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Title **Items-in-Secretary-General's statements - XIII, 8 September 1966 -
31 December 1966**

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Secretary-General's Statements**

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VOLUME XIII - SECRETARY-GENERAL STATEMENTS

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1089.	Text of message from SG on occasion of dedication of new IMF building	9 September 1966	SG/SM/561
1090.	Transcript of speech by SG at Seminar on "Peaceful Change" at New York State University, Albany, on 8 September 1966	12 September 1966	SG/SM/562
1091.	Text of letter from SG to Turkish Representative regarding relief to earthquake victims in Turkey	12 September 1966	SG/SM/563
1092.	Malaysia contributes \$5,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	14 September 1966	SG/C/40
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1094.	Transcript of remarks made by the SG at the UNCA luncheon on 15 September	15 September 1966	SG/SM/564
1095.	Cambodia makes token contribution of \$1,000 to Education and Training Programme for South Africans	16 September 1966	SG/C/42
1096.	Belgium to contribute 12 million Belgian francs towards peace-keeping costs in Cyprus	16 September 1966	SG/SM/565
1097.	Message of congratulation from SG to United States President on space achievement	16 September 1966	SG/SM/566
1098.	Transcript of Press Conference by the SG held at Headquarters, 19 September	19 September 1966	SG/SM/567
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1100.	Statement by Ralph J. Bunche at IAEA General Conference in Vienna, 21 September	20 September 1966	SG/SM/569
1101.	SG's Special Representative for Cambodia and Thailand to leave on 21 September for Bangkok	20 September 1966	SG/1693
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1104.	Text of message from SG to Special Conference on International Housing and Urban Growth	23 September 1966	SG/SM/571
1105.	Ethiopia contributes \$5,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	26 September 1966	SG/C/44
1106.	Message of condolence from SG to Foreign Minister of Japan on tragedy caused by typhoons	27 September 1966	SG/SM/572
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1109.	Remarks by SG at testimonial dinner to Paul Hoffman by Centre for Study of Democratic Institutions	30 September 1966	SG/SM/575
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1114.	Iran to contribute \$5,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	5 October 1966	SG/C/45
1115.	Message from SG to Foreign Minister of Haiti	5 October 1966	SG/SM/580
1116.	Text of message from SG to Foreign Minister of Cuba	5 October 1966	SG/SM/581
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1119.	Text of message from SG to Twentieth Plenary Session of WFUNA	5 October 1966	SG/SM/584

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1122.	Statement by SG at Pledging Conference on United Nations Development Programme	6 October 1966	SG/SM/587
1123.	Yugoslavia contributes \$3,000 to Trust Fund for South Africa	7 October 1966	SG/C/46
1124.	Statement by SG on budget estimates for 1967	10 October 1966	SG/SM/588
1125.	Text of letter to SG from the Netherlands on cost of peace-keeping operation in Cyprus	13 October 1966	SG/SM/589
1126.	Text of statement by SG at raising of flags of Botswana and Lesotho at Headquarters	17 October 1966	SG/SM/590
1127.	Text of note verbale to SG from Federal Republic of Germany on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	18 October 1966	SG/SM/591
1128.	Text of cable from SG to Foreign Minister of Peru regarding recent earthquake	20 October 1966	SG/SM/592
1129.	Text of cable from SG to Foreign Minister of Peru	21 October 1966	SG/SM/593
1130.	Text of cable from SG to Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom	22 October 1966	SG/SM/594
1131.	Text of statement by SG at United Nations Concert on 23 October	24 October 1966	SG/SM/595
1132.	Text of address by the SG at United Nations Day Concert on 24 October	24 October 1966	SG/SM/596
1133.	Text of statement by SG at United Nations Day reception on 24 October	24 October 1966	SG/SM/597
1134.	SG statement in General Assembly on 1 November 1966 (extension of term of office)	1 November 1966	SG/SM/598/ Rev.1
1135.	SG message to Chairman of National Liberation Council of Ghana	2 November 1966	SG/SM/599
1136.	SG message to President of Guinea	2 November 1966	SG/SM/600

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1137.	Letter to SG from Denmark on cost of peace-keeping operation in Cyprus	2 November 1966	SG/SM/601
1138.	SG message to UNESCO General Conference	4 November 1966	SG/SM/602
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1141.	SG message to Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy (floods)	7 November 1966	SG/SM/605
1142.	SG message to Mayor of Florence (floods)	7 November 1966	SG/SM/606
1143.	SG message to Foreign Minister of Panama re floods	10 November 1966	SG/SM/607
1144.	Letter to SG from US on cost of peace-keeping operation in Cyprus	10 November 1966	SG/SM/608
1145.	Message from SG to Lord Brockway, Chairman, British Council for Peace in Viet-Nam	11 November 1966	SG/SM/609/Rev. 1
1146.	SG statement before SECCO at its 1320th meeting (Israel-Jordan)	16 November 1966	SG/SM/610
1147.	SG message to President Johnson re Gemini 12 flight	16 November 1966	SG/SM/611
1148.	SG message to inaugural meeting in Tokyo of Board of Governors of Asian Development Bank	23 November 1966	SG/SM/612
1149.	SG statement at meeting on assistance to Prek Thnot priority project in Cambodia	25 November 1966	SG/SM/613
1150.	SG message to Prime Minister of Barbados (on forthcoming independence on 30 Nov.)	28 November 1966	SG/SM/614
1151.	SG message on Human Rights Day	2 December 1966	SG/SM/615
1152.	Italy to contribute \$2,500 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	1 December 1966	SG/C/48
1153.	Letter to SG from Singapore on cost of peace-keeping operation in Cyprus	1 December 1966	SG/SM/616
1154.	SG statement at presentation of Maltese painting	1 December 1966	SG/SM/617

