucleares lo habia yo designado recientemente.

"Ruégole recibir el testimonio de mi mas sincera condolencia que hago extensiva a la esposa e hijos del Dr. Carrillo."

Unofficial Translation

"I am deeply saddened by the news of the death of your brother, the distinguished man of science, Dr. Nabor Carrillo. His death is a great loss, not only for Mexico, but also for the United Nations, to whose group of consultant experts on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons he had recently been appointed by me.

"Please accept the assurances of my most sincere sympathy, which I also extend to the wife and children of Dr. Carrillo."

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UNITED NATIONS

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

Press Release SG/C/60
16 February 1967

INDIA CONTRIBUTES \$3,325 TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received a contribution of \$3,325 (Rs. 25,000) from the Government of India to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

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UNITED NATIONS

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

Press Release SG/A/43
16 February 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTS CONSULTANT EXPERTS
ON EFFECTS OF POSSIBLE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Group to Meet in Geneva from 6 to 10 March

The Secretary-General, U Thant, announced today the appointment of 12 consultant experts to assist him in the preparation of a report on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and on the security and economic implications for States of the acquisition and further development of these weapons.

The 12 consultant experts will hold their first series of meetings in Geneva from 6 to 10 March.

They are:

Wilhelm Billig (Poland)	Takashi Mukaibo (Japan)
Nabor Carrillo (Mexico)	H.M.A. Onitiri (Nigeria)
Vasily S. Emelyanov (Soviet Union)	John G. Palfrey (United States)
Martin Fehrm (Sweden)	Gunnar Randers (Norway)
Bertrand Goldschmidt (France)	Vikram A. Sarabhai (India)
Wilfrid B. Lewis (Canada)	Sir Solly Zuckerman (United Kingdom)

In the Introduction to his Report to the Twenty-First Session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General expressed the belief "that the time has come for an appropriate body of the United Nations to explore and weigh the impact and implications of all aspects of nuclear weapons, including problems of a military, political, economic and social nature relating to the manufacture, acquisition, deployment and development of these weapons and their possible use".

U Thant added: "To know the true nature of the danger we face may be a most important first step towards averting it."

(more)

Subsequently the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the report of the First Committee under the item on the question of general and complete disarmament at its 1484th plenary meeting on 5 December 1966 (document A/RES/2162 A (XXI)).

By this resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and on the security and economic implications for States of the acquisition and further development of these weapons, and recommended that the report be based on accessible material and prepared with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by the Secretary-General.

The General Assembly also requested that the report be published and transmitted to the Governments of Member States in time to permit its consideration at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly and recommended that the Governments of all Member States give the report wide distribution in their respective languages, through various media of communication, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents.

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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE
Not for use before 5 p.m. EST
Tuesday, 14 February 1967

Press Release SG/A/42
ECLA/102
14 February 1967

CARLOS QUINTANA APPOINTED EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY OF ECLA

(The following is being released simultaneously at ECLA Headquarters, Santiago, at Mexico City and at United Nations Headquarters.)

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has appointed Carlos Quintana as Executive-Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). Mr. Quintana succeeds José Antonio Mayobre who resigned the post on 1 January 1967 to accept a position with the Government of Venezuela. (See press release SG/SM/638-ECLA/100.)

Mr. Quintana, who is presently Director of Industrial Programming of Nacional Financiera of Mexico, was born at Puebla, Mexico in 1912. Following his graduation from the Instituto Politécnico Nacional of Mexico in 1942, where he studied electrical and mechanical engineering, Mr. Quintana received a Masters Degree in Industrial Engineering from Columbia University in 1944 and a Masters Degree in Business Administration from Harvard University in 1947.

Mr. Quintana has been Professor of Engineering at the Instituto Politécnico Nacional and has worked in the engineering field for both public and private enterprises. From 1944 until 1950, he served in the Department of Industrial Research of the Bank of Mexico. From 1950 to 1960, he was Director of the Industrial Development Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America. Since 1960, he has been Director of Industrial Programming of Nacional Financiera, the agency of the Mexican Government for financing industrial development. He has also served as a member of the Governing Council of the Mexican Institute for Technological Research. In 1964, he was a member of a Mexican Government economic mission to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Poland.

Mr. Quintana has also represented Mexico at a number of United Nations conferences and other international meetings.

Mr. Quintana is expected to take up his appointment as Executive-Secretary of ECLA on 1 April 1967.

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

Press Release SG/SM/659
ECA/265
14 February 1967

TEXT OF MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
TO EIGHTH SESSION OF ECA

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the eighth session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) which opened in Lagos on 13 February. The message was read by Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs.

"The opening of the eighth session of the Economic Commission for Africa, which is being held in Lagos thanks to the generous hospitality of the Government of Nigeria, reminds us afresh of the crucial importance which the United Nations attaches to the building of peace through economic and social development of the developing countries. In pursuing this objective, the urgency of which has in no way diminished, the United Nations as a whole draws constant benefit from the African experience and the Commission in turn cannot but benefit from the progress the United Nations is able to make at the international level.

"Thus the decisions of the General Assembly, taken since your last session, to merge the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance into the United Nations Development Programme and to establish the United Nations Industrial Development Organization will, I am convinced, have a definite impact on the development efforts of the African continent. Conversely, the United Nations as a whole will certainly be strengthened by the closer co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, formalized by the Agreement which its Administrative Secretary-General and I signed last year.

"The Commission, a vital part of the United Nations, has always recognized that the fate of Africa is inextricably linked with that of the world as a whole.

(more)

14 February 1967

The developing countries cannot grow in isolation from the principal sources of the capital and the technology which they need for their development nor can the more affluent countries remain aloof from the economic and social conditions reigning in the developing countries. The very slow expansion in recent years in the flow of external capital to the developing areas is, I confess, a matter of keen concern to me. How to stimulate that flow and help by other means to accelerate the progress of development in Africa are objectives of the first importance to the United Nations, and in the process of achieving them -- and I am quite confident that they will be achieved -- the Commission has a key role to play.

"This is the first occasion I have had to address you since my re-election as Secretary-General. I should like to use this opportunity to reaffirm my deep interest and firm support for your work. May this session mark further progress towards the fulfilment of your aims, further progress in the United Nations' relentless search for enduring peace and prosperity throughout the world."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/662
CYP/436
13 February 1967

TEXT OF NOTE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM SWITZERLAND
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a note dated 10 February 1967 to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations regarding the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

Original in French

"L'Observateur permanent de la Suisse auprès des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Secrétaire général des Nations Unies et, d'ordre de son gouvernement, a l'honneur de lui communiquer ce qui suit :

"Le Conseil fédéral suisse a décidé aujourd'hui, comme suite à la demande du Secrétaire général en date du 5 janvier 1967, d'allouer un montant de 200 000 dollars destiné au financement des 7ème, 8ème et 9ème phases des opérations du maintien de la paix à Chypre.

"Le Gouvernement suisse a accepté de verser cette nouvelle contribution dans l'espoir que toutes les Parties intéressées poursuivront leurs efforts en vue de parvenir à un accord dans un délai raisonnable.

"L'Observateur permanent saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Secrétaire général les assurances de sa haute considération."

Unofficial English Translation

The Permanent Observer of Switzerland at the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour, on orders of his Government, to state the following:

(more)

13 February 1967

The Swiss Federal Council today has decided, following the request of the Secretary-General dated 5 January 1967, to allocate the amount of \$200,000 for the financing of the 7th, 8th and 9th phases of the peace-keeping operations in Cyprus.

The Swiss Government has decided to make this new contribution in the hope that all parties concerned will continue their efforts to arrive at an agreement in a reasonable time.

The Permanent Observer avails himself of the opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of his highest consideration.

* * * * *

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Press Release SG/SM/661
13 February 1967

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
ON TREATY FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN LATIN AMERICA

Following is the text of a message* from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America on the occasion of its unanimous approval of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America:

"I wish it were possible for me to be present in Mexico City on this auspicious occasion which marks the culmination of four years of perseverance and dedication to the ideal of creating a nuclear-free zone in Latin America. May I convey to you, Mr. President, Dr. Alfonso García Robles and to all the members of the Preparatory Commission, my sincere congratulations and my feelings of deep satisfaction with the success of your work. The signature of this Treaty on the 14th of this month will be an event of historical significance in the world-wide effort to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to curb the nuclear arms race.

"As you are of course aware, ever since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1911 (XVIII) in November of 1963, the United Nations has supported the denuclearization of Latin America and I have been particularly gratified that the United Nations and the Secretariat have been able to make some contribution towards this major achievement.

"The Treaty which you have just approved will, when it enters into force, ensure that nuclear energy will be used for exclusively peaceful purposes for the benefit of the States and peoples of Latin America, and that nuclear weapons shall be excluded from your portion of the globe. Thus, the countries of Latin America will be removed from the dangers and threat of a possible nuclear arms race, and the great achievements of science and technology will be devoted to the advancement of humanity and not to its possible destruction.

