The Secretary-General

From: Gabriel Van Laethem
Under-Secretary-General
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

World Development Information Day 1976

Four years ago, the General Assembly decided to institute a World Development Information Day, to coincide in principle with United Nations Day, "with the object of drawing the attention of world public opinion each year to development problems and the necessity of strengthening international co-operation to solve them". The idea originated at UNCTAD III where it had been proposed by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, then French Minister of Economy and Finances.

Since then, three annual World Development Information Day observances have taken place, each with a high-level panel discussion at Headquarters, bringing together eminent experts in the economic field and specialized journalists.

In view of the origin of the idea of World Development Information Day, this year's observance is being organized on 25 October in Paris, rather than at Headquarters, in close consultation with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and using the facilities of UNESCO. The event will bring together ten to twelve internationally eminent persons from both developed and developing countries and about forty outstanding Paris-based journalists to discuss the theme "A New International Economic Order: Ideal and Realities".

As of today, the following personalities have agreed to participate: Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, Algerian Minister of Commerce Layachi Yaker, British Member of Parliament and former Minister of Development Judith Hart, former French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert, EEC Commissioner for Development Claude Cheysson, Brazilian Ambassador to France Dolfim Neto, and French economist Jacques Attali (adviser to Mr. François Mitterrand).
Invitations have also been extended to the following: Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, French Minister of Co-operation Robert Galley, Venezuelan Minister of International Co-operation Manuel Perez Guerrero, Iranian Minister of Interior Kuros Amouzegar, former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, UNCTAD Secretary-General Gamani Corea, World Bank Vice-President William Clark, Pechiney-Saint Gobain Director General André Jacomet, Metallgesellschaft Chairman Walther Casper, and Egyptian economist Samir Amin.

It is planned to have the discussions moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. Should he not be available, it is intended to approach Mr. Philippe de Seynes for that purpose.

cc: Mr. Ahmed
    Mr. Mazalrac
In accordance with our conversation on this subject, I take pleasure in advising you that the following staff members of the Office of Public Information will be available to you for assistance in drafting the Secretary-General's correspondence:

Mr. Robert H. Kenney (D-1, Press and Publications Division),
R. 1045-C, X 6853

Mrs. Sylvia Levitan (P-4, Radio and Visual Services Division),
R. 262-C, X 7203

Miss Sarah Ann Martin (P-4, Press and Publications Division),
R. 1045-A, X 6851

Mr. Bhaskar P. Menon (P-3, Centre for Economic and Social Information), R. 1005-C, X 6819

Mr. Robert A. Pfeiffer (P-4, Radio and Visual Services Division),
R. 861, X 6969

Mrs. Sally Swing Shelley (P-5, External Relations Division),
R. 1037-I, X 6840

Miss Ann E. Terry (P-3, External Relations Division),
R. GA-56, X 7710
Dear Rudi,

Following our arrival Saturday, I had a long talk with Mr. Gelbe-Haussen, which dealt also with our activities concerning the Entebbe incident. He again presented me with the facts: the French version of the Secretary-General's statement arrived at 4.27 pm, the English at 5.30 pm, and the German at 6.48 pm Geneva time. This after he had been contacted by telephone at 5.00 am and in the morning had started a substantial stand-by operation in order to distribute the material as fast as possible. The journalists he had summoned left, of course, at 4 pm in anger and everything was too late to reach the deadline of the morning edition. This cost Gelbe-Haussen (and the UN) a lot of prestige and left him rather ridiculed.

One still can listen to explanations that German is not a working language (although the German text was ready at 5.00 am New York time, when I personally took it down to your office, and was sent only 8 hours later). But why the English text, which was ready at 11.00 pm the day before, took 12 hours to get to its destination, is beyond comprehension. After all, apart from New York Geneva is the second UN centre and its information service covers the area in which criticism was most violent. I also recall that when Gelbe-Haussen telephoned me at that time in increasing despair, I asked that somebody from OPI should go to the cable office to look into the matter personally, because if necessary we wanted to dictate the text by telephone.

Mr. Rudolf Stajduhar
Spokesman for the Secretary-General
United Nations
New York
I leave it to you whether, at this point, it makes sense to raise this matter with anybody. But it is clear that similar problems must not arise in the future. What is the use of us working all night and then it takes 8 to 12 hours to get the text across, every impact is lost, our representative is ridiculed and the journalists are furious.

I hope you have a more quiet time now, after the stormy and exhausting weeks you had previously.

All the best and kind regards,

Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grunbuhel
TO: Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed  
Executive Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: Marcel Martin, Director  
Radio and Visual Services Division  
Office of Public Information

SUBJECT: Official Film on the Olympic Games in Montreal

DATE: 11 June 1976

REFERENCE: 

The National Film Board of Canada has been in touch with me to inquire about our interest in the possibility of having the première of the official Olympic film in the General Assembly Hall on either the United Nations Day or the Human Rights Day in 1977. The film would most probably be screened on the same day by national television organizations all over the world. I have taken a quick sounding of the Secretary-General and some of his immediate aides and their reaction being enthusiastic, I have given the Film Board the indication that we are favourable to the idea.

Consequently, I would like everyone concerned with the United Nations Day and the Human Rights Day celebration to bear this possibility in mind and consult in the future as appropriate.

cc: Mr. Genichi Akatani  
Dr. Kurt Herndl  
Mr. George Movshon
Mr. Gendchi Akatani  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Office of Public Information  

8 July 1976  

Rafeeuddin Ahmed  
Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General  

Brochure for the United Nations Water Conference  

Please find attached, a slightly revised draft of the Secretary-General's foreword to the proposed brochure on the United Nations Water Conference which you may now go ahead and publish.
Dear Mr. Stewart,

This is an acknowledgement, with appreciation, of your letter of 19 March 1976 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with which is enclosed some information about your series of spot announcements on international issues.

We have studied these scripts with the utmost interest and are impressed at both the concept and the execution. Please convey congratulations and thanks to all involved.

Do we have your permission to pass these scripts on to the U.N. Department that deals with non-governmental organizations? It seems to me that many of those that work in voluntary agencies will be able to benefit from the KTSA/KTFM example.

With very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Marcel Martin
Director
Radio and Visual Services Division
Office of Public Information

Mr. Logan Stewart
Editor Emeritus
KTSA/KTFM
Waterman Broadcasting Corporation
P.O. Box 18128
San Antonio, Texas 78218
Hon Kurt Waldheim,
Secretary General,
United Nations,
NYC, NY

Excellency:

March 19, 1976

The enclosed material, broadcast over these facilities at the times indicated, is submitted to your consideration because of your special interest therein.

We would appreciate receiving any comments you may care to make on this broadcast series.

Cordially yours with kindness,

LOGAN STEWART
Editor Emeritus,
KTSA/KTFM

enc: 1 UN Script
PROGRAM: "Probe"

PURPOSE: Informative/Educational with Editorial Conclusions

FORMAT: One-minute inserts within alternate newscasts, 24-hours the broadcast date

SUBJECT: The 30-Bodies, Councils, Related Agencies and Regional Financial Commissions of the United Nations operating by authority of the General Assembly

BROADCAST FACILITY: Waterman Broadcasting Co., KTSA/KTFM, San Antonio, Texas

RESEARCH, SCRIPT & NARRATION: Logan Stewart, Editor Emeritus, KTSA/KTFM; former accredited Bureau Chief at the U.N.

TECHNICAL PRODUCTION: Mark Huffman, News Director, KTSA/KTFM
"No man is an Island, entire of it self. 

Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in Mankind; 

And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; 

It tolls for thee".

- John Donne
1571-1631.
Recent debate and resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council have generated both public and official displeasure.

Our Congress is urged to either withdraw our UN membership or to substantially reduce our financial contribution.

The public believes the only purpose of the United Nations is to prevent war. That specific role is within the qualified purview of the Security Council and General Assembly.

But peace among nations is the algebraic sum of the domestic peace among peoples.

To that goal more than 30 other United Nations Bodies, Related Agencies and Regional Economic Commissions around the world address themselves tirelessly to the elevation of human rights, the protection of the world environment and waging the humane struggle against ignorance, want, disease and lawlessness.

In this "Probe" series, starting tomorrow, we shall examine the functions of these 30 U.N. units.

In so doing we hope to better enable our listeners to appraise the value of our financial contributions and membership in the United Nations as both relate to the interests of the United States.

Tomorrow on "Probe": The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.
No single human need has so galvanized mankind's behavior as the need for food.

At the lowest socio-economic level, a hungry man will rob to feed his family.

At the higher geo-political level nations in want covet the territory of those with plenty.

Of the inter-locking United Nations units devoted to solving hunger and malnutrition throughout the world the 131 member nation Food and Agriculture Organization is the main thrust. Headquartered in Rome, its Director General from the Netherlands, the FAO has a staff of 5,000 including experts in the fields and operated with a budget this past year of 64-millions.

The FAO fights poverty, hunger and malnutrition afflicting one half the world's population by increasing farm and fishery production, improving the distribution and marketing of foods and mobilizing the money to finance these development programs.

The FAO also, under its administration of the World Food Program addresses itself to Disaster and Refugee Relief food needs.

The recent World Food Conference came to grips with mankind's growing food shortage crisis. The aims and results of that conference tomorrow on "Probe".
CHAPTER TWO: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1976

Peace through Plenty.

That could be the motto of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Given the hard realities of the growing global food shortage the F.A.O. under mandate from the General Assembly convened the recent World Food Conference.

In his opening address, Bradford Morse from the United Nations Secretariat had this to say:

(DISC/SCOPE #503-13"-Cut approx 1½" deep)

"A situation in which some 500-million people live on or over the border between malnutrition and starvation is totally unacceptable."

The Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, set the theme of the World Food Conference:

(DISC/SCOPE #504-:21"-Cut near start of record)

"In the words of Resolution One, I quote: 'that within a decade no child will go to bed hungry, that no family will fear for the next day's bread, that no human being's future and capacities shall be stunted by malnutrition' unquote."

Tomorrow we learn how the United Nations is now moving toward attainment of that goal.

That Council has predicted a shortfall of 100 million tons of food by 1985 in those nations unable to raise enough food for their own consumption.

American expert John Hannah was named Executive Director of the Council and summarized the challenge:

(UN SCOPE DISC #504-:27"-Follows Waldheim)

"The conference, without reservations, approved a set of resolutions which are really quite remarkable. The thrust of the whole first section of resolutions had to do with the basic problem of increasing food production in the poor countries. When we talk about feeding hungry people in the world it's necessary not only to have food production but as far as possible to have it produced where it's needed."

Another Council goal is the production of a food reserve of 10-million tons per year for the next three years to be used against possible catastrophic drought, flood and other disasters.

The record of achievement by the World Food Program under FAO augers well for future attainment of the World Food Council's goals.

We shall examine that record of achievement tomorrow on "Probe".
Hunger is but one of the elemental problems affecting domestic and international peace. Agricultural development is a hand-maiden to social, industrial and economic development of a nation.

In only the first 10 years of its life, the World Food Program, now in existence for two decades, recorded these impressive accomplishments in 80 nations:

Brought nearly 2½ million acres of arid or fallow land under crops or timber;
Built or renovated almost a half million housing units;
Constructed 5,700 schools and 7,000 buildings;
Built 1,120 bridges and laid or restored over 1,000 miles of railway tracks;
Dug 25,000 wells for drinking water;
Provided meals for almost 4-million students;
Gave nutritious diets to 207,000 mothers and their 735,000 infants;
In one year alone, created 900,000 full time jobs;
Helped resettle 200,000 refugees.

Today, the FAO of the UN continues to attack world food problems with technical assistance and by mobilizing capital for development programs. Where does the money come for all of this?

The United Nations family of financial agencies tomorrow on "Probe".
The most significant flow of money for international development does not come from the unilateral foreign aid programs of various nations including the United States.

It comes, rather, from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, specialized and related agencies of the United Nations.

Established at Bretton Woods in 1944 with a capital of 27-billions contributed by the Bank's UN members, the World Bank and its three member institutions finance UN programs to help raise the standards of living throughout the world.

A fourth member institution, the International Centre for Settlement of Foreign Disputes arbitrates between governments and foreign investors.

This month in Jamaica the UN's IMF conference reached international agreement on a new world monetary system.

In 1975, the World Bank Group allocated money to a dazzling array of projects. Eradication of the African Tsetse fly which kills cattle and humans alike. Investment in sheep, dairy, pig and poultry in Paraguay to create 2700 new, small ranchers.

Tomorrow: the Bank's dramatic new concern with world protein supply on "Probe".
Protein.

No other word has as much impact as does protein in the United Nations' assault on international malnutrition.

It is the lack of protein in the diets of the impoverished that affects the health of such vulnerable groups as expectant and nursing mothers, infants and young children.

The United Nations Protein Advisory Group reports there are over 300-million children today, who, for lack of protein and calories, suffer grossly retarded physical growth and development.

57% of all deaths in Latin America among children one to four years of age is due to protein-related malnutrition.

While nutrition is only one of several inter-related factors in human performance and development, The World Bank is now working closely with the Protein Advisory Group, the World Food Council and UNESCO.

This United Nations approach to solving the world's protein crisis is an excellent illustration of the cooperative efforts between the UN family of agencies.

UNESCO reports the protein crisis may have found a solution in Japan. That report tomorrow on "Probe".
UNESCO.

The United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: most controversial of all UN agencies!

Given the broad range of its assignment, it has been unable to escape the adversities of conflicting political ideologies; failing to subordinate such conflict and concentrate on its global mission.

Because of this, the United States alone has withheld more than $22-millions in contributions to UNESCO.

Despite this debilitating propensity, UNESCO has made formidable contributions toward a better world.

Concerned with a wide spectrum between cultural heritages and human rights; world water problems and illiteracy, it was UNESCO that first sounded the early warning cry against mercury in the food chain of the world.

Now, UNESCO reports under its scientific aegis that Japan has discovered treating yeast bacteria with natural gas can produce dried protein on a large scale: that 5% of the world's annual petroleum consumption dedicated to the culture of yeast would yield 7½ tons of dried protein or enough to overcome the world's anticipated protein shortage by the year 2000.

The United Nations and the world environment tomorrow on "Probe".
Of all United Nations bodies perhaps none is as exciting to the young people as the contemporary United Nations Environment Programme, established by the General Assembly in 1972 and now headquartered in its great circular high-rise in Nairobi.

In order to understand the goals of UNEP, as it is known by its initials, we must first return to UNESCO and just one challenge faced by UNESCO in the wake of World War II.

International borders, indeed the entire sovereignty of nations had been entirely changed; new states such as Israel created and former colonies were being given statehood changing the maps of the world. Additionally, there were mutual borders between some nations that had never been accurately surveyed.

The task of bringing order to this cartographic chaos fell to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The enormity of the task is obvious. How successfully UNESCO met that challenge and to what dazzling degree the map makers went beyond their original undertaking is little realized by the average person. An insight into UNESCO's cartographers: map makers of the world tomorrow on "Probe".
The knowledge catalogued through cartography by the map-makers and scientists of UNESCO is truly one of the most remarkable achievements in the history of mankind.

Not only has UNESCO mapped the world geographically but geologically as well and with breath-taking sweep.

For example, in six volumes: the Soil Map of the World accompanied by a 300-page explanatory text for each volume detailing the 101 major soil groups occurring over the globe.

- Tectonic maps of the earth-crust;
- Quartenary maps from the ocean's bottoms to towering glacial phenomena;
- Global mineral deposits and their degree of exploitation;
- Maps locating ground and surface water resources;
- Bioclimatic maps setting forth factors of climate affecting all forms of life;
- and maps showing the non-cultivated vegetation cover of earth's surface.

Currently, UNESCO is at work on maps of global evaporation and rainfall and the salt-affected soils of the world's surface.

Thus UNESCO provides indispensible tools to all scientists for the all-encompassing benefit of humanity and to one such group; the United Nations Environmental Programme, about which, more tomorrow on "Probe".
Two years ago in Nairobi, Kenya, beneath a benison of blue sky and sunshine, a color guard of Game and Forest Rangers attended the raising of the United Nations' colors.

Trumpets sounded fanfare.

In the forecourt of the Conference Center Tower, President Jomo Kenyatta gave the rallying cry in Swahili: "Harambee!". Meaning: "Let's pull together!"

Thus was launched the United Nations Environment Programme with its' 3-year, 100-million dollar budget.

15 other UN Related Agencies ranging from finance to meteorology were present as they needs must continue to so participate if UNEP's ambitious program is to reach fulfillment.

Of UNEP's 26 declared principles none more closely echoes the concern of today's youthful generation than this one, quote:

"The natural resources of the earth including the air, water, land, flora and fauna . . . must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management." End of quote.

The UN Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim said:

"The problems of the human environment cover virtually all human activities."

UNEP and the 3½ billion passengers aboard Spaceship Earth tomorrow on "Probe".
Thrilling in its' concept;
Courageous in its' goals;

The United Nations Environmental Programme may be the receptacle of more human hope than any other United Nations body.

Maurice Strong, Executive Director of UNEP crystalizes the crisis-mission of the United Nations' newest body. I quote:

"The community of man living together on the spaceship we call 'Earth' numbers 3½ billions. All are dependent upon precious supplies of water, soil, sunlight and air.

We are beginning a new journey of hope that must take us on to higher and better ways of living if we are to survive and thrive.

The flowers, the fish, the animals and the birds with whom we share this home are part of this fragile web of life encircling the earth from which man cannot see himself apart." End of quote.

Thus: UNEP's challenge encompasses mankind's future or demise.

To learn more about UNEP write for a free copy of ENVIRONMENT, UNEP, Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya. Enclose postage.

Tomorrow: how an Alaskan oil spill could change the temperature in San Antonio revealed on "Probe".
Immediately after its inauguration two years ago, the United Nations Environment Programme adopted a three level approach to its objectives and priorities. The first level has now been completed: issuance of UNEP's monumental "State of the World Environment" report.

For copies write UNIPUB, 650 First Avenue, NY, NY. Zip 10016.

In only 16 pages, the highly concentrated analysis contains startling revelations confronting mankind not the least of which the discovery that an Alaskan oil spill sending droplets of oil beneath the Arctic pack ice could encourage irreversible melting thus drastically altering zonal circulation throughout the Northern Hemisphere. Such temperature changes could affect agriculture, navigation and result in as yet undetermined biological reactions.

It is disconcerting to realize an oil spill of sufficient size in Alaska could change the temperature in San Antonio!

Just as UNESCO has provided the cartographic tools for much of UNEP's research, other UN agencies provide fundamental data germane to the world water problems.

All of which have a rendezvous next year in the Argentine at the United Nations Water Conference reported tomorrow on "Probe."
An oil tanker, having off-loaded at New Jersey now steams back to the oil fields of the middle east.

Somewhere abreast the golden beaches of our Atlantic seaboard the great ship flushes her tanks to reduce the danger of explosion. The resultant oil slick then moves inexorably to the shore line.

And one may well asks, besides the people who frequent those beaches, who cares?


In London 92 nations have met in Convention drafting and adopting articles for the Prevention of the Marine Pollution by Dumping at Sea.

These recommended agreements will be considered at the United Nations World Conference on the Law of The Sea in New York in March.

Another world conference on inland waters, water sources and usage convenes next year in the Argentine.

The pollution of the rivers and streams emptying into the oceans and seas will come under discussion leading to recommended inter-governmental controls.

Tomorrow: IMCO: the United Nations body responsible for safety at sea on "Probe".
IMCO, the United Nations Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization headquartered in London near Lloyd's with a staff of 151 and an annual budget of 3-million dollars works year 'round seeking international agreement affecting shipping: safety at sea, navigation and marine pollution. IMCO will play a key role in the March Conference on the Law of The Sea.

In 1960 IMCO sponsored the Safety of Life at Sea Conference;  
In 1971 IMCO produced the Code for Construction and Equipment for Ships carrying dangerous cargoes in bulk;  
In 1972 completely revised the International Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at Sea;  
In 1973 IMCO codified improvement of distress signals and radiocommunication systems; adopted new safety rules for fire at sea;  
In 1974 established the Marine Environment Protection committee;  

Last year conducted a conference on establishment of an international maritime satellite system and this year calls a world conference on the design, construction, equipment and safety of fishing vessels.

Tomorrow: the United Nations' war against smallpox on "Probe".
Of all United Nations' agencies, perhaps none has so high a profile of success as the World Health Organization.

Foremost among its achievements: the virtual eradication of smallpox.

In all mankind's history neither the bubonic plague or cholera have been as universally persistent a pestilence as smallpox.

When the United Nations World Health Organization began its world wide warfare against smallpox 9 years ago 30 nations were endemic.

Today, only Ethiopia remains so.

If the concentrated effort underway in Ethiopia against smallpox succeeds as it has elsewhere it will represent an historic milestone in medicine: the first global eradication of a disease through cooperation between nations.

The benefits of this program to our own country are underscored by the fact not one of the continental United States any longer requires smallpox vaccination for school children.

The World Health Organization is headquartered in Geneva with a staff of 3,800: an annual budget of 129-million dollars. It has already signalled its next major target: cancer.

Tomorrow ... a look at UNICEF: The United Nation's Children's Fund on "Probe".
Because of its Halloween "trick-or-treat" program or the UNICEF Christmas Card sales, The United Nations Children's Fund is probably the agency of the world body with which the general public is most familiar.

UNICEF directs its work toward the some 884-million children in 109 countries and territories. That work spans the full spectrum from disaster relief to establishment of 220 milk plants in 45 nations or helping to equip almost 60,000 schools with modern teaching aids.

UNICEF's budget of some $115-million a year is raised entirely from voluntary contributions from governments, organizations and individuals and of course, through the annual sale of UNICEF Christmas cards.

Whether supplying immunization vaccines to children or establishing mother-child health clinics . . . whether in Mexico, Hong Kong or Singapore, UNICEF speaks the language all nations understands: love for children in need and aid to children in trouble.

Tomorrow: The United Nations along the flight paths of the World on "Probe".
When we fly within the continental United States we travel under regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration.

But how are such flights regulated when that plane moves out over the oceans of the world?

Enter the United Nations International Civil Aviation Organization. I.C.A.O. serves as the medium through which international agreement is reached on the use of the airlanes for the public good.

Such agreements include standardization of licensing, navigational procedures, aeronautical meteorology, telecommunications, search and rescue, customs, immigration and public health.

To the present time the I.C.A.O. has been responsible for the preparation of 8 international conventions on the law of the air ranging from crimes committed aboard aircraft to damage inflicted on the ground by overflights.

Headquartered in Montreal, I.C.A.O. maintains regional offices in Bangkok, Cairo, Dakar, Lima, Mexico City, and Paris.

A little known function of the United Nations: its International Civil Aviation Organization.

Tomorrow: summary and conclusions to this series on the 30 bodies and related agencies of the United Nations on "Probe".
We have seen in this series how some of the 30 Bodies and Related Agencies of the United Nations direct their energies toward a better world.

We must conclude that the best interests of the United States are better served by remaining in the United Nations and meeting our fair financial share of its operation than otherwise.

Debates which may not be to our liking in the General Assembly should be regarded for what they are: a mirror of the way things are in the world today. We should address ourselves to correcting them but not to withdraw because of them.

The greater majority of United Nations activity has a direct and beneficial bearing upon the personal lives of each of us.

Truly, it may be said that you are the "U" in U.N.

'No man is an island, entire of itself, Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in Mankind; And therefore, never send to know for whom the bell tolls; It tolls for thee.'
Mr. Joseph Mileger  
Editor and Publisher  
DIPLOMATIC VOICE  
1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Suite 419  
Washington D.C. 20005  

16 February 1977

Dear Mr. Mileger,

Your letter of 24 January 1977 addressed to the Secretary-General has been referred to me.

The Secretary-General appreciates your interest in the possibility of his contributing an article to your magazine. You will appreciate that Mr. Waldheim receives so many such requests for articles and messages that as a matter of principle he feels that he must decline.

I am sure that you will understand his position in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Powell  
Director  
Press & Publications Division  
Office of Public Information

cc: Mr. M. Tamayo, Director  
UNIC, Washington D.C.  
Miss I. Lehmann
TO: The Secretary-General

FROM: Keith Beavan

PRESS CONFERENCE STORIES AS LEAVING HEADQUARTERS

1. The Press Conference is regarded as newsworthy for the following stories:

   (a) Economic matters; (b) The Security Council Middle East debate; (c) Angola; (d) Timor; (e) Lebanon.

2. The European Agencies seem inclined to treat all these stories as separates and of equal importance. After the conversation which the Secretary-General had with a number of correspondents after the briefing, at which AP and UPI were present, along with correspondents of the New York Times, New York Post, Washington Post and Baltimore Sun, it seems likely that the United States Agencies will concentrate on the Middle East.

3. Economic matters -- these stories can be expected to be tied to today's New York Times story with the implication that the Secretary-General is against use of development assistance and food for political purposes.

4. Middle East -- stories can be expected to imply that the Secretary-General regrets the non-participation of Israel in the Council debate and to suggest that the Secretary-General sees a possibility that the result of the Council debate will be some precise recognition of the political rights of the Palestinians, not necessarily by a change in 242 but possibly through a new resolution.

5. Angola -- the points already made by the spokesman regarding the Secretary-General's opposition to any foreign intervention, be it through human or material resources, can be expected to be used more widely now that the Secretary-General himself has used the same points. The emphasis on this being an African problem, at least for the moment, rather than the United Nations being central is likely also to be reported, along with the Secretary-General's later remarks about Africans being cautious about the United Nations involvement following the Congo experience.

6. Timor -- emphasis will be on the Secretary-General's suggestion that the role of his Special Representative is extremely difficult since he appeared to be faced with some kind of fait accompli.
6. Lebanon -- emphasis is on the need for unity and avoidance of foreign intervention, together with the Secretary-General's avoidance of designating the Palestinians as either foreigners or Lebanese.

7. The Vienna complex can be expected, of course, to be used by the West German News Agency for a local story for the German speaking media.

8. In view of the carefully measured replies of the Secretary-General regarding Permanent Representatives and the resolution on Zionism most correspondents do not appear to believe that there is a further story at this time in the matter.

cc: Mr. Guyer
Mr. Urquhart
Mr. Akatani
Mr. Ahmed
Mr. Herndl
Mr. Mayrhofer
Mr. Stajduhar
Mr. Powell

FILE
Dear Mr. Owens,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I wish to thank you for your letter of 23 November 1975, in which you requested an interview with him for use in your audio-visual tape series on the United Nations.

To my great regret, I have to advise you that the Secretary-General's schedule does not permit him to involve himself in your project at this time.

However, you may feel free to draw upon the archives of our Radio and Visual Services Division for taped material by the Secretary-General. In addition, we stand ready to arrange for you to interview other high-level members of the UN Secretariat such as Mr. Brian E. Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, and Mr. Bradford Morse, Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs.

If you wish to pursue these suggestions further, please contact Mr. Edward M. Jones, Senior Producer, Television and Film Section, Radio and Visual Services Division, United Nations.

Thank you for your interest in the work of the United Nations.

Yours sincerely,

Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Mr. Raymond Owens
President
Echo Productions
Box 573
Saddle River
New Jersey 07458
23 January 1976

Mr. Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Reference your memorandum dated 19 January 1976 to the Secretary-General on the above subject.

The Secretary-General has agreed to address the Annual OPI/NGO Conference. A statement is being prepared by Mr. R. R. James.

/ jar
cc. SG
KH/EMG/MP/MR/IL
UNITED NATIONS
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: A:

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

SUBJECT: Annual OPI/NGO Conference, 4 and 5 March 1976

1. Once again it is my pleasure to invite you to open the Annual Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations listed with the Office of Public Information which this year is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, 4 March 1976. Your statement to the 400 representatives of these organizations has become a significant annual event, having a potential outreach to the millions of members of these organizations in Member States of the United Nations.

2. You may recall that occasionally at previous Non-Governmental Organizations Conferences this opening statement has been used by the Secretary-General to focus on an important aspect of your work which you may wish to bring to the attention of opinion leaders.

3. The theme of this year's Conference is "Save the Planet: The Role of the United Nations and the Non-Governmental Organizations". The Conference will take up the arms race and the role that non-governmental organizations can play in checking it as well as environmental and development questions. I hope that we may count on your participation as the NGO community considers this part of the Conference an essential element to its success.
TO:  Mr. G. Hennig, Deputy Executive Assistant  
A: to the Secretary-General  

DATE:  10 September 1975  

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:  

FROM:  S.N. Granitsas  
DE:  Office of Public Information  
CONFIDENTIAL:  

SUBJECT:  
OBJET:  

During my recent visit to Greece, I was honored to be received à titre personnel (30 July 1975) by the President of the Greek Republic, Professor Constantine Tsatsos, with whom I had a long conversation about the United Nations.

I was pleased to see that my former professor, with whom I have retained close contact over the years, was interested in ways and means to strengthen the world organization. He asked my ideas on the subject and I developed some thoughts which I will further elaborate in personal correspondence to him.

One thing, however, did clearly emerge: President Tsatsos might pay an official visit to the United Nations at some appropriate time and in an address formulate some ideas with specific suggestions on Greece's contribution to the organization.

I am passing this information along to you for whatever use you may deem appropriate. I would also appreciate any guidance you can give me on this matter.

Spiridon N. Granitsas
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**Date:** 10 Sept. 1975  
**FROM:** Mr. Galenovich

CR.13 (7-73)
PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Friday, 12 September

10:00 am-1:00 pm  Opening meeting:
Statement by Mr. Genichi Akatani, Assistant Secretary-General, OPI
Statements by representatives of Specialized Agencies and other
organizations in the UN system
Statements by OPI Centre Directors

1:00 pm-2:30 pm  Lunch

2:30 pm-5:00 pm  Statement by Mr. Y. Galenovich, Director, External Relations Division, OPI
General discussion with Information Centres Service

5:00 pm-5:30 pm  Individual appointments

Monday, 15 September

9:15 am-9:45 am  Statement by Secretary-General

9:45 am-11:15 am  Discussion on effectiveness of information programmes in political
and peacekeeping fields

11:15 am-11:30 am  Break

11:30 am-1:00 pm  Attendance at Secretary-General's Press Conference and individual
appointments

1:00 pm-2:30 pm  Lunch

2:30 pm-4:00 pm  Statement by Mr. L. Mazairac, Director, CESI - Discussion on
effectiveness of information programmes in economic and social fields

4:00 pm-5:30 pm  Statement by Mr. M. Martin, Director, Radio and Visual Services
Division - Discussion on effectiveness of information programmes
in radio and visual fields

6:00 pm  Reception by Mr. G. Akatani in Penthouse, Dag Hammarskjöld Library

Tuesday, 16 September

9:30 am-11:15 am  Statement by Mr. W. Powell, Director, Press and Publications Division -
Discussion on effectiveness of information programmes in press
and publications fields

11:15 am-11:30 am  Break
Tuesday, 16 September (Cont.)

