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Title **Items-in-Public relations files - Trygvie Lie**

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Print Name of Person Submit Image

Signature of Person Submit

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MRS GURI LIE ZECKENDORFF

1100 PARK AVENUE

NEWYORKCITY, NEWYORK (10028)

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF YOUR FATHER HAS COME AS A SHOCK TO ALL OF US HERE IN THE UNITED NATIONS WHO KNEW HIM AND WHO ARE DAILY AWARE OF HIS GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE ORGANISATION. HE WAS A CHAMPION OF PEACE AND A TIRELESS WORKER FOR A MORE JUST AND

P2/51/50

BETTER WORLD. AS THE FIRST SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HE WAS THE MASTER BUILDER OF THE ORGANISATION, AS WELL AS ITS CHIEF EXECUTIVE IN THE EXTRAORDINARY SERIES OF CRISES OF ITS EARLY YEARS. HE BROUGHT TO WHAT HE ONCE CALLED "THE MOST IMPOSSIBLE JOB IN THE WORLD" THE COURAGE

P3/45

AND CONVICTION WHICH HAD SUSTAINED HIM AND HIS FELLOW COUNTRYMEN THROUGH THE DARKEST DAYS OF THE WAR. EVEN IF THE JOB WAS IMPOSSIBLE HE MANAGED TO DO IT. I SEND TO YOU, YOUR SISTERS AND ALL THE FAMILY MY DEEP SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT LOSS

U. THANT

COL 1100 10028

UNITED NATIONS  
CABLE OPERATIONS  
RECEIVED 30 PM 12:50

20 Jan. 69

St. Bernard School  
4 East 98th St.  
AT 9-2878  
9:00 Friday, 24 Jan. 69

Mr. Westgate, Headmaster

Mrs. Zeckendorff has indicated that it would be greatly appreciated if the Secretary-General could say a few words in tribute to Mr. Lie.

Mr. Westgate intends to start the ceremony by having the pupils read from the Bible and then sing a hymn. He will then introduce the Secretary-General who will say a few words (length to be determined by the SG). No one else will speak. After the SG has spoken the ceremony will end by ~~the~~ the pupils signing a hymn. It is anticipated that the ceremony will take about 30 minutes or so.

About 310 pupils, 6 to 14 yrs old, 40 teachers, and maybe 40 to 60 adults will attend.

Mrs. Zeckendorff has 2 boys attending the school

In that case, a  
Short prepared  
Statement will be  
necessary. *Lucien*  
*20/1/69*

Ralph

U N I T E D    N A T I O N S

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/1050  
30 December 1968

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO DAUGHTER OF TRYGVE LIE

Following is the text of a message of condolence sent today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Mrs. Guri Lie Zeckendorff, concerning the death of her father, Trygve Lie, the first Secretary-General of the United Nations:

The sudden death of your father has come as a shock to all of us here in the United Nations who knew him and who are daily aware of his great contribution to the Organization. He was a champion of peace and a tireless worker for a more just and better world. As the first Secretary-General of the United Nations he was the master builder of the Organization, as well as its chief executive in the extraordinary series of crises of its early years. He brought to what he once called "the most impossible job in the world" the courage and conviction which had sustained him and his fellow countrymen through the darkest days of the war. Even if the job was impossible he managed to do it. I send to you, your sisters and all the family my deep sympathy in your great loss.

\* \*\*\* \*

candidate in 1953 by the United States and the Soviet Union, when the Grand Alliance of World War II was breaking up and when the cold war was in its initial stages, Mr. Lie was hardly ever in the good graces of these superpowers and their allies at the same time. Indeed, for several years after the start of the Korean war in 1950, which he backed as a proper United Nations response to aggression, the Soviet Union would not address him directly.

And when Mr. Lie resigned at the close of that conflict in April of 1953, he was popular in very few quarters, including the staff of his own secretariat.

A burly, rugged, informal diplomat who came to the United Nations with a reputation as a talented Norwegian Cabinet official, Mr. Lie was passionately devoted to the United Nations as an instrument for world peace and to the middle way in compromising the disputes of nations.

In pursuit of these concepts, the top international civil servant was often accused of leaning too far to the right or too far to the left.

### Object of Criticism

"I have been criticized from all directions," he once acknowledged. "As long as this situation continues, I feel I am doing an impartial job. I have been called a reactionary. I have been labeled a Red devil. I don't care so long as the attacks come from all sides."

In retrospect, however, Mr. Lie's administration was esteemed. Yesterday, at the United Nations, the flags of the member nations were removed from their staffs in tribute to him, and the United Nations flag was lowered to half-staff. Many delegations paid tribute to him, but not the Soviet mission, which said through a spokesman that there would be no statement.

The Security Council, meeting on the Lebanon-Israel dispute, rose last night before opening the debate at 9:52 to observe a moment of silence in memory of Mr. Lie. Envalkali Makonnen of Ethiopia, president of the council this month, moved that the silence be observed, and the Soviet delegation joined in the tribute. Recalling Mr. Lie's term in office, U Thant, the present Secretary General, said:

"As its first Secretary General, Trygve Lie holds a unique place in the history of the United Nations. After a distinguished career as a wartime leader of his embattled country, he was given the herculean task of putting into operation the new world organization, of recruiting its secretariat, of finding its permanent home after several years in temporary quarters, of building the New York headquarters and of installing the organization in it."

### 'Infinitely Difficult Duty'

"The execution of these highly complex administrative tasks in parallel with the infinitely difficult duty of seeing the United Nations through its first, and halting, steps toward making a reality of the purposes and principles of the Charter. Trygve Lie's tenure of office was beset by many crises and was afflicted by the increasing rigors of the cold war. Despite the increasing problems of those years — Palestine, Berlin, Kashmir and Korea, to name only four — Trygve Lie continued as he started out, a fighter for peace, a defender of the Charter and a tireless builder of the new world organization."