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1156. SG statement in General Assembly on 2 December 1966 (re-election)	2 December 1966	SG/SM/619
1157. Italy to contribute \$12,500 to training programme for South Africans	6 December 1966	SG/C/49
1158. SG statement on population problems	9 December 1966	SG/SM/620/Rev.1
1159. SG statement at raising of flag of Barbados at Headquarters	9 December 1966	SG/SM/621
1160. SG statement before G.A. Third Committee on 9 December (UNICEF)	9 December 1966	SG/SM/622
1161. Note to SG from Jamaica on costs of peace keeping in Cyprus	9 December 1966	SG/SM/623
1162. SG message to Foreign Minister of Greece (sinking of 'Heraklion')	13 December 1966	SG/SM/624
1163. SG message of condolences to Mrs. Victor Andres Belaunde	15 December 1966	SG/SM/625
1164. SG statement in General Assembly on 15 December (death of Amb. Belaunde)	15 December 1966	SG/SM/626
1165. Letter to SG from Switzerland (re UNIDO)	16 December 1966	SG/C/50
1166. Message from SG at opening of Asian Development Bank	19 December 1966	SG/SM/627
1167. Statement by SG in Plenary meeting of General Assembly on occasion of adoption of covenants on Human Rights	16 December 1966	SG/SM/628/Rev.1
1168. Text of letter to SG from Norway on cost of peace-keeping force in Cyprus	19 December 1966	SG/SM/629
1169. Text of statement by SG in General Assembly on 19 December 1966	19 December 1966	SG/SM/630/Rev.1
1170. SG extends appointments of Administrator and Co-Administrator of UN Dev. Programme	21 December 1966	SG/A/36
1171. SG extends appointment of UNFICYP Commander; announces resignation of Special Representative in Cyprus	21 December 1966	SG/A/37
1172. SG statement to Staff of United Nations	21 December 1966	SG/SM/631

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1173.	SG message on occasion of the New Year	23 December 1966	SG/SM/632
1174.	Letter to SG from New Zealand re implementation of resolution on Southern Rhodesia	23 December 1966	SG/SM/633
1175.	Canada to contribute \$25,000 to Training Programme for South Africans	30 December 1966	SG/C/51
1176.	SG message to President of Chile (re earthquake)	30 December 1966	SG/SM/634

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Press Release SG/SM/612
ECAFE/409
23 November 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO INAUGURAL MEETING IN TOKYO
OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank* to be held in Tokyo on 24 November:

"I had hoped very much to be able to attend and address the inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank, but it was not possible for me to do so because of my duties in connexion with the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. I deeply regret that I cannot be with you on this historic occasion to share with you the sense of both achievement and expectation which I am sure you feel.

"On behalf of all members of the United Nations and on my own behalf, may I express my hearty congratulations to you the members of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank and to all those who have participated in the various stages of formulation of this great project.

"For all her long and rich traditions and cultural heritage, Asia is, as you know, at present suffering not only from economic difficulties but also from political conflicts. The poverty of her peoples, indeed, may be both a cause and a result of political instability in the world at large. In spite of the efforts of the United Nations for more than twenty years to maintain international peace in every part of the world, tensions and conflicts persist, and Asia is now experiencing one of her most difficult periods since the end of the Second World War. We must tackle the problem of establishing and maintaining peace by making our utmost efforts in every field of endeavour -- political, economic and social -- and at every level -- international, regional and national. The task is not an

(more)

* A background release on the Asian Development Bank and the inaugural meeting of its Board of Governors is given in press release ECAFE/408 issued on 16 November.

easy one. It cannot be accomplished without the active co-operation of all countries; but a great deal can be achieved by means of real collaboration at the regional level.

"In this context, it is gratifying to note that the Asian Development Bank has been created as the result of Asian initiative and co-operation, with the close support of countries in other parts of the world. Indeed, its establishment is an outstanding example not only of regional endeavour but also of co-operation, which the regional initiative has stimulated, between developing and developed countries. In this sense it is fully in line with the aims and purposes of the United Nations Development Decade.

"The Asian Development Bank will without doubt provide new opportunities for the active mobilization, both from within and outside the region, of the additional resources needed for the economic development of the countries in Asia. I sincerely hope that the establishment of this important regional institution will also do much to improve understanding and relationships among the Asian countries and to achieve closer co-operation between the Asian countries and the rest of the world.

"I am particularly happy to have been able to participate in the process of creating the Bank by serving as Depository of the Agreement for its establishment and also as the Trustee for the Bank. I now relinquish my position as Trustee and hand over to you, the distinguished Governors of the Asian Development Bank, a responsibility of great trust and power. With the inauguration of the Asian Development Bank, the countries supporting it will look to its officers for the leadership and statesmanship, as well as the practical decisions and actions, that are necessary to assist the peoples of Asia to reach their cherished goals of peace, prosperity and progress.

"May the greatest success attend your first meeting and may the Asian Development Bank proceed from strength to strength."