11:30 am-1:30 pm  Questions concerning Policy and Programme Section, Information Support Section, NGO Section and Education Information Programmes - Statements by Mr. S. Przylucki, Mr. H. Rocha, Mr. G. Rizzo and Ms. S. Shelley

1:30 pm-3:00 pm  Lunch

3:00 pm-6:00 pm  Attendance at opening of 30th General Assembly and individual appointments

Wednesday, 17 September

9:30 am-12:30 pm  Status of Information Assistants and Reference Assistants
Impact of non-information workload on staff productivity in the information field
Financial (operational) and staffing requirements
Questions concerning OPI Executive Office and Field Operations Service (Statements by Mr. R. Bruce, OPI Executive Officer, Mr. G. Lansky, Director, FOS, and Mr. G. Humphries, Chief, CAU, FOS)

12:30 pm-1:00 pm  Individual appointments

1:00 pm-2:30 pm  Lunch

2:30 pm-4:00 pm  Co-operation between Centre Directors and representatives of Specialized Agencies and other organizations in UN system

4:00 pm-5:30 pm  Development of unified approach to the information activities of the UN system in the field

5:30 pm-6:00 pm  Individual appointments

Thursday, 18 September

9:30 am-1:00 pm  Closing comments by Centre Directors and by Director and staff of External Relations Division

1:00 pm-6:00 pm  Lunch and individual appointments

The times shown in the Programme for Individual Appointments are intended to enable Centre Directors to have necessary appointments within normal working hours. As at previous meetings of UN Information Centre Directors, a schedule of appointments will be made for all Centre Directors present to meet individually with the Director and Deputy Director of the External Relations Division. Individual appointments will also be made for the Directors to discuss specific matters with the relevant Chief of Section, the Executive Officer of OPI and the Field Operations Service and with other Secretariat officials.
The television operations for the opening day of the Seventh Special Session included the following:

1. U.S. Networks:
   (a) CBS - 2 minute, edited excerpt of opening with Richard Hottelet voice-over and on-camera commentary carried on national network news (Cronkite Show).
   (b) NBC - 2 minute segment on Nightly News (National Network) (Chancellor Show) with voice-over by Richard Hunt on 1 September. Plus about a one minute ten second segment on the "Today" Show - National Network on 2 September.
   (c) ABC - 2 minute segment on "AM America" on 2 September - National Network morning show.

2. Europe:
   (a) A 3 minute package edited by UN-TV of the morning session of 1 September, including opening of meeting, minute of silence, excerpts of statements by President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. This package was requested by television stations in France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia and Spain.
   (b) Individual "unilateral" satellites were originated in UN-TV studios to Algeria, Federal Republic of Germany (ZDF and ARD), German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia.

3. Special filming was done by the United Nations for CBS for a documentary special on the U.N.

cc: Mr. Hennig
    Mr. Lewin
    Mr. Granitsas
ZY1074 YG 077 UNIC BELGRADE 22/8 25 1430

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27 AUGUST. IF EARLIER RETURN REQUIRED PLEASE ADVISE
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COL 89 27
Dear John,

In case you have not already seen it, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed copy of the Introduction to the Annual Report of the Secretary-General which has just been released.

I believe that some of Mr. Waldheim's observations on the current international situation may be worthy of editorial comment.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Powell
Director
Press and Publications Division
Office of Public Information

Mr. John B. Oakes
Editorial Page Editor
New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

cc: Mr. G. Akatani
Mr. G. Hennig
Dear Mr. Bauman,

Thank you for your letter of 23 April.

You have no doubt already received Mr. Marcel Martin's letter of 14 May in which he commented upon Mr. Walding's suggestions regarding short film strips on the work of the United Nations. Mr. Martin and his colleagues are interested in projects of this kind and I expect that we will see some concrete results before too long.

I have also checked with Mr. Hennig's office regarding the Australian Government's renewed invitation to the Secretary-General to visit Australia. It is my understanding that the Secretary-General's Office has been in touch with the Australian Permanent Mission and have indicated that because of the urgent issues requiring the Secretary-General's attention and presence in New York, he will not be able to visit Australia until 1976.

The Secretary-General is appreciative of your assistance in this matter and, of course, so are your colleagues in the External Relations Division of OPI.

I am on my way to Bangkok tonight for the Information Centre Directors meeting.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Stephen A. Przybucki
Chief
Policy and Programme Section

Mr. Frank Bauman
Director
UNIC, Sydney

cc: Mr. Hennig/Mr. Rothermel
Mr. Galanovich/Mr. Ho
Mr. Nakachi
The Secretary-General 9 May 1975

Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Editors' Roundtable, Geneva, 1-3 July 1975

As you will recall, we have discussed the European Editors' Roundtable which will be held under the auspices of OPI in Geneva from 1 to 3 July 1975. This meeting will bring together some 20 editors, largely from Western Europe but with a selection of participants from Eastern Europe as well, to discuss the current and future political, economic and social preoccupations of the United Nations and its related agencies.

We are now receiving some very good nominations from Permanent Missions and our UN Information Centres regarding possible participants at the managing editor/foreign editor level. Final selections will be made as soon as possible and invitations will be issued to participants in the course of the next week or ten days.

I have also sent invitations to meet with the editors to a number of Heads of UN agencies including Mr. McNamara, Mr. Boerma, Mr. Corea, Mr. M'Bow and Prince Sahnuddin.

I am most grateful that you have agreed in principle to meet with the Editors during the course of the Roundtable. It would be helpful to us in finalizing the programme if we could definitely schedule your appearance for Tuesday, 1 July at approximately 10:30 a.m. I might suggest that you speak to the Editors informally for approximately thirty minutes and then respond to questions for about another half-hour.

cc: Mr. Georg Hennig
Mr. William Powell
31 March 1975

Dear Mr. Winspeare Guicciardi,

As you may be aware, each year the Office of Public Information organizes a regional Editors' Roundtable, bringing together ranking journalists (at the level of managing editor/foreign editor) for intensive briefings by high United Nations officials on a number of political and economic issues of concern to the Organization.

This year is the turn of the European region, and the Secretary-General has approved the proposal that the Editors' Roundtable take place in Geneva from 1 to 3 July 1975, coinciding with the meeting of the ACC and the opening of the summer session of the Economic and Social Council. We also have the tentative agreement of the Secretary-General to meet with the editors.

In order to avoid convening a group that would be too large and disparate, we intend to limit the Roundtable to twenty participants at most. The majority of them will come from Western Europe, although we will also invite several editors from Eastern Europe.

The main purpose of this letter is to invite you to act as chairman of the Roundtable. I know that guided by your knowledge and experience this even will be productive and successful, and I very much hope that you will be able to accept.

In addition, I should like to request the assistance and co-operation of your Office in the matter of a suitable conference room as well as simultaneous interpretation in

Mr. Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi
Under-Secretary-General
Director-General, United Nations Office
Palais des Nations
Geneva
Switzerland
English, French, Spanish and Russian. I should also very much appreciate your agreement to designating Mr. Charles-Edouard Bourbonnière as Secretary of the Roundtable.

I am grateful for your kind attention to these matters.

Yours sincerely,

Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

cc: Mr. G. Hennig
    Mr. W. Powell
    Mr. C.E. Bourbonnière
    Mr. R.D. Bruce
Biographical Note

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has appointed Leon P.J. Mazairac as Director of the Centre for Economic and Social Information (CESI) of the Office of Public Information (OPI). He is replacing W. Gibson-Parker who retired on 31 March 1975.

A national of the Netherlands, Mr. Mazairac was born in Den Helder on 29 June 1933. He studied law at the University of Utrecht.

Mr. Mazairac started his career as an international civil servant in 1958, with the Dutch Government, in the former Dutch New Guinea, now West Irian. From 1962 to 1964, he worked in private business as a lawyer. In 1964, he was named Deputy Director of the Volunteer Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. In 1969, he became Director of this Division and Director of the Organization of the Netherlands Volunteers, a non-profit organization created and supported by the Government and private organizations.

He remained in this capacity until 1 August 1972 when he became Director of the Development Co-operation Information Service, a special service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, which gives information about development programmes and the Netherlands Government policy.

Mr. Mazairac is married and has four children.

He took up his duties on 1 April 1975.
Following our conversation concerning the above question, I wish to offer the following observations.

The proposed Information Liaison Officer for the Federal Republic of Germany would be responsible for enhancing the image of the Organization as it is presented in the West German mass media.

The establishment of a United Nations Information Office in Bonn is not desired by the Federal Republic of Germany and might also lead to problems with the German Democratic Republic. In addition, the most important West German mass media are located outside Bonn.

I therefore wish to suggest that the proposed official be stationed in Geneva, as part of the Information Service there, and engage in periodic personal contacts with important editors in cities such as Frankfurt, Hamburg, München and also Zürich. Being located in Geneva, the official would have continuous access to the latest information about the United Nations, including documents and publications in German.

The annual cost to the United Nations of an officer in Geneva at a high step of the P-5 level (equivalent to a D-1), plus a secretary at the G-4 level, is approximately $82,000. To this would have to be added a further amount for travel, hospitality, communications and related items, bringing the total to about $90,000 per year.

I see two possible sources for these funds in the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.
One is the Ministry for Economic Co-operation which is already contributing to our Centre for Economic and Social Information on a regular basis. In 1974, that contribution was $229,000. On the other hand, if the proposed official is funded by a further contribution from the Ministry for Economic Co-operation, his terms of reference might have to be limited to economic and social information about the United Nations, excluding the important political aspect. Moreover, the Ministry has recently indicated to us their desire to reduce their contribution.

This leads me to suggest that another alternative be explored, namely, a contribution from the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany. Such a contribution might be justified by the argument that, if a United Nations Information Centre were to be established in Bonn, the Foreign Office would be expected to assume financial responsibility for the local staff of the Centre as well as for travel, equipment, communications, freight, stationery and office and library supplies, in addition to providing rent-free premises. Since, however, the establishment of such an Information Centre is not feasible, the Foreign Office might be prepared to consider making a financial contribution towards the cost of a Geneva-based United Nations information liaison officer for the Federal Republic of Germany.

I should appreciate receiving some guidance from the Secretary-General with regard to these alternatives, whereupon I shall be pleased to follow up the matter with the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany.
Here is the article about which I spoke to you on The American Newspapers Publishers Association (p.12).
21 February 1975

Dear Mr. Movshon,

During his visit in Belgium, the Secretary-General had the opportunity of meeting with the Belgian violinist of Roumanian extraction, Mrs. Lola Bobesco, who gave the musical part of the official ceremony at Leuven University.

Mrs. Bobesco has provided the attached documentation on her career, and would like to be considered for a UN Day concert in 1976 or 1977.

Thank you for your attention,

Sincerely yours,

Georg Hennig
Deputy Executive Assistant

Mr. George Movshon
Chief
Television and Film Section
Room 843 A
With reference to our conversation yesterday, I take pleasure in advising you the following.

Mr. George Khouri (P-4, Jordan), Director, UNIC Baghdad, has recently received a further extension of his appointment beyond retirement age and will be in his post until 28 February 1975.

Mr. Aly Khalil (P-5, Egypt), Acting Director, UNIC Cairo, has had the second one-year extension of his appointment approved by the Assistant Secretary-General for Personnel Services. The extension, now awaiting the signature of the Secretary-General, would assure us of Mr. Khalil's services until 31 March 1976.
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Before leaving for a two-day business trip to Ottawa, Mr. Martin asked me to submit this text to you. We would like to have the Secretary-General make this statement on camera. Perhaps he can do it when he records the Human Rights Day messages.

Date: 31.10. '74

FROM: P. Jankowski
SUGGESTED "ON CAMERA" STATEMENT
BY SECRETARY-GENERAL MR. WALDHEIM

Although quiet now prevails in the Middle East, the area remains unstable and potentially dangerous.

The contrast between the extremely tense and violent events of October 1973 and the calm situation of today is clear testimony to the effectiveness of UNEF in implementing agreements reached at the diplomatic level.

The disengagement of force is only a first step, although a very important one, toward the settlement of the Middle East problem.

The continued operation of UNEF is essential, not only for the maintenance of the present quiet, but also to assist, if required, in further efforts for the establishment of a firm and durable peace.
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QUESTIONS FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
BBC Interview, 10:00 a.m., Friday, 6 December 1974

1. When you returned from your recent trip to the Middle East, you expressed concern for the present situation there. Just how dangerous IS that situation?

2. In view of what's been happening in the region recently, is there, as you suggested, the likelihood of another war breaking out within the near future?

3. Politically, do you think that the situation in the Middle East has become more difficult to solve in the last six months or can you see a way open for genuine dialogue?

4. What, in fact, IS the biggest obstacle at the present time?

5. Looking back to the recent debate on Palestine, what do you think that debate contributed to a better understanding of the problem or do you think it only aggravated it?

6. In your opinion, what is the most important factor today in the search for peace in the Middle East?
SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR THE INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
ROLE OF THE BLUE HELMETS FOR SEUIL AUDIO VISUAL OF PARIS

1. Many people have been sceptical about the United Nations practical ability to maintain peace. Looking at the varied experiences of United Nations peace keeping forces in recent months, what is your comment on this feeling of scepticism?

2. In your view, should the presence of United Nations military forces be aimed principally at the preventing or arresting of hostilities; or do you believe that it is more practical to think of United Nations forces as an instrument designed to create a climate for negotiation?

3. For example, should one of the parties now separated by UNEF in the Middle East decide to resume hostilities, what would be the role of UNEF?

4. Could this UNEF be maintained if one of the other parties asked for its withdrawal; and, if not, who is to decide? Who is to take the final decision on the withdrawal? Could there be a repeat of 1967?

5. When the Security Council voted to reintroduce UNEF, the Chinese People's Republic refused to take part in that otherwise unanimous vote. Has this affected your own personal role in promoting a settlement?

6. Can UNEF be considered a product of the new climate of agreement, often called détente, between Washington and Moscow? Does the presence of contingent of both NATO and Warsaw Pact Treaty make your task easier; or, on the contrary, does this introduce a new element of delicacy?

7. If you would like to see changes in the mandate of UNFICYP, what changes would you like to see? Do you feel it should be given a fighting role if necessary?

8. Have the recent events in Cyprus not shown that a United Nations peace keeping force is inadequate in the event of a war?

9. Is it possible to create a permanent multi-national intervention force with fighting capability as originally foreseen by the Charter?

10. In this context, let me turn to this question of firing in self-defence. In Cyprus a number of United Nations casualties occurred without United Nations returning fire. Whether we are speaking of a permanent United Nations force or an ad hoc arrangement, shouldn't this concept of firing in self-defence be re-evaluated? What I mean is that we do not really know at which point self-defence begins and when it should stop.
11. Could you give us your views whether the United Nations peace keeping would not be much more effective if, as in the Congo, the Secretary-General had wider powers to take on-the-spot decisions.
Dear Mr. Morgan,

I am very grateful for your letter of 6 September 1974 and appreciate your many kind remarks.

I am glad that you had conversations with Mr. Akatani and would appreciate it if you could remain in contact with him. The work of the General Assembly will be occupying most of my time during the next three months, I would however be pleased to appear again as a guest on "Issues and Answers" sometime after the New Year. I also hope that at some point there might be an opportunity to meet with the Overseas Writers in Washington.

With best regards,
Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

Mr. Edward P. Morgan
ABC News
Washington, D.C.
Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

It is staggering to contemplate how much history—so much of it grievous—has been churned out just since we lunched in your office late last spring. It is heartening, however—to me at least—to realize how much effort you personally and the UN organization put to the task of easing crises.

I had a long and valuable luncheon visit with Mr. Akatani in August and we both deplored the fact that Cyprus had made such a shambles of your Austrian vacation. I hope you are well and fit despite what must have been an excruciatingly strenuous summer.

May I commend you for your candid warning of world crisis in your annual report to the General Assembly. It is my opinion for what it's worth as a journalist that such substantial statements by yourself and other UN leaders will oblige us in the media to pay more attention to the United Nations and its functions.

As I believe I mentioned to Mr. Akatani, I won't be a completely free agent until July, 1975. ABC News has asked me to stay until then instead of leaving on expiration of my contract in October. However I hope we may stay in touch in the interim. It is a matter of pride to me to know that my contacts in Washington and elsewhere might be of some use to you in the future.

Mr. Akatani and I also discussed the possibility of getting you to Washington again, sometime after your National Press Club speech, for a private luncheon with a leading group of foreign correspondents known as the Overseas Writers. I hope your schedule will permit that later in the fall. And Mrs. Peggy Wedon, the producer, asks me to tell you we would be particularly pleased to have you as the guest again on our Sunday TV panel show, Issues and Answers.

Sincerely,

Edward P. Morgan

Hon. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations, New York
The Chairman, UN Day Committee, 4 November 1976

J.S. Szuszkiewicz, Director
New Delhi Information Centre

United Nations Day 1976 in India

1. GENERAL

Owing to the fact that UN Day this year fell on a Sunday, functions were organized during the preceding as well as the following week and, accordingly, also publicity stretched over two weeks.

Participation was wide and general, involving Government and State Government officials, foreign diplomats, schools, NGOs and the media. Functions were arranged in the form of meetings, mock General Assembly or Security Council Sessions, exhibitions, symposia, flag hoisting ceremonies, one-act plays on the UN, other cultural performances, film screenings, philatelic exhibitions, on-the-spot paintings on UN subject matters, essay writings and declamation contests.

2. OUTSTANDING EVENTS

A pair of eyes for transplantation was given as a UN Day gift from the UNA Sri Lanka to the Indian Federation of UN Associations.

The students of one school took an oath of allegiance in support of the Preamble of the UN Charter.

An information test had been conducted by the United Schools Organization of India during the preceding months and the results were announced on UN Day. Participation throughout India totaled about 100,000.

A number of new UN and UNESCO Clubs were constituted in several schools.

UN Day functions in Hyderabad and Kanpur stretched over a full week. USO Hyderabad organized as many as eleven functions.

UN staff in Delhi financed a Volley Ball Tournament in celebration of UN Day.

3. SPECIAL MESSAGES

The President of India issued a UN Day message. Another special message for India was received from the UNDP Administrator and was widely publicised.

( more )
4. GOVERNMENT

The official UN Day function of the Government of India was held on October 25. Presided over by former External Affairs Minister, now President of the Indian Council of World Affairs Mr. Swaran Singh, it was addressed by the Minister of External Affairs Mr. Y.B. Chavan and the UNDP Resident Representative Mr. R. Polgar.

State Governments instructed schools as well as their Information Directorates to observe UN Day in an appropriate manner. Hence, it is impossible even to guess in this country of 600 million how many functions were arranged by universities, schools and district information officers.

Upon Government instruction the UN flag was flown on all public buildings in Delhi and the State capitals as well as in District Headquarters.

5. PRESS

The press carried virtually all UN Day messages and gave widest coverage to the External Affairs Minister’s speech at the official function in New Delhi.

UNIC distributed the UN photo set together with an appropriate release on the Water Conference, and these were picked up by several newspapers. Also the Secretary-General’s message had been distributed as a press release.

An article by the UNIC Director was distributed by the Publications Division, Ministry for Information and Broadcasting, to all media including seventeen periodicals published by the Division.

The Government Press and Information Bureau distributed an article by the UNDP Resident Representative as well as another feature on the United Nations.

The local press reported also on local UN Day functions. A set of clippings is enclosed. However it must be regarded as only indicative as it includes clippings only from the few newspapers regularly seen by this Centre and none from the vernacular press.

6. RADIO

All India Radio broadcast all messages, including the ones from the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, and interviewed the UNIC Director for two programmes. Acting on UNIC’s suggestion the AIR Overseas Service interviewed the UNDP Resident Representative in French.

( more )
7 FILMS, TV

93 films were loaned out on the occasion, 17 of them to TV Centres around India. Most of the TV Centres confirmed that one or more of the films would be used.

The TV Centres also televised the Secretary-General's message. Special programmes included, inter alia, coverage of the official UN Day function as well as interviews with the External Affairs Minister, the UNIC Director and the UNDP Resident Representative. Another interview for UN Day was videotaped in Madras during the Director's recent visit to the area.

8 NGOs; SPEECHES

As with schools also in the case of NGOs it is impossible to estimate the number of UN Day functions conducted throughout the country. Judging from the large number of NGOs in India and from the strong interest in the United Nations, starting with the Government itself, the number of functions must have been very large indeed.

The UNIC Director addressed ten UN Day functions in Delhi (one of them with as many as 2000 students participating) and two in Allahabad. Among those in Delhi was the opening ceremony of a two-week Film Festival organised by the Indian Friendship Society in cooperation with the Cultural Department of the Embassy of the USSR and devoted to UN Day. UNIC also assisted one UN Students' Association in organizing a debate with the High Commissioner of Kenya on the "New Economic Order".

Several other UN Day functions were addressed by other UN officials. Many more invitations, particularly from outside Delhi, had to be declined.

9 PUBLICATIONS/STAMPS

In addition to the routine bulk supplies to UNAs and other NGOs UN Day material was despatched in response to some 300 requests. Among them were several from State Information Directors one of whom requested material for distribution to 300 field officers. Considering that India has more than twenty States and Union Territories, this may give an idea as to the number of UN Day functions throughout the country. Temporary assistance had to be recruited for the packing.

"Suggestions for Speakers" were translated and printed in Hindi, and UN Day Poster Sets were overprinted in Hindi, Bengali, Malayalam, Marathi and Tamil.

The local UNDP office published a special wall sheet "UNDP in India".

Among the many philatelic exhibitions were three in as many cities to which UNIC loaned a total of 16 stamp panels and sent other UNPA materials.
My dear Norman,

Then reading doc. A/31/8/Add.2 (i.e. the AGAB's views on the Secretary-General's report on the U.N. information centres system) I was disturbed — as you must have been — by the somewhat hostile tone of the document.

Fortunately, Mr. Almatari has already had an opportunity to address the Fifth Committee, and I have seen his speech which, I am sure, will have been read with much satisfaction also by many of my colleagues in other UNCs.

Apart from my above-mentioned more general impression there are one or two points in the AGAB's report which I find particularly puzzling. Paragraph 6 seems to contain elements of inconsistency and self-contradiction. By implication, the AGAB says in that paragraph that a Centre Director need not have "sufficient seniority", as emphasised by the Secretary-General, because he should be highly qualified in the field of information; should give his "undivided attention" to the dissemination of information about the United Nations rather than to act as a representative of the Organisation."

Firstly, I consider this a professional insult to any Centre Director. Put in different words it means: a person highly qualified in the field of information is not qualified for "sufficient seniority". What is this supposed to mean?

Secondly, the Secretary-General speaks of the role of a "spokesman for the United Nations" attached to the post of a UNIS Director. In the last sentence of para. 6 the AGAB says the UNIS Directors should concentrate on the dissemination of information "rather than act as the representative of the Organisation."

Since the terms "spokesman" and "representative" are used in this paragraph interchangeably, the only conclusion one can draw is that, in the AGAB's view, only the chief of a UN mission whose title happens to include the word "representative" is authorized to act as a spokesman, and a UNIS Director, although also heading a UN mission, is not.

Mr. Norman Bo
Deputy Director
External Relations Division
Office of Public Information
UN Headquarters
Norman, I find this very disturbing and confusing and I believe we should have a clarification on this point. If it is true that only a (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO etc.) “representative” is authorised to act as a spokesman, what is the role of a Centre Director? If CPI agrees with this interpretation of the ACABQ, I will no longer feel entitled to make speeches, give interviews or enlighten journalists on current UN activities. If CPI does not agree, the ACABQ’s interpretation should not be accepted in silence, and I would be grateful for your comment.

Furthermore, I find it difficult to understand why the ACABQ should be so strongly opposed to the idea of upgrading this or that Centre. In the case of UNIC New Delhi for instance the ACABQ seems to be ignoring its own records which show that the ACABQ years ago agreed in principle that the UNICs in London, New Delhi and Tokyo should be upgraded. This is on record, and I would like to add a word or two on the importance of UNIC New Delhi.

The population of India roughly equals that of the two American continents or that of Europe and the USSR. Yet, the same population in the Americas is served by 12 UNICs and in Europe by ten (plus an outpost in Brussels) while India has only one UNIC. The number of school and university students in India is rapidly increasing and is equal to the population of several European major countries combined. Yet, India — developing at a fast rate and a country in which the academic and scientific institutions as well as the media and the NGOs are much more in need of CPI assistance — has only one UNIC without any outpost while Europe — with its well established and equipped universities, news media and NGOs — is served by ten UNICs with probably seven or more times the funds and staff available to UNIC New Delhi.

To mention but one example: Teaching about the United Nations. Since Education in India falls within the competence of the States the Centre Director has to visit Education Ministers and Secretaries, Information Ministers and Directors, Education Directors etc. in 22 States (plus 9 Union Territories) with 15 constitutionally recognized languages. The same task can be performed in Europe by ten Centre Directors. As well, a Centre Director in Europe can address and attend ten times as many functions as can the Director of UNIC New Delhi, and the same comparison could be made with almost every other aspect of our activities.

These facts have not escaped CPI’s attention or else UNIC New Delhi would not have been suggested for upgrading in the early Seventies. Thus, I was a bit disappointed to see that UNIC New Delhi was not included in the list of examples of “larger UNICs” enclosed in the Secretary-General’s Note to the CPI of 27 February 1976, and I believe Haji Stajduhar has spoken with you about this point.

However, of more immediate importance is the question whether or not a UNIC Director is authorised to act as a spokesman of the UN or whether the ACABQ’s interpretation prevails.

With warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

N. Samakhiadze
Director
Mr. Erik N. Walters  
Special Assistant to the Assistant  
Secretary-General  
Office of Public Information

Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grunbuhel  
Special Assistant to the Secretary-General

Re: your memo of 28 October

It would be appreciated if the daily press analysis for the Secretary-General would be prepared for

Thursday, 25 November 1976 and  
Friday, 24 December 1976

It will not be required for the other holidays mentioned in your memo. Many thanks.
FMG dropped this off. He feels that we should suggest receiving press analyses for the first two dates but not for the second. Do you agree?

Yes.

RA

4/11
I would be grateful for your advice as to whether the daily press analysis for the Secretary-General will be required on the following holidays:

- Thursday, 25 November 1976
- Friday, 24 December 1976
- Saturday, 25 December 1976
- Saturday, 1 January 1977

Mr. Kurt Herndl
Deputy Executive Assistant
to the Secretary-General

Erik N. Valters
Special Assistant to the
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Secretary-General's Press Analysis

Mr. Valters
SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTS ALEXANDER V. CHURLIN AS DIRECTOR
OF OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has appointed Alexander V. Churlin as
Director of the External Relations Division of the Office of Public Information
(OPi). He succeeds Yuri Galenovich.

Mr. Churlin, a national of the USSR, was born on 5 May 1925. He studied
international law at Moscow University and he is a Doctor in History.

Mr. Churlin started his diplomatic career in 1957 at the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs of the USSR. From 1960 to 1964, he was assigned to the Middle
East. In the years to follow, he frequently participated in the work of the
General Assembly as a member of the Soviet delegation.

Mr. Churlin has the diplomatic rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary.

From 1969 to 1975 he was a Division Director in the Department of Conference
Services of the United Nations Secretariat.

From 1975 to 1976 he held the post of Deputy Director of the Department of
Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

For many years, Mr. Churlin was associated with a number of Soviet
periodicals as an author. In 1965, he became a member of the Union of Journalists
of the USSR.

Mr. Churlin is married and has two children.

* *** *

NOTE: A photograph of Mr. Churlin is available at the Photo Distribution
Unit, Room 989.
To: United Nations: Mr. Ahmed
       Mr. Narasimhan
       Mr. Pav U
       Mr. Debatin
       Mr. Ryan
       Mr. Churlin
       Mr. Martin
       Mr. Bruce
       Mr. Al-Attar
       Mr. Corea
       Mr. Tolba
       Mr. Khane
       Mr. Hannah
       Mr. Labouisse
       Mr. Morse
       Mr. Olver
       Mr. Hamdy
       Mr. Salas
       Sir John Rennie
       Mr. Blanchard
       Mr. Saouma
       Mr. M'Bow
       Mr. Mahler

From: Genichi Akatani
      Assistant Secretary-General
      Office of Public Information

Subject: UN public information activities in the Gulf Area

Enclosed please find a copy of a note verbale
which the Secretary-General on 11 November 1976 sent
to the Permanent Representatives of Bahrain, Kuwait,
Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations.
The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the State of Bahrain to the United Nations and has the honour to advise him that Mr. Samir Sanbar, Chief, Information Service, Economic Commission for Western Asia, and Director, United Nations Information Centre, Beirut, has been designated Co-ordinator of United Nations public information activities in the Gulf Area.

The Secretary-General is confident that the authorities of the Member States concerned will provide Mr. Sanbar with all the support and assistance necessary for the performance of this important function.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Representative of the State of Bahrain to the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

11 November 1976
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Date: 30 Aug. 1974
FROM: K. Herndl
On Thursday, 29 August 1974 Ambassador Scali telephoned me at 5:05 p.m., and requested that the following message be conveyed to the Secretary-General.

William Buckley is inviting the Secretary-General to appear on his T.V. programme, "Firing Line," together with Ambassador Scali, on 4 September. He would intend to hold a talk of about one hour on the U.N. and its problems with the Secretary-General and Ambassador Scali. In the course of this talk he would of course put questions. The program would be taped on 4 September at 2 p.m., and would be broadcast one or two days later. Ambassador Scali said that he himself has "a calming influence on Bill Buckley" and would very much appreciate if the Secretary-General were to accede to Mr. Buckley's request.

An early reply to Ambassador Scali would be appreciated.