"Like anyone who occupies an exposed position of world importance, he was frequently criticized from many sources, often for doing too much as or doing too little. No one was



Trygve Lie, right, as Foreign Minister of Norway, signing an agreement in London with Anthony Eden, his British counterpart, on war measures. Mr. Eden became Earl of Avon.



Mr. Lie and his wife with two of their three daughters in Washington in 1948. Daughters are now Mrs. Guri Zeckendorf, on the right, and Mrs. Mette Holst. Mrs. Lie died in 1960.

sibilities for peace and the stringent limitations on his authority and on his possibilities for effective action."

President Johnson, in San Antonio, paid the following tribute:

"All of us are saddened by the passing of Trygve Lie. He was more than an outstanding citizen and public official of his country; as first Secretary General of the United Nations, he was in a very real sense the man who had more to do than any other in building up the structure of the United Nations Secretariat to carry the heavy burdens that organization has since assumed."

"Trygve Lie responded to the crisis and strains in the early years of the organization. With unflinching courage and constancy, he rendered great service to all men, and the world will miss him."

J. R. Wiggins, chief United States representative at the United Nations, said of Mr. Lie:

"During his seven years in office the cold war waged at its worst; yet the framework of peace did not collapse. For his important part in these achievements; for his leadership in building an independent international Secretariat; and for the courage that helped to make the seemingly powerless office of Secretary General a pivotal office in world affairs, humanity owes lasting thanks to Trygve Lie."

Early in his term Mr. Lie realized that he held an unenviable post. Writing of the year 1947 in his memoirs, "In the Cause of Peace," he said: "I understood much better than before, the depth and danger of the split that had

felt that in some respects it was like a crevasse in a glacier which might spread wider beneath the bridge of soft surface snow that was called great power unity."

"The confident hopes I had shared in earlier months with most other statesmen of the smaller power at least, and certainly with the great masses of people everywhere, were impaired but by no means lost."

### 'Not Beyond Repair'

"I saw the dangers more clearly, but I saw also, on the other side, much evidence that the situation was not beyond repair, that the wartime cooperation of the great powers might yet be revived through the United Nations, at least in the most essential things; and I hoped that I might assist in the process."

For some of the difficulties faced by the United Nations after 1947 and for the cold war spirit in which it was obliged to operate, Mr. Lie tended to blame Winston Churchill. Mr. Churchill had delivered his Iron Curtain speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Mo., on March 5, 1947, and of it Mr. Lie wrote:

"Mr. Churchill's address was the subject of much controversy and a great deal of criticism, especially among European liberals and Social Democrats and the strongest supporters of the United Nations almost everywhere. This was because he flung down a challenge to Russia at a time when most people hoped for the success of peacetime collaboration with the U.S.S.R."

Although Mr. Lie earned the disapproval of the Soviet Union,

he had earlier been reproached in the United States for urging the admission of Communist China to the world organization.

Later, toward the close of his service, Mr. Lie was reproved by members of his staff as well as by Western European and Asian delegates for his handling of "loyalty" investigations of United Nations personnel, who were Americans. He permitted agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to question suspects in the United Nations headquarters, and discharged a number of staff members regarded by the United States as "subversive."

### Dismissals Invalidated

He argued that there was a special obligation to any host country where United Nations employees worked. However, in 1953, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal invalidated a dozen of his dismissals under this program.

As a global diplomat Trygve Lie (pronounced TRIG-va Lee), was engagingly informal. Standing 6 feet 1 inches tall and weighing 240 pounds, he almost always wore a double-breasted blue serge suit with four-button sleeves, which was often rumpled. He was fond of good food and excellent wines and chain-smoked Turkish cigarettes.

In his earlier days at the United Nations, he talked with almost anybody who came to see him or with those he met in the delegates' lounge. He liked to relax with members of his staff, too, and more than once he took them with him to a baseball game or played tennis with some of them.

ferences, he could sleep soundly in his office chair. And when he retired at night for his customary nine hours of rest, he fell asleep instantly. "I have done all I can — now I might as well sleep," he once remarked.

When reporters awakened him at night, as they sometimes had to, he was momentarily grumpy. But he was remembered yesterday as a diplomat who was affable and candid with members of the press, one who was quite unstuffy.

Mr. Lie's rise to world eminence was a pluck-and-luck story. Trygve Halvdan Lie was born July 16, 1896, in an Oslo suburb, the son of Martin and Hulda Lie. His father, a carpenter, died when Trygve was a child, and his mother opened a boarding house to support herself and to earn money for the boy's education.

### Work for Labor Party

Through the intercession of some of the boarders, Trygve got a job as an office boy at the national headquarters of the Norwegian Labor party in Oslo, a post he held through both his high school and college years. His job drew him into the Labor party, a left-of-center group, and at the age of 16 he was elected president of the Aker branch of the organization. He retained this post through his five years as a law student at Oslo University, where he received a degree in 1919.

His talents for politics were immediately recognized, for the same year he was named assistant to the party's national secretary and seven years later he became the party's national executive secretary. Almost concurrently, from 1922 to 1935, he served as general counsel to the Norwegian Trades Union Federation; and from 1926 to 1940 he was a member of its national council. He was also elected to Parliament.

Entering Norway's Cabinet as Minister of Justice in 1935 and serving to 1939, he took over the commerce portfolio just before World War II. In the retreat before the Nazi invasion in 1940, he ordered 25,000 seamen to stay clear of home ports, thus saving more than 3.5 million tons of shipping for the Allied cause.

The German invasion drove the Cabinet into exile in London, where Mr. Lie became acting Foreign Minister in 1940 and Foreign Minister in 1941. Business took him to Washington and to Moscow, which he had visited as Labor party delegate, in the early stages of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Mr. Lie journeyed to San Francisco in 1945 for the world conference that wrote the United Nations Charter. And when the first General Assembly convened in London in January, 1946, he was nominated for its presidency by the Soviet Union, with American backing. Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium, then Foreign Minister, was elected, however.