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Press Release SG/SM/611
16 November 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON
REGARDING GEMINI 12 FLIGHT

Following is the text of a message sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to President Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, regarding the Gemini 12 flight:

"Mr. President, may I offer my heartfelt congratulations on your country's most recent achievement in the peaceful exploration of outer space. Please convey my personal expression of admiration to all those who planned and carried it out and especially to astronauts Aldrin and Lovell. I continue to hope that we are getting nearer to the realization of our basic objective, to bring all mankind closer to enjoying the benefits of the peaceful uses of outer space."

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Press Release SG/SM/610
SC/2858
16 November 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL BEFORE SECURITY COUNCIL
AT ITS 1320TH MEETING

Following is the text of a statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, before the Security Council at its 3120th meeting today.

"The information which I am about to present to the Council is only preliminary and incomplete, being based on some early reports received from United Nations Military Observers. A full report on the incident of 13 November will be made available to the Council as soon as the United Nations Military Observers have completed their investigations and the Chief of Staff of United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, General Bull, has transmitted his report to me. For the convenience of the Members of the Council in locating the places involved, an unofficial map is being distributed around the table.

"At 0646 Local Time on 13 November 1966 the following message was received by UNTSO from the Jordan Delegation to the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission:

'At 0615 Local Time Israeli armoured cars opened fire from the Israeli side of the Armistice Demarcation Line against a Jordanian Police Post at Rujm El Madfa'a in the southern Hebron area using artillery and Heavy Machine Guns. Further details will follow. We require an immediate cease fire against the Police Post and Jordan. Request immediate investigation and UN team to be sent to the location at the most urgent time.'

"The above message was registered as complaint M-446.

"The Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission immediately endeavoured to arrange a cease fire but was unable to establish contact with an officer of the Israeli Delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission. The Chief of Staff, after

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several attempts to contact the Israel Director of Armistice Affairs, finally spoke to his deputy at 0824 Local Time and requested a cease fire as soon as possible and not later than 0855 Local Time. The Jordan Delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission had already agreed to a cease fire but had pointed out that Jordan was not firing. At 0905 Local Time efforts to obtain a cease fire were continuing. At 0910 Local Time the Chairman of the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission called on both delegations for a cease fire for 1145 Local Time. At 1010 Local Time information was received from Jordan that Israel forces had withdrawn and firing had stopped.

"A one-sided investigation of the Jordan verbal complaint No. M-446, mentioned above, was carried out in Jordan from 1035 hours to 1630 hours on 13 November, from 0815 hours to 1915 hours on 14 November, and was resumed at 0845 hours on 15 November. The investigating United Nations Military Observers interrogated eight witnesses. The first of these, the corporal in charge of the Rujm El Madfa'a police post stated that at 0545 hours Local Time on 13 November, while observing the Armistice Demarcation Line, he saw a large number of Israeli tanks at approximate Map Reference 1554-0845. These tanks formed up in attack formation and advanced at full speed across the Armistice Demarcation Line into Jordan. Seventeen tanks took up positions and opened fire on the Police Post with explosive shells. The shelling lasted for 10 minutes, demolishing the Police Post, killing four horses and wounding the witness in the leg.

"The tanks, supported by armoured personnel carriers, then proceeded into Jordan in an easterly direction in two columns. The first column proceeded in the direction of As Samu. The second column proceeded in a northeasterly direction towards El Markaz. At approximately 0610 hours, the first column reached As Samu. The witness heard shooting and explosions from the As Samu area and at 0945 hours he observed the Israel force from As Samu retreating to Israel across the Armistice Demarcation Line along the track by which it had entered into Jordan territory. The witness stated that there were more than forty open half-track Armoured Personnel Carriers in each column, each carrying eight to ten soldiers. He also observed support vehicles and twelve Mirage aircraft.

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"A second witness, the Jordan Army local commander stationed at As Samu, stated that he was informed at 0545 hours of the shelling of the Rujm El Madfa'a Police Post and was ten minutes later informed that Israel tanks, supported by Armoured Personnel Carriers, had advanced across the Armistice Demarcation Line into Jordan. He set off in the direction of the Police Post and, although his car was blown up on the way, he kept the Israel force under observation. The Israel force occupied four hills with tanks and Armoured Personnel Carriers, while a number of troop carriers came towards As Samu firing in all directions. The tanks and Armoured Personnel Carriers on the four hills also fired in all directions while other troops advanced into the village and blew up houses. There were a number of civilians killed and injured as well as police and Armistice Demarcation Line troops. Israel aircraft bombed villages and rocketed vehicles. Firing and acts of demolition continued until the withdrawal of the Israel force at 0945 hours Local Time. There were believed to be five aircraft strikes against As Samu and three strikes against vehicles on the road. Other witnesses substantiated this account with further details.

"A resident of Al Tuweimin stated that, after crossing the Armistice Demarcation Line, Israel tanks and armoured cars shelled, and opened automatic fire on, the villages of Jimba and El Markaz, and then took positions near the villages while troops went into Jimba village and set explosive charges in 14 houses. The Israel force left the area at about 1000 hours and withdrew southwards into Israel.