Kurt Herndl
Mr. Akatani saw Dr. Lugert this morning and received a briefing concerning the work of the Institute for Communication Research. Mr. Akatani stated that OPI was very much interested in the Institute's activities since they dealt with matters of great concern to OPI. However, OPI's resources were extremely limited and did not permit, at the present time, outside contracts of the kind envisaged by the Institute. Mr. Akatani suggested that UNDP and the World Bank might be in a better position to avail themselves of the Institute's expertise.

Since Dr. Lugert had to leave for Europe tonight, Mr. Akatani suggested that he get in touch with our people in Geneva who would help to establish contacts with the Specialized Agencies stationed or represented there.

Dr. Lugert promised to remain in touch. I am writing to Geneva alerting them to the possibility of a letter or visit from Dr. Lugert.

Erik N. Walters

cc. Mr. Ischinger
To: The Secretary-General

From: William C. Powell

Subject: Your Press Conferences (Washington - 10 September)  
(Headquarters - 16 September)

The following are the subjects which are likely to come up at your press conferences at the National Press Club in Washington on 10 September and at Headquarters on 16 September.

1. U.S. Attitudes Towards the United Nations

As a result of your recent contacts with the U.S. Secretary of State and with President Ford do you find there is increased support for the United Nations by the new Administration in Washington? Have you suggested to the new Administration areas in which you feel the United States should take new initiatives or demonstrate a more positive support for the U.N.?

Has the new Administration shown any evidence of seeking a solution to the financial problems of your Organization? Do you foresee any possibility of a resolution of the U.N. financial difficulties during the forthcoming session of the General Assembly?

2. Cyprus

In the past 2 1/2 months the United Nations has been deeply involved in the Cyprus question. The Security Council has met a number of times on this matter, the U.N. Forces on the island have been strengthened in an effort to restore peace and you have held discussions with the parties directly involved as well as with members of the Security Council:

What do you foresee as the future role of the United Nations in finding a solution to the Cyprus problem?

Do you feel that the U.N. Force in Cyprus required a new mandate in the light of the events since July 1974?

There has been some criticism in various circles of the attitude of the United States in the Cyprus problem. Do you feel that the U.S. Government has played a fair and impartial role in recent weeks?

3. Middle East

When do you foresee a resumption of the Geneva talks?

Do you anticipate difficulties in the renewal by the Security Council of the mandates of UNEF and UNDOP?
What will be the role of the Palestinians in any future peace talks?

Do you anticipate any disengagement on the West Bank of the Jordan in the near future?

Many observers have concluded that the most difficult aspect of the Middle East problem will be the question of Jerusalem. Do you have any thoughts you wish to share with us on how the future of Jerusalem may be settled?

4. 29th Session of the General Assembly

In one week's time the 29th session of the General Assembly will be convened:

What do you consider are the major issues which will be raised?

Do you anticipate that there will be a major debate on the Middle East question?

Despite the consensus at the 28th session of the General Assembly, the Korean question is again on the agenda. Do you expect an acrimonious debate on this problem?

Do you feel that the forthcoming session should discuss the world inflationary situation or that a special session of the Assembly should be convened on this question?

What in your view is the most positive contribution which the forthcoming session can make towards world peace and security?

5. Africa

In recent weeks with the change of the regime in Portugal the possibilities of decolonization in Africa have remarkably increased:

Can you tell us something about your discussions in Lisbon with the Portuguese President and Foreign Minister?

Guinea-Bissau is now independent and will become a U.N. member. What do you consider are the prospects for the early independence of Angola and Mozambique?

How have events in Portugal affected the future of Rhodesia & South Africa?
6. **World Population Conference**

A few weeks ago you opened the World Population Conference in Bucharest:

Do you consider the Conference a success? Was the World Plan of Action so altered as to make it meaningless?

7. **Law of the Sea Conference**

After 10 weeks of deliberations the Law of the Sea Conference recessed without having taken action on a major international problem. Do you consider the Conference a failure or do you anticipate more positive results during the 1975 sessions?

8. **World Food Conference**

The World Food Conference will convene in Rome in November under the auspices of the United Nations:

What do you expect the Conference will accomplish?

Last week at a meeting in Washington, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mr. Earl Butz, who will head the American Delegation to the Conference said that disappointing crops had limited the U.S. capacity to promise increased food aid to hungry peoples. According to press reports, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference, Mr. John Hannah, expressed disappointment at Mr. Butz's response and called on the United States for strong leadership. Do you agree with Mr. Hannah's position?

9. **Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly**

During the recent Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly, you were authorized to appeal for assistance for the most seriously affected countries in the current economic crisis. Can you tell us of the response which you have received to your appeal and what progress is being made in the establishment of a Special Fund?

10. **Bangladesh Floods**

Bangladesh has recently suffered another major natural disaster:

Has the U.N. Disaster Relief Operations Office undertaken a role in alleviating the effects of this disaster and if so what has been the result?

11. **Vietnam**

Despite the Paris Agreements, conflict continues in Vietnam.

Do you consider that S.East Asia is still a major potential area of conflict? Can the U.N. do anything to bring the parties towards a peaceful solution of their difficulties?
cc: Mr. G. Akatani  
Mr. B. Urquhart  
Mr. E. Morse  
Mr. I. Kittani  
Mr. G. Hennig  
Mr. W. Powell  
Mr. A. Lewin
SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR THE INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
ROLE OF THE BLUE HELMETS FOR SEUIL AUDIO VISUAL OF PARIS

1. Many people have been sceptical about the United Nations practical ability
to maintain peace. Looking at the varied experiences of United Nations
peace keeping forces in recent months, what is your comment on this
feeling of scepticism?

2. In your view, should the presence of United Nations military forces be
aimed principally at the preventing or arresting of hostilities; or do you
believe that it is more practical to think of United Nations forces as an
instrument designed to create a climate for negotiation?

3. For example, should one of the parties now separated by UNEF in the Middle
East decide to resume hostilities, what would be the role of UNEF?

4. Could this UNEF be maintained if one of the other parties asked for its
withdrawal; and, if not, who is to decide? Who is to take the final
decision on the withdrawal? Could there be a repeat of 1967?

5. When the Security Council voted to reintroduce UNEF, the Chinese People's
Republic refused to take part in that otherwise unanimous vote. Has this
affected your own personal role in promoting a settlement?

6. Can UNEF be considered a product of the new climate of agreement, often
called détente, between Washington and Moscow? Does the presence of
contingent of both NATO and Warsaw Pact Treaty make your task easier; or,
on the contrary, does this introduce a new element of delicacy?

7. Turning to Cyprus now, Mr. Secretary-General, UNFICYP has been cited as an
example of a successful United Nations peace keeping operations, then
suddenly the recent events shattered that feeling of complacency. What,
Sir, are the lessons which you would draw from that experience?

8. Have the recent events in Cyprus not shown that a United Nations peace
keeping force is inadequate in the event of a war?

9. Is it possible to create a permanent multi-national intervention force
with fighting capability as originally foreseen by the Charter?

10. In this context, let me turn to this question of firing in self-defence.
In Cyprus a number of United Nations casualties occurred without United
Nations returning fire. Whether we are sepkaking of a permanent United
Nations force or an ad hoc arrangement, shouldn't this concept of firing in
self-defence be re-evaluated? What I mean is that we do not really know at
which point self-defence begins and when it should stop.

11. Could you give us your views whether the United Nations peace keeping would
be not much more effective if, as in the Congo, the Secretary-General had
wider powers to take on-the-spot decisions.
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The Secretary-General

George F. Davidson
Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management

I have no doubt that the interview requested in the attached letter would be highly useful and opportune and would give to a wide audience in Canada (and probably in other countries as well) a greater appreciation of the involvement of the United Nations in the many interconnected problems of food, population, environment, etc. on which, in a very real sense, the future of mankind depends. The Secretary-General would be able, through this interview, to project the image of the United Nations as an organization which is concerned not only with peace and security, but with the entire range of human problems whose solution depends on international co-operation.

I note that the letter is dated 24 June, and it would appear that no reply has been given up to this date. The real question now is whether within the next week the Secretary-General can possibly find the time to give to the proposed interview. To-day is the 18th of July, and I understand he plans to leave New York on 25 July, and that he may not return until the latter part of August. With the pressures of the Cyprus situation, the problems of UNEF financing and countless other matters to dispose of before his departure, I doubt that he will find it possible to devote the time to this interview which would be required to do justice to it. My guess is that it would take not less than an hour and possibly more, and he undoubtedly will need that time for more urgent things.

I recommend therefore that CBC be told that much as the Secretary-General would like to participate, he cannot possibly find time for the interview prior to his departure on the 25th, and that consequently he must regretfully decline, unless of course CBC can wait until his return in late August or early September. If CBC can wait that long, he might agree to do the interview at that time.
Mr. Doug Lower, Executive Producer in our Agriculture and Resources Television Department in Toronto, would like me to submit a request for an interview with H.E. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Mr. Lower has just finished his extensive filming abroad for a three-hour film series on the future of mankind. It is in this context that he would very much like to interview the Secretary-General sometime in the next few weeks. It would be an informal, low-key conversation in which Mr. Waldheim would be asked about his personal philosophy about the future of mankind as he sees it: the problems of feeding ourselves, the problems of population and the role the United Nations can play in drawing up common goals for humanity as a whole.

Needless to say that the Secretary-General's participation would be most valuable and honoured and would give the programme the global perspective it seeks.

With many thanks for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Producer-U" Programming
Anton Prohaska -

George Davidson will not be back until August hence it is not possible to consult with him.

Marcel Martin advises:

Lower is an important and responsible CBC producer.

His three hour film series dealing with such matters as population, food & the future of mankind will be widely seen in Canada.

He wants to include brief interviews with a number of internationally-known personalities.

He would be available to come to New York almost any day except next Monday.

11/5/74  
Wm. C. Powell
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Text of additional page or beginning transcribed to Mr. Urquhart's petition record. He will reinforce the article with original form without the editorial changes suggested by them.
The attached two requests are sent in confirmation of our telephone conversation of Wednesday, 17 July. Both networks were informed as per your instructions.

New subject: The team doing the film on the "Casques Bleus" would greatly appreciate a new appointment in view of the cancellation this morning. They are quite understanding, but they do not know whether to stay over in New York or hope for some other time for them to return.
In addition to the questions Mr. Walsh wishes to ask the Secretary-General on the U.N. peace-keeping activities, he has since received a specific request from West German television in Hamburg (NDR) to ask the Secretary-General four questions in German relating to Cyprus. This short interview (total length of 3 to 5 minutes) is to be offered to EUROVISION on Friday, and is destined for the NDR news bulletin, Tagesschau.

The questions are on the attached list.
Wie hat der Sicherheitsrat die Aufgabe der UN-Friedenstruppe auf Zypern definiert?

Wie stark ist die Friedenstruppe auf Zypern und unter welchen Bedingungen darf sie von ihren Waffen Gebrauch machen?

Glauben Sie, dass es angesichts der jüngsten Ereignisse notwendig sein wird, die UN-Truppe zu vorgeben?

Was würde geschehen, falls die neue zypriotische Regierung den Abzug der UN-Truppe verlangt?
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UNITED NATIONS
ATTN WILLIAM POWELL
NEW YORK NY
WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST 3 TO 5 MINUTE INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY
GENERAL KURT WALDHEIM ON WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY WXXX THIS WEEK IN
GERMAN FOR ZDF GERMAN TELEVISION FOREIGN NEWS PROGRAM AUSLANDS
JOURNAL TO BE BROADCAST ON FRIDAY JULY 19 NATIONWIDE DURING PRIME
VIEWING TIME IN THE EVENING WE WOULD BRING OUR WASHINGTON CAMERA TEAM
JOCHEN SCHMITT CAMERAMAN SAM BRAUN CAMER A ASSISTANT WERNER
LELLE SOUNDMAN WE SHOULD BE GRATEFUL SEC FXX SECRETARY GENERAL
WALDHEIM WOULD GRANT US THIS INTERVIEW YOURS SINCERELY
GERD HELBIG ZDF GERMAN TELEVISION 2914 M ST NW WASHDC 202333909

SENT AT 405 P
Sollte man nicht auch Kopien der nun geleisteten an einige der Personen senden die über Shirley Kontakte mit London? (PEN, Amnesty, Twin's London etc.)

Was denken Sie? Der Bill?
18 July 1974

Dear Miss Hazzard,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I thank you for your letter of 5 July 1974.

I am enclosing the transcript of a press conference given by the Secretary-General in Geneva on 4 July 1974, during the course of which the Director-General of the United Nations office there, Mr. Winspears-Guiscardi, provided correspondents with a detailed factual account of the matter which you raise in your letter.

I thank you once more for your interest in our work.

Yours sincerely,

Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Miss Shirley Hazzard
200 East 66th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

cc: Mr. A. Prohaska
Dear Mr. Waldheim:

I enclose a copy of a press report from The Times of London of 2 July, regarding the banning of the sale of Mr. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's Gulag Archipelago at commercial bookshops on United Nations international premises at Geneva. As you are no doubt aware, this proscription was initiated and enforced by the authorities of the United Nations European Office who serve under your own direction.

When an article of mine dealing with grave violations of fundamental human rights within the United Nations administration appeared in the New York Times last March, it evoked a letter from one of your deputies, Mr. G. Akatani. Mr. Akatani did not refute the abrogations listed in my article - abuses which, tragically enough, have become part of United Nations administrative policy. However, he did deny on your behalf that the Secretary-General's silence on the Solzhenitsyn case, throughout the years when that author's life was in daily jeopardy, reflected any subservience on the part of the United Nations international administration to the desires of member states. You will recall that you personally were depicted by Mr. Akatani as ardent in the cause of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's rights.

It is ironic, though exquisitely indicative, that the embargo imposed upon Solzhenitsyn's writings in his native land should now be reproduced on the international territory of the United Nations itself - the organization charged with upholding the free expression for which Solzhenitsyn was prepared to give his life. The obligations of United Nations international civil servants, explicit in the Charter and in your own oath of office, to hold themselves aloof from governmental instruction have - though requiring no such sacrifice - found no such defenders. As one of the citizens to whom the United Nations is made accountable in the opening words of its Charter, I write to remind you that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights specifically includes the free circulation of information among our basic liberties.

I continually receive from members of your staff at many levels appeals for assistance in exposing just such official abrogations as that exemplified in the attached press clipping. Few of these cases can hope to attract the public attention that is virtually their only avenue of redress. It is of course infinitely preferable that correction should come from the large assertion of principle by those in authority, rather than from the narrow wish to avoid public embarrassment in isolated cases; and in this belief I have over years repeatedly offered to discuss the situation, and the body of thwarted energy and goodwill that it represents, with United Nations administrators. I have never received any response.

Solzhenitsyn himself has said that, for failing to lift one's voice against inhumanities, "each of us has his little excuse". That excuse, however magnified by self-serving abstractions, remains little in the eye of history and of truth; and in that part of all men that is aware of truth even when professing otherwise.

Yours sincerely,

Shirley Hazzard.

cc: Mr. A.I. Solzhenitsyn
Mr. Graham Greene
PEN International
Amnesty International
The Times (London)
To: All OPI Staff Members

From: Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Subject: Centre for Economic and Social Information

With the approach of the World Population Conference and the increased tempo of information work connected with it, the Director of the Centre for Economic and Social Information has found it necessary to agree that Mr. Snowden T. Herrick devote himself full time to this programme.

In these circumstances, I have decided, in consultation with Mr. W. Gibson Parker, that Mr. Harry K. Lennon should act as his deputy and be officer-in-charge of the Centre for Economic and Social Information during the Director’s absence.

cc: All Under-Secretaries-General
    and Assistant Secretaries-General
    All Executive Officers
Dear Mr. Sutton,

Following to our conversation over the telephone, I wish to inform you that the Secretary-General has no objection to the proposed cuts in his article to be published in the August issue of the Saturday Review. For your easy reference, I am pleased to send you a copy of the article with the proposed cuts.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Thérèse Gastaut

Mr. Horace Sutton
Editorial Director
Saturday Review World
488 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

23 July 1974
Dear Mr. Harrig,

We have tried to get you on the phone to discuss the cuts in the Secretary General's article, but you have been busy I dare say with the Cyprus situation. Some indications are noted on these proof sheets. When you have a chance please look them over and have someone tell us if you agree or not.

Many thanks for your help.

Horace Sutton
One of the most unfortunate aspects of modern society is the increasing tendency to see problems in immediate terms. We are fascinated and obsessed by sudden and dramatic events; we seldom look deeply into their causes, and hardly ever into those elements which could lead to future crises. Yet the Roman adage that great disputes often result from small events but never from small causes remains absolutely valid. The majority of the great issues that confront mankind are profound, complex, and above all long-term problems. They cannot be resolved swiftly or dramatically; they are closely inter-related; and they bear directly upon the lives of all. For the great problems are the global problems, and they require a concerted global approach.

It is this fact of global interdependence which is the dominant reality of our time, and will become increasingly so over the next fifty years. And it is this fact that gives a far greater significance to the United Nations, now approaching its goal of full universality, as the only global machinery for problem-solving that mankind has created. For - and this is a point which is inadequately understood - the United Nations is essentially a long-term organization.

If the potentialities of this unique and remarkable human experiment are to be fulfilled - and the alternatives are grim and menacing - it is vital that we assess our strengths, weaknesses, achievements and failures, so that, in looking to the future, we make full use of the accumulated experience of the past.
July 8, 1974

Mr. Brian E. Urquhart
Under-Secretary General for
Special Political Affairs
Room 3850 A
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Urquhart:

As I explained to you on the telephone last week, the article which you prepared for the Secretary General which is to appear in Saturday Review/World's fiftieth anniversary issue needs a little work to bring it within the proper context.

In order to conform with the theme, which is a probe of the world in the next fifty years, some of the text needs to be refashioned. It was the suggestion of Norman Cousins that the Secretary General might like to have a paragraph or two added which would indicate the kind of U.N. Mr. Waldheim would hope to see evolve fifty years from now, in 2024 A.D.

This is, of course, only a suggestion, and your people might have a better idea. Meanwhile we have had one of our editors, in whom Mr. Cousins and I have great faith, try an edited version of our own. The additions and deletions we offer might provide some guidelines for you, or, indeed, they might prove just right and we could go with the piece as edited.

I am truly sorry for the poor communications, and for the extra labors which come to you at such an inopportune time. We are, unfortunately, equally pressed, with two big issues coming at us in succession, and during the low summer months at that. I know it will incur your displeasure, but may I ask you to have the edit back to me within the next several days?

Cordially,

Horace Sutton
Editorial Director

HS/jm
MEMO

FROM:

TO:

SUBJECT:

Suggested edit prepared by SR/W

Saturday Review/World 488 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022
To say that 2024 should find the United Nations stronger and more vital than ever is not to give way to self-praise. Rather, this is simply another way of saying that world survival in the next half-century will be linked closely to world cooperation—and that the U.N. will continue to be our chief channel and clearing house for practical efforts at world cooperation.

Make no mistake—mankind's ability to face our common future cooperatively is a priority more urgent than any other imperative we have encountered in our long past. This is so because the necessity to face the future is more imperative than ever before, because a series of new phenomena, the results of rapid technological change, have produced a teeming world of interdependent nations and have given us—one world before we are ready for it. Technology has given us an unprecedented degree of control over nature and our environment, but the same process has also produced a new breed of global problems which themselves can only be controlled within a global context and by global co-operation. We are in the same situation as the sorcerer's apprentice, and the key question for governments of the world and for the United Nations is whether they can learn fast enough to cope with these problems before life on this planet becomes literally unmanageable.

The real test of a political institution is its capacity to respond to challenge and change without sacrificing its basic principles and ideals. This is especially true of a relatively new and experimental body like the United Nations. To judge the validity of such an institution and its potential for the future it is necessary to examine the degree to which it has met this crucial test in a period of unprecedented and accelerated change.
When the United Nations Charter was signed in 1945 at the end of World War II, it was natural enough that the main anxiety of the community of sovereign states as it then was should be the maintenance of international peace and the building up of international machinery to deal with aggression and to achieve disarmament. But the victorious alliance which, as represented by the permanent members of the Security Council, was to be the keystone of this design, was soon divided in new rivalries and a pattern of antagonistic military pacts. The development of new weapons of mass destruction basically changed the nature of war and of great power relations. The classical form which aggression had taken in the 1930's gave way to other ways of establishing spheres of influence which were not susceptible to international military enforcement action as foreseen in Chapter VII of the Charter, even if it had been possible, in the prevailing political situation, for the Security Council to agree on such action. In such a climate, efforts to achieve significant disarmament were also doomed to failure.

These developments soon caused the mood of optimism in which the United Nations had been conceived to give way to one of deep disillusionment and cynicism over its political potential in particular, and of internationalism and international co-operation in general. In retrospect it may be said that both the original optimism and the ensuing pessimism were excessive and resulted in considerable degree from a lack of public understanding of the realities of both national and international politics.

One major present portent of the cooperation-centered role the U.N. will play in the world of 2024 has been the quiet, increasingly effective contribution of the Security Council to the rivalries of the cold war, the Security Council was able to do so with the easing of a number of serious recent crises. On consensus and voluntary co-operation were successfully improvised in a series of conflict situations, the first of these being the military observer groups supervising truces and armistice lines in the Middle East and Kashmir. The process has come to be known as peace-keeping.
Although not specifically described in the Charter, it has become a new and hopeful international institution and has served well in a number of later situations. Although some aspects of peace-keeping are still a matter of controversy, the establishment of a United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East in October 1973, with broad political support and a wider geographical representation, marked an important advance in United Nations peace-keeping which augurs well for the future.

Another important future-oriented development in the political life of the United Nations is the increasing use of the Organization and the contacts that can be established within it, for preventive diplomacy. The essence of this activity is its confidential and unpublicized nature, for its object is to find ways out of difficulties without committing those concerned to taking public positions which tend to freeze the possibility of compromise and settlement. For this very good reason this vital activity often does not, and perhaps should not, gain wide publicity.

The Security Council, through the private consultations of its members as well as its formal meetings, has played, and plays, a vital role in many disputes or potential disputes. The permanent representatives of the Member States at the United Nations also provide a very important instrumentality for preventive diplomacy. The good offices and intermediary activities of the Secretary-General have proved to be another useful resource in many potential conflict situations. The essence of such activity is discretion and confidence.

A recent example of how the Security Council, the Secretary-General and his representatives, co-operating with the governments concerned, can assist in avoiding conflict situations can, unlike most such activities, be made public, and is worth describing as a case history of the potential of the political processes of the United Nations.
Recently, for instance, the Security Council, the Secretary-General and his representatives, cooperating with the governments concerned, were able to assist in avoiding a potentially ugly conflict situation. Unlike most such "preventive diplomacy," this peace effort can be made public, and is worth describing as a U.N. case history.
In February 1974, serious incidents occurred on the frontier between Iraq and Iran, involving loss of life, concentration of forces, and counter-charges between the two nations. The matter was taken to the Security Council. As a result of intense private negotiation, the Council requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a special representative to conduct an inquiry into the events leading up to the border incidents. On 7 March the two parties agreed to a cease-fire, but the heavy concentration of forces remained - at some points only between 80 and 150 yards apart - and the situation was tense. My Special Representative, Ambassador Heckmann Munoz went to Baghdad and Teheran, and with the full co-operation of both Governments, undertook extensive field trips to see for himself where the incidents had taken place and had detailed discussions with representatives of both governments. As a result, the governments agreed to a strict observance of the cease-fire; to a prompt and simultaneous withdrawal of the concentration of armed forces along the entire border; to refrain totally from any hostile actions; and to resume, without any preconditions, conversations with a view to a comprehensive settlement of all bilateral issues. This outcome was endorsed by the Security Council.

Obviously, none of this could have happened without the active desire of the governments of Iran and Iraq for a peaceful settlement. The result was the de-escalation of a potentially serious situation in a crucially important area of the world, and the establishment of a new atmosphere for bilateral discussions on outstanding problems. This - like the Bahrein negotiations of 1969-1970 - provides a classic example of what the United Nations good offices role can be, and should be. It is perhaps also relevant to note that, because a peaceful solution was reached, the successful outcome of this important mission passed virtually unnoticed in the world at large.
Much more could be said about the ways in which the member states of the United Nations have developed the concept of the Charter in evolving new means of maintaining international peace and security. Unfortunately, failures tend to be more newsworthy than successes, but I firmly believe that far more has been done in this infinitely difficult area than is generally realized, and that the combination of bilateral diplomacy with the multilateral efforts of the United Nations, of which current developments in the Middle East are an outstanding example, is a most promising development, which, in the perspective of history, may prove to be of great importance in shaping a more effective world order.

In this connection, we must recall that since World War II historic forces were at work which in thirty years have radically changed the political map of the world and have had a profound effect on the nature and work of the world community represented in the United Nations. The decline of European colonialism and the accelerating process of decolonization brought to independence scores of states and, in a period of less than thirty years, have swept away all but the last remnants of colonial domination. Perhaps for the first time in history we now have a world predominantly composed of free and independent nations.

This development in turn produced a new emphasis in the United Nations on assistance in economic and social development—an effort to bridge the gap between rich and poor on the international level. In fact this activity in its various forms comprises an overwhelming proportion of the over-all effort of the United Nations system in terms of manpower and money.

International resources to combat poverty, starvation, disease and widespread unemployment in developing countries have always been terribly small in relation to the vast problems involved. Attempts to bring about changes which together would form the basis of a new world economic system, as for example the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, have also hitherto tended to be frustrated by the conflicting interests of different
What with all these new and old nations jostling against each other, it now becomes clearer than ever that a rational, equitable economic and social order is vital to the maintenance of peace, as well as to the larger question of the sort of life which future generations will lead on this planet. As we press deeper into the second half of the twentieth century, it also becomes ever more difficult to draw meaningful distinctions between political, social and economic questions. Our future on this earth will depend to a large degree on our ability to develop a new economic and social system which recognizes and balances the rights, interests and aspirations of all peoples. This is a problem of such magnitude and complexity that it can only be dealt with by a degree of global cooperation far greater than anything we have hitherto achieved.
groups of states. However, we now face the new imperatives of accelerating change, increasing interdependence and the evident need to evolve a new and coherent economic and social system which can deal justly with the worldwide and interconnected problems of mass poverty, population, food, energy, military expenditure and inflation. These imperatives may — and, in my view, must persuade the nations of the world — at a very late hour to be sure — to unite their strength, rather than to confront each other in pursuit of short-term goals.

In the political sphere we have seen that a world of sovereign states, even when threatened with the enormous dangers of modern war, has had difficulty in adjusting to the realities of our time. Nonetheless, as I mentioned above, there has been a steady effort in the United Nations to evolve new techniques to meet political realities and to work for peace, justice and order. These efforts have advanced from the idea of enforcement of peace to the more rational but less spectacular methods of consensus, coexistence and voluntary co-operation in making and keeping the peace. These efforts to deal with present conflicts between nations, are vital in minimizing immediate threats to world peace, and they show the increasing willingness of sovereign states to face up to the hard realities of an interdependent world. The relaxation of tensions among great powers is another example of the new realism.

What has now become clear is that the shape of a future economic and social order is no less vital to the maintenance of peace, as well as to the larger question of the sort of life which future generations will lead on this planet. In fact, it is no longer possible to make convenient distinctions between political, social and economic questions. Our future on this earth will depend to a large degree on our ability to develop a new economic and social system which recognizes and balances the rights, interests and aspirations of all peoples. This is a problem of such magnitude and complexity that it can only be dealt with by a degree of global co-operation far greater than anything we have hitherto achieved.
The United Nations system, through its efforts to tackle such basic matters as poverty, population, food, the law of the sea, international trade and development, the monetary system, the conservation and just apportionment of natural resources and the preservation of the environment has slowly begun to face up to this urgent challenge. Recently, in the Special Session of the General Assembly called on the initiative of the President of Algeria to deal with the problem of raw materials and development, the world community took a new step forward in considering the imperative inter-relationship of all the interconnected parts of the world's most urgent problem — survival for all intolerable and, if possible, improved conditions. In doing this the United Nations made its first comprehensive attempt to face up to what amounts to a global emergency.

I am convinced this was an important turning point — the moment when the world community began in earnest the effort to make interdependence a positive rather than a negative force. It marked the beginning of a general recognition that the major problems of our planet can only be faced by collective action. Of course, the debate in the General Assembly revealed again the strong and often conflicting views of the different groups of nations, but it also produced a vivid picture of the world economic situation seen from many different viewpoints, as well as an extraordinary wealth of constructive proposals. Nobody expected a meeting of three weeks to solve so complex a problem, but a good beginning has been made which will, I hope, pave the way to the just and equitable world economic order which we must achieve.

Although much of the discussion at the Special Session covered familiar ground, the range and substance of government statements revealed a series of interlocking changes which affect virtually every aspect of the world economy. The starkest fact of all is that a group of the poorest developing states, some with enormous populations, face emergency, if not disaster, now as a result of the precipitous changes in the world economy. It was their plight, and its possible consequences for others, that prompted the Special Assembly to agree on an urgent programme of action, in which the
main parts of the United Nations system would be closely involved to bring help to these affected countries. The World Bank has given a figure of $3 billion as the minimum need for this type of assistance for 1974 and $5-6 billion for 1975. The United Nations system will have to make an immense effort in raising and disbursing funds, assessing relative urgency, and monitoring the flow of aid and the changing pattern of desperate need.

There is unquestionably a new sense of changing interests, of uncharted possibilities, of new and terrible risks and also of new hopes. It is absolutely essential to maintain the momentum of such ideas as these and turn them into present action and future plans. Governments and international organizations, like people, tend to go back to sleep after a nightmare. In the United Nations we have to try to keep the momentum going, and to face changes and challenges as, or preferably before, they become acute. This is equally true in the political field, where preventive diplomacy is much more effective than crisis or curative diplomacy, and in the economic and social field, which shapes the politics of tomorrow and where so much could be done today to bring about a future worthy of our great aspirations.
One of the most unfortunate aspects of modern society is the increasing tendency to see problems solely in immediate terms. We are fascinated and obsessed by the suddenness and drama of events; we seldom look deeply into their causes, and hardly ever into those elements which could lead to future crises. Yet the Roman adage that great disputes often result from small events but never from small causes remains absolutely valid. The majority of the great issues that confront mankind are profound, complex, and, above all, long-term problems. They cannot be resolved swiftly or dramatically; they are closely interrelated; and they bear directly upon the lives of all. For the great problems are the global problems, and they require a concerted global approach.