(more)

* Read on 12 February 1967 by Mr. William Epstein of the United Nations Secretariat.

"The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America marks an important milestone in the long and difficult search for disarmament. It takes its place together with the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963, and the Outer Space Treaty of January 1967 in establishing limits to the nuclear arms race. It provides the statute for the creation, for the first time in history, of a nuclear free zone for an inhabited portion of the earth.

"The provisions of the Treaty also mark a major step forward in the field of verification and control. Among the treaties I have mentioned, the one you have today approved is the first and only one that establishes an effective system of control, under a permanent and supervisory organ. By adopting the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency and by setting up a system of special inspections in case of suspicion, outside of the Agency's safeguards system, of violations, you have also pioneered the way in providing a sound method of assurance to all parties that the Treaty will be observed.

"The success you have achieved in your work here will stand not only as a landmark but will be an encouraging example, and I trust also an important stimulant, for progress in other disarmament measures of world-wide as well as of regional significance. The importance of your work also goes beyond that of the field of nuclear disarmament; it contributes in a concrete way to the promotion of international peace and security.

"The nations of Latin America can, with ample justification, take pride in what they have wrought by their own initiative and through their own efforts.

"Finally, may I take this opportunity of extending my felicitations to all of you and of expressing the hope that the Treaty, for which you have laboured so long and so well and which you have just approved unanimously, will enter into force at an early date."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/660
10 February 1967

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The following statement was issued today by the Secretary-General,
U Thant:

"I have welcomed the cease-fire which accompanied the celebrations of the Vietnamese Tet New Year, and have appealed for its extension. I believe that an indefinite and unconditional extension of this cease-fire would help in moving this tragic conflict to the conference table.

"In this connexion, I wish once again to recall my three-point proposal which, starting with an unconditional end to the bombing of North Viet-Nam, could, I am convinced, bring about a favourable climate for peaceful talks between the parties."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/658
GA/COL/499
9 February 1967

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL

BEFORE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF 24 ON ENDING OF COLONIALISM

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the opening meeting of the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

"I am glad to have the opportunity of being present at the opening meeting of this year's session of the Special Committee. It gives me much pleasure to extend a warm welcome to all the representatives here, and in particular to the representative of Finland, the newest member of this Committee.

"As members may recall, I had occasion to make the following remarks in the Introduction to my last annual report on the work of the Organization:

'The extent to which decolonization has progressed in the last few years serves only to underline the anomaly of the fact that several million people are still subject to colonial rule - and, worse still, that most of these live under régimes which offer them no hope of an early and peaceful emancipation. It must be admitted that, while the United Nations has been in the forefront of support for the principle of self-determination, and while it has done much to encourage and at times to assist the emergence of dependent peoples, it has so far failed to provide or facilitate effective solutions to the several difficult and serious colonial problems which remain.'

"It was with great interest that I noted during the debate in the General Assembly at its twenty-first session concerning the implementation of the Declaration that this assessment corresponded with the views of the majority of the members. A large number of members observed, as I myself had done,

(more)

that the failure of the United Nations in regard to the above-mentioned problems has not been due to lack of concern or effort. Rather, as they pointed out, this failure has been principally due to the non-compliance of certain administering Powers with relevant United Nations resolutions and to the reluctance of some others to extend their full co-operation in giving effect to such resolutions.

"This, then, was the context in which the General Assembly, in its resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, requested the Special Committee to continue to perform its tasks and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in Territories which have not yet attained independence. In amplification of this mandate, the General Assembly invited the Committee to recommend a deadline for the accession of Territories to independence whenever appropriate, to pay particular attention to the small Territories, and to make concrete suggestions to the Security Council which might assist that organ in considering appropriate measures regarding developments in dependent Territories which may threaten international peace and security.

"The increasing concern of the United Nations at the delay in the implementation of the Declaration, as well as the wide consensus existing among members with regard to questions of decolonization, was equally manifest in the proceedings of the Fourth Committee during the twenty-first session. Impelled by this concern, the Fourth Committee, as it did during the previous session, gave separate attention not only to the more serious and difficult colonial problems, but also to many other individual questions, the special character of which required careful examination. In consequence, it became possible for the Assembly, on the recommendation of that Committee, to adopt a number of specific resolutions which, taking account of the peculiarities of each situation, outlined in concrete terms the measures and procedures required in particular Territories for the attainment of the objectives laid down in the Charter and in the Declaration.

"It goes without saying that the work of the Special Committee in this regard will include following up and overseeing the implementation of these resolutions, reviewing the situation in each Territory, carrying out other tasks

(more)

as requested by the Assembly, and in the light of developments, recommending further measures as appropriate for the speedy application of the Declaration. In addition, there are a number of specific points arising from other resolutions of the General Assembly and from previous decisions taken by the Committee itself which members will wish to give attention in establishing the Committee's programme of work for the year. This programme of work will undoubtedly be strenuous; what is more, many of the problems which the Committee is called upon to examine have themselves increased both in difficulty and in gravity.

"The question of Southern Rhodesia, the universal and serious concern regarding which is registered in the resolutions recently adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly, is one of these problems. When it takes up this question, the Special Committee will, I am sure, be guided as it has been in the past by the need to secure rapid and positive movement towards a solution in keeping with the aspirations of the people.

"Concerning South West Africa, members are of course aware that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), the Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa is examining 'the practical means by which South West Africa should be administered so as to enable the people of the Territory to exercise the right to self-determination and to achieve independence'. As I have stated elsewhere, the question of South West Africa also remains the concern of the Special Committee within the context of the implementation of the Declaration, and will no doubt receive the attention of the Committee as appropriate.

"As regards the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration, no progress can be recorded in the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions. Considering that the need to enable the peoples of these Territories to exercise fully and in freedom their right to self-determination and independence is more imperative than ever. I am certain that the question will be the subject of further examination by the Special Committee.

"On Aden, my consultations are still in progress in regard to the appointment of a special mission, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 2183 (XXI). It is my confident hope that the work of the proposed mission will be of assistance to the Special Committee and the General Assembly in enabling the people of Aden to attain their independence in conditions of peace and harmony.

(more)

"The emphasis placed by the General Assembly on the importance of sending a special mission to Aden is, in my judgement, a reflection of the widely-held conviction that the United Nations can play an increasingly useful role in bringing dependent territories to independence. It is in line with this conviction that stress was laid, in the General Assembly's resolutions on Fiji and on territories in the Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, on the sending of visiting missions. In this connection, it may be pertinent to reiterate that, especially as regards the small Territories, visiting missions have an indisputable value; they are a means of securing adequate information on conditions in Territories and on the views, wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants.

"As a further indication of the role envisaged for the United Nations by the majority of members, it is also noteworthy that on French Somaliland, Ifni and Spanish Sahara and Equatorial Guinea, the relevant General Assembly resolutions call for various forms of participation by the United Nations in the processes involved in the exercise by the inhabitants of these Territories of their right to self-determination. I am in communication with the administering Powers concerned regarding the discharge of the mandate entrusted to me by the General Assembly in these resolutions and shall of course report to the Special Committee and the General Assembly on developments in this regard.

"In conclusion, I should like to express to the Committee my best wishes for the success of its work and the earnest hope that the necessary co-operation of the administering Powers will be made available. I am as conscious of the magnitude and difficulty of the tasks facing the Committee this year as I am convinced of their importance. However, I am confident that the Committee's work this year will represent a further positive contribution towards the realization by dependent peoples of their aspirations to freedom and independence."

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Press Release SG/SM/657
CYP/435

8 February 1967

TEXT OF NOTE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a note dated 26 January 1967 to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations regarding the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"The Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania presents its compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honor to enclose herewith a check for \$7,000.00 for the United Nations Peace Force in Cyprus. Although Tanzania is a developing country and needs most of the resources for internal development, nevertheless, the Government of Tanzania feels that it has to give token support for the United Nations peace work as a gesture of its strong support for the United Nations.

"The Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania would be grateful if the Secretary-General would acknowledge receipt of this payment.

"The Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania avails himself of the opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration."

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

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Press Release SG/SM/656
OS/187
8 February 1967

TEXT OF REPLY BY PRIME MINISTER WILSON TO SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE
ON SIGNING OF OUTER SPACE TREATY

Following is the text of the reply by Prime Minister Harold Wilson of the United Kingdom on 6 February to the message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, sent on 27 January on the signing of the Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies:

"I was very glad to receive your telegram on the occasion of the signing of the treaty governing the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

"I share your regret that it was not possible for you to be present at the signature here in London: in view of the significant contribution which the United Nations has made to this historic achievement, it would indeed have been most appropriate if Your Excellency would have been present.