In the jockeying that followed for the secretary generalship, the United States and Britain favored Lester B. Pearson of Canada and the Soviet Union backed Stanoje Simic of Yugoslavia.

In the apparent stalemate, Mr. Lie, whose devotion to the United Nations was abundant even then and whose capabilities as a conciliator were evident, emerged as the compromise choice. He was formally recommended for the post by the Security Council and elected by the General Assembly. He was given a salary of \$20,000 a year, plus \$20,000 for expenses and a home in Forest Hills, Queens, within walking distance of the West Side Tennis Club, where he was a member.

### Seating Red China

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#### Seating Red China

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on atomic controls and United Nations military forces.

When the Soviet Union walked out of United Nations meetings in 1950 over Chinese representation, Mr. Lie proposed a formula for seating Communist China, which proved unpalatable both to the United States and to the Nationalist Chinese on Taipei. Undaunted, Mr. Lie toured the great-power capitals to urge a 20-year peace program that included the Chinese Communists.

When the Korean conflict started in June, 1950, Mr. Lie denounced North Korea as an aggressor against South Korea. With the Soviet Union boycotting the Security Council (and thus unable to impose its veto), the Council recommended United Nations resistance. Led by the United States, a total of 16 nations provided combat forces, and Mr. Lie was active in rounding up this support.

As a result, when his term was to expire in October, 1950, the Soviet Union blocked his renomination by the Security Council. But in an unusual move, the General Assembly extended his term for three years—through 1953.

Under increasing pressure—the Korean war, which grew increasingly less popular, and disputes with his staff over "loyalty" investigations—Mr. Lie offered his resignation in November, 1952, with a characteristic hope that a Secretary General acceptable to all the great powers might accelerate a Korean peace and better serve the cause of world amity.

#### 'Vyshinsky Ulcers'

Mr. Lie departed his post in April, 1953, after Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden had been agreed upon as a compromise by the big powers. At the time Mr. Lie remarked that he was suffering from "Vyshinsky ulcers." His allusion was to Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, who delighted in taunting and hectoring Mr. Lie for his purported subservience to the United States.

Mr. Lie did have successes during his administration. He helped in the establishment of independence of Indonesia; he assisted in ending stubborn civil strife in Greece; and he played a role in the lifting of the Berlin blockade and in the Israeli-Arab armistice in Palestine in 1948.

Mr. Lie also set up the United Nations headquarters after the London beginnings. First, in the Bronx at Hunter College, and then, in 1946, the site at Lake Success, L. I., and the New York City Building in Flushing Meadow Park. Starting in 1951, he supervised the move to the present site, on the East River at 41st Street.

Wallace K. Harrison, who directed the United Nations International team of architects, called the headquarters, Mr. Lie's greatest achievement as Secretary General.

On one of his last visits to New York, Mr. Lie said he agreed with Mr. Harrison. Looking around the crowded headquarters, he remarked: "This will be my monument."

Retiring with a lifetime pension of \$10,000 a year, Mr. Lie returned to Norway. There, in the next five years, he wrote several books of memoirs: "In the Cause of Peace," an account of his United Nations years; "To Live or to Die," about his term as Norwegian Foreign Minister; "With England in the Front Line," a chronicle of the war years, and "On the Way Home," which celebrated his native land.

In 1955 he was appointed Governor of Oslo and Akershus, a position he held until this year. At the same time, he was a special Ambassador charged with obtaining foreign investments. He was also Minister of Industries in 1963-64, and of Commerce through 1965.

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Associated Press

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The New York Times

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#### Seating Red China

Mr. Lie's post was far more powerful than that in the old League of Nations. In addition to being the administrative head of 4,000 United Nations employees, he was empowered by the Charter to present to the Security Council, the General Assembly and to other United Nations organs any situations that, in his view, threatened international peace and security.

In Mr. Lie's first five-year term, he intervened vainly with the Security Council in a dispute over the presence of Soviet troops in Azerbaijan, Iran, on the Soviet-Iranian border. He appealed to the heads of Big Four Governments—the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union—to meet and settle the Berlin blockade crisis in 1948. He also repeatedly urged universal membership in the United Nations, and he was

With the Soviet Union boycotting the Security Council (and thus unable to impose its veto), the Council recommended United Nations resistance. Led by the United States, a total of 16 nations provided combat forces, and Mr. Lie was active in rounding up this support.

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In 1959, he sought in vain, in behalf of the United Nations, to solve a border dispute between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.

Mr. Lie was much honored, being the recipient of 25 doctorates from universities in the United States, Canada, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Belgium and Britain. He also held the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Olaf and the Dannebrog Order of Denmark.

Mr. Lie married Hjordis Jorgensen in 1921. Her death in 1960 was a severe loss, for over the years Mr. Lie had come to rely on her judgment in making major decisions and in appointing persons to important positions.

Mr. Lie is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Stessel Bratz of Norway, Mrs. Guri Zeckendorf of New York, and Mrs. Mette Holst of Scharsdale, N. Y., and

# Trygve Lie, Secretary General Of U.N. From '46 to '53, Dies



United Nations

Trygve Lie, as United Nations Secretary General, in 1949

Special to The New York Times

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 30— Plans for a funeral had not been completed tonight. Trygve Lie, the first Secretary General of the United Nations, died today, apparently of a heart attack, in Geilo, a winter resort northwest of here. Mr. Lie, who held the key world organization post from 1946 to 1953, was 72 years old.

He was lunching with a daughter, Mrs. Sissel Bratz, when he collapsed.

## Seven Stormy Years

In the seven years and two months that Trygve Lie served as the first Secretary General of the United Nations he scarcely passed an unbuffeted day. Supported as a compromise

# Trygve Lie Eulogized by Bunche



Associated Press

Mrs. Clifton Daniel, daughter of former President Truman; Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, U.N. Under Secretary, at funeral of Trygve Lie in Oslo.

Special to The New York Times

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 6— Trygve Lie, the first Secretary General of the United Nations, was eulogized at a funeral service in the Oslo Trinity Church today as "the first great international activist and a crusader for peace and freedom."