It is this fact of global interdependence which is the dominant reality of our time, and it will become increasingly so over the next 50 years. And it is this fact that gives a far greater significance to the United Nations, now approaching its goal of full universality, as the only global machinery for problem-solving that mankind has created. For—and this is a point which is inadequately understood—the United Nations is essentially a long-term organization.

If the potentialities of this unique and remarkable human experiment are to be fulfilled—and the alternatives are grim and menacing—it is vital that we assess its strengths and weaknesses, its achievements and failures, so that, in looking to the future, we make full use of the accumulated experience of the past.

Even the most cursory summary of major themes in international relations since World War II shows a period of tumultuous change. Although many of the changes were anticipated, their scale and rapidity have tended to take the world by surprise and to show once again how difficult it is for governments and international organizations to draw practical lessons from the past, let alone to plan imaginatively for the future.

Our ability to improve our capacity to do both of these things—especially to plan more effectively for the future—will certainly determine the nature and quality of life on this planet for future generations.

The necessity to face the future is more imperative than ever before, because a series of new phenomena, the results of rapid technological change, have produced a teeming world of interdependent nations and have given us one world before we are ready for it. Technology has given us an unprecedented degree of control over nature and our environment, but the same process has also pro-
duced a new breed of global problems which themselves can only be controlled within a global context and by global cooperation. We are in the same situation as the sorcerer's apprentice, and the key question for the governments of the world and for the United Nations is whether they can learn fast enough to cooperate in dealing with these problems before life on this planet becomes literally unmanageable.

The real test of a political institution is its capacity to respond to challenge and change without sacrificing its basic principles and ideals. This is especially true of a relatively new and experimental body like the United Nations. To judge the validity of such an institution and its potential for the future it is necessary to examine the degree to which it has met this crucial test in a period of unprecedented and accelerated change.

When the United Nations Charter was signed in 1945, at the end of World War II, it was natural enough that the main anxiety of the community of sovereign states, as it then was, should be the maintenance of international peace and the building up of international machinery to deal with aggression and to achieve disarmament. But the victorious alliance which, as represented by the permanent members of the Security Council, was to be the keystone of this design was soon divided by new rivalries and a pattern of antagonistic military pacts. The development of new weapons of mass destruction basically changed the nature of war and of great-power relations. The classical form which aggression had taken in the 1930s gave way to other ways of establishing spheres of influence which were not susceptible to international military enforcement action as foreseen in Chapter VII of the Charter, even if it had been possible, in the prevailing political situation, for the Security Council to agree on such action. In such a climate, efforts to achieve significant disarmament were also doomed to failure.
These developments soon caused the mood of optimism in which the United Nations had been conceived to give way to one of deep disillusionment and cynicism over its political potential in particular, and over internationalism and international cooperation in general. In retrospect it may be said that both the original optimism and the ensuing pessimism were excessive and resulted in considerable degree from a lack of public understanding of the realities of both national and international politics.

In fact, even at a time when much of the political activity of the United Nations, and especially of the Security Council, was frustrated by the rivalries of the Cold War, the Security Council was able to do useful work in a number of serious crises. Peacekeeping mechanisms based on consensus and voluntary cooperation were successfully improvised in a series of conflict situations, the first of these being the military-observer groups supervising truces and armistice lines in the Middle East and Kashmir. The process which has come to be known as peacekeeping, although not specifically described in the Charter, eventually became a new and hopeful international institution and has served well in a number of later situations. Although some aspects of peacekeeping are still a matter of controversy, the establishment of a U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East in October 1973, with broad political support and a wider geographical representation, marked an important advance in U.N. peacekeeping which augurs well for the future.

Another important pragmatic development in the political life of the United Nations is the increasing use of the organization, and the contacts that can be established within it, for preventive diplomacy. The essence of this activity is its confidential and unpublicized nature, for its object is to find ways out of difficulties without committing those concerned to taking public positions which tend to freeze the possibility of compromise and settlement. For this very good reason, that vital activity often does not, and perhaps should not, gain wide publicity.

The Security Council, through its private consultations of its members, as well as through its formal meetings, has played, and plays, a vital role in many disputes or potential disputes. The permanent representatives of the member states at the United Nations also provide a very important instrumentality for preventive diplomacy. The good offices and intermediary activities of the Secretary-General have proved to be another useful resource in many potential conflict situations. The essence of such activity is discretion and confidence.
A recent example of how the Security Council, the Secretary-General and his representatives, cooperating with the governments concerned, can assist in avoiding conflict situations can, unlike most such activities, be made public, and is worth describing as a case history of the potential of the political processes of the United Nations.

In February 1974, serious incidents occurred on the frontier between Iraq and Iran that involved loss of life, concentration of forces, and counter-charges between the two nations. The matter was taken to the Security Council. As a result of intense private negotiation, the Council adopted a consensus requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to conduct an inquiry into the events leading up to the border incidents. On March 7 the two parties had agreed to a cease-fire, but the heavy concentration of forces remained—at some points only between 80 and 150 yards apart—and the situation was tense. My special representative, Ambassador Weckmann Munoz, went to Baghdad and Teheran, and, with the full cooperation of both governments, undertook extensive field trips to see for himself the area where the incidents had taken place and had detailed discussions with representatives of both governments. As a result, the governments agreed to a strict observance of the cease-fire; to a prompt and simultaneous withdrawal of the concentration of armed forces along the entire border; to a total refraining from any hostile actions; and to a resumption, without and preconditions, of conversations with a view to a comprehensive settlement of all bilateral issues. This outcome was endorsed by the Security Council.

Obviously, none of this could have happened without the active desire of the governments of Iran and Iraq for a peaceful settlement. The result was the de-escalation of a potentially serious situation in a crucially important area of the world, and the establishment of a new atmosphere for bilateral discussions on outstanding problems. This—like the Bahrain negotiations of 1969–1970—provides a classic example of what the United Nations' good offices role can be and should be. It is perhaps also relevant to note that, because a peaceful solution was reached, the successful outcome of this important mission passed virtually unnoticed in the world at large.
Much more could be said about the way in which the member states of the United Nations have developed the concepts of the Charter in evolving new means of maintaining international peace and security. Unfortunately, the failures tend to be more newsworthy than the successes, but I firmly believe that far more has been done in this infinitely difficult area than is generally realized, and that the combination of bilateral diplomacy and the multilateral efforts of the United Nations, of which current developments in the Middle East are an outstanding example, is a most promising development, which, in the perspective of history, may prove to be of great importance in shaping a more effective world order.

In the aftermath of World War II historic forces were at work which in 30 years have radically changed the political map of the world and have had a profound effect on the nature and work of the world community represented in the United Nations. The decline of European colonialism and the accelerating process of decolonization brought to independence scores of states and, in a period of less than 30 years, have swept away all but the last remnants of colonial domination. Perhaps for the first time in history we now have a world predominantly composed of free and independent nations.

This development in turn produced a new emphasis in the United Nations on assistance in economic and social development—an effort to bridge the gap between rich and poor on the international level. In fact this activity in its various forms comprises an overwhelming proportion of the overall effort of the U.N. system in terms of manpower and money. International resources to combat poverty, starvation, disease, and widespread unemployment in developing countries have always been terribly small in relation to the vast problems involved. Attempts to bring about changes which together would form the basis of a new world economic system, as for example the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, have also hitherto tended to be frustrated by the conflicting interests of different groups of states. However, we now face the new imperatives of accelerating change, increasing interdependence, and the evident need to evolve a new and coherent economic and social system which can deal justly with the worldwide and interconnected problems of mass poverty, population, food, energy, military expenditure, and inflation. These imperatives may, and in my view must, persuade the nations of the world—at a very
The U.N. system, through its efforts to tackle such basic matters as poverty, population, food, the law of the sea, international trade and development, the monetary system, the conservation and just apportionment of natural resources, and the preservation of the environment has slowly begun to face up to this urgent challenge. Recently, in the special session of the General Assembly called on the initiative of the President of Algeria to deal with the problem of raw materials and development, the world community took a new step forward in considering the imperative interrelationship of all the interconnected parts of the world's most urgent problem—survival for all in tolerable and, if possible, improved conditions. In doing this, the United Nations made its first comprehensive attempt to face up to what amounts to a global emergency.

I am convinced this was an important turning point—the moment when the world community began in earnest the effort to make interdependence a positive rather than a negative force. It marked the beginning of a general recognition that the major problems of our planet can be faced only by collective action. Of course, the debate in the General Assembly revealed again the strong and often conflicting views of the different groups of nations, but it also produced a vivid picture of the world economic situation seen from many different viewpoints, as well as an extraordinary wealth of constructive proposals. Nobody expected a meeting of three weeks to solve so complex a problem, but a good beginning has been made which I hope, pave the way to the just and equitable world-economic order which we must achieve.

Although much of the discussion at the special session covered familiar ground, the range and substance of government statements revealed a series of interlocking changes which affect virtually every aspect of the world economy. The starkest fact of all is that a group of the poorest developing states, some with enormous populations, face emergency, if not disaster, now as a result of the precipitous changes in the world economy. It was their plight, and its possible consequences for others, that prompted the General Assembly to agree on an urgent program of action, in which the main parts of the U.N. system would be closely involved to bring help to these affected countries. The World Bank has given a figure of $3 billion as the minimum need for this type of assistance for 1974 and $5-6 billion for 1975. The United Nations system will have to make an immense effort in raising and disbursing funds, assessing relative urgency, and monitoring the flow of aid and the
In the political sphere we have seen that a world of sovereign states, even when threatened with the enormous dangers of modern war, has had difficulty in adjusting to the realities of our time. Nonetheless, as I mentioned above, there has been a steady effort in the United Nations to evolve new techniques to meet political realities and to work for peace, justice, and order. These efforts have advanced from the idea of enforcement of peace to the more rational but less spectacular methods of consensus, coexistence, and voluntary cooperation in making and keeping the peace. These efforts to deal with present conflicts between nations are vital in minimizing immediate threats to world peace, and they show the increasing willingness of sovereign states to face up to the hard realities of an interdependent world. The relaxation of tensions among great powers is another example of the new realism.

What has now become clear is that the shape of a future economic and social order is no less vital to the maintenance of peace, as well as to the larger question of the sort of life which future generations will lead on this planet. In fact, it is no longer possible to make convenient distributions between political, social, and economic questions. Our future on this earth will depend to a large degree on our ability to develop a new economic and social system which recognizes and balances the rights, interests, and aspirations of all peoples. This is a problem of such magnitude and complexity that it can only be dealt with by a degree of global cooperation far greater than anything we have hitherto achieved.
changing pattern of desperate need.

There is unquestionably a new sense of changing interests, of uncharted possibilities, of new and terrible risks, and also of new hopes. It is absolutely essential to maintain the momentum of such ideas as these and turn them into present action and future plans. Governments and international organizations, like people, tend to go back to sleep after a nightmare. In the United Nations we have to try to keep the momentum going, and to face changes and challenges as, or preferably before, they become acute. This is equally true in the political field, where preventive diplomacy is much more effective than crisis or curative diplomacy, and in the economic and social field, which shapes the politics of tomorrow and where so much could be done today to bring about a future worthy of our great aspirations.
Le 22 juillet 1974

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

C'est avec beaucoup d'intérêt que j'ai lu votre lettre du 5 juillet 1974 au sujet des problèmes qui se posent aux membres de votre Organisation en ce qui concerne la couverture de l'actualité créée par les Nations Unies à l'occasion des grandes conférences ou événements particuliers à l'intérieur de la zone européenne de radiodiffusion, particulièrement à Genève.

Ces problèmes très complexes qui ont d'importantes incidences financières n'ont jamais échappé à mon attention et ils continuent d'être l'objet d'un examen attentif de la part des services concernés du Secrétariat, en particulier le Service de l'Information à qui j'ai demandé de rester en contact avec vous et de vous tenir au courant du développement de la question.

Tout comme vous, nous partageons le souci d'informer rapidement et efficacement l'opinion mondiale sur les activités des Nations Unies et je tiens à vous assurer que je n'épargnerai aucun effort pour que la coopération entre l'Union Européenne de Radiodiffusion et les Nations Unies soit la plus fructueuse possible.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, l'expression de ma très haute considération.

Kurt Waldheim

Monsieur Henrik Hahr
Secrétaire général
Union Européenne de Radiodiffusion
1, rue de Varembé
CH 1211 Genève 20
Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

L'Union Européenne de Radiodiffusion, Organisation professionnelle non-gouvernementale, se partage avec l'Organisation Internationale de Radiodiffusion et Télévision l'appartenance de tous les organismes de radiodiffusion et de télévision situés à l'intérieur de la zone européenne de radiodiffusion telle que définie par l'Union Internationale des Télécommunications, et réunit de nombreux membres associés de par le monde. Son département opérationnel, l'Eurovision, par ses échanges de programmes et d'actualités quotidiens, aussi bien avec l'Intervision (Europe de l'Est), qu'avec le S.I.N. (Servicios Ibero-américano de Noticias, Amérique latine), qu'avec les réseaux nord-américains et qu'enfin avec l'ASBU (Arab States Broadcasting Union) est en réalité une plaque tournante permettant la libre et rapide circulation de l'Information.

Or, il se trouve, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, que se pose, au niveau le plus élevé des relations internationales un problème de couverture de l'actualité lorsque celle-ci est créée par les Nations-Unies à l'occasion de grandes conférences ou d'événements particuliers se déroulant de par le monde et particulièrement à Genève. Ce problème, au demeurant, existe également en ce qui concerne d'autres organisations internationales, telle la Communauté Economique Européenne, dont les activités à Bruxelles surtout, mais au Luxembourg aussi, sont nombreuses.

En effet, jusqu'à présent lorsque de tels événements se produisent, c'est aux organismes de télévision et de radio des pays où ils se déroulent qu'incombe entièrement la mise en place des moyens techniques nécessaires à leurs couvertures. Cela était notamment le cas de la Conférence sur l'Environnement qui a eu lieu en Suède, la Conférence de Paix au Vietnam qui a eu lieu en France, la Conférence sur la Population qui aura lieu cette été en Roumanie, cela a été le cas et cela le sera encore pour la Conférence de la Paix au Proche-Orient à Genève. Puis-je également vous rappeler un exemple assez significatif, la
visite que Sa Sainteté le Pape Paul VI a rendu au BIT/Nations-Unies à Genève, événement pour la couverture duquel il a fallu mobiliser les moyens techniques de l'ORTF (France), de l'ARD (Allemagne Fédérale), de la RAI (Italie), sans compter ceux de la SSR (Suisse). Ces événements, bien qu'exceptionnels, se multiplient, l'exemple des dernières années le prouve et l'effort demandé aux organismes de télévision des pays hôtels atteint un point de saturation, leurs moyens techniques ayant des limites. Nous avons évoqué ce problème au sein de l'UER, et c'est mandaté par tous les membres de notre Union que je prends la liberté de vous souligner nos difficultés, d'autant que je sais que les services de presse et d'information de l'ONU auprès desquels nous rencontrons toujours l'assistance souhaitée, ont fait un très gros effort pour agrandir leurs emprises dans les nouveaux locaux des Nations-Unies à Genève. Je conçois parfaitement que l'équipement technique indispensable pour rendre opérationnel ces nouveaux locaux peut entraîner quelques problèmes budgétaires, mais il m'a paru nécessaire d'insister auprès de vous sur l'urgence d'une solution, en ce qui concerne Genève, la Télévision Suisse nous ayant clairement fait comprendre que la charge dépassait ses possibilités techniques.

Nous avons en commun, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, le souci de tout mettre en œuvre afin que l'opinion mondiale soit le plus parfaitement informée de tout ce qui concourt à assurer le présent et à préparer l'avenir au service de la paix. Puis-je donc espérer que vous voudrez bien faire étudier par vos services spécialisés l'ensemble de cette question, afin que, grâce à un équipement technique de base suffisant, l'apport complémentaire devant être fourni par les organismes de télévision reste dans les limites du possible, j'entends bien sûr au plan d'une gestion harmonieuse des hommes et moyens, et afin que cette indispensable coopération serve mieux encore que par le passé l'opinion mondiale.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, l'expression de ma très haute considération.

Henrik Hahr
Secrétaire Général
As you may know, the Arno Press (a subsidiary of the New York Times) is publishing this autumn a *Who's Who in the United Nations*.

They would be very pleased to have a brief *Foreword* from you. I attach a draft.

24/6/74

William C. Powell
FOREWORD

I believe it fitting that as the United Nations enters its Thirtieth year, Amo Press/The New York Times is publishing this biographical directory of delegates, senior personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and others directly concerned with our work.

It will provide historians and scholars with a record of the men and women who gave direction to the United Nations at this important time in history.

It will provide all those who deal with the United Nations with valuable insights into its leadership.

For those of us in the United Nations family, it comes as a welcome guide to our friends and associates for it will help facilitate the personal relations that are so important in international affairs.

Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
20 June 1974

S.G. –

Please see the attached from Time magazine. Mr. Sider says that he would need only two or three minutes of your time and would not ask you about contemporary political figures in the event this might be difficult for you to answer. If you can let me know your reaction on Monday, I will be glad to call Mr. Sider.


[Handwritten note:]

Wm, could you please call me re above? [Signature]
Dear Mr. Powell:

Confirming our conversation of this morning, we earnestly seek a bit of guidance from the Secretary General for a major editorial project:

*Time* is preparing a special issue on leadership. In it, we are trying to examine the condition of leadership in the U.S. and the world, present and future, with references to the past -- especially as we try to define leadership and leaders.

If Mr. Waldheim can spare two minutes, on the phone or in person, Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, I would like to ask him for his candidates for greatness among leaders, and what qualities made them so.

Cordially,

Don Sider

19 June 1974
UNITED NATIONS
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. A.N. Shevchenko
A: Under-Secretary-General for Political
THROUGH: and Security Council Affairs
S/C DE:
FROM: Genichi Akatani
DE: Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information
SUBJECT: Disarmament Bulletin

Thank you for your memorandum of 23 October 1973,
transmitting a proposal for a new publication on disarmament.
The matter has already received preliminary consideration
both from our Publications Service and from our Task Force
on Disarmament. I would suggest that the next step should
be a meeting with officials of your Disarmament Affairs
Division, and I have instructed my staff to make the necessary
arrangements for that purpose.

Mr. Prohaska:

For your information, the first
OPI/PSCA meeting on the bulletin
will take place on Tuesday,

Erik N. Valters
TO: Under-Secretaries-General
Assistant Secretaries-General

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

DATE: 27 September 1973

REFERENCE: _______________________

SUBJECT: Recent Gallup Poll on the United Nations

For those of us who may not have seen it, I take
... pleasure in enclosing a copy of the recently published
report in the New York Times concerning the Special
Gallup Survey of international leaders on matters
related to the United Nations.

In accordance with the wish expressed by the
Secretary-General at the last meeting of USGs and ASGs,
... I am pleased to attach the more detailed breakdown of
the results of the survey.
World Poll Finds Many Leaders Take Less Positive View of U.N.

A survey released yesterday by Gallup International reports that 45 per cent of leading figures in 70 non-Communist nations say their attitude toward the United Nations has become less favorable. No change in view was reported by 37 per cent.

The survey, issued in Princeton, N. J., and based on replies from statesmen, scientists, educators and other leaders, also indicated that those polled were in favor of a strengthening of the United Nations and expanding its functions.

The Gallup organization said the survey indicated that the leaders were in favor of limiting the veto powers of the Security Council's five permanent members and of giving less weight to the votes of smaller nations in the General Assembly.

The Gallup organization said it mailed the questionnaires to 1,331 people on the basis of a random selection in Who's Who in the World and The International Who's Who. It did not give names or nationalities of respondents, nor did it say how many replied.

To the question "As time goes on, do you have a more favorable or a less favorable attitude toward the United Nations?" the replies were 45 per cent less favorable, 18 per cent more favorable and 37 per cent have not changed view.

The query "Would you like to have the United Nations become a stronger organization or not?" drew 81 per cent yes, 14 per cent no and 5 per cent no opinion.

The respondents favored by 48 per cent to 43 a proposal to dilute the voting power of the smaller nations; 9 per cent expressed no opinion. On the proposal to limit the veto power in the Security Council, the poll showed 63 per cent in favor, 23 per cent opposed and 9 per cent with no opinion.

"To a question whether to move the United Nations out of the United States, those in favor totaled 25 per cent those opposed 53 per cent and those giving no opinion 20 per cent."
UNITED NATIONS

As time goes on, do you have a more favorable or a less favorable attitude toward the United Nations? 
18 More Favorable 45 Less Favorable 37 Not changed view

Would you like to have the United Nations become a stronger organization? 
81 Yes 14 No 5 No Opinion

Here are some suggestions that have been made to make the United Nations a more effective organization. Would you please vote on each suggestion: Yes or No.

a. Limit the "veto" powers of the Security Council 
Yes 63% No 28% No Opinion 9%

b. Change the voting rules in the General Assembly to give less weight to the vote of the smaller nations than as at present. 
Yes 48% No 43% No Opinion 9%

c. Take a stronger position on such issues as Vietnam and the Middle East. 
Yes 71% No 18% No Opinion 11%

d. Move the United Nations out of the United States 
Yes 25% No 55% No Opinion 20%

e. Establish five or six international universities in major areas of the world 
Yes 56% No 29% No Opinion 15%

f. Create a United Nations military force to try to keep the peace 
Yes 57% No 34% No Opinion 9%

g. Work towards one-world government and world citizenship 
Yes 48% No 43% No Opinion 11%

h. Increase the budget of the United Nations and expand its present work. 
Yes 68% No 23% No Opinion 9%

i. Make a greater effort to see that the work of the United Nations is more widely known and better understood. 
Yes 84% No 8% No Opinion 8%

j. Build greater respect for and give greater power to the World Court. 
Yes 86% No 6% No Opinion 8%
We know that 24 October 1973 is the anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations, of which Your Excellency is the Secretary-General.

In order to celebrate this anniversary our association is planning to arrange a "United Nations Walk", which will be a 28-kilometre walk, a tourist-sports event open to all, and will recall and reaffirm in peace, brotherhood and friendship the values proclaimed by the United Nations.

Accordingly, on 24 October next in Turin and from Turin we shall invite people throughout the world, at the same moment and according to the same time-table, to walk together with us as a dedication to the United Nations.

It would be ideal, and a great pleasure for us, to have Your Excellency as Starter and Chief Participant, and thus to be able to consider you as present in spirit.

In the assurance that you will be gratified by this demonstration, we ask you to accept our respectful wishes for the success of your work. Long live the United Nations.

For COMIF
(Signed) Fortunato FRAZZETTA

Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the United Nations
Sappiamo che il 24 Ottobre 1973 è la ricorrenza della fondazione dell'Organizzazione delle Nazioni Unite, della quale la S.V. è meritatamente il Segretario Generale.

Allo scopo di celebrare tale anniversario, il nostro circolo ha in programma di indurre una "Marcia per le Nazioni Unite" marcia a piedi, libera a tutti, turistico-sportivo, di km. 28, per ricordare e riaffermare in pace, in fraternità, in amicizia, i valori che si irradiano dalle Nazioni Unite.

Quindi il 24 Ottobre p.v. in Torino e da Torino invitiamo le Genti di tutto il Mondo, affinché nello stesso momento e uguale programma si possa insieme camminare come dedica alle Nazioni Unite.

Sarebbe ideale e nostro grande piacere avere quale Star tor e Primo Partecipante la S.V. e perciò ci permetta di considerarlo spirituamente presente.

Con la certezza che la S.V. gradirà questa manifestazione, voglia accettare deferenti onorifici e tanti auguri di successo nella sua Opera. W le Nazioni Unite.

per il comit. Fortunato Frazzetta
TO: Mr. Genichi Akatani  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Office of Public Information

THROUGH:

FROM: Vladimir P. Pavlichenko  
Director, External Relations Division

SUBJECT: Number of lecture tours given by guides on daily basis.

In light of the increasing deficit in the Visitors' Section which reached $288,015.50 in 1972, the External Relations Division has, with your concurrence, taken a few measures aimed mainly at reducing expenditures. This action was apparently successful since the latest financial report by the Accounts Division records that expenditures for the period January-April 1973 in the Visitors' Section were $42,943.23 less than in the corresponding period last year.

The economy measures taken included the non-renewal of the contracts of the ten guides and the non-recruitment of a new class. This meant that the Visitors' Section had to operate with a minimum number of guides which, nevertheless, was amply adequate in the off-peak period. In the peak period, however, which fell this year between mid-April to mid-June, 15 former guides were recruited on a temporary or daily basis to assist the regular staff in coping with the flow of visitors. This number was determined in light of confirmed reservations and on the basis of an average of five tours a day per guide. In this connection, it may be useful to refer to Recommendation Thirty-Seven of the A/5S Report on Special Management Review of the Visitors' Section (Report No. 3-73) which reads as follows:

"The workload standard should be established as five tours per guide per working day with an increase to six tours per working day during peak periods."
With the exception of the 14th, 18th, 21st, 24th and 29th of May when 1, 4, 1, 3 and 3 guides respectively were requested to conduct 6 tours, no guide has ever conducted more than 5 tours per day. However, the average number of tours during the peak period was only 4.40 per guide as compared to 3.48 tours a day per guide from 1 January until mid-June. Incidentally, the introduction of a sixth tour a day has apparently created a physical and mental stress amongst the guides and was, therefore, discontinued.

It may be pertinent to mention that in view of absenteeism on sick leave amongst the guides on a few days during the peak period, there were delays in the operation and the public had in those instances to wait a substantial time for a tour. However, if compared to waits in other tourist attractions in the city these waits are not unusual and in fact much shorter.

We are now passed the peak period in terms of the number of visitors taking guided tours and it is expected that the guides on the staff at present will not have to give more than 4 tours a day at the very most. To give you a complete picture of the operation during the peak period please refer to the attached detailed schedule.
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

19 July 1973

To: Mr. Georg Hennig
   Head of the Secretariat
   of the Secretary-General

From: Senichi Akatani
   Assistant Secretary-General
   Office of Public Information

Subject: Distribution of United Nations Information Material

As you are no doubt aware, an interdepartmental Committee has been set up to examine all aspects of the distribution of United Nations material of a public information character which does not fall within the category of official documentation.

Since this type of information material is produced not only by the Office of Public Information but also by other departments, the Committee has reached the conclusion that, as a first stage, an inventory of existing distribution needs should be undertaken.

Consequently, I take pleasure in enclosing copies of a questionnaire which has been prepared with a view to determining the overall size, extent, frequency, audiences and unmet needs of these distributions throughout United Nations Headquarters. I am sure you will appreciate the importance of identifying all the various aspects of this information distribution in view of the sizable resources and significant costs involved. Furthermore, it is obvious that distribution arrangements have a major bearing on the effect which the United Nations has on its many audiences.

I should therefore be most grateful if you could arrange for the attached questionnaire to be filled out at the divisional level within your department. Completed questionnaires should be addressed to Mr. Robert Kieswetter, Administrative Officer, Executive Office of OPI, not later than 1 August 1973.

R. 1009
sent 25/VII

cc: Executive Officer
QUESTIONNAIRE ON DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION MATERIAL

This questionnaire has been prepared to determine the number and characteristics of the name and address lists used within your Division/Unit for distribution of public information material. It is intended to identify the use of all mailing lists maintained in any form, whether on addressograph plates, filing cards, computer tape or typewritten. We realize that these lists may be used for distribution of many different types of material; however, this questionnaire is mainly concerned with the lists themselves. One copy should be completed for each list. Please contact Mr. Robert Keminker, Ext. 4318, for additional copies.

Name of individual completing questionnaire ____________________________

Office ____________________________ Room No ______ Extension ______

Basic Data

1. (a) Name and/or other identification of List ____________________________

(b) Groups included in List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Purpose of List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private individuals</td>
<td>Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officials of</td>
<td>Promotional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional groupings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff members:</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) If list was derived in whole or part from another list, please give the name of other list ____________________________

(d) Approximate date of first known use of list ____________________________

(e) Approximate date of last revision of list ____________________________
2. Form of List:  
- Addressograph plates
- Index cards
- Typed lists
- Computer tape
- Other (specify)

Characteristics of List

3. Size of list (number of names) __________

4. Estimated number of changes to list per annum:
   (a) Corrections or changes to current names or addresses ____________________________
   (b) New names added ____________________________
   (c) Names deleted ____________________________

5. Established procedure for:
   (a) Periodically reviewing list Yes / No
   (b) Adding, correcting or deleting names Yes / No
      If yes, please explain in detail:
       __________________________________________
       __________________________________________
       __________________________________________
       (c) Potential growth of current list based on an improved capability of the U.N. to serve your mailing list requirements, in number of names added per year ____________________________
   (d) Identification of the key factors which affect the size of this mailing list (please be as explicit as possible)
       __________________________________________
       __________________________________________
       __________________________________________
6. Frequency of use of list. (Please check applicable box or insert number of uses. If usage is expected to change, check or supply new figures under "Projected")

- **Present**
- **Projected**
- **Present**
- **Projected**

(a) More often than monthly (No. of uses per month)

(b) Monthly

(c) Quarterly

(d) Semi-annually

(e) Annually

(f) Irregularly (No. of uses per year)

(g) Other (No. of uses per year)

7. Current capability for selection of names from the list made on the basis of:

(a) Geographic distribution

(b) Language groupings

(c) Interest groupings

(d) Are multiple copies sent to institutional or other addressees? Yes No

If yes, can selection be made on this basis? Yes No

(e) Other (please specify) ________________________________

(f) Number of categories in current list ____________________

(g) Projected needs for separate categories (explain and give total number required) ___________________________
Characteristics of Material Distributed

8. Types and volumes of mailing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>No. of Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Newsletter(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Publication(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Circular(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Release(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Type of delivery used. (Please check appropriate box)

Legend: (1 = Newsletter; 2 = Publication; 3 = Circular; 4 = Release; 5 = Other)

(a) Class of mail:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Mail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Class Mail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Mail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Type of distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct U.S. and Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Global</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To distribution points:
  Via Pouch individually for onward transmission by local UNIC or UNDP Resident Representative |
| Via Pouch in bulk for subdistribution by local UNIC or UNDP Res. Rep. |

10. Timeliness of Delivery required. (Please check appropriate box)

Legend: (1 = Newsletter; 2 = Publication; 3 = Circular; 4 = Release; 5 = Other)

(a) Within 2 weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(b) Within 1 month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(c) Value of material independent of delivery time
11. Manufacturing and Handling:
   (a) Are labels prepared — in your office  
       by central services  
       external contract  
       Cost in dollars  

   (b) Method of Reproduction
       Type, PJLSeryice  Costs
       Reproduction
       Collating
       Folding and Inserting
       Mailing
       List Maintenance

   (Check applicable box)

   Please identify any other services obtained externally

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12. Your comments on the current system will be appreciated. Please be as specific as possible

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Best regards.