"The conclusion of this treaty, upon which negotiations opened only in May of last year, has been a remarkable achievement. Remarkable in that, only ten years after man took his first tentative steps into the realm of outer space, the nations of the world have forged a major instrument of a regime of law aimed at securing that, as the scope of man's extra-terrestrial activities widens, they shall take place in a peaceful and orderly fashion and for the benefit of the whole of mankind.

"I can assure you that I fully share your hope that this latest step along the path to international peace and security will shortly be followed by other similar agreements. As the Foreign Secretary said at the time of the signature of the treaty here in London: 'We all hope with real sincerity that this treaty may mark the beginning of a period of widening agreement on outstanding international questions for which solutions are so desperately needed and so eagerly sought'.

"Highest consideration.

"Harold Wilson."

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Press Release SG/SM/655
OS/186
8 February 1967

TEXT OF REPLY BY CHAIRMAN KOSYGIN TO SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE
ON SIGNING OF OUTER SPACE TREATY

Following is the text of the reply by Chairman A.N. Kosygin of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union on 2 February to the message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, sent on 27 January on the signing of the Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies:

(Unofficial translation of cable from Russian)

"TO: SECRETARY-GENERAL
"FROM: A. KOSYGIN
"DATE: 2 FEBRUARY 1967

"Thank you for your congratulations on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty on principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

"Allow me to express the conviction that this Treaty, which received the unanimous approval of the United Nations General Assembly, is a step towards the further development of co-operation among States and peoples in space matters and will facilitate the solution of the major international problems confronting mankind on earth.

"Respectfully,

"A. Kosygin
"Moscow, Kremlin, 2 February 1967"

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Press Release SG/SM/654
OS/185
8 February 1967

TEXT OF REPLY BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE
ON SIGNING OF OUTER SPACE TREATY

Following is the text of the reply by President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States on 28 January to the message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, sent on 27 January on the signing of the Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies:

"January 28, 1967

"His Excellency
"U Thant
"Secretary-General
"United Nations
"New York, New York 10017

"My dear Mr. Secretary-General:

"I am grateful for your message on the signing of the Outer Space Treaty. Congratulations truly belong to the United Nations and its whole membership. The role of the United Nations in the development of this historic treaty was of the greatest importance.

"With you, I consider the Outer Space Treaty a landmark in the march toward peace. To the extent that my own efforts and those of my government can contribute, I pledge that there will be further steps. I join you in the conviction that an agreement controlling the spread of nuclear weapons should be among the first of the ones ahead."

"Lyndon B. Johnson"

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Press Release SG/A/41/Rev.2
6 February 1967

APOLLO K. KIRONDE APPOINTED SPECIAL ASSISTANT ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS
TO UNDER-SECRETARY OF DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL
AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, today announced the appointment of Apollo K. Kironde, presently the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations, as Special Assistant on African Problems to the Under-Secretary of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs. Mr. Kironde is expected to take up his new duties later in the month.

Mr. Kironde was appointed as the first Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations on 25 October 1962.

Born on 24 October 1915, Mr. Kironde was educated at King's College, Budo, and attended Makerere College, where he obtained the Cambridge School Leaving Certificate in 1936.

In 1937, he spent one year in Cape Town studying music and another year at Adams College, Natal, where he sat for the matriculation board examination and was awarded the best performance prize. Later, he entered the University of South Africa (Fort Hare), where he obtained a B.A. degree in Roman Law, Latin and English. He subsequently obtained a university diploma in education.

In 1943, he joined King's College, Budo, where he taught history, English and music. In 1950, Mr. Kironde was admitted to Middle Temple, London, where he obtained a Barrister's degree and was called to the Bar in June 1952.

In 1955, he joined the Uganda Government with full cabinet status as Assistant Minister of Social Services (Education, Health, Labour and Housing). In 1958, he was appointed Minister of Transport and Works.

After resigning from the Government in 1960, he formed the United National Party, which later merged with the Uganda National Congress. This party subsequently merged with Kabaka Yekka, a national movement in the Kingdom of Buganda.

In December 1961, Mr. Kironde was appointed Ambassador Designate of Uganda to the United Nations and to the United States.

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

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Press Release SG/SM/653
CYP/434
6 February 1967

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

Following is the text of a letter dated 31 January 1967 to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations, Michael Comay, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"With reference to your letter F/323/3(18) dated 5 January 1967, in which you urgently appealed for voluntary contributions to provide the necessary financial support for the United Nations Peace-Keeping Operation in Cyprus, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Israel has decided to contribute a further \$5,000 for this purpose."

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Press Release SG/C/59
3 February 1967

\$5,000 PLEDGE TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General has received a note dated 24 January 1967 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary which reads, in part, as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith the letter of H.E. Mr. Otto Winzer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, informing that the Government of the German Democratic Republic has the intention to contribute 5,000 dollars to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965."

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United Nations, N.Y.

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

Press Release SG/SM/652
31 January 1967

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR DENUCLEARIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the fourth session of the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America to open today in Mexico City:

"I would like to avail myself of the opportunity provided by the convening of the fourth session of the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America to convey my greetings to the officers and delegations of the Preparatory Commission.

"Since the General Assembly adopted Resolution 1911 (XVIII) on 27 November 1963, the United Nations has been committed to support the efforts to achieve the denuclearization of Latin America, and the Members of the United Nations have followed the progress of your work with great interest and with active sympathy.

"Your present session is a crucial one. It opens at a time when the nations of the world appear to be moving closer towards the achievement of a treaty for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Some steps in this direction have already been taken. The Antarctic Treaty of 1959 provided for the denuclearization of that part of the world below the sixtieth parallel of latitude south; the Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, which has just been signed on 27 January of this year, provides for the denuclearization of those regions. The attainment of a treaty for the denuclearization of Latin America would create the first nuclear-free zone for an inhabited portion of our globe.

(more)

Press Release SG/SM/652
31 January 1967

"In my view, agreement on a treaty would constitute not merely an important demonstration of responsibility and self-restraint by the governments of the States of Latin America, but it would also be an act of great benefit to the peoples of Latin America. It would mean that the tremendous outlay of human and material resources would not be wasted in a nuclear arms race but could be devoted to the advancement and benefit of the people of the area. It would also be of great importance in helping to increase security in your part of the world and to keep the horrors of any nuclear war away from your countries. Such a treaty could also have wider implications. It could help to pioneer the way for the denuclearization of other areas of the world, to reduce the size of the problem of nuclear proliferation and to stimulate renewed interest in other disarmament measures within your region and the world at large.

"I am much encouraged by reports of the progress made by the Co-ordinating Committee of the Preparatory Commission in its meetings in New York at the conclusion of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly. The success of the talks there gives solid ground for hoping that a treaty for the denuclearization of Latin America can be achieved and enter into force for the whole or for at least a part of the area in the near future.

"I am gratified to note that the provisions of the draft treaty you are discussing will establish close links between the Agency to be created under your treaty and several of the Principal Organs of the United Nations and that the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is one of the members of the United Nations family, will have an important role in safeguarding the effective operation of the treaty.

"In accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly Resolution, it has been a privilege for me to be able to extend technical assistance and advice to your Commission, and I am happy to have been able to do so again for the present session. I extend to all of you my earnest best wishes that your initiative and perseverance will be crowned by success and thus contribute in a concrete way to the promotion of international peace and security."

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Press Release SG/SM/651
28 January 1967

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Following is the text of a message, sent in the evening of Friday, 27 January 1967, by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States:

"It is with shock and sadness that I hear of the tragic accident that has today taken the lives of the three gallant American Astronauts in the course of their preparation for another historic venture into space.

"I hasten to extend to you, Mr. President, to the family of these three heroes, to their colleagues in the space programme, and to the American people, my profound sympathy and condolences.

"The space men of our times are all courageous pioneers and they unavoidably face great risks which they take in behalf of all mankind.

"I know that the international community, which the United Nations represents, mourns these deaths and appreciates the sacrifices which these three men have made."

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Not for use before
5 p.m. EST (2200 GMT)
Friday, 27 January 1967

Press Release SG/SM/648
OS/180
27 January 1967

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON
ON SIGNING OF OUTER SPACE TREATY

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States, on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies:

"I wish it were possible for me to be present in Washington, London and Moscow at the same time on the auspicious occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. May I convey to you my sincere congratulations and express my feeling of deep satisfaction at this historic event in international relations -- a feeling which, I am certain, is shared by all peoples everywhere. I am particularly gratified that the United Nations was able to make a significant contribution towards this major achievement.

"The conquest of space gives rise to many new problems, because of the terrifying military potentialities involved and, also, because of the impact of space technology on our physical environment. As man ventures into space, he cannot rely solely on his scientific and technological knowledge, great as it may be. He must equally depend on legally binding universal standards of conduct, progressively developed as science unravels the mysteries of space.

(more)

"It is both urgent and necessary that the powerful forces generated by human ingenuity be kept under control and utilized for the benefit of humanity and the strengthening of peace. It is most gratifying to see that the problems of exploring outer space are being solved through positive and sustained international action and measures within the framework of the United Nations.