"The investigating United Nations Military Observers observed the following evidence:

(a) As Samu

- 125 houses, including two shops, totally destroyed
- 1 village medical clinic totally destroyed
- 1 6-classroom school totally destroyed
- 23 houses damaged
- 1 mosque damaged
- 1 dwelling tent totally burned
- 3 military jeeps totally destroyed
- 17 military trucks totally destroyed

(more)

1 civilian bus totally destroyed

8 dead donkeys

4 dead cows

1 dead goat

1 wounded camel

(b) The Police Post at Rujm El Madfa'a

Police Post building almost totally destroyed

4 dead horses

(c) The village of Jimba

15 stone huts totally destroyed

7 stone huts damaged

1 dead camel killed by small arms fire

1 well totally destroyed

(d) At other places

At Rafat

3 Jordan Army tents totally destroyed by fire

3 Jordan Army vehicles totally destroyed by aerial bombing

Total casualties have not yet been reported by UNMO's.

"The body of a Jordan Army Major, who was taken prisoner and subsequently died of wounds, was handed over in Jerusalem at 0210 hours local time on 14 November. A Jordanian soldier taken prisoner was handed over to the Jordan authorities at the Mixed Armistice Commission at 1030 hours on 16 November.

"The investigations are continuing. The Chief of Staff will transmit his report to the parties and to me as soon as investigations are completed, which he expects will be Friday."

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Press Release SG/SM/609/Rev.1
11 November 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO LORD BROCKWAY,
CHAIRMAN, BRITISH COUNCIL FOR PEACE IN VIET-NAM

Following is the text of a message, dated 19 October, sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Lord Brockway, Chairman of the British Council for Peace in Viet-Nam, on the occasion of the opening session of the Great National Convention, in London, on 11 November:

"You have asked me what every one of us could do to contribute to bring an end to the war in Viet-Nam. This is a proper -- indeed an essential -- question, for the prolongation of this conflict is a source of concern and anxiety for all human beings. The tremendous sufferings engendered by this war cannot be accepted as inevitable. Furthermore, the dangerous escalation of armed force has been accompanied by an increasing distrust among Governments and peoples, resulting in a dramatic setback for human development.

"This wall of suspicion between the parties as to their final objectives has become in itself an obstacle to peace. That is why I have drawn attention, some time ago, to three preliminary steps to be taken by the parties as a proof of the sincerity of their peaceful intentions. These initiatives, independent as they are one from the other, could -- I still believe -- contribute to creating an atmosphere more conducive to negotiations:

- "1. The cessation of the bombing of North Viet-Nam,
- "2. The scaling down of all military activities by all sides in South Viet-Nam,
- "3. The willingness to enter into discussions with those who are actually fighting.

(more)

"If the bombing is to cease, there should be no conditions, no time limit. The scaling down of all military activities by all parties is a preparatory measure towards gradually restoring the problem to its true national framework and it is in this light that the parties, inasmuch as they are concerned, should initiate it. As to the third step, it should not be construed as prejudging in any way the substance of a final settlement.

"On the larger issues concerning this settlement, my personal stand has always been clear. There is no other way than a return to the 1954 Geneva Agreements guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of the whole of Viet-Nam. If there are conflicting views among Vietnamese concerning the future of South Viet-Nam, these can only be reconciled by the people of South Viet-Nam and cannot be decided beforehand otherwise than through peaceful processes and without foreign intervention.

"A settlement along these lines is not beyond the reach of those who have the power, and therefore the responsibility, to decide. I am convinced that all the forces of peace in the world will stand ready to help them should they be prepared to undertake the renewed efforts to restore peace. Perhaps there may be some limited risks involved in such efforts, but they are nothing compared to the major risks that we all face unless this fateful trend towards a larger war is reversed in time."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/608
CYP/419
10 November 1966

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM UNITED STATES
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 7 November, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Representative of the United States regarding the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"The Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to enclose a check in the amount of \$3,000,000 as a United States payment against its pledges to the United Nations Force in Cyprus, which brings total United States payments to date to \$18,200,000 against total pledges of \$24,100,000.

"A receipt for the enclosed check would be appreciated."

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Press Release SG/SM/607
10 November 1966

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

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama, Fernando Elea, concerning the torrential rains in Panama:

Original Spanish Text

"Me he enterado con profunda pena de las trágicas pérdidas de vidas y los daños materiales causados por las torrenciales lluvias que han azotado varias regiones de la República de Panamá con inusitada intensidad. Al parecer, las lluvias continúan y se temen aún mayores estragos. Le ruego aceptar los sentimientos de mi más sincero pesar, que hago extensivos al Gobierno y pueblo de Panamá por las penalidades que están sufriendo. También deseo comunicar a su Gobierno que, si fuese necesario, las Naciones Unidas están dispuestas a proporcionar toda la ayuda posible dentro de los recursos de que disponen para aliviar los padecimientos de los ciudadanos de su país. Alta consideración."

Unofficial English Translation

"I have learned with deep sorrow of the tragic loss of life and damage to property caused by the torrential rains which have hit with unusual intensity a number of regions of the Republic of Panama. Apparently the rains are continuing and it is feared that the rains will cause additional damage. Please accept and convey to the people of Panama my deepest sympathy for the hardships they are suffering. I would also like to advise your Government that, should it be required, the United Nations is ready to give any help which lies within its resources to help alleviate the suffering caused to your people. Highest consideration."