25 May 1973  
R. Stajduhar
Dear Mr. Akatani,

I welcome your circular letter of 10 May informing that the Secretary-General has decided that the UN should be responsible for co-ordinating the activities undertaken by senior officials of the Secretariat through the media of television, radio, publications, speaking engagements, etc.

I am glad to see that my thinking was on the same lines as elaborated in my letter of 27 January in which I summarized my suggestions.

I am sure the Secretary-General's decision will be of help in further building up public opinion and understanding of the United Nations.

You will permit me to express my hope that this very important decision by the Secretary-General will also be followed by the whole UN system. I there are none that appropriate steps in that sense will follow.

My colleagues and I in the Centre assure you that we will do our utmost in the implementation of the Secretary-General's decision.

With warmest personal regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

D. Stajduhar
Director

Mr. Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information
United Nations
New York
1. This is in reference to your confidential memorandum of 20 April 1972.

2. The United Nations Office of Public Information has been engaged since 1946 in a series of programmes and activities aimed at fulfilling the twin tasks mandated to it under General Assembly resolution 13 (I) of that year: (a) to provide services and support for national media of mass communication - official and unofficial - in building and spreading understanding about the purposes and activities of the United Nations; and (b) to supplement national information activities about the United Nations by producing positive information programmes of its own, in all media, aimed at the same objective.

3. To discharge this task, the Office of Public Information has been structurally organized over the years into three main divisions, corresponding to the media involved: Press and Publications; Radio and Visual; and External Relations. Since 1962, a fourth unit, attached directly to the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General, was added in answer to developing needs in the field of economic and social information; it was enlarged into a division in 1968.

4. In view of the above, it will be useful to indicate the work done by the divisions separately and to highlight their main functions.

5. Press and Publications. The most important activities of this division may be briefly enumerated as follows: maintenance of press relations and issuance of press releases on all U.N. organs and bodies, including the newly-instituted press releases in French; publishing of the U.N. Monthly Chronicle and the U.N. Yearbook as the principal (though unofficial) periodicals of record for the use of governments, mass media, universities and students of international affairs; publishing of "Objective: Justice" as the only purely political magazine appearing under U.N. auspices in response to specific G.A. resolutions to promote the processes of decolonization, and the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination; the publication of leaflets, pamphlets and booklets on an assorted variety of subjects in response to the needs and desires of substantive departments (such as narcotics, women's rights, youth programmes, etc.); publication of ad hoc titles in response to specific requests by U.N. organs (such as the forthcoming updated edition of "Work of the International Law Commission").

cc Mr. C. V. Narasimhan
Mrs. E. Tania
6. Radio and Visual Services. The most important activities of the Division are, firstly, those which assist national media in their coverage of United Nations activities; secondly, those which fill in the gaps in their coverage by the Division's own productions. Examples of the first category are the shortwave radio transmission of meetings, United Nations newscasts and correspondents' dispatches, the studio facilities and tape material made available to correspondents; in television and film, the feeds by line and satellite of "live" events and edited materials, the filmed highlights of meetings and press conferences distributed directly and through newsreel agencies, the facilities offered to television correspondents and access to the film footage library; in photos, the extensive liaison with photographers, the maintenance of a photo library and the provision of photographs and transparencies to publishers of books, newspapers, journals and, occasionally, to television and film producers. In the second category are those completed programmes, both radio and visual, produced in response to requests of various United Nations organs for publicity about their aims and activities; e.g. decolonization, apartheid, racial discrimination, population, development, human environment, narcotics, etc. Examples of such programmes in radio are the news summaries, Perspective, Scope, and various special programmes distributed on tape; in television and film, series like International Zone, UN Report and various basic informational programmes about the major organs and Agencies of the United Nations system.

It is difficult to indicate meaningfully the projects to be completed by the end of 1972 or early 1973 since, by their nature, news or background features are treated as a continuing process in the radio and visual media. In general, however, the work programme for a 12-month season is completed by the end of each February.

The priorities of the Division's output each year are a consequence of the resolutions voted by the General Assembly and other major United Nations bodies. For television there should be a clear effort in 1973 to broaden the base of services and programmes in non-English language output, particularly French, Spanish and Arabic. A plan for free distribution of this material to developing countries in 1973, at a cost of $262,400, was approved by the last General Assembly (Resolution No. 2897, XXVI), but to my knowledge has not been included in the Budget Estimates for 1973. A parallel development in radio is taking place with an increased emphasis on the regional interests of the national media. This emphasis is reflected in the progressive restructuring of the Radio Service by replacing "language" section by "regional" sections, as recommended by the AMS. The opening of regional production bureaus (initially in Addis Ababa) will help further to meet the regional requirements. Another related development is the request by the Arab States Broadcasting Union for a Triangular Fellowship Programme in 1973 for television and radio broadcasters in the Middle East.
7. External Relations. The most important activities of ERD are those relating to the UN information Centres and to Public Services. In line with General Assembly directives, priorities are being given to increasing the effectiveness and scope of the Information Centre network, particularly with regard to meeting the needs of developing countries. To this end, efforts are being made, within budgetary limits, to attain maximum efficiency both in the work of the Centres themselves and in terms of Headquarters' supporting services to the Centres.

8. Centre for Economic and Social Information.

Priorities in General Trends. In the field of economic and social development, the state of public opinion, whether in developed or developing countries, has now become a substantive and not simply an information problem. Preoccupation concerning it appears in every resolution of the UN bodies, in the documents of many national governments and in many expert reports. To find a more effective method of influencing it, has become a number one priority in so far as economic and social development is concerned. Further, it is essential to find the means by which people in both rich and poor countries can understand the link between disarmament and development and can realize that environmental and population questions are all part of the same global development process. In my view, the above should be a major priority for the United Nations information services, and it is the very reason for CESI's existence.

Programmes and Projects to be completed by the end of 1972 or early 1973. We set out to achieve a far greater harmonizing of the thoughts and activities or international information services with those of government information departments in the field of development. Over the past two years we have had a series of meetings between such government officials and the information directors of the United Nations family -- first in Stockholm for the industrialized countries, then in Singapore for the ECAFE countries, in Santiago for the ECIA countries, and, in the month of June, we shall hold our final meeting in Addis Ababa for the ECA countries.

At these meetings, where all aspects of the problem of public opinion have been discussed, CESI has encouraged the setting up of National Commissions for the Second Development Decade, as enjoined in para. 84 of the International Development Strategy. There are presently some 24 National Commissions, some most effective, others less so, and it is our hope that after Santiago and the forthcoming Addis meeting, many more will be created. We have set ourselves a target of 50 by the end of this year or the beginning of 1973.

Together with UNESCO and FAO, we are embarking on various common projects in the educational field, with the aim of introducing development issues in educational curricula. This is again enjoined in para. 84 of the Strategy. We have paid particular attention during the last two years to the involvement of youth in the development process and have established already some six youth coalitions for development. We shall continue to encourage and assist them in their projects and promote the establishment of additional coalitions.
Main difficulties

The main difficulties encountered in the work of the OPI are of two kinds:

The first is the increasing number of demands put on the OPI as a result of resolutions passed by the various organs of the United Nations and the specific requests by Committees for increased publicity about their activities. These demands are of a competitive nature in the sense that without the increase of resources or the cessation of some activities of the OPI it is not possible to meet them. The demand for "increased publicity within existing resources" really means that some of the activities undertaken by OPI have to be given up. It is not realistic to expect the OPI to take such decisions. They can be taken only by the Secretary-General, preferably in the light of the views expressed by the reconstituted Consultative Panel.

The second difficulty is the development of a trend of thought which creates serious problems for OPI and where the Secretary-General's personal intervention seems to be necessary. If this trend is not stopped we are likely to run into difficulties.

Briefly, the problem is this. Ever since its establishment in 1946, under the Basic Principles laid down by the General Assembly itself and later personally reaffirmed by Secretaries-General Hammarskjold and U Thant, OPI has regarded its basic functions as that of factually reporting and recording the positions and decisions of major organs and objectively summarizing discussions and debates. This it has done in line with its mandate of helping inform the peoples of the world of the aims and activities of the United Nations. Specifically barred by the General Assembly in 1946 and subsequent years from "propaganda" and "promotion" of any kind, OPI has thus always regarded information as a neutral activity.

This essential neutrality of the U.N. Secretariat has recently been stressed by you in several public and private statements. Where the Secretary-General himself needs to maintain neutrality, OPI as the information arm of the Organization as a whole, may not transgress into areas of advocacy and activism.

However, this is precisely the direction towards which, with increasing pressure, OPI has been pushed in recent years. Some influential Secretariat members have been arguing that "objectivity" and "neutrality" are no longer valid limitations upon OPI, particularly where some universal goals, such as economic and social development and the promotion of human rights, are concerned. Analogously, several delegations have been pointedly criticising OPI for maintaining a "balance" in their approach to such questions as decolonization, etc., and have been arguing that, with the condemnation of colonialism and apartheid, for example, as crimes against humanity, a responsibility rests upon OPI to enter the fray, not as a neutral reporter, but as a participant. Several delegations have gone to the extent of suggesting that OPI's duty is to point the "accusing finger" at those who are preventing the realization of the U.N.'s objectives.
The maintenance of the position of essential neutrality by the OPI is becoming increasingly difficult as a result of the so-called "new thinking" developing both within the Secretariat and within the delegations. This is reflected in the increasing use of the phrase "mobilize public opinion" in Secretariat conversations and formal delegation resolutions. It must be emphasized that the U.N. Office of Public Information must, as its name implies, remain an Office of information and not permit itself to become an agency for agitation or an instrument of instigation, however well intentioned the pressure to this end.

The Radio and Visual Services Division is encountering the following difficulties:

- Impaired means of communications - shortwave transmitters do not reach adequately areas of Asia, Africa, and Middle-East and Europe. The present high cost of alternative satellite transmissions make the method impractical for anything but "hot" crises. Accordingly, the Division warmly supports any efforts to obtain easier access to satellite channels.

- Inadequate technical equipment - only the first year of a five-year modernization programme has been approved by the 26th annual session of the General Assembly. Subsequent years' improvement will be re-examined at the forthcoming session.

- Budgetary resources available to the Division are not sufficient to meet the requests for radio and visual programmes requested by the various United Nations organs. When arrangements are made with other bodies (e.g. in 1972 with the World Bank, World Food Programme, UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control) to make additional funds available for the production of films, the procedures recently put into effect for utilizing these funds have become so inflexible as to inhibit their use. More and more time is spent by more and more executives in following up the necessary administrative and financial steps necessary to receive the funds, organize field coverage and obtain travel authorizations. Unless this inhibition is the objective of the exercise, I would hope that new guidelines be laid down which would encourage the maximum flexibility for co-production arrangements in the future; a helpful approach, in my opinion, in matching the United Nations' budgetary resources with those of other organization sharing our interest in seeing such materials produced.

The main difficulties met by the External Relations Division - that of maintaining adequate communications with Information Centres - needs to be emphasized. A case in point is that of Washington D.C. where existing restrictions are having an adverse effect on the Centre's ability to function adequately.

For CESI perhaps the most urgent problem which will have to be faced in 1973 and thereafter lies in the fact that CESI disposes of a little more than 1 per cent of the regular OPI budget, whereas the remainder of the $900,000,- which it will expend in 1972 comes from voluntary contributions by interested governments. These governments have indicated at the time of their last pledges
that they regarded their contributions as promotional, that they would decrease in the future, and that they hoped the Secretary-General would find it possible to absorb more and more of CESI's activities within the regular budget. In the fields of international development co-operation, the information services of the UN family of organizations, including CESI, are repeatedly requested in inter-governmental forums to intensify their efforts. It is not possible, however, to continue meeting new requests and continue intensifying efforts without a concomitant increase in resources. As far as CESI is concerned, this problem must be confronted at an early date.

Changes in organization and methods of work

The Office of Public Information was one of the first department to be taken up by the AMS. Virtually all the proposals for reorganization and change in methods of work proposed by the AMS have been implemented. Moreover, the Report on the Review and Reappraisal of U.N. Information Policies by the Secretary-General was put up before the General Assembly last year. As a consequence, the resolution of the General Assembly asked for a reorganization of some branches of the OPI.

Some of the directors of the divisions of the OPI have made specific suggestions for such a reorganization. In view of the fact that I shall be leaving the OPI in about three weeks, I feel that these suggestions should be examined by my successor and the consequent recommendations should be put up by him to you. Any future reorganization will also have to take into consideration the views of the Consultative Panel.
I am attaching a copy of the Secretary-General's draft report on the arrangements for World Development Information Day for 1973 in response to resolution 3038 (XXII) (attached).

I spoke to Mr. Hennig regarding paragraph 12 (c), page 3 of this report which presents a draft proposal concerning an important meeting on October 24th of selected world personalities to discuss development. Mr. Hennig was kind enough to bring this to the attention of the Secretary-General before his departure for Latin America. He reports that 'in principle the Secretary-General feels it is a good idea. However he wishes to discuss it upon his return with Mr. de Seynes and Mr. Akatani'.

As I have expressed to Mr. Hennig, there is a certain urgency involved since the Secretary-General's report — of which this project forms almost the climax — must be presented in the first place to the UNCTAD Trade Board whose meeting begins April 24.

I am attaching, for your initial consideration, a suggested list of panelists to whom invitations might be sent. Representation from the Eastern European countries should be considered and I should very much like your advice on this point.

I should, at the same time, propose to invite 30 to 40 of the world's most important social and economic editors with the result that, after general opening statements and a debate among the panelists, there could be a collective encounter with the press. It is our hope that the Secretary-General would be willing to preside over the meeting on the 24th of October.

The expenses of the journalists could be taken care of from the CECI budget. It is assumed that the other personalities concerned, if invited by the Secretary-General, would not require US payment. It would seem that the best locale for the meeting would be Conference room 3.

cc: Mr. Narasimhan
Mr. Hennig
We have also given some thought as to how acceptances to the Secretary-General’s invitation might be secured. I am sure you will agree that it might be useful to sound out privately and hopefully to obtain the agreement of one or two eminent guests first, and then to urge their acceptances as an incentive for the others. Prince Bernhardt and Prime Minister Trudeau have been suggested for the first line of approach.
WORLD DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION DAY * 1973

- Proposed List of Panelists -

- Prince Bernhardt of the Netherlands
- President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania
- President Luis Echeverria of Mexico
- President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast
- Señor Alberto Lleras Camargo, former President of Colombia
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India
- Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau of Canada
- Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore
- Prime Minister Edward Heath of the United Kingdom
- Secretary Earl L. Butz, United States Secretary of Agriculture and Adviser to the President on Natural Resources
- Monsieur Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Minister of Finance and Economy of France
- Mr. João Paulo dos Reis Velloso, Minister of Planning of Brazil.

16 March 1973
1. In the most recent years as well as in the past months, the state of public opinion in the field of economic and social development and the importance of its impact on the process of promoting equitable world development has been more than ever a subject of preoccupation in the minds of those responsible for international development policies.

2. When the General Assembly adopted the International Development Strategy, it was underlined that the mobilization of public opinion was an essential component of that Strategy. Later on, in its resolution 2800 (XXVI) the General Assembly restated the importance of the dissemination of information and the mobilization of public opinion relative to the implementation of the Strategy and its review and appraisal. On this vitally important subject, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its third session in Santiago, in April 1972, unanimously adopted resolution 43(III), recommending that a series of specific measures be taken in the field of information.

3. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, on the basis of UNCTAD resolution 43(III) and of the report of the Secretary-General (A/8893) on the dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion, adopted resolution 3038 on "Dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development".
underlining that improvement in the dissemination of information and the mobilization of public opinion, particularly among young people, would be an important factor for greater awareness of the general problems of development and would promote the increased efforts required in the sphere of international co-operation for development and the success of the International Development Strategy.

4. In adopting this resolution, the General Assembly instituted a 'World Development Information Day' to draw the attention of world public opinion each year to development problems and the necessity of a stronger international co-operation. The General Assembly also decided that 'World Development Information Day' should coincide, in principle, with 'United Nations Day'. The General Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the fifth special session of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board a detailed report elaborating the elements outlined in document A/8893 in connexion with 'World Development Information Day 1973'.

5. In submitting to the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board the present report which contains a detailed programme of activities, the Secretary-General wishes to put forward a few considerations which, in his view, would make for a suitable and effective observation of 'World Development Information Day'.

6. It is felt that the receptivity of the general public to appeals for cooperation on development along traditional and now well-known lines, is lower than it has been for some years past.

7. There is, however, the beginning of a growing and valuable realization in many quarters that the economic problems experienced by
the industrialized countries, and the difficulties of the developing
countries in accelerating their economic growth, though of a different
order, are both susceptible to considerable alleviation through concerted
international action in the realignment of the basic structures governing
the exchange of goods, investment capital and technology, which is now
under way.

8. Efforts in alerting public opinion to development questions
should take the primary form of pointing out the unequalled opportunities
inherent in the current international situation for achieving basic
reforms, which will not only serve the interests of the industrialized
countries, but will encompass the relationship of the developing
countries to the world economy with a view to creating a more equitable
economic world order.

9. The best instrument for informing public opinion of these opportunities
for affirmative and effective action lies in a wider and deeper under-
standing of the International Development Strategy and its specific
provisions in the international sphere. Such information action, to be
effective, should not be concentrated on a single day, but should be of
a continuing nature so that it gradually builds up to "World Development
Information Day", after which follow-up activities must be scheduled
to assure that the interest which has been evoked is maintained rather
than dissipated.

10. The Secretary-General accordingly proposes to engage in a two phase
programme taking into account both the continuing nature of the
information action and its most important event: "World Development
The Preparatory Phase

II. This phase is already under way and the following activities have either taken place or are planned.

i) An 'Encounter' or seminar for journalists from all over the world, on Food, Health and Development was organized by CESI in cooperation with WFP-WHO on April 17, 18 and 19, 1973 as part of the integrated efforts to make specific provisions of the International Development Strategy better understood. The 'Encounter', which marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the World Health Organization and the tenth of the World Food Programme, highlighted the role of health and food in worldwide development efforts. A panel of distinguished scientists and personalities known for their interest and experience in development, as well as outstanding journalists from all over the world participated in the discussion.

ii) A similar 'Encounter' is planned for the last week of June 1973, at Geneva, to discuss the results of the first biennial review and appraisal of the Second Development Decade.

iii) These 'Encounters' will be a source of a variety of articles, booklets and position papers on the International Development Strategy, its implications and its main characteristics. The United Nations, with the help of government information services and NGOs will disseminate this material as widely as possible to provide a broader understanding of the problems exposed and discussed.

iv) Development Forum, a new publication on development matters in a style and format which differ from the more traditional U.N.
publications was launched in January. Its current issues will contribute to the building up of the information campaign leading to 'World Development Information Day' and a special issue on trade and development will be published around 'World Development Information Day'.

v) A booklet, designed to stimulate public interest in the International Development Strategy, is now in the course of publication. Basic information on the Strategy is provided in the form of Questions and Answers. In order to achieve maximum audience penetration, arrangements will be made for publication in several languages as well as English, French and Spanish.

vi) Similarly, publication of several language editions of a leaflet explaining the purpose of 'World Development Information Day', and the activities planned, is being prepared.

vii) Plans are under way for the publication of a series of audio-cassettes. With the participation of members of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning, this series will be designed to introduce the International Development Strategy into the economics curricula of higher education institutions. It is hoped that a broad informational base can be maintained, which would make the series appropriate for less specialized audiences. A successful experience in this project will provide an interesting precedent for possible application in other programme areas.

viii) These different materials, along with the latest reports and speeches on the exercise of the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy will form the basis of an information kit to be distributed to NGOs, newspapers editors, television and radio networks, /...
with an explanatory leaflet suggesting various ways of preparing "World Development Information Day". Special emphasis will also be placed on enlisting the cooperation of schools and universities in this effort.

ix) It is also proposed that supportive material on the visual side be provided by the Office of Public Information. The Radio and Visual Services Division and the Centre for Economic and Social Information, UNDP and the World Bank in cooperation with the Governments concerned, will attempt to arrange for a film team to visit a selection of both developed and developing countries and to shoot film footage concerning all aspects of the development problem and public attitudes towards it. In developing countries, issues relating to the latest appraisals of the International Development Strategy would be illustrated; in developed countries interviews would be filmed with prominent economic and social authorities as well as with the man-on-the-street pointing up their observations on international aid. On the basis of suggestions by all interested agencies of the United Nations family regarding themes and locations, three film crews would be sent out, one each to Asia, Africa and Latin America, passing through Europe and North America to get samplings from developed countries. The resulting footage would be offered to all television networks and other organizations which might find it useful for programming on "World Development Information Day".

/...
During the latter part of the first phase it is proposed to conduct briefing meetings by executives of the U.N. system with representatives of the press in major capitals. The purpose of such meetings would be to discuss the aims of the Strategy in the light of current developments on the international economic scene. Specialized Agencies would be encouraged to hold similar meetings with special groups within their own sphere of action, for example, labour leaders, industrialists, educators, farm leaders, prominent personalities in health and social work.
World Development Information Day 1975

12. The projects outlined above would lead up to World Development Information Day which should be the most important event of this information campaign. The Secretary-General is convinced that Member States should make special efforts to acquaint their people with the importance of the occasion. He therefore suggests that the major elements of the programme for the day should be as follows:

(a) Heads of State and Governments should broadcast by radio and/or television a message to their people on this day. Such messages would attempt to inform public opinion of the necessity of the development process and of the contributions and the progress which the speaker's country has made in the advancement of the endeavour. Such broadcasts or telecasts would presumably be widely reported in the press. The Centre for Economic and Social Information, the Information Service of UNCTAD and the Information Services of the United Nations system, would make a special effort to disseminate the various material prepared during the information campaign in order to stimulate, on the occasion of 'World Development Information Day 1975', articles, lectures, addresses, commemorative meetings providing the widest possible picture of the development process both from an integrated and sectoral point of view.

(b) Another suggestion in the programme - it may not necessarily be carried out on any particular date, but may be arranged in connexion with 'World Development Information Day' - is that important commemorative meetings should take place both in the industrialised and the developing countries, organized either by the national commissions for the Second Development Decade, where appropriate, or by industrial and trade
union organizations to which prominent speakers, such as Prime Ministers, Ministers of Finance, Trade or Planning or other personalities would be welcomed. The personalities from the developing countries would be invited to address the meetings in the industrialized world on how they see the whole process of economic and social development in their region, and how the International Development Strategy could be made more effective in its application. Personalities from industrialized countries would also be invited to speak in the developing countries. Further, a significant impact would undoubtedly be obtained on public opinion if Heads of State and Government from developing countries could be invited to address sessions of parliaments or national legislatures of the industrialized countries. This would clearly be a most important source of news for the mass media.

(c) The occasion would also be marked at U.N. Headquarters.

'World Development Information Day', falls, it will be recalled, on October 24, in the middle of the General Assembly, which is likely to debate the results of the first biennial Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy. To assure that the attention of the general public is drawn to the importance of this discussion, the Secretary-General proposes to set aside October 24 and the following day for a 'prise de conscience' regarding world development. At this time, the Secretary-General proposes in consultation with governments of Member States to invite to United Nations Headquarters leading public figures from developing and industrial countries as well as the most eminent journalists and other opinion makers to discuss the current situation as regards development, and as it has been brought out during the review and appraisal exercise, the outlook for
further progress and the steps the world community should take to assure that development proceeds on an accelerated scale. It is hoped that personalities of international renown, including chiefs of government, chief executives of international institutions and eminent personalities from the academic world, might accept the Secretary-General's invitation to participate in such a programme, which would obviously receive worldwide attention through coverage by the mass media. Considering the significance of the event, arrangements will be made to make an historical record and to publish the proceedings in various forms.
The Secretary-General

21 March 1973

Genich Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Staffing of the United Nations Information Service at Geneva

The Information Service at Geneva has been under-manned for some time and I consider that it is urgent to bring its staff to the full authorized complement as quickly as possible. The element of urgency has naturally increased following the recent heart attack suffered by Mr. Baumgarten who will be incapacitated for a minimum of three months.

The Geneva post that needs to be filled before any other is that of Chief of Press Service (P-5). For over two years, the United States Permanent Mission has expressed its wish to have at least one American national assigned to the Geneva Information Service and I understand that Ambassador Phillips intends to raise the matter with you in the next few days. The American candidate is Mr. Michael Clark who is at present the Editor-in-Chief of the Public Information Branch of IIID.

On the other hand, the Permanent Representative of the USSR in Geneva has, on two recent occasions, made formal démarches to Mr. Winspeare, requesting that the post in question be filled by a Soviet national. In view of Mr. Winspeare's negative reaction, I am led to understand that Ambassador Malik might raise the matter in New York.

Following careful consideration of the matter, I have reached the conclusion that it would be desirable to recruit Mr. Michael Clark, mainly because we are badly in need of an English-mother tongue staff member as there are absolutely none in the Geneva Service at this time.
I should add that the Soviet Union has been arguing with some justification that the United States is over-represented in OPI. This over-representation exists at Headquarters and not in Geneva. Furthermore, the Headquarters' imbalance will be lessened before the end of the year as a result of the retirement of two professional staff members. It is important to keep these considerations in mind when considering the recruitment of Mr. Clark.

I have been studying the question of the recruitment of staff members from the USSR for some time and I am writing a separate memorandum on this subject. In my view, additional USSR recruits can be better accommodated at Headquarters (the USSR already has two staff members in Geneva) and it is my intention to fill one, and possibly two, senior posts with USSR nationals in the coming months.
1. On 27 December 1972, Mr. Chou Nan, First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China, orally drew my attention to a press release issued by the Permanent Mission of the USSR with the heading "Statement by Y.A. Malik, Head of the USSR delegation to the 27th session of the UN General Assembly, for the UN Radio" and containing criticisms of Chinese policy. Mr. Chou Nan felt that, while the Permanent Mission of the USSR was free to issue press releases, strong exception had to be taken to the fact that UN Radio permitted itself to be utilized by one Member State for attacks on another Member State.

2. I investigated the matter and on 1 February 1973 informed Mr. Chou Nan that UN Radio had merely recorded the statement at Ambassador Malik's request and had transmitted it to Radio Moscow. This was done in accordance with the standard OPI policy, mentioned in the booklet "Information for Delegations", of recording views of delegates at their request for use by their own broadcasting organizations. Mr. Chou Nan accepted this explanation but insisted that OPI should issue a press release correcting the misleading impression created by the use of the words "for the UN Radio" in the Soviet press release.

3. I now intend to see Mr. Chou Nan again to inform him that our policy has been reaffirmed to the staff of UN Radio who were recently reminded that statements recorded at the request of delegates are not to be used in our own programmes. I will also tell Mr. Chou Nan that we will reformulate the relevant passage in "Information for Delegations" to make our policy quite clear. If Mr. Chou Nan should further insist on a correction of the misleading impression created by the Soviet press release, I will suggest that this might be done by a reply to an appropriate question at the daily noon press briefing.
4. In a letter dated 24 January 1973, the Permanent Mission of the USSR has complained to me that a recent OPI press release had incorporated into a summary of the views of the USSR on disarmament also the views of China and the United States. According to the Permanent Mission of the USSR, this is "most intolerable" and reflects a "biased and tendentious" attitude. I am now investigating the matter and will send a conciliatory reply in due course.
Could the SG please have your advice
and/or draft reply?

Thank you.

5 February 73

Anton Prohaska
Dear Mr. Secretary General,

On behalf of the Executive Committee of UNCA, I wish to express our thanks to you for your understanding in meeting with us in connection with the concern of our membership over the use of the facilities of the UNCA Club, and for your sympathetic consideration of our needs as United Nations Correspondents.

At its first meeting on 10 January, the 1973 Executive Committee requested that the UNCA President convey to you its sincere appreciation of your good offices. It further authorized negotiation of a pragmatic solution of the crisis created, on the basis of a functional limitation.

Members of the Executive Committee decided that, in order to meet your suggestion for a pragmatic solution, the use of their ten small-table facilities might be extended on a functional basis to various blocs. Thus, beyond UN correspondents, use of the limited facilities of the UN Correspondents Press Club might be made available to persons professionally involved in informational activities, such as press, CFI, press officers of the UN system of agencies, delegations. A notice to this effect could be placed at the entrance.

Although it has been inconvenient and unpopular, to reduce costs cafeteria services to the press club for the past several years have been cut for three months, from June to the opening of the General Assembly, and the hours these services are available during the day, when the club is open, have been reduced from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

The sentiment was expressed that if a directive could be sent out opening these facilities to thousands of people, a further directive could be distributed spelling out the use of the modest facilities, as suggested above.

The Executive Committee requested that this letter be sent to you and to say that our three-member committee is willing to talk with you or someone designated by you for this purpose.

Sincerely,

Anne Weill Tuckerman
UNCA President
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OPI is publishing a booklet on the International Development Strategy and would very much appreciate a foreword by the Secretary-General.

Drafts of the foreword and of the booklet (cleared with ESA) are attached.

Many thanks.

Date: 20 December 1972

FROM: Erik H. Valters.

CR.13 (11-64)
The International Development Strategy, a part of Resolution 2626 of the XXVth General Assembly, which was adopted unanimously by 127 Member States of the United Nations, is one of the basic documents of our time. It is a comprehensive and unusually specific plan of international action to help the developing nations make a quantum jump in the modernization of their countries in a compressed period of time. It is a working document of the United Nations and its concepts and ideas enter into many of the international economic negotiations which are currently taking place. Yet it is not widely known by the general public.