"I have no doubt that this Treaty will not only greatly reduce the danger of conflict in space, but also improve international co-operation and the prospects of peace on our own planet. The Antarctic Treaty of 1959, the Test Ban Treaty of 1963 and the present Treaty are true landmarks in man's march towards international peace and security. I fervently hope that these achievements will be shortly followed by similar agreements on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and other steps towards general and complete disarmament.

"Highest consideration."

* *** *

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
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Friday, 27 January 1967

Press Release SG/SM/647
OS/179
27 January 1967

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PREMIER KOSYGIN
ON SIGNING OF OUTER SPACE TREATY

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies:

"I wish it were possible for me to be present in Moscow, London and Washington at the same time on the auspicious occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. May I convey to you my sincere congratulations and express my feeling of deep satisfaction at this historic event in international relations -- a feeling which, I am certain, is shared by all peoples everywhere. I am particularly gratified that the United Nations was able to make a significant contribution towards this major achievement.

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(more)

Press Release SG/SM/647
OS/179
27 January 1967

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"Highest consideration."

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Friday, 27 January 1967

Press Release SG/SM/646
OS/178
27 January 1967

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRIME MINISTER WILSON
ON SIGNING OF OUTER SPACE TREATY

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Prime Minister Harold Wilson of the United Kingdom, on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies:

"I wish it were possible for me to be present in London, Moscow and Washington at the same time on the auspicious occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. May I convey to you my sincere congratulations and express my feeling of deep satisfaction at this historic event in international relations -- a feeling which, I am certain, is shared by all peoples everywhere. I am particularly gratified that the United Nations was able to make a significant contribution towards this major achievement.

"The conquest of space gives rise to many new problems, because of the terrifying military potentialities involved and, also, because of the impact of space technology on our physical environment. As man ventures into space, he cannot rely solely on his scientific and technological knowledge, great as it may be. He must equally depend on legally binding universal standards of conduct, progressively developed as science unravels the mysteries of space.

"It is both urgent and necessary that the powerful forces generated by human ingenuity be kept under control and utilized for the benefit of humanity and the strengthening of peace. It is most gratifying to see that the problems of exploring outer space are being solved through positive and sustained international action and measures within the framework of the United Nations.

(more)

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"Highest consideration."

* * * * *

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Press Release SG/A/40
TR/1896
26 January 1967

ISSOUFOU SAIDOU DJERMAKOYE APPOINTED UNDER-SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The Secretary-General has announced the appointment of Issoufou Saidou Djermakoye, who has served as Permanent Representative of Niger to the United Nations, as Under-Secretary for the Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories. Mr. Djermakoye is taking up his duties at the United Nations today.

Mr. Djermakoye was his country's first Representative to the United Nations from 1960 to 1961, at which time he was also Ambassador of Niger in Washington. From 1962 to 1963, he was the Minister for International Co-operation and from 1963 to 1965, Minister of Justice. He became Permanent Representative of Niger in December 1965.

Born in Dosso, Niger, on 10 July 1920, Mr. Djermakoye studied mathematics in Niger and in France. In 1947, he was appointed Counsellor of the French Union and remained in that post for 10 years. In 1957, he was elected Senator to the French Senate, and in 1958, was named Vice-President of the Council of Ministers of Niger. He was the Minister of Justice in 1959.

He is married and has one son.

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Press Release SG/A/39
CYP/433
26 January 1967

SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTS BIBIANO OSORIO-TAFALL
AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN CYPRUS

(This release is being issued simultaneously at UNFICYP Headquarters in Nicosia, Cyprus, at the United Nations Office in Geneva and in New York.)

The Secretary-General announces the appointment of Mr. Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafall as his Special Representative in Cyprus. Mr. Osorio-Tafall succeeds Mr. Carlos A. Bernardes who resigned from the post in December 1966 for pressing personal reasons (See Press Release SG/A/37 - CYP/425 of 21 December 1966).

Mr. Osorio-Tafall, who is a national of Mexico, was born at Pontevedra, Spain, in 1903. Following his education at the Universities of Madrid and Santiago, Galicia, and at the Biologische Anstalt, Dahlen, Germany, he held a series of posts in the Spanish Government and has been a Professor at several academic institutions in Spain and Mexico.

In 1949 Mr. Osorio-Tafall was appointed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as Fisheries Regional Officer for Latin America. Subsequently he served as Director of the FAO Regional Office for Western Latin America in Santiago, Chile (1951) and as Chief of the FAO Technical Assistance Mission in Chile (1955-1956).

Mr. Osorio-Tafall in 1956 was appointed Resident Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Chile. In 1959 he was appointed the UNTAB Resident Representative in Indonesia where he served until 1961 when he became the UNTAB Resident Representative in the United Arab Republic.

Since 1964 Mr. Osorio-Tafall has been the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Mr. Osorio-Tafall is expected to take up his new appointment in Cyprus about 20 February 1967. Mr. P.P. Spinelli, Under-Secretary, Director General of the United Nations Office in Geneva has been acting as the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Cyprus.

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

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Press Release SG/SM/645
CYP/432

24 January 1967

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

Following is the text of a letter dated 19 January to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Syed Amjad Ali, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to inform that the Government of Pakistan, in response to your communications regarding contributions to cover the costs involved in maintaining the United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces in Cyprus, has decided to contribute an additional amount of \$3,000.00 towards these costs.

"Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration."

* * * * *

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Press Release SG/SM/644
CYP/431
20 January 1967

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

Following is the text of a letter dated 20 January to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Patrick Shaw, Permanent Representative of Australia, regarding expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to advise that the Australian Government will make available a sum of US\$100,000 in response to the request made in your note FI 323/3 (18) of 21 June 1966 for voluntary contributions to help meet the costs of the United Nations Force in Cyprus for a ninth period of six months from 27 June to 26 December 1966, in accordance with Security Council resolution 222 (1966) of 16 June 1966.

"Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/643
19 January 1967

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL ON INTERNATIONAL TOURIST YEAR

Following is a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, sent to the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO)* on the subject of International Tourist Year:

"Through the designation by the General Assembly of 1967 as International Tourist Year, the United Nations has recognized and emphasized the importance of the international aspects of the tourist trade. These are, as I see them, essentially two in number.

"The first is the value of tourism to the economics of the countries which possess both natural and man-made attractions for tourists. In the world as a whole, tourism is one of the fastest growing economic activities and an increasingly important means of earning foreign exchange. Although, at least for the time being, these benefits are accruing primarily to the countries which already enjoy a relatively high level of affluence, it is understandable that the developing countries should also look to the expansion of tourism as a source of larger revenues.

"The second internationally important aspect of tourism is the role which it can play in the social, educational and cultural fields and, indeed, in promoting world peace, by broadening the minds of men and by fostering tolerance and understanding among them.

(more)

* In its resolution of 4 November 1966 designating 1967 as International Tourist Year, the General Assembly invited Governments and organizations to take into account, in their plans for the Year, proposals made by IUOTO. Basic information regarding International Tourist Year and United Nations work in the tourism field, appears in Background Note No. 26, issued today.

"I have no doubt that the activities of International Tourist Year will, as they should, draw much of their inspiration from both of these considerations. In my view, it should be the wish, and indeed the responsibility, of those engaged in tourism to ensure that a proper balance is maintained between these two factors. I am sure they will see that it is in the long-term interests of all concerned to take care that, in the fostering of tourism, the economic attractions of an expanding tourist trade will not obscure the need for a truly mutual exchange of people and ideas, nor endanger those distinctive physical and cultural attributes of nations and their peoples which, while giving them their special character, also enrich the international community as a whole."

* *** *

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Press Release GA/AP/87
UNESCO/1812
18 January 1967

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN OF APARTHEID COMMITTEE REGARDING UNESCO STUDY

Following is the text of a statement by Achkar Marof, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

"A special study by the secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on "the effects of the policy of apartheid on education, science, culture and information" has been submitted to the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and made public today. This study has been prepared in response to a request made by the Special Committee in April 1965 in discharge of its mandate to review the various aspects of the policies of apartheid.

"On behalf of the Special Committee, I wish to congratulate and express our great appreciation to the Director-General and the secretariat of the UNESCO for preparing such a comprehensive and authoritative study.

"This well-documented study shows, through indisputable facts and figures, the fraudulence of the so-called policy of "separate development", advertised by the peddlers of apartheid and their apologists.

"It shows how the apartheid regime has deliberately depressed the educational standards of the non-whites, who constitute the great majority of the sons and daughters of the land, and has proved to be an enemy of culture and of civilization.

"It shows clearly that a racist regime can never be trusted with its promises of ensuring the satisfaction of even the material and cultural needs of its subjects.