* * * * *

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Press Release SG/SM/606
7 November 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO MAYOR OF FLORENCE

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Piero Bargellini, the Mayor of Florence, concerning the floods in Florence:

"I was so sorry to hear about the serious flooding in Florence involving considerable loss of life and damage to property. I was particularly distressed by the reported damage to precious books and art treasures. Please accept and convey to the citizens of Florence my deepest sympathy."

* *** *

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Press Release SG/SM/605
7 November 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ITALY

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Amintore Fanfani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, concerning the floods in various cities in northern Italy and particularly in Florence:

Original in French

"J'ai appris avec émotion que plusieurs villes du Nord de l'Italie, et notamment Florence, avaient souffert de graves inondations qui avaient fait de nombreux morts et causé des dégâts étendus. J'ai été particulièrement peiné d'apprendre qu'à Florence des livres précieux et des trésors artistiques avaient été endommagés. Je vous prie d'agréer et de transmettre à votre gouvernement, ainsi qu'aux maires et aux habitants des villes sinistrées, l'expression de ma profonde sympathie. Très haute considération."

English Translation

"I was so sorry to hear about the serious flooding in various cities in northern Italy and particularly in Florence, involving considerable loss of life and damage to property. I was particularly distressed by the reported damage to precious books and art treasures in Florence. Please accept and convey to the Government and to the Mayors and citizens of the affected cities my deepest sympathy."

* *** *



UNITED NATIONS

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

Press Release SG/SM/604
CYP/418
4 November 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM FINLAND
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 4 November 1966, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations, Max Jakobson, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"With reference to your letter dated October 4, 1966 FI 323/3(18), in which you appealed for voluntary contributions to provide the necessary financial support for the United Nations Peace-Keeping Operation in Cyprus, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Finland has decided to make a further contribution of \$50,000 to help the United Nations to meet the cost of UNFICYP.

"The voluntary contribution is subject to parliamentary approval and should in due course be offset against expenses paid by the Finnish Government in connection with the Finnish contingent to UNFICYP."

* *** *

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for use before
10:00 a.m. EST, (1500 GMT)
Saturday, 5 November 1966

Press Release SG/SM/603
4 November 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT, TO ASSEMBLY
OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF OAU

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Third Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), opening in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 5 November 1966 (to be read by Robert Gardiner):

"I am glad to be able, once again, to send my greetings and good wishes to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity as it begins its third ordinary session in Addis Ababa. I take this opportunity also of reiterating my profound regret at not having been able to accept the gracious invitation extended to me, through your Administrative Secretary-General, to observe your proceedings in person. As you know, this results from the fact that the General Assembly of the United Nations is in session at the same time.

"It happens, however, that this coincidence of our proceedings has significance for Africa. While you, within your regional organization, are turning your concerted attention again to the achievements and the problems of freedom and unity in your great continent, you will be aware that the United Nations, as a whole, has been and continues to be, seriously preoccupied with those of your problems which are international in character and whose solutions, indeed, require urgent international action and support if these problems are not to disturb gravely the peace of the world and the prospects of its larger well-being.

"I refer, in particular, to the problem of South West Africa, to which the General Assembly has accorded special urgency and on which it has taken the most far-reaching decision in its long history of concern for the interests of

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the people of that Territory; and to the problems, which our membership generally recognizes as no less pressing and important, of the systematic discrimination enforced on many millions of African people in South Africa, of the perpetuation of colonialism in the Territories held in Africa by Portugal, and of the reckless, and still unrectified, seizure of power by a European minority in Southern Rhodesia.

"It is, of course, due largely to the initiatives of African Governments, supported by many other Member States, that the United Nations has become so seriously seized of these problems and has placed them in the first rank of its preoccupations. I must add, with deep appreciation, that it is also due largely to the wisdom and forbearance of those same African Governments, to their willingness to temper understandable impatience with a sense of responsibility and realism, that the historic action taken recently on South West Africa represents the concerted will of virtually the whole membership of the United Nations, and carries in that near-unanimity its great potential force and effectiveness.

"This success encourages me to look again to the African States for that combination of positive thinking, maturity and realism which should lead the international community to rise with similar unity and constructiveness to its responsibility to find solutions to the other African problems of international concern. I see in all these problems, as I have said on previous occasions, common factors not only of geography, but also of substance. Basically, they all challenge us to find ways of removing artificial, archaic and inequitable restraints that have been imposed by the few upon the many at the expense of political and human rights recognized and cherished almost everywhere else in the world. The motives may differ. The present inequities may be inspired by fear of change in some hearts, by attitudes of outright racism in others. But the results are the same. The minority arrogates to itself the authority to prevent the expression by the majority of their right of self-determination and their enjoyment of fundamental freedoms. It achieves this position by purely artificial and arbitrary means, and increasingly by the threat or use of the modern instruments of force, to which it alone has ready access; and, in doing so, it inescapably, even where it protests that its motives are otherwise, sets race against race, and builds up the tension, the mistrust and the hostility that are the ingredients of violence.

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"I can think of no greater contribution which the States of Africa and their leaders can make in the immediate future to the peace, not only of their continent, but also of the world, than to consider these problems and their common underlying causes in their totality, to look for solutions which no doubt will have to be radical, but which will also have to be peaceful, and to give to the international community, as a whole, the strong, clear guidance which it will need in order to bring universal support to these solutions. I express my deepest hope that this is the direction along which the distinguished Heads of State and Government now assembled will look with unity, determination and statesmanship, and I offer you all my most sincere good wishes for the success of your great endeavours."