This tribute was made by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations, who placed a wreath beside Mr. Lie's coffin.

The funeral was attended by King Olav V of Norway and 400 statesmen, diplomats and members of the Norwegian Government and friends.

The United States was represented by Vice President Humphrey, Ambassador Margaret Joy Tibbetts and Mrs. Clifton Daniel, daughter of former President Harry S. Truman.

Mr. Lie had served in the United Nations post from 1946 to 1953, during Mr. Truman's Presidency. He was 72 years old at his death last Monday.

Special police precautions were taken at the funeral following an incident last night, when youths stoned the United States Embassy in protest against Mr. Humphrey's presence.

The Vice President and his wife will visit relatives in southern Norway tomorrow and return to New York on Wednesday.

The Soviet Union was not represented at the funeral service. Mr. Lie resigned as Secretary General in a dispute with the Soviet Union over the Korean war.

Mr. Lie's body was cremated at a family service later.



## Warrior for Peace

Trygve Lie served the United Nations as Secretary General during the last seven years of Stalin's life. These were the postwar world's most critical years, when Soviet-American wartime cooperation—the key to U.N. peacekeeping, as originally conceived—gave way to disagreement and ever more bitter cold war struggle.

Most of the conflicts of that era still trouble the world—Palestine, Berlin, Kashmir, Korea. But one of them, Korea, took the world organization across a great divide. It saw the first enforcement of collective security in human history.

Mr. Lie played a vital role. His function, as he saw it, was to wield in the service of peace the moral authority and all the powers available to the Secretary General under the U.N. Charter. He did not hesitate from the beginning to denounce the war as aggression against South Korea. The vigor of the Secretary General and the use of majority voting in the General Assembly kept the U.N. effort going in Korea when the Security Council—initially able to act because of a Soviet boycott—later was hamstrung by Moscow's switch to vetoes.

The precedents established by Mr. Lie in using and thus enhancing the powers of the Secretary General were carried even further by his successor, Dag Hammarskjöld. They remain embedded in the constitutional structure of the world organization.

Mr. Lie had affability, candor and informality. His physical hulk itself helped add stature to his job. A carpenter's son who became Socialist Foreign Minister of Norway, he remained as democratic in his personal life as in his political convictions. He performed an extraordinary administrative feat in organizing the U.N.'s first 4,000-member secretariat.

But most of all Mr. Lie will be remembered, as Ambassador Wiggins noted yesterday, "for the courage that helped to make the seemingly powerless office of Secretary General a pivotal office in world affairs." To the extent that the U.N. has functioned as a force for world peace, it owes much to its institutions and the way they have been strengthened by use—the kind of use made of them by Trygve Lie.

CALCUTTA PAPER ATTACKS UN SECRETARY U THANT

Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR. PATRIKA in Bengali 2 May p 4 D

[Editorial: Neither Man Nor Woman]

[Excerpts] A package of bangles sent by a women's organization reached the Bangla Desh relief committee in Rajasthan. It requested the committee to forward the package to U Thant, the honorable secretary general of the United Nations.

The meaning behind the incident is not difficult to understand. U Thant has not yet opened his mouth against the barbarous atrocities launched by the Pakistan armed forces against Bangla Desh, and this gift was only protesting that silence. Those who dispatched the bangles to U Thant wanted to convey that a person who does not speak out against injustice cannot call himself a man, and, therefore, the women's ornaments will suit him the best. In this case, a bangle is nothing but a symbol of contempt, and through it they demonstrated their reproach at the silence and impotency of the U.N. secretary general.

V. May 71

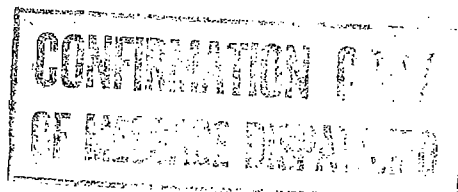
0 2

INDIA, BHUTAN & SIKKIM

Who is actually this U Thant? There is no doubt that the position of the UN secretary general is very attractive. In fact, he is nothing but a well-paid employee of an international organization. Would it be surprising if the people who provided him with the job also control his activities?

In fact, the blame for his silence and impotency should not go to him, but should be placed on the state leaders of those powerful nations whose conscience is not affected when they compromise with injustice. At the same time, if it is called a "womanly affair", it will only humiliate womanhood. There are many instances through the ages which proved that the hands which wear bangles do not hesitate to hold the sword to fight injustice. Only the other day, Roshnara [an East Bengal girl], who sacrificed her life to blow up an enemy tank, was also a woman. No, there is no manhood nor womanhood in the silence of the United Nations. This silence is, in fact, a manifestation of UN's hermaphroditism.

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HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. PER BORTEN, PRIME MINISTER

PARLIAMENT BUILDING

AKERSGATEN 42

OSLO (NORWAY)

I EXPRESS TO YOU AND TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF NORWAY  
MY PROFOUND SORROW AND CONDOLENCES ON THE DEATH OF TRYGVE  
LIE. AS ITS FIRST SECRETARY-GENERAL, TRYGVE LIE HOLDS A  
UNIQUE PLACE

P2

IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS. AFTER A  
DISTINGUISHED CAREER AS A WARTIME LEADER OF HIS EMBATTLED  
COUNTRY HE WAS GIVEN THE HERCULEAN TASK OF PUTTING INTO  
OPERATION THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION, OF RECRUITING ITS  
SECRETARIAT, OF FINDING ITS PERMANENT HOME AFTER SEVERAL  
YEARS IN TEMPORARY

P3

QUARTERS, OF BUILDING THE NEWYORK HEADQUARTERS AND OF  
INSTALLING THE ORGANIZATION IN IT. THE EXECUTION OF THESE  
HIGHLY COMPLEX ADMINISTRATIVE TASKS RAN PARALLEL WITH THE  
INFINITELY DIFFICULT DUTY OF SEEING THE UNITED NATIONS  
THROUGH ITS FIRST, AND HALTING, STEPS TOWARD MAKING A REALITY  
OF THE PROPOSES