"This study deserves to be widely disseminated all around the world and studied by all those concerned with the progress of education, science, culture, and information. The Special Committee will lend its full co-operation to the UNESCO toward this end and hopes that Governments, non-governmental organizations and information media will give the contents of the study the widest circulation.

(more)

"It is to be earnestly hoped that this study will encourage Governments, organizations, foundations and individuals to consider ways and means to provide assistance to the victims of the inhuman system of racial discrimination. The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans, as well as non-governmental funds like the International Defence and Aid Fund and the Southern Africa Education Fund*, deserve greater support.

"But, above all, it is to be hoped that this study will encourage more energetic and concerted efforts by world public opinion to promote decisive action for the elimination of apartheid which is recognized by the United Nations and the UNESCO as constituting a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security."

* *** *

* See document A/AC.115/L.188.

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Press Release SG/SM/642
CYP/430
17 January 1967

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

Following is the text of a letter dated 13 January to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, Roger Jackling, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to your Excellency's letter F.I 323/3 (18) of the 5th of January, 1967, about the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Operation in Cyprus.

"I am happy to confirm that, as Lord Caradon stated in the Security Council on the 15th of December, 1966, the United Kingdom will make a further voluntary contribution of two million dollars towards the expenses of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus during the period of its new mandate ending on the 26th of June, 1967 in addition to meeting the costs of the United Kingdom contingent.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration."

* * * * *

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Press Release SG/C/58
17 January 1967

JAMAICA TO CONTRIBUTE \$980 TO THE UNITED
NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Representative of Jamaica that his Government has decided to make a contribution of £350 (\$980) to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B(XX) of 15 December 1965.

* * * * *

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Press Release SG/SM/641
GA/3320
17 January 1967

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT OPENING MEETING OF
AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICA ON 17 JANUARY

I should like, first of all, to extend a very warm welcome to all the distinguished representatives on this Committee. The importance of the task assigned to this Committee is recognized by all Members of the United Nations, who are no doubt awaiting with keen interest the outcome of your labours.

As you are aware, this Committee was established by the General Assembly by resolution 2145 (XXI) adopted on 27 October 1966, following a historic debate on the question of South West Africa in the plenary meetings of the General Assembly.

The question of South West Africa, as is well known, has been the subject of consideration at every session of the United Nations General Assembly beginning with the first session in 1946 as well as by several special committees established by the Assembly. During this long period of twenty-one years, the General Assembly has adopted no less than seventy-six resolutions on this question. It has also been the subject of three references to the International Court of Justice; twice for the purpose of obtaining advisory opinions and the third time for a decision on the case submitted by the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia.

All the efforts of the Organization as well as of individual Member States during this period have been directed at persuading the Government of South Africa to co-operate with the United Nations in taking necessary measures to enable the people of the Territory to exercise their rights, recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, in conditions of peace and harmony. Had South Africa co-operated with the Organization, this Committee would not have been faced today with the task which has now been entrusted to it by the General Assembly. In fact, this Committee would not have been necessary.

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In this connexion it is pertinent to recall that, of the seven Territories in Africa which remained under League of Nations' mandate at the time of the establishment of the United Nations, all except South West Africa were brought under the Trusteeship system by the governments responsible for their administration and all of them have since achieved self-determination and independence.

The United Nations, in its numerous resolutions on the question of South West Africa, has reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of this territory to self-determination and independence. The Organization therefore has clearly an obligation to assist the people of South West Africa to achieve this inalienable right of theirs.

In resolution 2145 (XXI) adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, the Assembly decided that South Africa, having failed to fulfil its obligations in respect of the administration of the Territory, has no other right to administer it and that henceforth South West Africa comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. Further, it resolved that the United Nations must discharge its responsibilities with respect to this territory.

Having thus decided to take over the responsibilities for South West Africa, the General Assembly established this Ad Hoc Committee and gave it the task of recommending practical means by which South West Africa should be administered so as to enable the people of the Territory to exercise the right of self-determination and to achieve independence and to report to the Assembly at a special session as soon as possible and, in any event, not later than April 1967.

It may be mentioned in this connexion that while this Committee has been entrusted with the specific functions to which I have referred, the question of South West Africa also remains the concern of the Special Committee of 24 within the context of the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples embodied in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(more)

I am conscious of the historical importance as well as the extraordinary difficulties of the task entrusted to this Committee. I also recognize the fact that, since the Committee is called upon to report to a special session of the General Assembly not later than April 1967, the time at its disposal is limited. However, I am confident that you, the distinguished members of this Committee, conscious of your responsibilities, will spare no effort in drawing up a report which would assist in the taking of concrete and constructive decisions by the appropriate organs of the United Nations for a just and peaceful solution of this problem, which all of us so ardently desire. In conclusion, I wish to extend my best wishes for the success of your endeavours. You may rest assured that you can always count on my full co-operation and assistance.

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Press Release SG/C/57
16 January 1967

GUINEA CONTRIBUTES \$1,000 TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received a contribution of \$1,000 from the Government of Guinea to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

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Press Release SG/C/56
16 January 1967

GREECE CONTRIBUTES \$3,000 TO TRAINING PROGRAMME
FOR SOUTH AFRICANS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received a cheque for \$3,000 representing the contribution of the Government of Greece to the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans, which was established in pursuance of operative paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution S/5773 of 18 June 1964.

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Press Release SG/SM/640
CYP/429
13 January 1967

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

Following is the text of a note dated 10 January to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his Note No. FI 323/3(18) dated 5 January 1967 concerning the financial situation of the United Nations Force in Cyprus, and more particularly to his appeal for voluntary contributions.

"In this connection, the Permanent Mission of Greece would like to inform the Secretary-General that the Greek Government is willing to make a voluntary contribution in the amount of \$300,000 for each of the two forthcoming trimesters of the mandate of UNFICYP. This pledge was already announced by the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations at the thirteen hundred and thirty-eighth meeting of the Security Council on 15 December 1966.

"The Permanent Mission of Greece avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of its highest consideration."

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Press Release SG/SM/639
13 January 1967

TEXT OF LETTERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN SECRETARY-GENERAL U THANT AND POPE PAUL VI

Following is the text of a letter dated 21 November 1966 sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Pope Paul VI, and of the reply dated 12 December 1966 to that letter:

Letter from Secretary-General

"During the current session of the General Assembly which is drawing to its close, there has been considerable interest in, and deep appreciation of, the efforts of Your Holiness on behalf of world peace and the economic and social progress of mankind. In particular, the phrase that you have made your own: 'Development is the new word for peace' is one which every passing month underlines in importance as the evidence accumulates of faltering food supplies, growing hunger, more uncontrollable urban migration and worklessness and behind it all, more exasperation and more despair.

"The concern shown by Your Holiness for these difficult and chronic issues is a source of great encouragement to me and all my colleagues. Ever since the Bishops gathered at the Vatican Council voted to establish an organism of the universal Church to educate and stimulate the Catholic community in the field of worldwide social justice and development, I have been following with the closest interest the evolution of this proposal and I was delighted to read this summer of the appointment of a committee under His Eminence Cardinal Roy to make practical recommendations for the establishment of the proposed organism for Social Justice and Development. I myself have maintained that the task of peace building is as important as peacemaking. I also believe that we shall never be able to persuade governments to give the tasks of development their essential priority unless we can help to form and encourage a really enlightened public opinion on the vital connection between development and peace. From the standpoint of my own office, I am made to realize every day that the needed scale of education and enlightenment

(more)

is simply vast. We must try, in season and out of season, to reach the minds and consciences of people, to tell them the facts of hunger and need, to arouse their intelligence, stir their hearts and confirm their commitment.

"It is a great consolation to me to know that a body with such universal influence as the Catholic Church is ready to give a vital lead in this role of worldwide education and stimulus. The progress of this work will be watched with eager interest, not only by the United Nations but also by its family of agencies which, I am sure, would wish to maintain closest and most fruitful co-operation with the instrument you might decide to establish for this great purpose. I look forward eagerly to the news of further developments and I firmly believe that out of your initiative will grow one of the most important educative influences in our evolving international society.

"I beg Your Holiness to accept the renewed expression of my profound gratitude and homage."

Reply from Pope Paul VI

"We are comforted by your comments concerning the establishment of an organism of the Catholic Church to educate and to stimulate the Catholic community in the field of worldwide social justice and development. No opportunity has been lost to encourage influential leaders and to impress upon them the urgent need for brotherly cooperation and assistance in a spirit of true respect and understanding.

"Only by an awareness of the gravity of the world situation and by a firm commitment to accept necessary sacrifices, can the prosperous nations and emerging nations take their rightful place in the family of nations and develop in an atmosphere of peace for the general well-being of their citizens. In season and out of season We shall continue to reach people in the confident hope that such fraternal collaboration will become a reality instead of merely a fond desire. Soon this new organism will be established, and it will maintain close relations with all organizations interested in this vast and pressing problem and, in particular, with the family of agencies sponsored by the United Nations.