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Press Release SG/SM/602
UNESCO/1796
4 November 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the occasion of the organization's anniversary, on 4 November:

"On behalf of the United Nations, I wish to extend to the UNESCO General Conference my warmest greetings on the occasion of the organization's twentieth anniversary. The past twenty years have seen great advances towards the Charter goals of 'social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom' and in this dynamic process, UNESCO has played a notable part. It has already made important and tangible contributions to the development of education. It has helped to open the way to millions of people throughout the world to share in the world's knowledge, and in the fruits of education and literacy. In the field of science, notably through its training, research and exchange programmes, it has helped mankind to see more clearly the new vistas that stretch from outer space to the floor of the world's oceans. It has helped to make the culture and art of all men known more fully and appreciated more widely in the East and in the West, in the North and in the South.

"UNESCO's untiring efforts aimed at reshaping attitudes, in regard to the importance of promoting respect for human rights and human dignity everywhere, at enhancing between peoples appreciation of each other's cultural heritage, at encouraging the realization that history is a global phenomenon and not a mere series of narrow national happenings, and -- most important of all -- its efforts to disseminate the truth that war is no longer a possible solution to man's problems -- these efforts are no less valuable because they cannot be measured. Finally, by its work of intellectual co-operation, by its active participation in the efforts of the United Nations system to assist

(more)

developing countries and by its emphasis on ethical values, UNESCO has, in my view, made a valuable contribution to the process of peace building which must supplement all our efforts at peace making.

"But in the past twenty years, the very progress of science and technology has also brought new, terrible and ever-present dangers to mankind as a whole, the dangers inherent in the new weapons of mass destruction. I believe UNESCO can effectively supplement the efforts of the United Nations to contain and reduce these grave dangers and it is my profound hope that it will do so. I would also like to see it bring home, at all times, to all peoples and governments in all parts of the world, what war means today. I would like it to remind them of the solemn obligation to renounce war as an instrument of national policy assumed under the Charter by all members of UNESCO who are also members of the United Nations.

"Let me say in conclusion how much I have valued my own close association with the Director-General and the co-operation he has always given me. Today, we in the United Nations are especially proud of our relationship with you. On this day, let us look forward to the challenge of the years ahead, fully conscious of the grave uncertainties and of the immense obstacles to be overcome. Let us rededicate ourselves to our common ideals, which we can best hope to realize by continuing to strive together."

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Press Release SG/SM/601
CYP/417
2 November 1966

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM DENMARK
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter dated 31 October received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations, Hans R. Tabor, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"With reference to your letter dated 4th October, 1966, -- FI 323/3 (18) -- in which you appealed for voluntary contributions to provide the necessary financial support for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Denmark has decided to make a further contribution of \$120,000, -- to meet the costs of the period ending 26th December, 1966. My Government has taken this decision without prejudice to its stand on the principle of collective financial responsibility for United Nations Operations of this nature.

"As previously, the above-mentioned amount will be placed with a bank account in Denmark and offset against expenses paid by the Danish authorities in connection with the Danish contingent to UNFICYP."

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Press Release SG/SM/600
2 November 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF GUINEA

Following is the text of a message dated 31 October from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Sekou Toure, President of Guinea:

Original in French

"J'ai aujourd'hui adressé un appel au général Ankrah, président du Conseil national de libération du Ghana, lui demandant son concours immédiat pour obtenir la remise en liberté de ressortissants guinéens, y compris la délégation guinéenne à la réunion de l'OUA, et pour faciliter la poursuite de leur voyage jusqu'à leur destination. J'ai également remis à l'ambassadeur Marof copie d'un aide-mémoire que m'a adressé le représentant permanent du Ghana donnant les noms de Ghanéens qui se trouveraient actuellement en Guinée, où ils seraient détenus contre leur gré, et proposant que la Croix-Rouge internationale ou une institution internationale analogue et mutuellement acceptable soit autorisée à avoir des entrevues avec ces Ghanéens et à s'assurer de leurs vœux concernant un rapatriement au Ghana.

"La très haute estime en laquelle je tiens Votre Excellence m'amène à lui adresser à ce stade cet appel personnel pour qu'elle exerce toute son autorité et toute son influence sur son propre peuple afin d'assurer qu'il n'y aura pas d'incident violent et que des conditions normales seront rétablies aussitôt que possible. Ceci, à mon avis, constitue la première étape vers une amélioration générale des relations, qui est indispensable au rétablissement d'une situation pacifique et au bon renom de l'Afrique dans le monde."

(more)

English translation

"I have today addressed an appeal to General Ankrah, Chairman of the National Liberation Council of Ghana, requesting his immediate co-operation in releasing Guinean nationals including the Guinean delegation to the OAU meeting and facilitating their onward transportation to their destinations. I have also given Ambassador Marof copy of aide memoire sent to me by Permanent Representative of Ghana giving lists of Ghanaians now said to be in Guinea and to be held against their wishes, and proposing that International Red Cross or similar mutually acceptable international agency may be allowed to interview these Ghanaians and to ascertain their wishes about repatriation to Ghana.

"In view of my high esteem for your Excellency I make this personal appeal to you at this time to exercise your great authority and influence over your own people to make sure that no incidents of violence take place and that normal conditions are restored as soon as possible. This, in my view, is the first step in the improvement of relations all round which is essential to restore peaceful conditions and enhance African image in the eyes of the world."