This booklet attempts to summarize the main provisions of the Strategy for those who, like all of us in the United Nations system, consider progress in the economic and social development of the emerging nations among the handful of issues by which our generation will be judged in history, and who, again like us, have been searching for a set of solutions to the seemingly overwhelming problems which development presents.

The Strategy proposes such a set of solutions and does so against a background that makes them particularly useful; i.e. as principles which governments, acting through the United Nations, have voted of their own free will to accept as a general guide to their conduct in this important domain of international life.
I firmly believe that greater public knowledge of the Strategy will not only advance its cause, but also provide those who become acquainted with it with an important key to the round of new international economic negotiations which have begun and which will stand at the center of international concerns in the months and perhaps years ahead.

The publication of this booklet is particularly timely since it coincides with the first Review and Appraisal of Progress under the Strategy which will be conducted by the United Nations system all through the year 1973, and twice again during the balance of the decade. Review and Appraisal is essentially a self-examination by all those who participated in the formulation of the Strategy - developing countries, industrialized nations, international organizations - on how they have applied the prescriptions which they laid down. It should become a valuable stock-taking which, it is hoped, will help to rekindle some of the confidence, optimism and will to action which characterized the First Development Decade of the 'sixties so urgently needed if the momentous issues with which we are dealing are to be resolved in a manner that meets the needs of all nations, industrialized as well as developing.

Kurt Waldheim,
Secretary-General
Mr. Paul Colden, Director  
Budget Division  
Office of Financial Services

Pierre M. Cohorel, Executive Officer  
Office of Public Information

Information Support Section: Continuation in 1973 of daily press analyses service for the Secretary-General

1. The attached exchange of correspondence with the Director of the External Relations Division speaks for itself. I must confess that my suggestion that, out of a total authorized complement of 15 General Service posts, the External Relations Division divert no less than three posts to the press analyses service, testifies more to my regard for administrative stringency and my "strict constructionist" interpretation of your memorandum of 1 March 1972 than to a reasonable appreciation of the realities.

2. At a time when the Secretary-General is requested by many Committees and Commissions to intensify his information efforts in many fields while the share of OPI in the budget of the Organization is steadily declining, there can be no doubt that the already inadequate staff resources of OPI cannot cope with a new and unprogrammed activity. Consequently, I strongly endorse Mr. Pavlichenko's recommendation that the very satisfactory arrangement which you kindly agreed to for 1972 may be extended until such time as adequate provision for the press analyses service can be made in the manning table of the External Relations Division. It would be our intention to include such a provision in our submission for the 1974-1975 budget estimates.

3. In the circumstances, I shall be most grateful for your approving the continuation of the present arrangement which will provide the Office of Public Information in 1973 with the necessary staff resources without the need for additional posts or temporary assistance credits.

cc: Mr. V. Pavlichenko  
Mr. C-E. Bourbonnère  
Mr. G. Hennig  
Mr. K.P. Thampi

File: SG Press Service
Mr. Pierre M. Gohorel, Executive Officer
Executive Office, OPI

Vladimir Pavlichenko, Director
External Relations Division, OPI

1973 budget for press analysis service

1. I concur with your assumption that it is reasonable to expect that the Secretary-General will continue to require the daily press analysis service which he requested early in 1972.

2. It would be unrealistic to expect that the External Relations Division, already seriously under-manned in the number of general service posts allocated to it, could be able to make any post available from other activities to the preparation of the daily press analysis. This fact was accepted early this year when it was recognized that the responsibility for the staff arrangements necessitated by the service requested by the Secretary-General belonged to the entire Department and was not circumscribed to this Division alone.

3. Since the Chef de Cabinet has confirmed that no post will be established in 1973 in compliance with the Secretary-General's budgetary policy, it should be evident that the present arrangement, which allows the utilization of any temporarily vacant post at any level anywhere in the OPI, continues to offer the only viable solution.
Information Support Section: Continuation in 1973 of daily press analyses service for the Secretary-General

1. Your attention is called to a memorandum of 1 March 1972, copy attached, in which the Director of the Budget Division informed the then Assistant Secretary-General of OPI that, while for 1972 the Office of the Controller had already taken measures to assist OPI with regard to the additional staff resources required to prepare the daily press analyses requested by the Secretary-General, the Chef de Cabinet had confirmed that insofar as 1973 was concerned, the Secretary-General wished his budgetary policy to be strictly complied with.

2. This policy, as quoted by the Director of the Budget Division, is that for 1973, "in no circumstances can either the number of established or provisional posts or the level of resources for temporary assistance, consultants and overtime, as authorized for 1972, be exceeded. . . . The aim should rather be to seek to accommodate such new responsibilities as the daily press analyses requested by the Secretary-General by recourse to staff capacity which will have become available as the result of the completion of prior tasks or the assignment of a lower order of priority to certain continuing activities." Consequently, no additional posts for the service in question have been included in the 1973 budget.

3. There is no reason to believe that this service will not be required by the Secretary-General in 1973. The Executive Officer's application to the Budget Division for permission to continue the perfectly satisfactory 1972 arrangement has unfortunately been turned down on the grounds that the Secretary-General has not so far seen fit to modify his position as reported in paragraph 2. It would therefore appear that we are faced with the necessity of finding three general service

1/ OPI was authorized to provide for the calendar year 1972 three extra staff (1 P + 2 GS or, as it turned out, 3 GS) by utilizing any temporarily vacant post at any level anywhere in its world-wide manpower table.
posts for the continuation of Mr. Tili's operations beyond 31 December 1972.

4. I should accordingly be grateful for your suggestions as to how these posts can be made available from the establishment authorized for your Division, and specifically which activities you consider as susceptible of discontinuance or deferment as instructed by the Secretary-General (see paragraph 2 above) in order to free the necessary posts.
Pierre M. Cohorel, Executive Officer  
Office of Public Information

**Information Support Section: Continuation in 1973 of daily press analyses service for the Secretary-General**

1. Your attention is called to a memorandum of 1 March 1972, copy attached, in which the Director of the Budget Division informed the then Assistant Secretary-General of OPI that, while for 1972 the Office of the Controller had already taken measures to assist OPI with regard to the additional staff resources required to prepare the daily press analyses requested by the Secretary-General, the Chef de Cabinet had confirmed that insofar as 1973 was concerned, the Secretary-General wished his budgetary policy to be strictly complied with.

2. This policy, as quoted by the Director of the Budget Division, is that for 1973, "in no circumstances can other the number of established or provisional posts or the level of resources for temporary assistance, consultants and overtime, as authorized for 1972, be exceeded..." The aim should rather be to seek to accommodate such new responsibilities as the daily press analyses requested by the Secretary-General by recourse to staff capacity which will have become available as the result of the completion of prior tasks or the assignment of a lower order of priority to certain continuing activities." Consequently, no additional posts for the service in question have been included in the 1973 budget.

3. There is no reason to believe that this service will not be required by the Secretary-General in 1973. The Executive Officer's application to the Budget Division for permission to continue the perfectly satisfactory 1972 arrangement until such time as additional posts are specifically provided for this operation in the Employment Table has unfortunately been turned down on the grounds that the Secretary-General has not so far seen fit to modify his position as reported in paragraph 2. It would therefore appear that we are faced with the necessity of finding three general service /...

1/ OPI was authorized to provide for the calendar year 1972 three extra staff (1 P + 2 GS or, as it turned out, 3 GS) by utilizing any temporarily vacant post at any level anywhere in its world-wide Manning Table.
posts for the continuation of Mr. Tili’s operations beyond 31 December 1972.

4. I should accordingly be grateful for your suggestions as to how these posts can be made available from the establishment authorized for your Division, and specifically which activities you consider as susceptible of discontinuance or deferral as instructed by the Secretary-General (see paragraph 2 above) in order to free the necessary posts.
1. I refer to Mr. Hamid's letter, referenced above, copy of which he sent me for my information. While I regret the need to add to the already voluminous correspondence on this subject, I feel it necessary to point out that the comments and recommendations I made to the Secretary-General in my memorandum of 14 January 1972 would appear to have been taken out of context and a meaning attributed to them which I did not intend.

2. Paragraph 4 of my memorandum, from which Mr. Hamid has quoted, did indeed recommend that the Secretary-General endorse the AMS recommendation that CESI should operate as a division of OPI under the overall responsibility of the Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Public Information. However, immediately thereafter, in paragraph 5, I stated that "I endorse the recommendations of AMS on CESI, and particularly those which seek to provide more effective support for the Inter-departmental Committee". I thought that the import of that statement was clear, but apparently, it is necessary to recall, for the record, what those recommendations were.

3. AMS noted in its report on CESI (paragraphs 23-26), on the matter of the Inter-departmental Committee machinery for CESI, that it saw no contradiction between the responsibilities of the Inter-departmental Committee and the inclusion of CESI as an integral part of OPI under the overall authority of the Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Public Information. AMS recorded its understanding that the purpose of the Inter-departmental Committee, given its composition, is that of directing the translation of a policy of greater information on economic and social development into concrete programmes which adequately reflect the activities of the substantive sectors of the United Nations in the field of economic and social development. By enlisting the direct participation of the substantive offices at the programme formulation and approval stage, the mechanism of the Inter-departmental Committee is designed to facilitate co-ordination between substance and information and to ensure that the programmes developed fill what are considered to be existing gaps in the United Nations activities in this area. For these reasons, AMS concluded that the system of the Inter-departmental Committee machinery, as presently constructed, is rational and feasible and can be made to work. Accordingly, my statement in paragraph 5 was intended to recommend that the
Secretary-General approve the continuation of the Inter-departmental Committee, at least for the present, for the purposes set out above. I do, however, consider that it would be desirable, as you proposed in your letter of 3 February 1972 to Mr. Hasid, to review the situation at the end of June.

cc: Mr. de Seynes
    Mr. Hasid
    Mr. Pokaska
    Mrs. Mira
3 February 1972

My dear Hamid,

I am grateful to you for the opportunity you gave me yesterday to discuss, along with Mr. de Seynes, the relationship of CESI to OPI. We agreed that CESI should function as a division of OPI, and my office will be glad to collaborate with OPI and AMS in preparing a revised (SUB). We also agreed that we may continue the present arrangements for the CESI inter-departmental committee until the end of June and then review the situation.

We also agreed that, inter alia, the Director of CESI should participate in your Directors' meetings and also present the CESI programme of work for informal discussions at these meetings. The documents for meetings of the inter-departmental committee should be submitted well in advance, and travel plans of CESI should be available to you in good time so that the overall work of OPI might be coordinated with that of CESI.

I shall be grateful if you could confirm to me that we may proceed on the above lines.

Yours sincerely,

C.V. Narasimhan
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. Agha Abdur Rhamid
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information
United Nations
New York
On 18 February 1972, Mr. Cohorel informed me that OPI would require additional staff resources to prepare the daily press analyses and file of press clippings requested by the Secretary-General.

The Office of the Controller has already taken measures to assist OPI with regard to the additional requirements for 1972. As for 1973, you will remember that, in his memorandum of 11 January 1972, the Secretary-General said, "submissions by each and every office and department of initial estimates for 1973 should be prepared on the basis that in no circumstances can either the number of established or provisional posts or the level of resources for temporary assistance, consultants and overtime, as authorized for 1972, be exceeded. .... The aim should rather be to seek to accommodate such new responsibilities by recourse to staff capacity which will have become available as the result of the completion of prior tasks or the assignment of a lower order of priority to certain continuing activities." The Chef de Cabinet has confirmed that the Secretary-General wishes this policy to apply to the staff resources required in 1973 for the daily press analyses for the Secretary-General. You may wish to consider what steps may be required to make the necessary staff available in 1973.

cc: Mr. P.M. Cohorel
    Mr. R.J. Ryan
    Miss L. Hope
The Secretary-General

Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

World Development Information Day

The Second Committee, towards the end of this month, will be debating the resolutions voted by UNCTAD III in Santiago. One of these resolutions, resolution TD III/Res. 43 (III), which is attached, concerns mobilization of public opinion for economic and social development and was unanimously adopted.

Among other things, this resolution recommends to the General Assembly that it should institute a "World Development Information Day" with the object, each year, of drawing the attention of public opinion both of industrialized and developing countries to development problems and the necessity of strengthening international co-operation to solve them. The resolution, based on the initiative taken in the general debate by the French Minister for Finance and National Economy, Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, was presented jointly by the delegations of Chili and France and was co-sponsored by several countries from different groups. It reflected therefore the interest in the matter of both developing and developed countries.

The Santiago Conference also recommended that "World Development Information Day" be linked, if the General Assembly deemed it advisable, with the celebration of other international occasions, such as the anniversary of the United Nations and it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the various services concerned to propose a programme for the Day.

I am attaching the first draft of the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly on this matter. The Specialized Agencies are sending in their comments and later drafts will take note of some of their amendments.

Two points immediately emerge. In paragraph 10, the draft report states: "The Secretary-General hopes that the General Assembly will, as suggested in resolution TD III/Res. 43 (III), institute a "World Development Information Day". In paragraph 11, the draft report states: "the Secretary-General believes that it would be appropriate
for the 'World Development Information Day' to fall on October 24 in 1973, which is the year of the first bi-annual review and appraisal of the Second Development Decade.

I should be grateful to have your agreement to the above mentioned paragraphs.
TO: The Secretary-General

DATE: 14 January 1972

REFERENCE: 

THROUGH: S/C DE:

H. Keith Matthews

FROM: Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management

SUBJECT: Relationship of CESI to OFI: The Secretary-General's memorandum of 31 December 1971 and Mr. Hamid's of 5 January 1972

1. In his memorandum of 31 December 1971 to me, your predecessor suggested that you would wish to be advised whether the recommendations made by the Administrative Management Service (AMS) on the Office of Public Information (OFI) and the Centre for Economic and Social Information (CESI), and in particular those regarding administrative arrangements, would require any modification in the light of General Assembly resolutions 2897 (XXVI) and 2800 (XXVI). Subsequently, the Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Public Information, in his memorandum of 5 January 1972, set out his views on the question of the relationship of CESI to OFI and suggested that you might wish to have my views before taking any decisions.

2. AMS has so far made four reports on the work of the United Nations in the field of public information. The first, dated July 1970, dealt largely with OFI at Headquarters, excluding CESI, since the review of the OFI field establishment had not yet been completed and CESI had been moved organizationally from OFI to ESA at the time that the review of OFI was being undertaken. This was approved by the Secretary-General, and the related administrative and financial implications were reflected in the revised budget estimates for 1971, and subsequently approved by the General Assembly at its 25th session. AMS made two separate reports on the OFI field establishment, dated August and November 1971 respectively, which were approved by the Secretary-General and reflected in the revised budget estimates for 1972 submitted to the General Assembly at its 26th session. Because the Fifth Committee had adopted General Assembly resolution 2897 (XXVI) prior to the submission of those revised estimates, the ACPRE recommended, and the Fifth Committee agreed, that the Secretary-General's proposals on field establishments should not be implemented at this stage, pending a review to be undertaken by the Secretary-General, in the light of the resolution and with the advice of the Consultative Panel on Public Information.
3. In the case of CESI, AMS made a separate report on the subject, dated October 1971. The Secretary-General decided to approve this report only insofar as its staffing provisions were concerned and indicated that he wished to hold further consultations before taking any decisions regarding other aspects of the report. The Fifth Committee was so informed.

4. In all its reports to which reference is made above, AMS has stressed the need for an integrated United Nations information policy. AMS indicated that consistent with the concept of an overall information policy, and in line with the basic authorities on public information activities, resolutions 13(I) and 595(VI), OPI should be vested with the ultimate responsibility for assuring the proper and effective implementation of that policy. AMS has noted that such integration and unified direction was not only desirable but necessary in order to avoid duplication of effort and manpower, as well as proliferation and fragmentation of information machinery. These views were supported by most of those delegations who spoke in the debate which took place in the Fifth Committee at the XXVIIth session and are reflected in the resolution ultimately adopted, as outlined by Mr. Hamid in paragraphs 9 to 12 of his memorandum. Accordingly, the recommendations of AMS in this regard, in particular the recommendation that CESI should operate as an integral part of OPI under the overall responsibility of the Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Public Information, are entirely consistent with this resolution. Accordingly, I recommend that you endorse the AMS recommendation that CESI should operate as a division of OPI under the overall responsibility of the Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Public Information. In this respect, I consider that it may well be necessary to issue a revised version of the Secretary-General's Bulletin on Organization of the Secretariat regarding CESI, since the present wording of ST/SGF/131/Amend.26 of 19 February 1971, appears to continue to involve differences of opinion in interpretation. If you approve this recommendation, I shall submit a suitable text of the SGB for your approval, in due course.

5. I endorse the recommendations of AMS on CESI, and particularly those which seek to provide more effective support for the Interdepartmental Committee. As to the Chairmanship of this Committee, I am not convinced that it is necessary at this stage to make any change.

6. The overall reorganization of the Office of Public Information will require further consideration and discussion. It is my understanding that OPI would wish, in the first instance, to put forward certain proposals which could then be reviewed by me and my staff, in particular by AMS. Accordingly, the full integration of CESI as a division into the Office of Public Information should be regarded at this stage as one step, and a prerequisite, to such further internal reorganization of OPI as might be developed later this year.

cc: Mr. Hamid
Mr. de Seynes
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Confidential.

The African Group is not pressing that Mr. Cabral be heard. A statement by him has been unrelated.
Ambassador Sahnoun of OAU met Mr. Akatani on 18 October at 11.30 a.m. The meeting was rather unfortunate.

Ambassador Sahnoun recalled the past co-operation with OPI, praised the OPI quarterly on southern Africa and said he looked forward to greater co-operation. Specifically he suggested, as a first step, a pilot project of broadcasts to one territory, Guinea Bissau or Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Akatani said that the OAU knew of his sympathy for African concerns when he was Japanese delegate. But he was now a UN official and had to act for all Member States. He asked for a concrete and detailed proposal and hinted that the suggestion raised difficult policy matters.

Ambassador Sahnoun said the details can be worked out by technical people. He stressed that he was seeking co-operation in the light of many resolutions.

The meeting left the impression on Ambassador Sahnoun that Mr. Akatani is not in favour of co-operation with OAU on colonial matters, and that the position of OPI was more negative than in the past.

I am afraid that Mr. Akatani had not been adequately briefed on the resolutions and past discussions. Numerous resolutions call for greater publicity on decolonization and apartheid in co-operation with the OAU. The Western Powers have not, in principle, objected to this: several have, in fact, supported information activity. Afro-Asian States have been criticizing the OPI for not doing enough—and in this respect Ambassador Sahnoun has been quite helpful. But if the OPI takes a negative attitude on this matter, it is likely to come under violent attack.

It may be assumed, however, that this situation can be avoided after further discussions in the OPI and with the OAU.
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An interesting idea

As per our previous discussion, I was wondering about the omission of our UV correspondence and its consequences. Greg

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I put this proposal through the OPI channels - the idea is ripe and the technology available.

Date: 30 Mar. 72  
FROM: J. C. Nichols

CR. 13 (1164)
Gradually, the Secretary-General's press conferences were always confined to the premises of UN Headquarters. Modern communications technology enables us today to interconnect distant capitals with UN Headquarters instantaneously, both for vision and sound. Since television interconnection entails greater costs I propose to limit my proposal to sound only.

The Secretary-General, after having entertained questions from the floor for 20 to 30 minutes could invite questions from London, Paris, Rome, from one or two capitals in Africa or Latin America. For technical reasons the initial network should be modest, entailing no more than 6 - 8 capitals.

In these capitals the local information centre would arrange with a local radio station to invite a number of newsmen to the microphone and when called upon they could submit some questions. These questions would be heard over the UN sound system and the Secretary-General's reply could be fed both to all the capitals as well as to the floor.

For sound alone the costs would comparatively low and a single channel one hour connection (15 minutes of test and 45 minutes of Press Conference) would cost approximately $250.00 and for six capitals $1,500.00.

This sum could be reduced considerably if the local radio organizations would agree to order this service - in that case there would only be a small connection charge to the United Nations. If the go-ahead is given we might start with a single circuit to a chosen capital in Europe, Africa, and Latin America and possibly a circuit with Tokyo. The S. E. Asia charges are however higher, totalling $855.00 per hour. ($125.00 for the first ten minutes and $12.50 for each additional minute). I would venture to say that NHK would probably agree to cover the circuit charges.
The entire operation could, of course, be duplicated for vision and sound, but the TV coverage would come to approximately $20,000.00, plus studio costs. Again, if TV organizations were to order vision and sound circuits the cost to the UN would be greatly reduced.

I believe that this proposal should be brought to the attention of the Secretary-General and his views obtained. Apart from the time needed by the Centre to arrange for a studio and issue invitations to area members, my office would require three working days to set up and co-ordinate the audio network.

With proper publicity in the respective capitals such a press conference would obtain a greater listening audience and wider area coverage than at the present time.

Messrs.
cc: Andre Leuin
Keith Beavan
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: All Under-Secretaries-General
    All Assistant Secretaries-General

FROM: C.V. Narasimhan
      Chef de Cabinet  C.V. Narasimhan

SUBJECT: Requests for messages by the Secretary-General
          Liaison with United Nations Associations

In continuation of the discussions at the recent meeting of the Secretary-General with USG’s and ASG’s, I send herewith copies of two draft memoranda from the Secretary-General, one to be addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information with copies to all USG’s and ASG’s and the other to be addressed to all USG’s and ASG’s.

I should be grateful if you could offer your comments on the draft memoranda and send them to my office with your pencilled comments by 1 September 1972.

19 August 1972
DRAFT

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: All Under-Secretaries-General
    All Assistant Secretaries-General

FROM: The Secretary-General

SUBJECT: Requests for messages by the Secretary-General

The following procedure will apply with regard to requests for messages by the Secretary-General:

1. Replies to requests for messages by the Secretary-General will be co-ordinated by the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information to whom all such requests will be transmitted.

2. The Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information will evaluate each request, decide whether a message should be sent, and invite the Department or Office responsible for the subject matter of the message to draft an appropriate text.

3. The draft will be edited by the OPI, and also cleared with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General as necessary before it is sent out.
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Genichi Akatsuki
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

FROM: The Secretary-General

SUBJECT: Liaison with United Nations Associations

1. As you know, I attach great importance to the contribution of the UNA in developing better understanding and support of the UN activities all over the world. As the promotion of an informed understanding of the UN among the peoples of the world is one of the main functions of OFI, I would suggest that in the future your Office assume full responsibility for maintaining liaison with all the UNA and their branches, using as appropriate the UN Information Centres.

2. In this general framework, I request your Office, on my behalf, to take action on all requests for messages, copies of which may be sent to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General for his information. As deemed necessary by you, such messages may first be cleared by my Office before being sent out.
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:    Mr. Genichi Akatsuki
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

FROM:  The Secretary-General

SUBJECT: Liaison with United Nations Associations

1. As you know, I attach great importance to the contribution of the UNA in developing better understanding and support of the UN activities all over the world. As the promotion of an informed understanding of the UN among the peoples of the world is one of the main functions of OPI, I would suggest that in the future your Office assume full responsibility for maintaining liaison with all the UNA and their branches, using as appropriate the UN Information Centres.

2. In this general framework, I request your Office, on my behalf, to take action on all requests for messages, copies of which may be sent to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General for his information. As deemed necessary by you, such messages may first be cleared by my Office before being sent out.
Mr. Yasushi Akashi, Senior Officer
Office of the Under-Secretary-General
for Special Political Affairs

C.V. Narasimhan
Chef de Cabinet

"Godspell" filming

The Secretary-General has agreed to the use of the garden for the purposes indicated by Mr. Ganapoler in his letter to me dated 28 August, on the following conditions:

1. There will be no indication in the movie itself that any part of the United Nations premises was used for filming purposes.

2. There will be no exchange of legal documents with the producer.

3. All extra costs in regard to security and other arrangements will be borne by the producer.

4. The filming will have to be done over the next weekend, that is on either Saturday 16 or Sunday 17 September.

Please work out the detailed arrangements in consultation with Mr. Timbrell.

cc. Mr. Timbrell
Mr. Hayward
Mr. Hennig
Mrs. Mira
7 September 1972

Mr. C. V. Narasimhan
Chef de Cabinet

CV —

Attached please find a self explanatory note from OPI regarding the proposed filming of scenes for the movie "Godspell". I assume that you will wish to clear with the Office of Legal Affairs the question as to whether it would be appropriate for the United Nations to sign the release and insurance certificate which is proposed.

G. G. Timbrall
29 August 1972

Mr. Michael Hayward, Chief
Visual Service
Radio and Visual Services Division
Office of Public Information

Mike,

In accordance with my telephone conversation, I would appreciate your advice concerning the attached request from the Production Manager of "Godspell", L.P.E. Films Inc., to film a short sequence in the garden behind the United Nations building. This matter appears to be more a question of Office of Public Information policy than of use of our physical facilities. As far as the latter is concerned we could, of course, make the necessary arrangements. In the event that your office should agree from a policy standpoint, there still is the question that they wish to do this between the middle of September and the middle of October. Unless it were done before the opening of the General Assembly there could be a problem resulting from the need to restrict access to the garden.

I shall look forward to receiving your views as soon as possible.

CCT

cc. Mr. Narasimhan
TO: Mr. Clayton C. Timbrell, Director
   Office of the Assistant Secretary-General

DATE: 6 September, 1972

REFERENCE: MH/GB

THROUGH: S/C DEI

FROM: Michael Hayward, Chief
   Visual Services, DPI/RM

SUBJECT: "Godspell" Filming

1. The Office of Public Information agrees with the proposal to film a sequence in the United Nations North Garden and hopes that the Director can select camera angles which will avoid or minimise the image of the identifiable north end of the UN building.

2. I would urge that the "Godspell" production manager telephone Earl Cahail Ext. 2125, 754-1234 as quickly as possible to avoid complicated logistics in connection with access to the garden during the Assembly period.
CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

THIS IS TO CERTIFY as to the existence of insurance, as of the date of execution hereof, with Harbor Insurance Company, as described below:

Name of Assured: COLUMBIA PICTURES INDUSTRIES, INC. AND L.D.B. FILMS, INC.
Address of Assured: 1438 North Gower Street, Hollywood, California

Location of Risk: Filming operations in connection with the production "Godspell"
U.N. GARDEN
BEHIND UNITED NATIONS BUILDING

Kind of Insurance: Comprehensive General Liability

Policy No. 103217 period from 6/15/72 to 11/1/72

Limits: $1,000,000. Combined Single Limit bodily injury and property damage.

It is hereby understood and agreed that the certificate holder will be given ten (10) days written notice before any reduction of coverage or cancellation of this insurance is effective.

Dated at Los Angeles this 16th day of June, 1972 by

SWETT & CRAWFORD
Mr. C.V. Narasimhan
Undersecretary General
Chef Du Cabinet
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Narasimhan:

At the suggestion of Mrs. Edwin Gifford who spoke to Mr. Yasushi Akashi, I am writing you about the possibility of filming a short sequence in the garden behind the U.N. Building.

L.D.B. Films Inc. is doing "GODSPELL" for Columbia pictures. As you may know, the subject matter of Godspell is the gospel according to St. Matthew done in a very contemporary and dignified way.

Participating in the scene castwise, are the eight disciples, plus St. John and Jesus. It is a musical number they will be doing called "Beautiful City".

The Director has chosen angles for the filming of the scene where the garden is prominent—the camera being on the walk beside the river pointing northwest across the length of the garden. If any part of the U.N. Building will be seen, it is only incidental and only the northern most part of the U.N. Building will be seen.

Weather permitting, we would need only one day to film this sequence. As of now, our schedule calls for sometime from the middle of September to the middle of October.

We are very flexible and if there is any day of the week, except Saturday or Sunday, that is preferable to you, we will accommodate. The Director has fallen in love with your garden for this scene and I hope we can work it out.

If there is any expense involved (guards, handymen, or maintenance men) we would be more than happy to bear the expenses.

Hoping that we shall be granted permission to film in your lovely garden for which I shall be,

Forever gratefully yours,

L.D.B. Films Inc.

Paul Ganapoler
Production Manager

PG:asL
enc's

CC: Mr. Yasushi Akashi, Secretariat Bldg.
1. The undersigned hereby grants to L.D.B. Inc. (herein referred to as "Producer"); permission to use the property located at U.N. Garden, consisting of garden, for the purpose of photographing and recording scenes for the motion picture and/or television program entitled "GODSPELL". Said permission shall include the right to bring personnel and equipment (including props and temporary sets) onto said property, and to remove the same therefrom after completion of work.

2. The permission to use the said premises is granted for 1 day or longer, as may be necessary, commencing on or about between Sept 15 & Oct 13. (subject to change in case of changes in the production schedule or weather conditions), and continuing until completion of all scenes and work required, including future retakes or added scenes, if any.

3. The undersigned agrees that Producer and its successors, assigns and licensees shall own all rights of every kind in and to all sound recordings, motion picture or photographs made in and about the premises, including the irrevocable right throughout the world in perpetuity to use any sound recordings, motion pictures or other photographs of the said premises, and the name of the undersigned and/or said premises or property, in or in connection with the said motion picture or program, and to exhibit, perform and exploit the same by any method or means now known or hereafter devised, including theatrical or non-theatrical exhibition, and sponsored, sustaining, subscription or pay television, and to use all of the foregoing in the advertising and publicizing of the said motion picture or program. Neither the undersigned nor any tenant or other party now or hereafter having an interest in said premises shall have any right of action against Producer or any other party arising out of any use of said sound recordings, motion pictures or photographs, whether or not such use is, or may be claimed to be, defamatory, untrue or censorable in nature. Nothing herein contained shall obligate Producer to use or photograph said premises or to use or depict the same in any way in said motion picture or program.

4. Producer agrees to hold the undersigned harmless of and from any and all liability and loss which the undersigned may suffer or incur by reason of any injury to or death of any person, or damage to any property, caused by any of the Producer's employees or equipment on or about the said premises. Owner's rights in such event shall be limited to the right of indemnification by Producer as herein provided, and the undersigned shall in no event be entitled to rescind or interfere with or enjoin Producer or any of the motion picture or other material produced hereunder.