"We avail Ourselves of this occasion to express to you, Honourable Sir, Our heartfelt greetings on the forthcoming Feast of Christmas, the Feast of Peace and Love."

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Press Release SG/SM/638
ECLA/100
12 January 1967

JOSE A. MAYOBRE RESIGNS AS EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY OF ECLA
TO TAKE UP POST WITH GOVERNMENT OF VENEZUELA

In a letter to the Secretary-General, U Thant, dated 27 December 1966, Jose Antonio Mayobre submitted his resignation as Executive-Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) with effect from 1 January 1967. On 10 January 1967, in a letter of reply, the Secretary-General accepted the resignation with regret.

In his letter, Mr. Mayobre recalled that he had served the United Nations during the past four and a half years, first as Commissioner for Industrial Development and then as Executive-Secretary of ECLA. He also said that of special importance to him had been the great honour of being the Secretary-General's Personal Representative in the Dominican Republic in 1966.

Mr. Mayobre said that he had been called upon by the President of Venezuela, Raul Leoni, to join the Government as Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons.

"My loyalty to my country", Mr. Mayobre said, "my conviction that it is my duty to serve my nation, the crucial importance for the future of Venezuela of the responsibilities which will be entrusted to me, and my long friendship with the President and many other members of his Government, make me feel that I must accept this new position. Therefore, it is with deep sorrow that I now submit to you my resignation as an official of the United Nations beginning January first.

"Were it not for the reasons I have expressed in the previous paragraph, I would certainly be ready to continue to give my services to the United Nations, especially now that you have accepted a second term as Secretary-General. In any case, I shall always work for the aims of the Organization whatever my responsibilities, and stand ready to serve it whenever circumstances permit."

(more)

Secretary-General's Letter of Reply

In his letter of reply the Secretary-General said:

"I have received with regret, and read with understanding, your letter of 27 December 1966, in which you submitted your resignation from the United Nations Secretariat.

"I mention regret first because your departure will be regarded as a great loss to the Secretariat by your colleagues and friends at all levels.

"I personally wish to thank you for your distinguished contribution as Commissioner for Industrial Development, and for the past three years as the Executive Secretary for the Economic Commission for Latin America. More particularly I would wish to add my deep appreciation for the diplomatic skill with which you handled the very delicate assignment as my personal representative in the Dominican Republic.

"I understand, however, your wish at this point to answer the call of your President and be of service to your country. I congratulate you on the distinguished office which you have been asked to fill as Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons. It is my hope that you will find it possible again in the future to contribute your services to the United Nations in one way or another, and I note with special satisfaction your assurances that, whatever your responsibilities may be, you will be working for the aims of the United Nations.

"May I extend to you, on behalf of the entire Secretariat, our very best wishes for the future and the hope that many happy personal relationships with the Organization may continue."

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

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/637
10 January 1967

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
HELD AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS ON 10 JANUARY 1967

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. Raghavan and friends: First of all, I should like to congratulate you, Mr. Raghavan, on your very well-deserved election as President of the United Nations Correspondents Association for 1967. You have established your reputation here as a serious, responsible and untiring correspondent for a number of years. And so your election did not come to me as a surprise. I look forward to a year of very close co-operation with you and your colleagues, as in the past.

To the ladies and gentlemen of the Press, first of all I wish you a very Happy New Year and I can also assure you of my continued personal co-operation, as in the past.

I do not propose to make a long introductory statement. According to tradition, I shall give the floor first to the President.

Mr. RAGHAVAN (President, United Nations Correspondents Association): Mr. Secretary-General, I deeply appreciate your very kind words. On this, your first formal meeting with us in your second term, may I convey to you on behalf of the United Nations Press Corps and on my own behalf our sincere good wishes and felicitations, and say how happy we are that our mutual associations are to continue. I am sure I am speaking not only on behalf of all of us here but also of world public opinion when I express the hope that the New Year will see the fruition of your efforts to bring peace to the part of the world you and I come from.

Sir, now I wish to ask you a question in my capacity as correspondent of the Press Trust of India. It is this:

Since your 30 December letter to Ambassador Goldberg, there have been a number of developments: Mr. Goldberg's reply to you and remarks and statements flowing out of Washington, Premier Van Dong's interview with Mr. ~~Harrison~~ Salisbury and Mai Van Bo's remarks to the diplomatic Press in Paris.

In the light of these, could you give us your assessment of the Viet-Nam situation and the responses of the two sides and the prospects for peace?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: First of all, Mr. Raghavan, I thank you for your very kind words about me and your best wishes. Regarding your question, I must say that some matters, like the delicate question of Viet-Nam, are better kept confidential for some time. What I mean is that the revelation of even some of the steps taken, or some of the actions taken, at the wrong time, that is, prematurely, could spoil the whole thing. I think Harrison Salisbury had a very pertinent piece in last Sunday's New York Times when he said, if I remember correctly, that preliminaries must be conducted with skill, tact and complete absence of publicity or headlines. That is a very wise observation. So, as far as the private discussions and contacts are concerned, I am sure you will agree with me that it is not the right time for me -- and, I hope, for anybody else -- to disclose any event. As regards the published statements of Premier Pham Van Dong and Mr. Mai Van Bo, if my understanding is correct, there was nothing new as far as the position of the North Vietnamese Government is concerned. They are just restating their old well-known positions, perhaps in new language.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, do you consider that the United States has rejected your first point on unconditional cessation of bombing and, if so, can you reconcile this with the pledge of full American support to do what you consider necessary to bring this crisis to the conference table?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Everybody knows that my proposal involves a three-stage action. First of all, in my view, it is absolutely necessary that the bombing of North Viet-Nam must stop without conditions. Of course, as you all know, the United States reply is that it would stop the bombing of North Viet-Nam provided there was some reciprocal reaction from the other side. So it is up to any one of you to interpret whether it is a rejection or an acceptance or a conditional rejection or a conditional acceptance. But I still feel very strongly that there will be no move towards peace so long as the bombing of North Viet-Nam is going on.

QUESTION: Sir, in your opinion, are the reported political conflicts inside mainland China having any effect upon the present Viet-Nam situation?

(more)

Press Release SG/SM/637
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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is very difficult for me to assess the developments in China, as we have to rely on published accounts not necessarily originating in Peking. As you all know, the general assessment is that a very bitter power struggle has been going on in China for a long time, but I do not think anybody can come to any conclusion. Even the China experts, I am sure, will have conflicting interpretations of the developments in China. I am not in a position to assess or forecast what the eventuality will be and what the effects will be on the war in Viet-Nam. I think it is anybody's guess.

QUESTION: The United Nations has put great effort into the Upper Mekong region, and many countries, including the United States, have contributed funds towards the developments there. Meanwhile, in the very recent past, the United States has escalated the war and dropped many troops into the area of the Lower Mekong. Can life be destroyed so in the Lower Mekong without affecting the United Nations activities in the Upper Mekong?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The war affects everything, not only the projected economic activities in the area but even the functioning of normal human life. So I am sure everybody will agree with me that the war hinders not only the Mekong project but all other economic and social activities contemplated by the Governments or by the United Nations or by other agencies. That is one reason why we all should strive in the direction of the achievement of conditions for peace.

QUESTION: Focussing rather narrowly on the statement by Mai Van Bo in Paris -- that if, after the definitive and unconditional cessation of the bombardments the American Government proposes to enter into contact with the Hanoi Government, "I believe this proposal will be examined and studied" -- do you consider this a response towards peace?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have all along interpreted the North Vietnamese position in this way. For the last two years my understanding of North Viet-Nam's position was the same as stated by Mr. Mai Van Bo on 5 January. If there is an unconditional cessation of bombing of North Viet-Nam, as I have been saying all

(more)

along, I feel hopeful that there will be a definite move towards negotiations . So, as far as I am concerned, Mr. Bo's statement of 5 January did not come to me as a surprise. I have understood this all along.

QUESTION: In connexion with the cessation of bombing, was there any suggestion made to you personally or through any other contact from Washington, either Ambassador Goldberg or anybody else, to arrange for a meeting during one of these cessations of bombing, either Christmas or New Year or maybe even the next New Year that comes up?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As I said a little earlier, I do not think it would be very helpful to ~~disclose~~ any of the moves for private talks and preliminary discussions at this stage.

QUESTION: As you are aware, the Buddhist New Year falls in February. A recent report stated that for the Buddhists, February was an especially good time for peace according to the astrologists. As a Buddhist, would you care to comment, and could you delineate some of the good signs for peace in Viet-Nam appearing in February?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not want to make any observations on the astrological aspects of war and peace, but, as I have stated in my reply to Ambassador Goldberg on 30 December, I am all for the extension of the cease-fire, as must be obvious to all of you. Whether it is an auspicious time or not, I have nothing to say.