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Press Release SG/SM/599
2 November 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL OF GHANA

Following is the text of a message dated 31 October from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Lieutenant-General J.A. Ankrah, Chairman of the National Liberation Council of Ghana:

"I was distressed to hear of the reported arrest and detention of Guinean nationals including delegation of Guinea to OAU meeting while transiting through Accra on a Pan American plane. It has been represented to me that these officials have recognized diplomatic immunity, that they were on board a plane which was only transiting through Accra, that they did not even disembark from the plane but stayed on board, and that they were en route to the OAU meeting. In this connexion, Your Excellency's Government is no doubt aware of the provisions of article 40 of the Vienna Convention to which Ghana is a party. Taking into account all these circumstances, it seems to me that it would be most desirable if Your Excellency could very kindly agree to release them immediately and also assist them to leave Ghana for their destinations. Such action will also help, I hope, to lessen tension and ultimately improve relations all round.

"I have asked Ambassador Arkhurst to transmit this personal message to you and assured him that I for my part will do my best to intervene in regard to the Ghanaians now in Guinea, with special reference to your Government's proposal that international Red Cross or similar international agency mutually acceptable may interview them to ascertain their wishes regarding repatriation to Ghana. Knowing as I do Ghana's dedication to and your close association with the United Nations and your personal devotion to purposes of the United Nations Charter and principles of international law I shall be most grateful if Your Excellency could indicate to me soonest your willingness to accept my appeal and thus help restore normalcy, promote peaceful relations between countries in Africa and enhance image of Africa in the eyes of the world."

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Press Release SG/SM/598/Rev.1
GA/3253/Rev.1
1 November 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 1 NOVEMBER 1966

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the 1455th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 1 November 1966:

"Mr. President, I am grateful to the Security Council for recommending to the General Assembly, pending further consideration of the question, to extend my appointment as Secretary-General of the United Nations until the end of the Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly. I am equally grateful to the General Assembly for the unanimous and heart-warming manner in which it has agreed to the extension of my appointment as proposed by the Security Council. It gives me particular pleasure to accept this extension because, as I have already explained before, I do not believe that it is advisable, under normal circumstances, to change the Secretary-General while the General Assembly is in session. It is a matter of personal satisfaction to me in this case because it assures me of the possibility, pending further consideration of the question, to work closely with you, Mr. President, and indeed the entire membership during the course of the Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly in co-operative and constructive efforts designed to strengthen the Organization's effectiveness and capacity to serve the cause of world peace and human betterment.

"I quite realize that many of my friends and colleagues would wish that this question should be settled finally well before the end of the Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly. This is a view which I share. At the same time, it will no doubt be appreciated that my final decision will have to take into account a variety of considerations, to which I have referred previously, including, of course, the long-term interests of the Organization and the outlook for peace in Asia and elsewhere in the world.

(more)

1 November 1966

"I take this opportunity to place on record, once again, my gratitude to all of you for your sustained co-operation and goodwill, and to my friends and colleagues in the Secretariat for their unfailing loyalty and support. I also take advantage of this occasion to reaffirm my oath of office, and I solemnly swear to exercise in all loyalty discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as Secretary-General of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any Government or any other authority external to the Organization.

"Mr. President, once again, I thank you and through you the entire membership for all the goodwill, patience and understanding they have shown me."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for use before 6 p.m. EDT
24 October 1966

Press Release SG/SM/597
24 October 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
AT UNITED NATIONS DAY RECEPTION ON 24 OCTOBER 1966

Following is the text of a statement to be made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the United Nations Day Reception at 6:00 p.m. on the West Terrace today:

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here on this United Nations Day which the General Assembly has dedicated to the cause of refugees.

"In today's world, there are things which divide us, but there are also things which bring us together. One of these is music, and I am sure that all of us shared the same experiences, and felt the unifying influence of music when we listened to the splendid concert this afternoon. I want to thank the artists and musicians, and all those who made this possible.

"We are also brought together in our concern for refugees -- uprooted people who look to the international community for help in the problems which confront them. The General Assembly has often demonstrated its sympathy and concern for refugees, and has sought to focus world attention on their problems, and to bring them help. Two United Nations agencies are devoted to this task -- the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees. On their behalf, and on behalf of the refugees they serve, I wish to thank all the delegations to the United Nations and their governments for authorizing these programmes, for giving them guidance and direction, and for providing funds for the services which go to the refugees.

"The needs of the refugees are very great. There are 1,300,000 Palestinian refugees who have suffered many hardships over the last 18 years, and who rely on the United Nations, through UNRWA, for the protection of their health, the education of their children, and in hundreds of thousands of cases for their shelter and their food. In other parts of the world, and especially in Asia and Africa, there are many other groups of refugees who need the assistance of

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the High Commissioner for Refugees. For some of these persons, voluntary repatriation can be arranged. Others need help of various kinds to enable them to maintain their health, and to live in conditions of decency.

"The activities of these two United Nations programmes are shown in the exhibits which are on display here today. Both of these programmes will be reviewed at this session of the General Assembly. We ask your help in finding the ways, and the necessary funds, to continue and to improve their humanitarian work."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
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Press Release SG/SM/596
24 October 1966

TEXT OF ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
AT UNITED NATIONS DAY CONCERT, 24 OCTOBER

"It has become a tradition, in which I find great pleasure, to extend the warmest thanks of both the Organization and the audience to the distinguished performers who are honouring these halls by their participation in the annual United Nations Day concert.