5. The undersigned warrants and represents that the undersigned has full right and authority to enter into this agreement concerning the above described premises, and the consent or permission of no other person, firm or corporation is necessary in order to enable Producer to exercise and enjoy fully the rights herein granted, and the undersigned indemnifies and agrees to hold Producer and its licensees, successors and assigns, free and harmless from and against any and all loss, costs, liability, damages or claims of any nature arising from, growing out of, or concerning a breach of the above warranty.

6. This agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors, licensees and assigns of the parties hereto.

ACCEPTED:

[Signature]

By: [Signature]
Mr. Genichi Akatani  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Office of Public Information

The Secretary-General

Liaison with United Nations Associations

1) As you know, I attach great importance to the contribution of the UNA in developing a better understanding and support of the UN activities all over the world. As promoting an informed understanding of the UN among the peoples of the world is one of the main OPI functions, I would suggest that in the future your Office assume fully the responsibility of maintaining the liaison with all the UNA and their branches, using as appropriate the UN Information Centers.

2) In this general framework, your Office will, on my behalf, take action on all requests for messages, copies of which would be sent to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General for information. In exceptional and important cases, and as deemed necessary by you, such messages would be first cleared by my Office before being delivered.

3) I would be very happy to discuss further with you, as appropriate, OPI policies with regard to UNA.
The SG agrees to attend the informal reception at the time indicated. Would it be possible to have in time a brief note on possible remarks of the SG to the students?

Date: 28 July 1972
CR.13 (11-64)

FROM: Anton Prohaska
TO: Mr. Kurt Waldheim
A: Secretary-General of the United Nations

FROM: Genichi Akataki, Assistant Secretary-General
DE: Office of Public Information

SUBJECT: 1972 UN Student Intern Programme

1. Each year, two parallel programmes for a selected number of outstanding students from different countries are conducted during the summer by the United Nations Office of Public Information. One is held at United Nations Headquarters, New York (the Intern Programme), the other takes place at the United Nations Office at Geneva, (the Graduate Study Programme).

2. The Programmes are not connected in any way with recruitment for employment at the United Nations. Their aim is to provide an opportunity for an international group of graduate students to deepen their understanding of the principles, purposes and activities of the United Nations and its related Agencies, through first-hand observation and study.

3. The Intern Programme at Headquarters will be conducted during the period 31 July- 25 August 1972. Out of 250 applicants, 42 graduate students from 23 countries were selected as participants.

4. The Intern Programme includes detailed briefings given by senior Secretariat officials on the major problems confronting the United Nations. The participants attend meetings of United Nations bodies in session during the period. In addition, they are assigned to work individually under the direction of United Nations officials in various departments within the Secretariat.

5. Traditionally, an informal reception is held each year for the participants of the Programme, their supervisors and lecturers. It has also become a tradition that the Secretary-General of the United Nations attends the reception and addresses the participants of the Programme. On that occasion, each of them is also introduced to the Secretary-General.

6. This year, the reception is scheduled for 9 August from 5 to 7 P.M. in the Press-Bar of the General Assembly Building. If you could possibly attend, I am sure that the students would be deeply grateful to you. Of course, if the date is not convenient, the reception could be set for another date in August.
I am enclosing two curricula vitae which have been received by this office of candidates who might be qualified for employment with the Office of Public Information. I understand from a discussion with Personnel that the nationalities of these two possible candidates, who come from Turkey and Yugoslavia respectively, are over represented.

For practical reasons I thought it might be useful for the Office of Public Information to keep these two biographies on file for possible future reference.
CURRICULUM VITAE

Nom : Léon DAVICO
Age : 46 ans
Lieu de naissance : Belgrade (Yougoslavie)
Nationalité : Yougoslave
Situation de famille : Marié
1 fils (adopté) 3 ans

Etudes universitaires :
- Lycée - Belgrade
- Lycée français de Madrid : 1943-1944
- Université McGill, Montréal : 1948 (B.A.)
- Fondation de Sciences politiques, Paris : 1959-1961 (Troisième cycle)

Langues :
- parlées et écrites couramment : anglais, français, allemand, espagnol, italien, serbo-croate
- comprend quelques autres langues

Carrière :
- Radio Belgrade : 1948-1950
- Politika, Belgrade : 1950-1968
- Correspondant à Berlin, Paris, Londres, Rome, Istanbul, etc.
- Envoyé spécial aux-Conférences internationales de Genève, Paris, Vienne, etc.
- Fondateur et rédacteur en chef du journal "Politika-Ekspres", Belgrade
- Collaborateur de "L'Express", Paris, de revues, de la télévision allemande fédérale, etc.

- Auteur d'un livre sur "Les deux Allemagnes" publié à Belgrade

- Bons contacts dans la presse, la TV et la radio dans toute l'Europe ainsi qu'avec quelques administrations gouvernementales

- Depuis 1968 : Chef du Service de l'Information pour l'Europe, grade P.5 à l'UNICEF - 20, rue Pauline Borghèse - 92 Neuilly (France)
  Téléphone : 624.77.70
Biographical

M. Kânran İnan, porte-parole de l'OTAN

Né à Bitlis-Turquie le 18 février 1929, M. İnan est diplômé de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université d'Ankara et de la Faculté des Sciences Politiques de l'Université de Genève. Il a fait également le Doctorat en Droit à l'Université de Genève.


Depuis octobre 1966, détaché du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, il est membre du Secrétariat International de l'OTAN et travaille au Service de Tresse en qualité de porte-parole avec grade A4-6.


Il connaît l'anglais, le français et l'italien.
Mr. Georg Hennig
Office of the
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York

With the
compliments of
the New York Office

The attached copies of correspondence are in reference to your note of 6 April 1972 and its attachments, correspondence to the Secretary-General from Professor Vinzenz Chiavacci, on the subject of Information Centres for Copyright matters.

Better late than never, I suppose... I am sorry for the delay. Cordially,

André Varchaver
Cher Monsieur,

Me référant à la lettre que vous avez adressée à M. Julian Behrstock le 14 avril 1972 (référence NTO/72-179) je vous prie de bien vouloir trouver ci-joint copie de la réponse que Mlle. Dock, Chef du Centre international d'information sur le droit d'auteur, a adressée ce jour à M. Chiavacci concernant les centres d'information sur le droit d'auteur.

Comme vous le savez, en effet le Centre international d'information sur le droit d'auteur a été transféré à compter du 1er mai 1972 à la Division du droit d'auteur qui elle-même fait partie de l'Office des normes internationales et des affaires juridiques.

Par ailleurs, la lettre du Professeur Chiavacci ayant été adressée à l'origine au Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, je pense qu'il conviendrait de porter à la connaissance de M. Hennig, son assistant personnel qui vous l'avait transmise, le contenu de la réponse faite à M. Chiavacci.

Je vous prie de croire, cher Monsieur, à l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Claude Lussier
Directeur,
Office des normes internationales et des affaires juridiques

M. André Varchaver
Directeur
Bureau de liaison avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies
U.N. Building
Room 2201
New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.
Monsieur le Professeur,


J'ai le plaisir de vous informer que dans le cadre de la mission constitutionnelle qui incombe à l'Unesco dans le domaine du droit d'auteur, la Conférence Générale a, par une résolution 4,122 adoptée lors de sa seizième session (Paris 1970), décidé la création au siège de l'Unesco d'un Centre international d'information sur le droit d'auteur. Ce Centre, qui fonctionne depuis un peu plus d'un an, a pour but "de donner aux pays en voie de développement un accès plus facile aux œuvres protégées", c'est-à-dire "essentiellement d'aider ces pays à résoudre les problèmes pratiques que pose l'octroi d'une autorisation en matière de droit d'auteur. Une description assez détaillée des fonctions du Centre et des buts qu'il se propose d'atteindre figure dans l'annexe a la lettre circulaire no. 2138 que le Directeur général de l'Unesco a adressé le 4 mai 1971 aux États membres pour les informer de la création du Centre et dont un exemplaire est joint à la présente lettre.

Professeur Vinzenz Chiavacci
Vizepräsident der Literarischen Verwertungsgesellschaft (L.V.G.)
Direktor der Literar-Mechana
Landstrasser Hauptstrasse la-la
VIENNE
(Autriche)
Au niveau national, des centres d'information sur le droit d'auteur sont d'ores et déjà établis dans un certain nombre de pays. Outre celui qui existe en République fédérale d'Allemagne et auquel vous vous réferez, de tels centres fonctionnent dès à présent, au Canada, aux États-Unis d'Amérique, en France et au Royaume-Uni. Ces centres sont en général rattachés aux organisations professionnelles existant dans le domaine de l'édition qui sont les mieux placées pour leur donner l'efficacité que l'on est en droit d'attendre d'eux. D'autres centres sont en voie de constitution. Pour ce qui est de l'Amérique latine, le Centre régional pour le développement du livre, dont le siège se trouve à Bogota, est en train de mettre sur pied une organisation de ce type au service des pays de la région. Les contacts qu'il a commencé à établir avec les gouvernements, les commissions nationales et les associations d'éditeurs ne manqueront pas, j'espère, d'avoir des résultats positifs dans un avenir prochain.

Il est vraisemblable qu'au fur et à mesure que se développera l'activité du Centre international créé au siège de l'Unesco, les commissions nationales se sentiront de plus en plus concernées par le fonctionnement des centres nationaux et s'y intéresseront de façon croissante.

Restant à votre disposition pour toute information complémentaire que vous pourriez désirer obtenir, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Professeur, à l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

Marie-Claude Dock
Chef,
Centre international d'information sur le droit d'auteur
Cher ami,

Le Directeur Général p.i. de l'ORTF, M. Alain Dangeard, m'a prié de faire parvenir au Secrétaire Général un exemplaire du film que l'ORTF lui a consacré et qui a été diffusé le 21 avril dernier sur la deuxième chaîne de télévision française.

Ce film vous est envoyé par valise en même temps que la présente lettre.

M. Alain Dangeard m'a demandé également de dire au Secrétaire Général que l'ORTF a été heureux de pouvoir contribuer à une meilleure connaissance de l'ONU, et qu'il continuera de le faire.

Voulez-vous bien transmettre tout ceci au Secrétaire Général ?

D'avance merci et croyez, cher ami, à l'assurance de mes sentiments très cordiaux.

Luc Van Bellinghen
Directeur p.i.

Monsieur Robert Muller
Directeur
Cabinet du Secrétaire Général
Nations Unies
New York

PS. A toutes fins utiles, l'adresse complète de M. Dangeard est la suivante :
M. Alain Dangeard, Directeur Général p.i.,
ORTF, 116 Avenue du Président Kennedy, Paris 16ème.
Mr. P. Coidan, Director  
Budget Division  
Office of the Controller

Pierre M. Cochere, Executive Officer  
Office of Public Information

Training of the CAU Deputy Chief of Press Services  
at UN expense

1. As you will see from the attached copy of a letter dated 8 April 1972 to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, Mr. Waldheim has given his agreement to the request made by the CAU in a letter of 29 March 1972, copy attached, to the effect that the Deputy Chief of the CAU Press and Information Services be authorized to undergo a three months' training period with the United Nations Office of Public Information in New York.

2. An amount of approximately $4,000 would be required to pay for a round-trip economy air ticket from Addis Ababa to New York and three months' per diem for the CAU trainee, for which no provision has been made in the 1972 budget. Consequently, if the instructions of the Secretary-General are to be carried out, this sum must be made available to OPI.

3. Accordingly, following the precedent established in 1971 with regard to the training of an CAU broadcaster at UN expense, (see my memorandum of 23 June 1971 to you) the Office of Public Information formally requests authority, as an exception, to utilize for this purpose an amount of approximately $4,000 out of the unspent balance of the $20,000 allotment under Section 20, Chapter IV for the 1972 Triangular Fellowship Programme.

cc: Mr. C. Akatani  
Mr. V. Pavlichenko (O in C of OPI)  
Mr. K. Muller  
Mr. G. L. Obahai  
Mr. C-A. Bourjoumière  
Mr. G. Hediqag  
File: CAU
M. Pérol
m'a fait savoir
que l'appel
au Dr J.S.S.
aussi été
rejeté.

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Date: 3-5-72
FROM: [Signature]
CR. 13 (11-64)
Dear Mr. Pavlichenko,

I am writing to request your support and appropriate action against a decision by the Office of Personnel to reduce my total income in Rome by $100 per month, by for the first time not granting the usual assignment allowance.

The decision is based on staff rule 107.27 and the PAH both of which state that in case of transfer to a city that is the site of the Headquarters of the United Nations or a Specialized Agency, "normally" full removal allowance will be granted instead of assignment allowance.

I submit that my case is not "normal" in the meaning of rule 107.27 just as my predecessor's case was not considered and treated as "normal", and I would submit the following reasons:

(1) Most staff at any Headquarters are transferred from their home country and serve at Headquarters only. They return to their home country upon retirement or completion of assignment. They were entitled to "full removal" of furniture upon commencement of their appointment and thus are entitled to take the furniture home when they return.

Mr. Vladimir Pavlichenko,
Director,
External Relations Division,
Office of Public Information,
NEW YORK
(2) I - as many other Centre Directors - have been away from Headquarters since 1962 when I was assigned to West Irian. Assignments to Rangoon and Sydney followed and I have never been given "full removal" allowance but always assignment allowance.

(3) As I was not expected or entitled to bring furniture along my family and I have always lived in furnished places and thus have no furniture for "full removal" to Rome. We will have to rent a furnished place or purchase furniture, and the assignment allowance will be needed to cover either case.

(4) As is known I was to be transferred to New Delhi where I would have received Assignment Allowance without question. I replied that I would be quite happy to go to New Delhi and I never requested a change of that appointment. When this plan was changed at Headquarters I am sure it was not the intention to thereby reduce my salary by $100 p.m. On the other hand, a reassignment to Rome instead of New Delhi or any other place does not mean that I suddenly have more furniture for "full removal". However the Office of Personnel seems to consider this just my bad luck.

(5) Although rule 107.27 has its justification as outlined under (1) above, I fail to see how the fact that FAO Headquarters is located in Rome could possibly affect my cost of living or other expenses connected with my assignment as UNIC Director.

(6) For the above considerations my predecessor in the post of UNIC Director in Rome, Mr. E. Baungarten, did receive Assignment Allowance while in Rome, which is a clear indication that his case was not considered "normal" in the meaning of rule 107.27. The term "normally" leaves enough room for justified exceptions, and I submit that my case deserves no less special consideration than Mr. Baungarten's did.

(7) As a further argument in favour of my request, it may well be asked what will happen at the time of my next reassignment. I will probably be assigned to a post not qualifying for full removal allowance under rule 107.27. Thus I will have had to purchase furniture in Rome without Assignment Allowance but will then not be entitled to take it along to the next post.
I am addressing this letter to you because I know that F.O.S. had supported my request for Assignment Allowance and can thus do no more at this stage. I would therefore be most grateful for your favourable consideration, your support and your appropriate action to have the Office of Personnel's decision revised.

Yours sincerely,

J. S. Szuszkiewicz  
Director
Le Secrétariat général

Union de Francais aux Nations Unies

dans le domaine de l'information


2. Bien que reconnaissant l'accomplissement de progrès notables dans ce domaine, les Déléguations ont suggéré, pour accroître le rôle du français au sein du service de l'information, qu'il conviendrait :

   a) d'accroître les postes d'administrateur du Bureau de langue française de deux actuellement à quatre;

   b) de diffuser plus largement par télé ou les documents en français ;

   c) de généraliser l'usage du français au sein du Service de l'information ;

   d) de mettre en œuvre une politique de l'information en coopération avec les Déléguations par l'intermédiaire du groupe consultatif de l'information institué par la résolution 1405 (XIV).

3. J'ai, dès à présent, informé les Déléguations d'expression française des mesures suivantes que j'ai mises en train :

   a) la publication simultanée en anglais et en français du texte des Conférences de presse du Secrétaire général, rendue possible par l'interprétation en français de ces conférences ;

cc. Mr. Haykin
Mrs. Hira
Mr. Hennig/Mr. Prohaska

G-1
b) La nomination au Service de l'information d'un plus grand nombre de fonctionnaires bilingues et, en particulier, la prochaine nomination de M. de la Lune, comme deuxième porte-parole du Secrétariat général ;

c) La reprise des activités du groupe consultatif de l'information avec une composition nouvelle tenant compte des facteurs linguistiques.

4. Je vous prie de bien vouloir examiner si l'adoption d'autres mesures que celles pré-citées pourraient, dans l'immédiat, et sans implications financières pour le Service de l'information, contribuer à accroître l'usage du français dans le domaine de l'information.
NOTE FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Consultative Panel on Public Information

On 17 May 1972 I went to see Mr. Hamid on this matter who informed me that on 28 March 1972 he had contacted the Chairmen of the regional groups with a view to obtaining three agreed candidates for each regional group. The total number of members of the Consultative Panel would thus be 20 including the permanent members of the Security Council.

So far only the Soviet Union, Chairman of the Eastern European group, had replied. The Latin American group is expected to reply shortly. The other groups have not been able to agree on their candidates as yet.

Mr. Hamid will suggest to the Chairmen of those groups which have not been able to agree on candidates to communicate those countries which have signified their interest within a group on the understanding that the Secretary-General will only appoint three members of each group.

In addition, I pointed out that the Secretary-General will take into consideration the interest of French speaking countries in matters relating to the Office of Public Information.

As to the first meeting of the Panel, it was suggested that it only take place after having given the new ASG for OPI the necessary time (about four weeks) to acquaint himself with the responsibilities and tasks of OPI.

A la suite de la reconstitution, au mois d'octobre 1970, du Bureau de langue française qui avait été supprimé une dizaine d'années auparavant, des progrès notables ont été accomplis. Dirigé par M. TONBELAINE, ce Bureau prépare un bulletin quotidien qui est transmis par télex à Genève et qui reçoit l'accueil le plus favorable, non seulement de la part des délégations francophones, mais encore d'autres délégations; le nombre des communiqués diffusés en français a sensiblement augmenté; enfin, pour la première fois, un recueil provisoire des résolutions de l'Assemblée générale a été publié en français.

Aussi appréciables soient-ils, ces résultats restent encore nettement insuffisants. Beaucoup trop de communiqués de presse portant notamment sur les activités
des différents organes, commissions et conférences des Nations Unies, continuent d'être distribués uniquement en anglais, ce qui est en contradiction formelle avec le principe suivant lequel l'anglais et le français sont les deux langues de travail du Secrétariat. En deuxième lieu, la diffusion des communiqués de presse en français reste limitée à New York et Genève, alors qu'il serait souhaitable de l'étendre au plus grand nombre possible de pays francophones. Enfin, la version française de certaines publications est diffusée avec un retard considérable sur la version anglaise : c'est le cas, par exemple, de la Chronique mensuelle dont la dernière livraison en français porte sur le mois de Décembre 1971 alors que la dernière livraison en anglais porte sur le mois de mars 1972.

Une telle situation ne correspond guère au rôle qui devrait être celui du Service de l'Information. Disposant d'un personnel et de crédits considérables, ce service devrait être en mesure de mieux faire connaître les activités de l'Organisation dans tous les pays où le français est compris et utilisé. Il est évidemment de l'intérêt de l'Organisation elle-même de donner la diffusion la plus large aux informations rendant compte de ses activités dans tous les domaines.
Les délégations d'expression française souhaitent, en conséquence, que des mesures soient prises dans les meilleurs délais pour que le français occupe désormais, au sein du Service de l'information, la place qui lui revient. À cet égard, elles voudraient faire les suggestions suivantes:

- Tout d'abord, il conviendrait d'affecter au Bureau de langue française le personnel permanent qui lui est nécessaire pour fonctionner de façon satisfaisante. Compte-tenu des congés, des déplacements et du surcroît de travail entraîné chaque année par l'Assemblée générale, ce Bureau devrait disposer de quatre postes permanents, au lieu de deux actuellement. Un tel accroissement, qui devrait résulter d'un simple réaménagement des postes à l'intérieur du Service, porterait l'effectif de ce Bureau au minimum indispensable : il suffit, pour s'en rendre compte, de le comparer à celui des services de langue anglaise. Ainsi renforcé, ce Bureau serait en mesure de "couvrir" toutes les activités des Nations Unies, que ce soit au siège ou à l'extérieur. Actuellement, le Bureau de langue française ne peut, faute de moyens, que se limiter à l'essentiel.

- Il serait également souhaitable que les documents en français bénéficient désormais d'une diffusion plus large par télex, notamment auprès des capitales suivantes : Abidjan, Addis-Abéba, Beyrouth, Dakar et Kinshasa.
-- Cependant, la seule augmentation des effectifs du Bureau de langue française ne saurait suffire à développer l'usage du français au sein du Service de l'Information si de nouvelles méthodes de travail n'y sont pas adoptées. Il faudrait, pour cela, qu'à tous les niveaux et dans tous les domaines (Presse, Radio-Télévision, Centres d'information...) les responsables de ce service reconnaisSENT le français, à l'égal de l'anglais, comme une langue internationale officielle et comme une des langues de travail du Secrétariat. Sans doute l'attribution progressive à ce service de fonctionnaires bilingues en nombre plus important serait-elle de nature à corriger les effets regrettables des méthodes pratiquées jusqu'ici.

-- Les délégations d'expression française estiment, enfin, que la définition et la mise en œuvre d'une véritable politique de l'information aux Nations Unies implique une coopération étroite et suivie avec l'ensemble des délégations. Consciente de cette nécessité, l'Assemblée générale a adopté le 22 décembre 1971, sur le rapport de la Cinquième Commission, la résolution 2897 qui recommande notamment au Secrétaire général de revoir la composition du groupe consultatif de l'information institué par la résolution 1405 (XIV) et de réunir ce dernier avant la prochaine session. La reprise des activités de ce groupe consultatif, qui ne
s'est pas réuni depuis cinq ans, facilitera certainement l'instauration d'un dialogue ouvert et fructueux entre les responsables du Service de l'Information et les représentants des pays membres.

Les délégations d'expression française savent qu'elles peuvent compter sur l'esprit de compréhension du Secrétaire général pour que les améliorations souhaitées dans le domaine de l'information soient décidées et mises en œuvre dans les meilleurs délais. Elles voudraient, en conclusion, assurer le Secrétaire général de leur entière confiance et lui faire savoir qu'elles sont disposées à avoir avec lui-même et ses collaborateurs des entretiens approfondis sur les différents points qui viennent d'être évoqués.
Subject: Consultative Panel on Public Information

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As to the first meeting of the Panel, it was suggested that it only take place after having given the new ASG for OPI the necessary time (about four weeks) to acquaint himself with the responsibilities and tasks of OPI.
Re: Consultative Panel on Public Information

In order to implement General Assembly resolution 2897 (XXVI) the Secretary-General would be grateful if Mr. Hamid could consult with the Chairmen of the different regional groups on the future composition of the Consultative Panel on Public Information.

Following are the basic considerations of the Secretary-General which can be used in the conversations with the Chairmen of the regional groups:

1. The membership of the Panel should be as small as possible. As a basis, a membership of 15 could be proposed. As for geographical distribution, the pattern of the Security Council membership might be suggested.

   The increasing interest of French speaking countries in OPI should be born in mind. In addition it might be useful to have Japan included among the members of the Panel.

2. The consultation with regional groups along these lines seems necessary since apparently some of the groups have already discussed the matter of the composition of the Panel.

3. As to the first meeting of the Panel, it might be suggested that it only take place after having given the new ASG for OPI the necessary time (about four weeks) to acquaint himself with the responsibilities and tasks of OPI.
Dear Mr. Ambassador,

You will recall that, at its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2997 entitled "Review and Reappraisal of United Nations Information Policies and Activities".

Paragraph six of the resolution reads as follows:

"Recommends that the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1403 (XII) of 1 December 1957, should review the composition of the Consultative Panel on Public Information to ensure that it reflects the present situation in the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to convene the Panel before the twenty-seventh session to advise him on the information policies and activities of the United Nations."

The Secretary-General considers it of the utmost importance that the Consultative Panel on Public Information should be composed of members actively interested in promoting public information about the United Nations.

It is with this objective in mind that he has asked me to consult with the Chairmen of the Regional Groups so that they may in turn discuss this matter with their respective groups. Each group will thus be in a position to put forward the names of those countries it would wish to see appointed to the Consultative Panel by the Secretary-General.

At the present time the Consultative Panel consists of 13 members as follows:

His Excellency
Dr. Hadi Eren
Chairman of the group of Western European and Other States
p/o Permanent Mission of Turkey to the UN
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 525
New York, N.Y. 10017
In order to take account of developments in the membership of the United Nations since the Panel was originally constituted in 1959, it is envisaged that the Panel could be enlarged to some twenty members. Such an enlargement would assist in making the Panel more representative without rendering it unwieldy.

On this basis, and bearing in mind the desirability of having the five permanent members of the Security Council sit on the Panel, it is suggested that each Regional Group might wish to propose three countries which the Secretary-General could appoint to the Panel.

In view of the fact that the Secretary-General would wish to call a meeting of the Panel as soon as possible, I should be most grateful if you would kindly inform me at an early date of the recommendations which the group of Western European and Other States would wish to put forward in this regard.

Should you require further information or clarification in connection with this matter, I trust you will not hesitate to communicate with me.

Yours sincerely,

Iqba Abdul Hamid
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information
1. At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 1405 in which it requested the Secretary-General "to appoint, in consultation with the Governments of Member States, a panel of qualified persons representative of the various geographical areas and main cultures of the world, and to consult with members of that panel from time to time on United Nations information policies and programmes in order to ensure maximum effectiveness at minimum cost".

2. This panel met on ten different occasions between 1959 and 1967. It has never met since.

3. At the last session of the General Assembly, a number of delegations in the Fifth Committee regretted that the Panel had not been convened for almost five years and the Secretary-General was called upon to revive it. This matter is dealt with in the Assembly's basic resolution on public information [2397(XVI)], paragraph six of which reads as follows:

"Recommended that the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly Resolution 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959, should review the composition of the Consultative Panel on Public Information to ensure that it reflects the situation in the United Nations and requests the Secretary-General to convene the Panel before the twenty-seventh session to advise him on the information policies and activities of the United Nations".

4. In the light of the above resolution, it is necessary to re-examine the Panel's composition and to determine the timing of the next meeting.
5. The present composition of the Panel is as follows:

(1) Czechoslovakia
(2) France
(3) India
(4) Italy
(5) Ivory Coast
(6) Japan
(7) Liberia
(8) Peru
(9) Sudan
(10) United Kingdom
(11) U.S.A.
(12) U.S.S.R.
(13) Venezuela

6. As you will note, the Panel currently has only 4 of the 5 permanent members of the Security Council represented on it. Apart from this major deficiency it cannot be regarded as very representative. For example, none of the four largest Latin American countries, i.e. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico is represented. Similarly, Africa is represented by Liberia and Sudan while more important countries such as Nigeria and Tanzania and culturally important countries such as Tunisia are absent. The Panel was set up some 12 years ago and since then, the membership of the Organization has undergone a number of changes. It is quite likely that this is the reason why the General Assembly requested you to review the composition of the Panel.

7. Two alternative approaches on this matter seem to be open to you:

(a) To reconstitute the Panel without specific reference to its previous membership in order to secure a more representative membership. There may be, however, objections from countries who have served over the years and who would no longer be invited to attend.

(b) To retain the present membership but add a further number of countries in order to achieve a more representative group.

8. If you agree to alternative (a) — a completely reconstituted panel, I would suggest the following membership:
(1) China
(2) France
(3) United Kingdom
(4) U.S.S.R.
(5) U.S.A.
(6) Netherlands
(7) Romania
(8) Canada
(9) Argentina
(10) Brazil
(11) Colombia or Chile
(12) Mexico
(13) India
(14) Japan
(15) Indonesia
(16) Pakistan
(17) Iraq
(18) Tunisia
(19) Tanzania
(20) Nigeria
(21) Senegal

9. If alternative (b) – adding additional countries to the current membership – appears to be more desirable, I would suggest the nine following countries be added:

(1) China
(2) Argentina
(3) Brazil or Mexico
(4) Tunisia
(5) Tanzania
(6) Nigeria
(7) Iraq
(8) Indonesia
(9) Pakistan

10. I shall appreciate your early decision on the composition of the new panel.

11. I would suggest that the Permanent Missions of the countries concerned be approached on this matter as soon as possible. This could be done by means of a Note Verbale initialed by you which I could present to the respective Heads of Missions on your behalf. Alternatively, you may wish to call in the Ambassadors personally.
12. A decision must also be taken concerning the timing of the first meeting of the reconstituted Panel. Since the Panel acts in an advisory capacity to the Secretary-General, I feel that it would be highly desirable for you to seek the views of the Panel regarding plans for the reorganization of OPI which has been called for by the General Assembly in its Resolution 2897 (XXVI). Paragraph eleven of the resolution reads as follows:

"Takes note of the Secretary-General's statement of 16 November 1971 and requests him, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolutions 13 (1), 595 (IV) and 2567 (XIV) of 13 December 1969, to review the present administrative arrangements for the Centre for Economic and Social Information and to reorganize the Office of Public Information with a view to ensuring central control and direction in the implementation of information policies and guidelines and thereby enabling the Office to carry out its mandate more effectively."

13. Given the character of the debates in the Fifth Committee at the last session of the Assembly, there is no doubt that delegations had in mind that the reconstituted Panel should be consulted concerning any plans for OPI reorganization. Furthermore, a prior exchange of views with the Panel on this vast subject should in principle help to ensure "smoother sailing" in the Fifth Committee next Autumn. Since a number of representatives are absent during the months of July and August, the end of May and the month of June would seem to be the most practical choices available to us.

14. I should be grateful for your guidance.
Mr. Pierre M. Goharel, Executive Officer
Office of Public Information

Elisabeth B. Nebehay, Chief
Acquisition Section, Library

Newspapers and periodicals for the Secretary-General's Press Service

1. After discussing the details with Mr. Walters and Mr. Tili, I have now completed the arrangements shown on the attached lists for newspapers and periodicals for the Secretary-General's Press Service, to be paid by the Library. The lists show the means of delivery and I trust that there will be no problems. Mr. Walters and Mr. Tili will be in touch with me in case there are any changes or difficulties.