QUESTION: Discarding astrology, Mr. Secretary-General, in view of the present impasse, on the basis of what we have heard just now in all these questions and your replies, which do not seem too promising, how do you view, on the basis of your knowledge, hope for 1967 on the Viet-Nam question, which is posing a great danger for mankind?

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not think I should attempt to forecast events for 1967, but, as I have been saying all along, my assessment of the Viet-Nam war and my understanding of the developments leading to the war are different from the assessment and understanding of many people and many Governments. I have been saying this for the last two years. I think it would be helpful if I elaborated on these differences to some extent.

First of all, I do not subscribe to the generally held view that the National Liberation Front in South Viet-Nam is a "stooge" of Hanoi. I do not agree with this thesis. In my view, the National Liberation Front, although receiving perhaps very substantial help from the North, is an independent entity in the same way as the National Liberation front of Algeria in the late 1950's was receiving very substantial help from Tunisia or Morocco or the United Arab Republic. Of course, there is one difference. In the case of Viet-Nam, there are the 1954 Geneva Agreements which resulted in the temporary division of the country into two zones with the demarcation line at the seventeenth parallel. In Algeria, that was not the case. Of course, on this I must admit that there are differences of opinion, but I have all along subscribed to the view that the National Liberation Front is not a "stooge" of Hanoi.

Secondly, I do not subscribe to the generally held view that if South Viet-Nam falls, then country X, then country Y, then country Z will follow. I do not agree with this so-called domino theory. In my view, the destiny of every country is shaped by its own peculiar circumstances, its national characteristics, its historical background, its own political philosophy. What is true of country X is not necessarily true of country Y or country Z.

Thirdly, I do not subscribe to the view that South Viet-Nam is strategically vital to Western interests and Western security, whatever its political or ideological pattern may be, in the same way as -- to give an extreme example -- Yugoslavia for instance does not pose a threat to international peace and security. I think I know the mood of the leaders in Viet-Nam. I think that the leaders in Viet-Nam are very independent. They are very obsessed with the principle of non-alignment, which, as you know, is one of the twin objectives of the Geneva Agreements. And, speaking about the Geneva Agreements, it is worth recalling that Sir Anthony Eden, now Lord Avon, was one of their main architects. The twin principal objectives of the Geneva Agreements were independence and non-alignment.

(more)

If Viet-Nam is independent and militarily non-aligned, as I have been advocating, preferably with the guarantee of the big Powers, including the United States, then I do not see how this could pose a threat to international peace or security or how Viet-Nam could be strategically vital to the interests and security of the West.

Those are some of the differences I have had in mind when I have been saying for the last two years that my approach to the problem and my assessment of the situation are different from the assessment and approach of many people and many Governments.

QUESTION: You make a distinction between your own private personal diplomacy, and say, the undertakings of the General Assembly or the Security Council. There are reports that Hanoi does not accept this distinction. Would you comment on the possibility that it does not and that this might influence its attitude towards your three points?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: To my knowledge, Hanoi has not stated anything in that direction. Hanoi has never said that it accepts or does not accept the distinction between U Thant and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Of course I know that Peking does not make that distinction.

QUESTION: Having stated so courageously and so sharply your differences -- let us be frank, your differences are essentially differences with the United States Government which is a party to the war; differences not only on the roots of understanding which you have just outlined but, more pertinently, on the question of the cessation of the war, that is, the cessation of the bombing of North Viet-Nam. What then remains in your relationship with the United States, which has apparently given you all the latitude -- I think that is the word that was used -- but is not accepting your premises? Do you feel that you are caught in a painful contradiction there in your negotiations or perhaps even in a crisis of confidence? This is a very sharp question and I hate to put it to you. But I know that you are not afraid of that kind of question.

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not think that it would be in the public interest if I expressed my feelings regarding the policies and actions of Member States, particularly those of the big Powers.

I am grateful to the Government of the United States for expressing its confidence in me and for asking me to use my good offices to bring about conditions for the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam. I am very thankful to the Government of the United States for this. But of course, as you are aware, there are basic differences in our approach, in our concepts and even in our assessment of the situation. Apart from that, I do not think that it would be helpful if I commented further.

QUESTION: I should like to ask a question on Rhodesia. You have been asked to report to the Security Council by 1 March and there is a threat implied of Council action at that time against non-co-operators in sanctions. In view of the paucity of reports from Members on the actions they are taking, what hopes have you of making a significant statement to the Council by then?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you know, on the basis of the Security Council resolution of 16 December, I have addressed a communication to all Member States as well as all members of the specialized agencies asking them to give me all pertinent information on the basis of the resolution. As you all know, the resolution involved some selective economic sanctions which are mandatory. I am proposing to address a second communication to all Member States and all members of the specialized agencies, with a comprehensive questionnaire on the list of commodities mentioned in the resolution, and asking for full information on the volume of trade in those particular commodities with a view to helping me in preparing my report for the Security Council. On the basis of the information thus received, I shall have to submit a report to the Security Council, which is due not later than 1 March.

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QUESTION: I have a question on the Israel-Syrian situation.

In your two reports to the Security Council on 1 and 2 November, you said that Israel refuses to co-operate with the Mixed Armistice Commission. And then, in the second report, you said that Israel has managed to create a situation whereby Arab villagers in the Demilitarized Zone have been forced to leave their villages. Now, Israel complains that these villagers who are coming back to cultivate their lands are infiltrators from Syria, and Israel refuses to co-operate with the Mixed Armistice Commission. My question is: What steps will you take in order to force Israel to comply with the articles of the Mixed Armistice Agreement?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: On that question the attitude of Israel is well known, as its representatives have repeatedly stated it in the Security Council, and so I do not think I should interpret what the meaning of this statement is. On the question of cultivation in the Demilitarized Zone, you will remember that this is a time of the year when the rains begin to fall in the area, the grass grows and cultivation starts. At this time of the year, whenever cultivation starts, there are sporadic shootings and incidents. So I would say that the present phase, in certain sections of the Demilitarized Zone between Israel and Syria, is more seasonal than anything else.

QUESTION: You have already expressed your views on the danger of escalation in Viet-Nam itself. In view of the increasing reports of military build-up in Thailand -- American forces being somewhere between twenty-five and forty thousand -- and the new reports indicating bombing of North Viet-Nam from Thailand, would you extend your expressions of concern to that phenomenon in Thailand?

(more)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not think I have any real basis for comment on this particular aspect of the war. Of course, if I have sufficient data upon which to base an assessment or a judgement, I think I may have to express my opinion one way or the other at the appropriate time.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, you have just outlined the basic difference which exists between you and, primarily, Washington. I wonder if you could perhaps outline the difference, if any, between you and Hanoi, and you and the NLF?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is common knowledge that out of my three-point programme, both Hanoi and the NLF have taken exception to my second point. So this is one indication of the difference of approach between me, on the one hand, and Hanoi and the NLF on the other. Of course, there may be other instances too.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, last year an invitation was issued to you by the Arab Member States of the United Nations to visit the refugee camps and ascertain the conditions for yourself. In view of the opinions expressed by refugees at the last session, I wonder if there has been any change in that position about not visiting them, as you expressed it at a previous Press conference.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think my statement was perhaps misunderstood. I have accepted the invitation of the Arab States to visit the Middle East and even to visit some refugee camps. I have accepted the invitation. The only thing is that I have not been in a position so far to determine when I could visit the area. So my answer is: I have accepted the invitation of the Arab States to visit the area, and I am looking forward to visiting at least some of the refugee camps at the earliest available opportunity.

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QUESTION: You have told us this morning that it would not be helpful to disclose moves for preliminary talks or discussions. May we therefore assume that such moves are afoot and that you probably are hopeful that they may materialize in the near future?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: On the basis of my earlier statement, I do not think that I should make any comments on that question. I hope you will understand.

QUESTION: Ambassador Goldberg has suggested that it would be helpful if you would seek to find out from the other side whether there would be any reciprocal response in the event of a cessation of the bombing. Have you made such an effort, and can you give us any indication whether the comments you made earlier are based on responses from the other side to such a query?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As in the case of my previous answer, I do not want to make any statement on this particular aspect. All I want to say is this: I think that it is desirable for all of us to understand the attitude of the other side also. Without in any way wishing to project myself as a "devil's advocate", I must say that the other side maintains a totally different approach from that of, for instance, the United States. Here I am dealing primarily with the bombing of North Viet-Nam. They maintain that, apart from the peculiar circumstances of the Viet-Nam question and the background of that question -- for instance, the Geneva Agreements of 1954, which resulted in the temporary demarcation of the country into two zones -- there are questions of principle involved. They maintain that the United States has no right to bomb an independent, sovereign country. They make the following argument, for instance -- if I may bring in a parallel that is not too relevant, that of India and Pakistan: Should India bomb Pakistan on the basis of the accusation that Azad Kashmiris are crossing the cease-fire line? Or should Pakistan bomb India on the basis of the accusation that Kashmiris on the Indian side of the cease-fire line are crossing over that line into Azad Kashmir?