P4/52/50

AND PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER. TRYGVE LIE'S TENURE OF  
OFFICE, FROM FEBRUARY 1946 TO APRIL 1953, WAS BESET BY MANY  
CRISES AND WAS AFFLICTED BY THE INCREASING RIGOURS OF THE  
COLD WAR. DESPITE THE UNCEASING PROBLEMS OF THOSE YEARS -  
PALESTINE, BERLIN, KASHMIR AND

P5

KOREA, TO NAME ONLY FOUR - TRYGVE LIE CONTINUED AS HE HAD  
STARTED OUT, A FIGHTER FOR PEACE, A DEFENDER OF THE CHARTER  
AND A TIRELESS BUILDER OF THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION.  
LIKE ANYONE WHO OCCUPIES AN EXPOSED POSITION OF WORLD

UNRECORDED - HE WAS IMMEDIATELY RECALLED

OPERATION THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION, OF RECRUITING ITS SECRETARIAT, OF FINDING ITS PERMANENT HOME AFTER SEVERAL YEARS IN TEMPORARY

P3

QUARTERS, OF BUILDING THE NEWYORK HEADQUARTERS AND OF INSTALLING THE ORGANIZATION IN IT. THE EXECUTION OF THESE HIGHLY COMPLEX ADMINISTRATIVE TASKS RAN PARALLEL WITH THE INFINITELY DIFFICULT DUTY OF SEEING THE UNITED NATIONS THROUGH ITS FIRST, AND HALTING, STEPS TOWARD MAKING A REALITY OF THE PROPOSES

P4/52/50

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P5

KOREA, TO NAME ONLY FOUR - TRYGVE LIE CONTINUED AS HE HAD STARTED OUT, A FIGHTER FOR PEACE, A DEFENDER OF THE CHARTER AND A TIRELESS BUILDER OF THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION. LIKE ANYONE WHO OCCUPIES AN EXPOSED POSITION OF WORLD IMPORTANCE, HE WAS FREQUENTLY CRITICIZED

P6

FROM MANY SOURCES, AS OFTEN FOR DOING TOO MUCH AS FOR DOING TOO LITTLE. NO ONE WAS MORE AWARE THAN HE OF THE CONTRAST BETWEEN HIS GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PEACE AND THE STRINGENT LIMITATIONS ON HIS AUTHORITY AND ON HIS POSSIBILITIES FOR EFFECTIVE ACTION. IT WAS HE

P7/65/66

MORE THAN ANYONE ELSE WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR BUILDING FROM NOTHING THE PHYSICAL STRUCTURE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THUS THE HEADQUARTERS IN NEWYORK IS IN A SENSE HIS MOST ENDURING MONUMENT.

MY SYMPATHY GOES TO HIS FAMILY AND TO THE PEOPLE OF NORWAY IN THEIR GREAT LOSS, WHICH IS SHARED BY ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

U THANT SECRETARY-GENERAL

COL -PC- 1946 1953

UNITED NATIONS  
CAFETERIA  
1953 DEC 30 PM 2:13



UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/1051  
30 December 1968

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL  
TO PRIME MINISTER OF NORWAY ON DEATH OF TRYGVE LIE

Following is the text of a message of condolence sent today by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Per Borten, Prime Minister of Norway, concerning the death of Trygve Lie, the first Secretary-General of the United Nations:

I express to you and to the Government and people of Norway my profound sorrow and condolences on the death of Trygve Lie. As its first Secretary-General, Trygve Lie holds a unique place in the history of the United Nations. After a distinguished career as a wartime leader of his embattled country he was given the herculean task of putting into operation the new world organization, of recruiting its Secretariat, of finding its permanent home after several years in temporary quarters, of building the New York Headquarters and of installing the organization in it. The execution of these highly complex administrative tasks ran parallel with the infinitely difficult duty of seeing the United Nations through its first, and halting, steps toward making a reality of the purposes and principles of the Charter. Trygve Lie's tenure of office, from February 1946 to April 1953, was beset by many crises and was afflicted by the increasing rigours of the cold war. Despite the unceasing problems of those years -- Palestine, Berlin, Kashmir and Korea, to name only four -- Trygve Lie continued as he had started out, a fighter for peace, a defender of the Charter and a tireless builder of the new world organization. Like anyone who occupies an exposed position of world importance, he was frequently criticized from many sources, as often for doing too much as for doing too little. No one was more aware than he of the

(more)

Press Release SG/SM/1051  
30 December 1968

contrast between his great responsibilities for peace and the stringent limitations on his authority and on his possibilities for effective action. It was he more than anyone else who was responsible for building from nothing the physical structure and administration of the United Nations. Thus the Headquarters in New York is in a sense his most enduring monument.

My sympathy goes to his family and to the people of Norway in their great loss, which is shared by all the Members of the United Nations.

\* \*\*\* \*



**INCOMING  
ACTION**

**TO** \_\_\_\_\_  
**FILE NO.** \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ ACTION COMPLETED  
**INITIALS** \_\_\_\_\_  
JAN 10 1974

TO

~~FILE NO~~

☐ ACTION COMPLETED

## INITIALS

U. S. Census Bureau Form 2074

SECRETARY GENERAL

ON BEHALF OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT AND MYSELF I CONVEY TO  
YOU , MR SECRETARY GENERAL , OUR MOST SINCERE THANKS FOR YOUR  
MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY AND CONDOLENCES ON THE OCCASION OF THE  
DEATH OF TRYGVE

LIE WHICH IS A GREAT LOSS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORWAY STOP  
YOUR WORDS OF TRIBUTE TO THE SERVICES WHICH TRYGVE LIE RENDERED  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS DURING HIS TENURE OF OFFICE WILL BE  
HIGHLY APPRICIATED BY HIS COMPRATIOTES STOP