2. I am also enclosing for your information a copy of a memorandum sent to the Manager of the newsstand at the United Nations Cafeteria where newspapers are picked up. May I please ask for your help to ensure that only publications authorized in writing by the Library are picked up, and that this is done only by authorized staff from the GPI units listed? If there is a change in personnel or room number, would you please inform me?

3. These orders are subject to review and confirmation at the end of the year, in October. We will at that time contact the units concerned, through your office, but in view of everybody's tight budget allocations I should be grateful if cancellations or reductions in the number of copies could be requested immediately, as they occur.

4. In a few days, I shall send you a similar list for other GPI units now receiving direct copies of newspapers and journals for official use, and I would very much appreciate your help in seeing that these lists are reviewed and confirmed.

5. Copies of this memorandum and of the appropriate lists are being sent to Mr. Walters, Mr. Tili, and to Mr. Hennig of the Secretary-General's Office, for information.
A. Pick-up by OPI from U.N. Cafeteria News-Stand:
   - Boston Globe
   - Christian Science Monitor
   - Daily News
   - Economist
   - Le Figaro
   - L'Express
   - Jeune Afrique
   - Le Monde
   - New York Post
   - New York Times
   - Newsweek
   - Nouvel Observateur
   - Time Magazine
   - U.S. News and World Report
   - Wall Street Journal
   - Washington Post

B. Delivery by pouch from UNIC/Geneva
   - Le Journal de Genève
   - La Tribuna de Lausanne

C. Airmail order to publisher for direct mailing to Mr. Tili:
   - Al-Ahram

D. Sent from the Library (special copy, to be retained if needed)
   - Foreign Affairs. Quarterly.

E. Direct subscription for mail delivery to Mr. Tili (publisher instructed by telephone of correct name and room number):
A. Bought by Mr. Valters from News-Stand, cost reimbursed by Library.

    Der Spiegel, weekly, airmail edition.

B. Delivery by pouch from UNIC/Vienna.

    Die Arbeiterzeitung.
    Die Furche.
    Der Kurier.
    Die Presse.
    Salzburger Nachrichten.
    Die Wochenpresse.

C. Delivery by pouch from UNIC/Geneva.

    Frankfurter Allgemeine
    Neue Zürcher Zeitung
    Rheinischer Merkur
    Süddeutsche Zeitung.
    Die Welt
    Die Weltwoche

D. Sent from the Library (special copy, to be retained if needed)

    Neues Deutschland, daily, airmail.
Mr. Loh, Manager
Newsestand, United Nations Cafeteria

Elisabeth K. Nebhaye, Chief
Acquisition Section, Library

Subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals paid by the Library

1. Enclosed is a list of newspapers and periodicals for which there are current subscriptions in effect. The list includes the journals ordered by the enclosed amendment to purchase order number 72-18-246 of 12 May 1972.

2. Please note that only the titles for which you have a written order may be charged to the Library, and that only the persons listed, or their staff authorized to do so, may pick up publications at the newsstand. The Library cannot pay for publications not ordered, and must have the assurance that the publications paid for are delivered to the Secretariat unit and person for whom the subscriptions were approved.

3. I am sending copies of appropriate lists to each unit, for their information. Should there be any problem, please refer all requests, inquiries, or complaints to Mrs. Gloria Lea, extension 3732, room L-138 B.

4. I am counting on your co-operation in maintaining strict control over publications authorized for purchase and paid for by the Library, and I thank you for your efforts.

cc: Mr. F. Coforel, room 1017
    Mr. M. Thili, room 260 C
    Mr. E. Valters, room 855
    Mr. G. Hennig, room 3802
TO: Mr. V.P. Pavlichenko
    Director
    External Relations Division, OPI

FROM: M. Tili, Information Officer
      Secretary-General’s Press Service
      External Relations Division, OPI

SUBJECT: Improvement of Working Conditions of the Secretary-General’s Press Service

DATE: 5 May 1972

REFERENCE:

DATE: 5 May 1972

REFERENCE:

(1) I am submitting for your kind consideration a report on the working conditions of the Secretary-General’s Press Service (SGPS) as they now stand - three months after the coming into operation of the Service, the creation of which, as you are aware, was specifically requested by the Secretary-General.

(2) In its present structure, the SGPS is made up of myself and three clerk/secretaries, who are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Present Grade</th>
<th>Educational Background</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lillian McPherson</td>
<td>GS 4</td>
<td>B.A., M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janice Gilmer</td>
<td>GS 3</td>
<td>4 yrs. of college</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reena Bhandari</td>
<td>GS 2</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Up until now, the functions performed by the SGPS have been the following:

(a) preparation of a daily Press Analysis based on the attached list of press publications as well as on cables and press clippings sent by the UNIC’s;

(b) calling to the attention of the Secretary-General, by means of Special Notes, potential conflict situations as well as other situations relevant to the work of the UN as they take shape within a certain time-period of reporting by the mass media;

(c) preparation of daily, and whenever necessary, arranged by subject, Press Clipping Files for the handy reference of the Secretary-General, based on the material specified in sub-paragraph (a) above; and

(d) drafting of Letters, to be signed by the Secretary-General or other high-ranking officials of the Secretariat, to the mass media or prominent personalities to thank them for publicly expressed support or to explain a UN position they have viewed erroneously.
As they have evolved in the course of the work of the Service, the functions of the three persons assisting me have come to be complementary. Thanks to their educational background, all of them are helping me in ways other than strictly secretarial. Their duties include the following:

- pre-reading of press material;
- marking down articles judged, in the first reading, as being of some importance;
- researching UN documents to provide for background to the elaboration of the Press Analysis;
- mounting clippings in the Press Clipping Files;
- taking dictation, either directly on the typewriter or in shorthand;
- keeping up-to-date the filing system of the SGPS;
- responding to enquiries from the Executive Office of the Secretary-General;
- assuring the regular reception of the press material;
- monitoring the files of APP; and
- distributing by hand the Press Analysis to the offices of the Under Secretary-Generals, Assistant Secretary-Generals and the Director of the External Relations Division.

As you can easily understand, the workload entrusted to the SGPS requires much concentration, especially since some of the functions, such as the Press Analysis and the preparation of the Press Clipping Files, are subject to the time factor.

At present, all of the staff of the Service are working in the space provided for the Information Support Section, where already five persons are normally working. In addition, as you know, this area is located in a part of the second floor widely open to the access of persons not directly connected with the staff of the Information Support Section. The result is a continual coming-and-going through the hall of the Information Support Section, where the three persons assisting me, along with two other secretaries, are seated. Thus, the office is uncomfortably crowded. Further, because of the integrated telephone system of the Section, any call to any staff member causes a general disturbance to the three persons assisting me. All these factors are extremely distracting for everyone working for the SGPS.

To my regret, I must also add that very little co-operation has been shown by the officers of the Information Support Section, for reasons I fail to understand. Tension have ensued, making it very difficult for the staff of the SGPS to perform their functions under normal physical and psychologica—
Miss Bhandari of the SGPS, newspapers earmarked for the Service have lately been disappearing from the desks of the persons assisting me.

(8) In view of all the reasons explained above, the entire staff of the SGPS would be very grateful to you for your assistance in finding a solution that would ensure the Service the possibility of discharging satisfactorily the duties entrusted to it by the Secretary-General. Since our work is a team effort that requires a spirit of co-operation, devotion to the task, efficiency and direct personal contact between myself and the persons assisting me as well as between themselves, it seems to me that after three months' experience, the solution which would best fulfill the requirements of the Service is a separate area in which satisfactory physical and psychological conditions of work can be provided. What the SGPS needs is a separate space with an office for myself connected to an area where the three persons assisting me would be seated.
American
The New York Times
The Washington Post
The Christian Science Monitor
The Wall Street Journal
The Daily News
The Boston Globe
The New York Post
and their Sunday issues.
* The Jewish Telegraphic Agency Daily News Bulletin
* Time
* Newsweek
* U.S. News and World Report
* Foreign Affairs

British
The London Times
* The Economist

French
Le Monde
Le Figaro
L'Express
Le Nouvel Observateur
Jeune Afrique

Swiss
* Le Journal de Genève
* La Tribune de Lausanne

Arab
* Al Ahram

* ordered, but not yet being delivered.
TO:
A:
Mr. Mustapha Tlili
Secretary-General's Press Service

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM:
DE: Reena Bhandari

SUBJECT:
OBJET: Disappearance of newspapers and magazines from desks.

I would like to bring to your notice a certain problem which has been confronting us in the Secretary-General's Press Service lately. Much to the dismay of all the girls working, newspapers and magazines which we work on, have disappeared from desks during office hours. This has now happened precisely twice, and we would appreciate if some measures are taken to ensure that this does not happen again as it causes a lot of difficulties in the efficient discharging of our duties.
1. The Secretary-General recently requested the United Nations Association of the United States to reconvene its National Policy Panel on UN Communications. The Panel is composed of a number of distinguished personalities from American public life. It last met in 1971 when it adopted a very forward-looking report on the subject of utilizing space communications to increase the UN's response to the problems of mankind. The report was most useful in our pursuit of the UN request for cost-free use of the INTELSAT space segment.

2. The reconvened UNA Panel held its first meeting two days ago, on 1 May. The two-hour meeting took place on the 38th floor and was attended by the following Panel members: Mr. Robert R. Nathan, President, Robert R. Nathan Associates (Panel Chairman); Mr. James Day, President, Educational Broadcasting Corporation; General James M. Gavin, Chairman of the Board, Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Dr. Peter C. Goldman, formerly President, CBS Laboratories; Mr. Elmore Jackson, Vice-President for Policy Studies, UNA; Mr. Laurence J. Legere, Institute for Defense Analysis; and Mrs. Kay Kohl, UNA. Taking part in the meeting from the Secretariat were: Mr. C.V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet; Mr. Robert J. Ryan, Assistant Secretary-General for General Services; Mr. Robert G. Muller, Director, Executive Office of the Secretary-General; Mr. A. Vaidyanathan, Director, Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget, UNDP; Mr. Donald R. Bergstrom, Deputy Director, Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget, UNDP; Mr. H.T. Sie, Chief, Communications, Archives and Records Service, Office of General Services; Mr. Josef C. Nichols, Chief, International and Satellite Communications Unit, Radio and Visual Services Division; OPI; and myself.

3. The Secretary-General spent approximately thirty minutes with the Panel. He spoke with disbelief about the antiquated operational communications facilities of the UN which are now known to him from personal experience. He emphasized that any modernization of the UN communications system must also provide for fast and reliable transmissions of public information material. He noted the great importance he attached both to the work of the reconvened Panel and to the forthcoming negotiations in Washington concerning the UN request to INTELSAT.

4. At the meeting, the Secretary-General also decided to establish a UN counterpart to the UNA Panel which will be expected to work closely with the Panel. The Secretary-General appointed the following as members of the UN Task Force: Mr. Ryan (Chairman), Mr. Muller, Mr. Vaidyanathan, Mr. Nichols, and myself.
5. On the basis of a background paper prepared by Mr. Nichols and myself, an initial discussion of the future work plan of the UNA Panel also took place. There was a consensus in favour of the following order of priorities for UN communications: (a) disaster warning and relief, (b) peace-keeping operations, (c) environmental monitoring, (d) UNDP and house-keeping communications, (e) public information. On the basis of these priorities, the Panel is likely to attempt a phase-by-phase elaboration of UN communications requirements, culminating in a complete coverage of all UN operational and informational communications needs. The implications of extending the UN communications plan to encompass UN Specialized Agencies will also be studied, possibly resulting in a single communications network for the entire UN family of agencies. In this context, the Panel is expected to meet Mr. Macy of the Joint Inspection Unit who now is engaged in an assessment of UN communications as a result of a request from the ACC.

6. On at least one further occasion since the meeting on 1 May, the Secretary-General has emphasized to me the great hopes he holds for the work of the UNA Panel and of its UN counterpart, particularly with reference to the request which is now before INTELSAT.

cc: Mr. Ryan
Mr. Henning
Mr. Bourbonniere
Mr. Cohorel
Mr. Ortis-Tinoco
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tamayo, UNIC Washington
Mr. Perry, UNDP Washington
I agree with your suggestion to enlarge the above Panel. My main preoccupation regarding membership is to secure members who are actively interested in promoting public information about the United Nations. I would therefore suggest that you consult the chairmen of the regional groups and convey this preoccupation to them, leaving it to each group to decide which members they would like to see appointed by me.

Regarding the subject proposed for the first meeting of the Panel, I would like to see it broadened to a general review of public information for the United Nations, including the re-organization of OPI. In this connection, there are two points which have become timely; (a) the need to present the image of the United Nations in a more effective way to the peoples of the Member countries and (b) the fact that Member Governments themselves have a responsibility for making known to their populations, the work of the United Nations for peace, security, development, etc.

Regarding the dates suggested, the end of May or the beginning of June would seem appropriate.
1. At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 1405 in which it requested the Secretary-General "to appoint, in consultation with the Governments of Member States, a panel of qualified persons representative of the various geographical areas and main cultures of the world, and to consult with members of that panel from time to time on United Nations information policies and programmes in order to ensure maximum effectiveness at minimum cost".

2. This panel met on ten different occasions between 1959 and 1967. It has never met since.

3. At the last session of the General Assembly, a number of delegations in the Fifth Committee regretted that the Panel had not been convened for almost five years and the Secretary-General was called upon to revive it. This matter is dealt with in the Assembly's basic resolution on public information 2897(XXVI), paragraph six of which reads as follows:

"Recommended that the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly Resolution 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959, should review the composition of the Consultative Panel on Public Information to ensure that it reflects the situation in the United Nations and requests the Secretary-General to convene the Panel before the twenty-seventh session to advise him on the information policies and activities of the United Nations".

4. In the light of the above resolution, it is necessary to re-examine the Panel's composition and to determine the timing of the next meeting.
5. The present composition of the Panel is as follows:

(1) Czechoslovakia
(2) France
(3) India
(4) Italy
(5) Ivory Coast
(6) Japan
(7) Liberia
(8) Peru
(9) Sudan
(10) United Kingdom
(11) U.S.A.
(12) U.S.S.R.
(13) Venezuela

6. As you will note, the Panel currently has only 4 of the 5 permanent members of the Security Council represented on it. Apart from this major deficiency it cannot be regarded as very representative. For example, none of the four largest Latin American countries, i.e. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico is represented. Similarly, Africa is represented by Liberia and Sudan while more important countries such as Nigeria and Tanzania and culturally important countries such as Tunisia are absent. The Panel was set up some 12 years ago and since then, the membership of the Organization has undergone a number of changes. It is quite likely that this is the reason why the General Assembly requested you to review the composition of the Panel.

7. Two alternative approaches on this matter seem to be open to you:

(a) To reconstitute the Panel without specific reference to its previous membership in order to secure a more representative membership. There may be, however, objections from countries who have served over the years and who would no longer be invited to attend.

(b) To retain the present membership but add a further number of countries in order to achieve a more representative group.

8. If you agree to alternative (a) – a completely reconstituted panel, I would suggest the following membership:
9. If alternative (b) – adding additional countries to the current membership – appears to be more desirable, I would suggest the nine following countries be added:

(1) China
(2) Argentina
(3) Brazil or Mexico
(4) Tunisia
(5) Tanzania
(6) Nigeria
(7) Iraq
(8) Indonesia
(9) Pakistan

10. I shall appreciate your early decision on the composition of the new panel.

11. I would suggest that the Permanent Missions of the countries concerned be approached on this matter as soon as possible. This could be done by means of a Note Verbale initialed by you which I could present to the respective Heads of Missions on your behalf. Alternatively, you may wish to call in the Ambassadors personally.
12. A decision must also be taken concerning the timing of the first meeting of the reconstituted Panel. Since the Panel acts in an advisory capacity to the Secretary-General, I feel that it would be highly desirable for you to seek the views of the Panel regarding plans for the reorganization of OPI which has been called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 2897 (XXVI). Paragraph eleven of the resolution reads as follows:

"Takes note of the Secretary-General's statement of 16 November 1971 and requests him, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolutions 13 (1), 595 (VI) and 2567 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, to review the present administrative arrangements for the Centre for Economic and Social Information and to reorganize the Office of Public Information with a view to ensuring central control and direction in the implementation of information policies and guidelines and thereby enabling the Office to carry out its mandate more effectively."

13. Given the character of the debates in the Fifth Committee at the last session of the Assembly, there is no doubt that delegations had in mind that the reconstituted Panel should be consulted concerning any plans for OPI reorganization. Furthermore, a prior exchange of views with the Panel on this vast subject should in principle help to ensure "smoother sailing" in the Fifth Committee next Autumn. Since a number of representatives are absent during the months of July and August, the end of May and the month of June would seem to be the most practical choices available to us.

14. I should be grateful for your guidance.
TO: Mr. G. Hennig  
A: Head of the Secretariat of the Secretary-General

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: Paul Jankowski  
DE: Acting Director, RVS/OPI

SUBJECT: Official Photo Portrait of the Secretary-General in black and white

DATE: 11 April 1972

The following information may be helpful in connexion with the above subject.

We have so far distributed to Information Centres and UNDP Offices around the world approximately one hundred 11" x 14" matte prints and approximately five hundred 8" x 10" glossy prints of the photo portrait prepared by our Photo Section, to be distributed by the Centres and UNDP Offices to information outlets in their area. If it were desirable to replace these with the newly selected portrait prepared by Mr. Karsh, the cost of such a replacement would amount to $4,300 ($3,300 for the 100 11" x 14" prints and $1,000 for the glossies).

If the Secretary-General decided not to replace the already despatched pictures, then, in view of the distribution already effected, we would now order, for OPI purposes, only 250 8" x 10" glossy prints at $2 each, for current needs this year. That amounts to $500.

The Secretary-General himself will presumably wish to order a number of prints to offer to his callers as official souvenirs. Were he to select the 8" x 10" matte prints, the prices would be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Prints</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>100 prints</td>
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<tr>
<td>200 prints</td>
<td>$3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 prints</td>
<td>$4,800</td>
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</tbody>
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Were he to select the 11" x 14" matte prints, the prices would be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Prints (at $32 each)</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 prints</td>
<td>$6,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>300 prints (at $30 each)</td>
<td>$9,000</td>
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cc: M. Hennig
    Bourbonnière

Le 25 avril 1972

Cher Ami,


Le Secrétaire général a été content des services que lui a rendus le Centre à Paris. Je crois savoir qu'il vous l'a écrit personnellement. Par contre, aux États-Unis, la couverture de son voyage à Paris et à Londres a été à peu près nulle. Vous trouverez ci-joint copie du télégramme que j'avais envoyé au Secrétaire général à Santiago ainsi que les revues quotidiennes de la presse américaine. Quelque chose ne marche pas de côté-là. Au New York Times l'on me dit que la responsabilité du voyage à Paris incombait aux correspondants parisiens. Pourriez-vous faire une enquête et nous dire pourquoi la couverture par la presse américaine a été insignifiante pour ne pas dire nulle ?

La remontée à faire est bien entendu longue mais je crois que si chaque membre de l'OPI, où qu'il se trouve, fait un effort, des résultats devraient commencer à se faire sentir. Votre propre préparation de la presse à Paris en est la preuve. Il faut absolument continuer sur cette lancée, avoir sans cesse des idées et solliciter les journalistes et les moyens de communication au lieu d'attendre qu'ils frappent à notre porte.

Si vous en avez gardé un exemplaire, pourriez-vous m’envoyer pour mes dossiers la dépêche de l'UPI (publiée dans le Herald Tribune) que vous m'avez lue au téléphone sur la réaction des parties intéressées à l'offre du Secrétaire général concernant le Viet-Nâm ?

Très cordialement vôtre,

Robert Muller

M. Luc Van Bellinghen
Directeur
Centre d'information des Nations Unies
1, rue Miollis
Paris 15e
France
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<td>FOR ACTION</td>
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<td>POUR APPROBATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREPARE DRAFT</td>
<td>PROJET A REDIGER</td>
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<tr>
<td>FOR COMMENTS</td>
<td>POUR OBSERVATIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAY WE CONFER?</td>
<td>POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER?</td>
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<td>YOUR ATTENTION</td>
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<td>AS DISCUSSED</td>
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<td>AS REQUESTED</td>
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<td>NOTE AND FILE</td>
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I would be grateful for your comments.

Date: CR. 13 (11.64)
The methods whereby the United Nations and its agencies communicate — or do not communicate — with the rest of the world have never been comprehensively studied or evaluated. It is a highly complex undertaking, as the UN information system is composed of many autonomous and semi-autonomous operations, with complicated inter-relationships and equally complicated funding. There is no over-all information strategy to unify their efforts, to determine priorities, or to permit a pooling of resources.

The UN now faces increasing indifference, and even hostility, particularly in the U.S.; and many people are asking what better dissemination of information might have done, and might still do, to change this situation. Inevitably this question will become even more crucial as communications bring us closer to the "global village" predicted by Marshall McLuhan; in these circumstances, a major re-organization of the UN arrangements, to keep pace with technological change, is clearly essential. Any re-organization, however, is bound to be extremely difficult; the ordinary problems of information are compounded in the UN by its multi-lateral and highly political character, and there are few, if any, aspects of communication science which do not have some bearing on them.

The main objective of this research project is to study the problems in depth and to make practical recommendations for establishing a realistic UN information strategy. This will be based on a close analysis of a) the messages to be transmitted; b) the different audiences to be reached; and c) the best means of reaching them.

The project will first consider the basic question — to what extent can information be a motivational force in International Development work —
to determine what can be reasonably expected of any information programme dealing with this subject matter. The UN's information work over the past 25 years will be evaluated, and the ethical aspect will be examined - how far shall a UN information programme go in adopting modern sales and promotion techniques? Is there a line, and if so where should it be drawn, between "information" and "propaganda"?

This project will take two years to complete. It will be independently financed, but Mrs. Killingsworth will work closely with United Nations officials during its preparation. It is planned that Mrs. Killingsworth would become a Fellow of the Institute for the Study of International Organisation, University of Sussex, and would report to me. She would be based in New York for at least six months in each year.

Mrs. Killingsworth is currently Information Officer at FAO; she has considerable previous experience in professional journalism and public relations in private industry.
1. With the start of the New Year, the Office of Public Information has begun planning its activities and output for 1972 in the light of the various resolutions relating to public information approved at the last session of the General Assembly, on which I hope to present a report to you shortly.

2. Involved in this planning are close to a dozen resolutions dealing with information activities and operations in a wide variety of fields of UN concern: disarmament, decolonization, apartheid, human rights, human environment, economic and social development, outer space, sea-bed, etc.

3. Most of the resolutions in question are of what might be described as a 'functional' character, which, without in any way concerning themselves with the organisation or the structure of OPI, call for intensified information activity in support of given UN fields of endeavour. These 'functional' resolutions can and will, of course, be taken into account in our plans, in the context of the regular as well as the special budgetary allocations made for the purpose.

4. However, there were two resolutions approved at the last session which go (one of them directly, and the other at least inferentially) beyond calling for increased information and which deal with the constitutional structure of OPI and the lines of authority relating to the planning and control of all information output, in all fields of UN concern — political, social, economic, etc.

5. Addressed as they are to the Secretary-General, and involving as they do certain administrative arrangements put experimentally into effect by him in recent years, your personal decision relating to these two 'organic' resolutions is clearly necessary before
there can be a complete or meaningful planning for the implementa-
tion of the remaining 'functional' resolutions referred to in
paragraph 3 above.

6. I take the liberty therefore of drawing these resolutions to
your attention.

7. One of these resolutions (A/RES/2800) originated in the Second
Committee in connexion with the agenda item relating to the mobi-
lization of public opinion in support of the Second Development
Decade. This resolution, in its preamble, "takes note" of the
administrative arrangements put into effect by the Secretary-General
in January 1971 relating to the Centre for Economic and Social
Information. Under these arrangements, the Centre (known as CESI)
which had originally been set up in 1968 within OPI as a regular
Division of OPI, and which in 1970 had been transferred to the
Department of Economic and Social Affairs, reverted "within the
framework of OPI", in response (as the S.G. informed the Fifth
Committee last year) to constitutional objections raised by certain
delegations. However, unlike other OPI Divisions, the operations
and activities of CESI were made subject to the control, not of the
A.S.G. for OPI but of an Interdepartmental Committee under the
chairmanship of the Chef de Cabinet. The A.S.G. for OPI and the
heads of ESA and other substantive Departments and bodies concerned
with economic and social activities were members of this Board.

8. As stated above, resolution 2800 "takes note" of these admin-
istrative arrangements in a preambular paragraph. Attempts by
certain delegations to have this paragraph eliminated or modified
were defeated, though some who supported its retention indicated
that "taking note" did not necessarily imply approval of the admin-
istrative arrangements in question. The operative part of the
resolution merely "welcomed" the statement of the Secretary-General
that efforts should be intensified "to achieve the objectives set
forth in GA resolution 2567 (XXIV) relating to the dissemination of
information and the mobilization of public opinion with regard to the
progress in the implementation of the goals and objectives of the
Second United Nations Development Decade."

9. The second of the two 'organic' resolutions (A/RES/2897) dealt
directly and specifically with the whole question of United Nations
public information on the basis of the 25-year "Review and Reappraisal
of United Nations Information Policies and Activities" which was sub-
mitted by the Secretary-General to the twenty-sixth session of the
General Assembly. In the course of the debate leading to this
resolution, the entire question of CESI's relationship to OPI and the
administrative arrangements made by the Secretary-General concerning its operations, was made a matter of pointed, in fact, central, discussion.

10. One group of delegates — principally the Netherlands, Canada and others making voluntary contributions to CESI's operations — favoured retaining the Interdepartmental Committee control of CESI, rather than having it operate fully as an OPI division. This arrangement, they argued, ensured maximum flexibility and effectiveness for public information in support of the Development Decade by directly involving the substantive departments in the planning and control of information in this important field.

11. Another group of delegates — including Tanzania and the Soviet Union — which ultimately prevailed, insisted, on the other hand, that all information operations of the United Nations including CESI, must be conducted within the constitutional provision laid down by the General Assembly in 1946 and 1952 in the resolutions which set up the Office of Public Information and established its Basic Principles. This provision states: "Subject to the general authority of the principal organs of the United Nations, responsibility for the formulation and execution of information policy should be vested in the Secretary-General and under him in the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Public Information". It was argued that adherence to this provision was not only constitutionally binding upon the Secretary-General but also functionally desirable in order to prevent an unmanageable duplication and proliferation of autonomous information units within the United Nations Secretariat. Voluntary funds, they said, neither could nor should affect the principles laid down in 1946 and 1952.

12. Accordingly, the preamble of resolution 2897 "reaffirmed" the General Assembly's resolutions of 1946 and 1952 on the structure and Basic Principles of the Office of Public Information and stressed "the need for maintaining central control and direction in the implementation of information policies and guidelines." Operative paragraph 2 provided that the Basic Principles laid down in 1946 and 1952 "do not need to be revised, amended or enlarged and that they should continue to be applied, subject to such directives as the General Assembly has already given or may give from time to time." Operative paragraph 11 took note of the Secretary-General's statement of 16 November 1971 before the Fifth Committee to the effect that he had not yet taken a final decision concerning the future administrative arrangements relating to CESI. It went on to request the Secretary-General "to review the present administrative arrange-
ments for the Centre for Economic and Social Information and to reorganize the Office of Public Information, with a view to ensuring central control and direction in the implementation of information policies and guidelines and thereby enabling the Office to carry out its mandate more effectively." Operative paragraph 13 requested the Secretary-General "to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution."

13. As I have stated earlier, a personal decision by the Secretary-General on the interpretation of the two 'organic' resolutions approved at the last session of the General Assembly, and on the manner in which they are to be implemented, is necessary before any detailed planning of operations and output in the field of information can be meaningfully undertaken. I should therefore be grateful for an early indication of your decision and desire in this regard.

14. In reaching your final conclusion, you will no doubt wish to consult the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, as well as the Heads of the Economic and Social Affairs Department and other Departments and bodies involved in the existing Inter-departmental Committee, particularly in view of the importance as well as the controversial history of the issue involved. Speaking for myself and for the Office of Public Information, I consider it my duty to state that my opinion continues to be, as it has throughout been, that there is neither constitutional validity nor functional justification for giving to CESI a status different from other OPI divisions. In fact, it is my considered view that it is only through the fullest integration of CESI's operations with that of the media divisions of OPI, that its broad purpose and its maximum potential can be realized. The A.M.S. in its report last year arrived at a similar conclusion.

15. In any event, it is my respectful submission that, after having pointedly and specifically dealt with this very issue, the General Assembly has now formally and explicitly expressed its own binding judgement and decision on this issue.

16. Accordingly, I take the liberty of suggesting that, in the light of the explicit wish of the General Assembly noted above, the best, indeed the only, course now open is for CESI to revert to OPI fully as one of its divisions, subject to the same lines of responsibility and answerability which apply to OPI as a whole. At
the same time, the very necessary and manifestly desirable purpose of directly involving the substantive departments of the United Nations concerned with economic and social development with the work of CESI can and should be achieved by implementing the proposal made by the Secretary-General himself in his report to the Economic and Social Council in 1967 (E/4314). Paragraph 19 of this report stated "on the basis of the above conclusion, the Secretary-General believes that it would be useful to set up, at Headquarters, an Economic and Social Information Advisory Board. With the Under-Secretary for the Office of Public Information as Chairman, the Board would be composed, in addition to the Office of Public Information directors, of the heads or the representatives of the Economic and Social Affairs Department, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNICEF and UNIDO. Representatives of individual specialized agencies would also be invited to board meetings, particularly when projects of special interest are under discussion. At the same time, all specialized agencies would be kept informed of the Board's overall activities through the Secretariat of the Consultative Committee on Public Information, which is already set up within the External Relations Division."

17. The Secretary-General's report further suggested that "the Economic and Social Information Advisory Board would have the function of assisting the Secretary-General, through the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information, in formulating overall Office of Public Information and would also be in a position to keep actual activities under review."

18. In conclusion, it is my respectful submission that the conversion of the existing Inter-Departmental Committee for CESI into an Economic and Social Information Advisory Board along the lines of the Secretary-General's proposal of 1967 would enable a full and faithful implementation of General Assembly resolution 2897 passed at the last session, while, at the same time preserving in full the essential purpose and function of the existing Inter-departmental Committee.

19. I await your instructions.