(more)

That is how they look at this problem. I am not trying to justify their position, or this or that position; I am merely indicating to you how the war -- particularly the bombing of North Viet-Nam -- is seen from the other side.

QUESTION: On your third point in connexion with Viet-Nam -- that is, the inclusion of the National Liberation Front directly in negotiations -- there have been interpretations in the Press recently that the United States has accepted that third point. Do you consider that to be a correct interpretation?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The President of the United States has been saying all along that the participation of the National Liberation Front in any projected conference is not an insurmountable obstacle. I think it is a very wise move on the part of the United States since in my view a meeting of Washington and Hanoi alone -- although, of course, very desirable as it would be a very big move in the direction of peace -- would not solve the whole Viet-Nam problem. As you know, all of us I think -- many parties, directly or indirectly involved in the conflict -- have been trying for so long to bring about a dialogue between Washington and Hanoi. We are trying to create conditions congenial for such a dialogue. I think these are efforts in the right direction. But in my view a meeting between Washington and Hanoi alone, although a very important step, would not solve the problem of South Viet-Nam. Of course, in such a meeting Washington and Hanoi could deal with problems relating to Washington and Hanoi in the context of the Viet-Nam war. But the problem of South Viet-Nam must be solved primarily by the South Vietnamese peoples themselves. This is the basic issue. I think it is the basic and fundamental point which everybody should bear in mind.

QUESTION: How soon do you expect to send a mission to Aden?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I am conducting negotiations with the Administering Authority -- the United Kingdom Government -- and the Committee of Twenty-Four through its Chairman, Ambassador Collier. I hope to organize a mission in the next few weeks.

QUESTION: Could you give us your views on the problem of self-determination for the people of Taiwan?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No -- I have not given sufficient thought to it.

(more)

QUESTION: To come back to your answer on sanctions. As it is a basic rule of law that nobody can be censured without being heard, and as the Security Council has refused to hear Rhodesia because it is not an independent State, does that not lead to the compelling conclusion in law and logic: (a) that sanctions can only be imposed on independent States; (b) that sanctions imposed on an entity which cannot be heard and defend itself are illegal and void?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you know, I am not a jurist or a constitutional lawyer. As the Secretary-General I have to comply with the decisions of the principal organs of the United Nations. The Security Council in its wisdom has adopted a resolution -- a historic resolution. Whether it is legal or illegal is not my business to argue. I have to comply with the decision of the Security Council. Therefore, I am proceeding on the lines I indicated earlier.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, last September when you met us you expressed belief that the United Nations would sometime in future be involved in the Viet-Nam situation. Did you mean then that the United Nations would have a role after the fighting stops?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: That possibility cannot be ruled out -- of course, with the agreement of the parties directly concerned.

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QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, a point of clarification. If I understand you correctly, a while ago in talking about the differences between your position and that of Hanoi and the NLF, you said that the North Vietnamese have taken exception to the second part of your programme. If that is true, then they have not really accepted your three-point programme. Has this been a recent development?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No. Any compromise proposal, any proposal intended to bridge the gulf and intended to reconcile differences will inevitably run into opposition from both sides. If any proposal is acceptable to only one side, then, in my view, it is not a very helpful proposal.

Coming back to my recommendations and to Hanoi's reactions to my second point, I would draw your attention to the official radio broadcast from Hanoi on 6 October 1966. This is, of course, public knowledge since it was a broadcast. This was the Hanoi broadcast in reply to my three-point proposal. I shall quote a part of the reply related to my second point:

"While the first point proposed by U Thant conforms to the requirements for a settlement of the Viet-Nam issue, the second point is obviously negative and clashes with the first. It negates the positive character of the first point, since U Thant has failed to make a distinction between the US imperialists, the aggressors, and the Vietnamese people, the victims of aggression".

It has been the traditional North Vietnamese line that nobody should equate what they call the aggressors with the indigenous fighters for independence.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, would you say, however, that there is at last a sort of dialogue in process concerning the war in Viet-Nam?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I would prefer not to answer that question, at least not at this moment.

QUESTION: May I ask a clarification of the statement you just made about Hanoi's reaction to your second point. In your letter of 30 December, you referred to the fact that the 1954 Geneva talks took place while fighting was going on. In the light of your present statement about Hanoi's reaction to the second point, does your 30 December letter envisage that once American bombing ceased there could be preliminary contacts which might lead to the cessation of hostilities, without the cessation of hostilities necessarily taking place first?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I feel hopeful that it will come about.

QUESTION: May I put a previous question in another form? Do you feel, after having outlined the differences, some of which designate a pretty wide gap, that you still have a constructive and hopeful margin of negotiation left to you, that you can move on from here and that you have not reached a dead end?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As you know, I am an optimist. One reason why I changed my mind and accepted a second term as the Secretary-General of the United Nations was that I felt, rightly or wrongly, that in my present position I would be able to contribute more significantly towards the settlement of the Viet-Nam war and towards the strengthening of the United Nations as a force for peace. So in this spirit I shall exert my utmost to contribute towards the achievement of peace in Viet-Nam.

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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/C/55
9 January 1967

NORWAY CONTRIBUTES \$10,000 TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received a contribution of \$10,000 from the Government of Norway to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

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

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

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

Press Release SG/C/54
IDO/1
5 January 1967

AUSTRIA TO CONTRIBUTE \$200,000 TO UNIDO

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Acting Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, W.R. Backes, that the Austrian Government has decided to make a contribution of \$200,000 towards the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Mr. Backes said in his letter dated 31 December 1966 that Austria was taking this action "in view of its interest in the important task of industrial development within the framework of the United Nations and in view of the additional expenses to be incurred in connexion with the establishment of the headquarters of UNIDO in Vienna".

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UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release SG/A/38
CYP/428

5 January 1967

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNITED NATIONS OFFICE

AT GENEVA ARRIVES IN CYPRUS

(The following was received from the Information Service of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).)

Pier Pasquale Spinelli, Under-Secretary and Director of the United Nations Office at Geneva, arrived in Nicosia on the evening of 4 January from Geneva.

He was met at the airport by representatives of the Cyprus Government, members of the diplomatic corps, Carlos A. Bernardes, the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Cyprus, Lieutenant General Ilmari Armas Eino Martola, Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), and other UNFICYP officials.

Speaking briefly to reporters at the airport, Mr. Spinelli stressed the "temporary" aspect of his assignment* to Cyprus which, he said, would last only until the Secretary-General, U Thant, appoints a successor to Mr. Bernardes.

Recalling his initial assignment to Cyprus in the same capacity in March 1964 when the United Nations operation was established, he said he would continue to act within the strict terms of reference of the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Cyprus. He had no new plans or initiatives, he added.

Mr. Bernardes was scheduled to leave Cyprus on 5 January.

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* See press release SG/A/37-CYP/425.

11:30

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

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/636
CYP/427
5 January 1967

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

Following is the text of a letter dated 3 January to the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the representative of Liberia to the United Nations, Martinus L. Johnson, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"I have the honour to refer to your letter No. FI 323/3(18) of 4 October 1966 appealing to Governments for further voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus; and wish to inform that the Government of Liberia has decided to make a further contribution of \$1,500.00 to the Peace-keeping Force."

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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/C/53
4 January 1967

JAPAN CONTRIBUTES \$20,000 TO TRAINING PROGRAMME
FOR SOUTH AFRICANS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received a cheque for \$20,000 representing the contribution of the Government of Japan to the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans, which was established in pursuance of operative paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution S/5773 of 18 June 1964.

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UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
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(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release SG/SM/635
3 January 1967

TEXT OF LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO HIS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter dated 27 December 1966 sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to his Special Representative in Cyprus, Carlos A. Bernardes, Nicosia, Cyprus:

"Now that by your own volition you are about to leave your post as my Special Representative in Cyprus, I would like to repeat how greatly I have appreciated your service in the United Nations over the past two years.

"The very successful operation of UNFICYP and the maintenance of peaceful conditions, if not a return to normality, in Cyprus have been due in no small measure to your tireless and skilful work. That you have managed to maintain excellent working relations with all parties involved and at the same time to secure solutions and effective compromises in a number of delicate situations is the finest tribute to your diplomatic ingenuity, firmness of purpose and, if I may say so, to your personal qualities. Your understanding and experience of the working of the United Nations and of the possibilities as well as of the limitations of the Organization have also been an invaluable asset.

"I need hardly tell you how sorry I am that you must now leave the Service of the Organization, although I understand well your reasons for doing so. In thanking you for your loyal and distinguished service in Cyprus, may I also express to you and to Mrs. Bernardes my warmest good wishes for the future and my hope that you may at some later time serve the United Nations again."

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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/C/52
3 January 1967

CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO CONTRIBUTE \$2,000 TO THE
UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia that his Government has decided to make a contribution of \$2,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

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