PER BORTEN PRIME MINISTER OF NORWAY

UNITED NATIONS  
CABLE OPERATIONS  
1300 DEC 31 1740:15

3 January  
1969

C. Sivasankar

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EXCELENTISIMO

SEÑOR EMILIO ARENALES

MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

GUATEMALA (GUATEMALA)

AGRADEZCO EL MENSAJE DE CONDOLENCIA POR EL FALLECIMIENTO DEL SEÑOR  
TRYGVE LIE, QUE TRANSMITO A LA FAMILIA DE ESTE CONFORME HA PEDIDO  
VUESTA EXCELENCIA

U THANT

cc. Mr. Narasimhan  
Mr. Lemieux ✓  
OPI

C. V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet

3 January  
1969

C. Sivasankar

3840

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x

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. JOSE MAGALHAES PINTO

MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS

EXTERIORES

RIO DE JANEIRO (BRAZIL)

I WISH TO THANK YOU FOR THE MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE ON THE DEATH OF MR.  
TRYGVE LIE. MR. LIE WILL BE LONG REMEMBERED FOR THE GREAT CONTRIBUTION  
HE MADE TO THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND FOR THE INSPIRING LEADERSHIP  
HE GAVE TO THE WORLD BODY.

U THANT

cc. Mr. Narasimhan  
Mr. Lemieux ✓  
OPI



3 January  
1969

C. Sivasankar

3840  
2508

ECSC

X

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. FRANK AIKEN

MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

DUBLIN (IRELAND)

I WISH TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE ON THE DEATH OF MR.

TRYGVE LIE. MR. LIE WILL BE LONG REMEMBERED FOR THE GREAT CONTRIBUTION

HE MADE TO THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND FOR THE INSPIRING LEADERSHIP

HE GAVE TO THE WORLD BODY.

U THANT

cc. Mr. Narasimhan  
Mr. Lemieux ✓  
OPI

C. V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet

CVN/nt

28 October 1970

Dear Senator Pell,

I refer to your letter of 21 October inquiring whether I could provide you with a copy of Mr. Trygve Lie's letter replying to your father's letter of 15 April 1946.

I have had this correspondence traced and enclose, with my compliments, a copy of Mr. Trygve Lie's letter dated 22 April 1946.

Yours sincerely,

U Thant

The Honourable Claiborne Pell  
United States Senator  
Permanent Mission of the United States  
to the United Nations  
799 United Nations Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10017

cc - Mr. Lemieux ✓



UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

YUkon 6-2424

October 21, 1970

His Excellency  
U Thant  
Secretary General of the  
United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

*Pl. look into it.  
J. L.  
10/21/70  
Civ.*

Dear Mr. Secretary General:

Enclosed is a copy of a self-explanatory letter my father once wrote to your predecessor, Mr. Lie, offering his property as a permanent site for the United Nations.

While I have the copy of my father's letter in my files, I do not have the copy of Mr. Lie's answer. Accordingly, I wonder if you would be kind enough to ask your archives section whether they could find the reply, and send it to me.

It was awfully good seeing you at lunch the other day. I always enjoy our conversations together.

With every good wish and very real regard and respect for you, I am

Ever sincerely,

Claiborne Pell  
United States Senator

Enclosure:

Copy of letter dated  
April 15, 1946

22 April 1946.

My Dear Mr. Pell,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of 15 April 1946, in which you make the most generous offer of several hundred acres of your property in Dutchess County, New York. I greatly appreciate your kindness and your most practical way of expressing your desire to further the cause of World peace.

As you probably know, I myself cannot take the decision to move the Headquarters of the United Nations outside the New York area as this is a question on which the General Assembly has to make its decision. I have, however, passed your offer on to the Headquarters Commission which is meeting on 6 May, to give further consideration to the question of the site of the United Nations, and will let you know how their deliberations in this matter progress.

I do indeed know Ambassador Colban, Mr. Harbo and Mr. Jackson.

Thank you again for your good wishes and for your significant offer.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ TRUMAN H. LEE.

Truman H. Lee  
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Mr. Herbert Pell,  
Knickerbocker Club,  
607 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N.Y.

April 15, 1946

My dear Mr. Secretary-General:

I have some property in Dutchess County, New York, comprising several hundred acres, which I would like to present to the United Nations for a site of their permanent headquarters. I should want to reserve for my own use and that of my family the house which we at present occupy and the land immediately around it. Otherwise, the property comprises about six hundred acres, which I wish to give to the cause of world peace.

The property is almost exactly seventy miles from the Plaza Hotel. The Eastern State Parkway, which goes through my property, continues down to New York, crossing the Henry Hudson Bridge. To drive by car from the Plaza to my house takes about an hour and a half. This seems rapid, but from 73rd Street and Riverside Drive to the property itself the entire distance is by parkway.

Other property in the neighborhood can be bought in fairly large pieces. You could readily assemble several thousand acres, using my property as nucleus. I shall be very glad to call on you and to show you the maps at any time convenient to you.

I have no doubt that you know Ambassador Colban, who was my colleague on the War Crimes Commission in London; or Mr. Hambro, or Mr. Jackeln who was your Minister in Lisbon with me when I represented the United States there.

Hoping to hear from you and to see you soon, I am

Yours most respectfully,

Herbert Poll

His Excellency  
Trygve Lie  
Secretary General of United Nations  
Hunter College  
The Bronx, New York



*Lie's Files*

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE  
AT UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LUNCHEON  
OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 1 JUNE 1951

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency<sup>2</sup>/Mr. Prime Minister,  
Distinguished Guests, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very glad to be able to come to Canada in  
response to the invitation of the United Nations  
Association.

The Canadian Government and the people of Canada  
have been strong and faithful supporters of the United  
Nations from its beginnings at San Francisco to the  
present.

At San Francisco I remember well the important  
part played by the Canadian delegation under the late  
Prime Minister Mackenzie King and including in its  
membership many distinguished representatives of your  
major parties. Your delegations to successive sessions  
of the General Assembly under the very able leadership  
of your Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, and your <sup>Secretary of State</sup> Minister  
for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, have always exerted  
effective influence toward achieving constructive results.

Canada has sent so many able representatives to all the organs of the United Nations that I cannot mention them all.

*One name I like mentioning to mention*  
*and is*  
*General McRae*  
*has again*  
*presented*  
*rep. in*  
*the*  
*Council*  
*for this year*  
*the war*  
*imperfect*  
*and others*  
*by all his*  
*ambassadors*  
I wish, however, to pay a special tribute to your late Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr. R. G. Riddell, whose untimely death cut short a brilliant career in the service of Canada and of the United Nations cause.

Canada has sought consistently to develop the capacity of the United Nations to prevent war, to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations, and to serve as the channel for co-operative efforts to achieve economic and social progress.

As Secretary-General I have shared with you these hopes and these efforts over the past five years. Equally I have shared with you the disappointments, the delays, the setbacks and the growing disquiet of these times.

There are not many people in the world who disagree with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. But there are many people who doubt the power of the United Nations to carry out its principles and to achieve its purposes in the present situation.

As they have watched the growing intensity of the present conflict between the West and the Soviet part of the world, many voices have been heard dismissing the United Nations as a weak reed upon which to lean in such a storm.

Industrial power and armed might, many say, speak with a more compelling voice than the Security Council and the General Assembly.

It is very necessary to make clear, I think, that the choice we must make today in our efforts to maintain peace and preserve freedom is not between the United Nations on the one hand and the use of power on the other hand.

That is not the issue.

The question is this: / Will the Governments choose to develop / and use their power / through the United Nations, / using other methods / -- the methods of direct action / -- of bi-lateral dealings / -- of alliances in support of national interests / -- not in substitution for the United Nations / but in support of its influence and purposes. /

Regional pacts and alliances, / important as they are in times like the present / when the national security of so many countries / is felt to be gravely threatened, / cannot by themselves alone / prevent a third world war. / They may be effective deterrants to aggression / at particular times / and in specified parts of the world. /

But / if we should ever be left only / with these defenses against war, / then the outlook would indeed be dim. / Alliances alone / have in the past / led often to competing alliances / and thence / by stages / to armed conflicts. /

This is a lesson of history / that has been repeated so many times / in blood and tragedy, / it ought by now / to have been learned. /

It seems to me, therefore, /that the primary purpose of the Member countries /in the present situation /should be /to use their power and influence to the fullest possible extent /to preserve and strengthen the United Nations /in three <sup>ai</sup> directions: /

First, /to make it work effectively for collective security /against armed aggression /in every part of the world. /

Second, /to use it, /together with other appropriate methods, /for the peaceful adjustment of the many conflicts /of national interest /that now /or in the future /endanger peace. /

Third, /to make it an <sup>effective</sup> instrument for international action /to promote economic development /and social progress. /

With respect to the first point, /it used to be argued /that it was impossible /to develop collective security within the United Nations /because of the present grave conflicts /between the majority /and the Soviet-led minority. /



The unanimity rule prevented the creation of the forces that the Charter said should be at the disposal of the Security Council. It prevented creation of a United Nations system of control of atomic energy and of other armaments. /

Therefore, the United Nations was useless for collective security. /

This was <sup>was</sup> a short-sighted view. /

During the past year we have had two demonstrations of what can be done to make the United Nations a strong force for collective security even in the existing situation of conflict. /

The first demonstration is the United Nations action against armed aggression in Korea. / The second is the action taken by the General Assembly last fall toward developing the capacity of the United Nations for effective collective action against future aggressions. /

When the attack upon Korea was launched/a year ago /  
this month,/Member Governments found/that they could  
act with collective force under the Charter/to meet the  
aggression./ The power was there in the Charter./ It  
had been there all the time,/provided the Member  
Governments/were willing to use it./

They have done so,/with the United States leading  
the way/and Canada taking an important and enlightened  
part./ Thus,/for the first time in history,/nations have  
acted collectively/with military force against aggression/  
under the banner of a world organization/-- the United  
Nations flag./

This is an historic act of immense significance./  
As your Minister of External Affairs/said last week,/  
the men of 16 nations/who are fighting in Korea/are,  
in fact,/fighting to prevent a third world war./

By this demonstration/that it can act /-- and act  
effectively /-- against armed aggression,/the United  
Nations has taken a great step/toward the preservation  
of peace in the future.

The second demonstration during the past 12 months/  
that the United Nations can become a strong force for  
collective security/was the adoption of the Uniting for  
Peace resolutions/by the General Assembly/last fall.

/ Member Governments have been asked/to set aside  
part of their armed forces/for United Nations action in  
case of any future acts/of armed aggression. The  
possibility of creating a separate United Nations legion /  
composed of volunteers/is also being explored.

I have advocated since 1948/the creation of special  
United Nations forces. / As Secretary-General, / I feel it  
is of the utmost importance/that the Member Governments  
agree to provide these forces/and that a United Nations  
Legion also be established, /composed of volunteers /  
drawn especially from those countries/unable to set  
aside special United Nations units of their own. These  
forces should be /at the disposal of the Security Council /  
and the General Assembly. /

2. Under the Uniting for Peace resolutions, / a Peace Observation Commission has also been established / to provide an international watch / upon troubled borders / whenever / and wherever needed. /

3. Studies are being undertaken of the problem of assuring overall United Nations <sup>in</sup>direction / of national forces / committed to such collective actions / as the one / in Korea. /

If the Security Council is unable to fulfill its primary responsibility / under the Charter / for the maintenance of international peace / and security, / the General Assembly / can hereafter act / to use this machinery on 24 hours notice. /

It is essential / that the promise of the Uniting for Peace resolutions be fulfilled. / The responsibility rests with the Member Governments, / for the Assembly cannot command them / to set aside forces for United Nations action in defense of peace, / nor can it compel their use / in case of armed aggression. /

The Assembly's power of recommendation/can, nevertheless,/ become one of the most effective forces/ for peace in the world./ But the condition is/that the Member Governments/and their peoples/will give the United Nations the place in their foreign policies/that their safety and their future/clearly demand. /

We should not forget/that the whole action in Korea / has been undertaken in response to recommendations,/not commands,/first by the Security Council,/then by the General Assembly. /

∫ The second way/in which I believe/the present crisis demands/that a place of first importance/be given to the United Nations/is in renewed efforts/to secure the peaceful settlement/of the present conflicts/by negotiation, mediation and conciliation. /

The United Nations is almost the only place left/in this bitterly divided world/where all points of view are represented.

The history of the past five years has proved, I think, beyond any shadow of doubt, that the best chance of settling conflicts by peaceful means, or at least keeping them within bounds, lies in the United Nations-- and this includes Great Power conflicts. The list of cases in which the United Nations has intervened by peaceful means to prevent, settle or stop armed conflicts already is a good one: Iran in 1946, then Greece, Palestine, the Corfu Channel case, the Berlin blockade, Indonesia and Kashmir.

I believe that the time has come for a new effort to end the fighting in Korea. The United Nations forces there-- as things stand today-- have repelled the aggression and thrown the aggressors back across the 38th Parallel.

If a cease-fire could be arranged approximately along the 38th Parallel, then the main purpose of the Security Council resolutions of June 25th and 27th and July the 7th will be fulfilled, provided that the cease-fire is followed by the re-establishment of peace and security in the area.

We should not forget/that the United Nations has three objectives in Korea. /

1. One is the military objective, /dating from June 25th last year/-- to repel the aggression/which the North Koreans started/and restore peace and security. /

2. The second/is the political objective, /and under the Charter/this can be achieved/only/by such peaceful means/ as negotiation/and conciliation. /This second objective, /which dates from 1947/-- is the establishment of a free and independent Korea /united under a democratic government/ freely/chosen by the Korean people. /

3. The third/is the economic and social objective/-- the restoration with United Nations help/of a land/as terribly ravaged by war/as any/in modern history. /

§ We must face the fact/that the second objective, /which was not accomplished in three years of effort/before the attack last June, /may take a long time/before it is finally achieved. /

But the first step, obviously, must be an end to the fighting. That in turn will make it possible to renew the efforts to achieve by negotiation and other peaceful means the unification and freedom of Korea and to begin the United Nations relief and reconstruction program, for which over <sup>two hundred millions</sup> \$200,000,000 has already been pledged by the Member Governments.

It takes two sides to make peace. We do not know whether the North Koreans and their supporters are ready to agree to a cease-fire, to be followed by negotiations. Until we do know, the Members of the United Nations must continue to fight in Korea with all the forces that can safely be committed to the action.

If there is no cease-fire in the very near future, I think that it will be the duty of all Members of the United Nations to reconsider the situation and to contribute additional forces.



But the way is open for a cease-fire /if the North Koreans /and their supporters /will now indicate /that they are ready to join with the United Nations /in stopping the bloodshed. /

It is of immense importance for all concerned /to bring the fighting to an end /as soon as possible. / This applies not only to the soldiers /on both sides /whose lives will be saved, /and to the Korean people who have suffered so heavily, /but to the world crisis as a whole. /

No one can be sure /if peace in Korea /will open the way to amelioration of conflicts /in other parts of the world. / But we can be sure /that so long as the fighting continues there, /the possibility of reducing the present dangerous tensions /both in Europe /and the Far East /is less /than it would be /if the fighting were ended. /

Our desire to be firm in support of collective security /against aggression /must not lead us to lose any opportunity /for honorable negotiation. /

We must not confuse peace with appeasement. /

We should also be alert / to use every opportunity / that may present itself / inside the United Nations / for negotiation / and conciliation / between majority and minority. / If we bear in mind / that the world situation is not rigidly static / but is constantly subject to the shifting inter-play / of all the forces and influences at work, / we shall not despair / even in the most apparently discouraging atmosphere. /

The work for peace / must go on / in every one of the many fields / in which the United Nations / and the Specialized Agencies are engaged. /

Time does not permit me today / to discuss all these other / -- and very important / -- aspects of United Nations work / for a peaceful and better world. /

But I wish, / as Secretary-General, / to express my thanks to the Government of Canada / and to the Canadian people / as a whole / for their unfailing and active participation / in all United Nations programs / in the political, economic and social fields. /

I wish also to express my admiration/for their  
great contributions toward constructive results./

I know of no Member country of the United Nations/  
that has done so much/in proportion to its resources/and  
its population/for relief and reconstruction,/technical  
assistance for economic development,/aid to refugees and  
children,/and similar United Nations programs./

Canada has never said "No" to any appeal from the  
United Nations/to bring help to the suffering,/the poor  
and the hungry/anywhere in the world./

§ In conclusion,/Mr. Chairman,/may I urge upon all /  
who desire to work for peace/that they/-- as Canada has  
done/-- give their active support to all efforts/to make  
the United Nations/in fact/as well as theory/the primary  
instrument/through which the power/and resources of the  
Member countries of the whole world/are used for the  
maintenance of world peace/and for economic and social  
progress/everywhere./

3 January 1969 C. Sivasankar 3840 2508 E0SG

x

MRS. GURI LIE ZECKENDORFF

HOFFSVN 30

OSLO (NORWAY)

CON MOTIVO SENSIBLE FALLECIMIENTO EXCELENTISIMO SENOR TRYGVE LIE PRIMER

SECRETARIO GENERAL ESA ORGANIZACION PRESENTOLE MI SINCERA CONDOLENCIA

ROGANDOLE HACERLA EXTENSIVA SU FAMILIA

EMILIO ARENALES  
PRESIDENT, TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

cc. Mr. Narasimhan  
Mr. Lemieux ✓  
OPI

C. V. Narasimhan, Chief de Cabinet