"We are deeply grateful to Miss Freni, to the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra and its music director, Dr. William Steinberg, for their willingness to come here for this special performance.

"I think it is worth noting that even before its present and stirring performance at the United Nations, the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra had gathered into its history and its reputation a strong international flavour. It is one of those great orchestras which, in its forty years of existence, has given the beauty and excitement of good music to millions of people around the world.

"Miss Mirella Freni has been heard in many places also. She has given us immense pleasure this afternoon, and I am sure that I speak for all of us when I extend to her our heartfelt thanks.

"I like to think of the performance of music as a special and valuable type of diplomacy, carried on in a universal language that knows no frontiers and that draws out and stimulates all that is good and decent and human in mankind. In these precincts above all, where discussions and studies of problems that perplex governments and obstruct peace sometimes grow arid, we need that kind of stimulus. We need to be reminded of and inspired by the creative genius of man, his inherent goodness, his warmth of feeling, his capacity for living in peace and brotherliness.

"After the great and good music we are enjoying here today, we shall return refreshed to the unfinished tasks that await us all. On this twenty-first anniversary of the United Nations, we are certainly entitled to find a measure of satisfaction in the achievements so far made by the Organization. We might

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profitably ask ourselves in how much sorrier a state the world would now be if the United Nations had not existed and acted to soften the conflicts arising among nations. We might also ask ourselves where the world would now be if there were not today's means of international co-operation to ease the problems of development.

"However, much steadier progress is required in fields such as disarmament, peace-keeping, mutual assistance in economic and social development, concern for human rights, help for refugees and in resolving the stubborn problems which remain in order to complete the process of decolonization.

"As well as being an occasion for celebration, or at least of thankfulness that the United Nations exists at all, this anniversary calls upon us to address ourselves with greater determination than ever to the vital questions still awaiting a solution and to a more effective application of the principles and procedures clearly defined in the Charter. As I have said on many previous occasions, the world does not need a new Charter or a new international organization for peace. It needs rather to make use to the fullest of the means towards peace and well-being that are already at hand in the present Charter.

"Equally, it is imperative to put into practice the principles, to which the Member States are already committed, of peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for the rights of nations and peoples, and the harmonization of policies and actions through the United Nations. Notwithstanding the threatening clouds which now darken the horizon, I continue to hope that the future will see the nations of the world move more resolutely in that direction."

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Press Release SG/SM/595
24 October 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
AT UNITED NATIONS CONCERT ON 23 OCTOBER 1966

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"As you are all aware, we normally have only two concerts every year, one on United Nations Day and the other on Human Rights Day. Last year it was decided that, in celebration of International Co-operation Year, there should be an additional concert, not falling into our traditional pattern. I then invited Srimati Subbulakshmi to New York with her accompanying artists to give a recital at the United Nations in connexion with the celebration of International Co-operation Year. For a variety of reasons this concert had to be postponed, and I repeated the invitation to Srimati Subbulakshmi to give a recital at the United Nations this year, immediately preceding United Nations Day.

"You have already listened to her music for an hour, and I believe you will all agree with me that this initiative has proved a complete success. We have listened to some extraordinarily good music today, though it may have sounded exotic to some of you. The fact that this concert is so well attended shows at the same time how receptive we are at the United Nations to new experiences. For my part, I can only say that, being a citizen of Burma where there is a large Indian population, I have heard some Indian music in my time; but for me it was indeed a new experience listening to the music that Srimati Subbulakshmi and her accompanists have provided for our pleasure today.

"The enthusiastic reception accorded to Srimati Subbulakshmi and her associates proves, if proof were needed, that music knows no geographical boundaries. It speaks a universal language which has an appeal to all of us.

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"I must take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Government of India whose generosity has made it possible for us to have this musical feast this afternoon. Our thanks are also due, not only to Srimati Subbulakshmi and her accompanists, but also to her husband, Mr. T. Sadasivam, who is present here this afternoon.

"Srimati Subbulakshmi is, of course, one of the best known musicians in her native land. She has also performed under international auspices, notably at the Edinburgh Music Festival two years ago. I believe, however, it is her first visit to the United States. I understand that her recital here has been preceded by small recitals in a few centres in this country and this is to be followed by recitals in other centres.

"I hope that Srimati Subbulakshmi and her group will have a successful visit and a pleasant stay in this country.

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Press Release SG/SM/594
22 October 1966

TEXT OF CABLE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
TO FOREIGN SECRETARY OF UNITED KINGDOM

Following is the text of a cable sent yesterday by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom; George Brown, in connexion with the disaster in Wales:

"I was deeply distressed to learn about the terrible disaster at Wales which resulted in the sudden death of so many people, including such a large number of children. Please accept and convey to the members of the bereaved families my deepest sympathy."

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Press Release SG/SM/593
21 October 1966

TEXT OF CABLE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO FOREIGN MINISTER OF PERU

Following is the text of a cable sent on 19 October 1966 by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Foreign Minister of Peru, Jorge Vazquez, regarding the recent earthquake in Peru:

Spanish Text

"Me ha conmovido profundamente leer en la prensa las informaciones sobre las trágicas pérdidas de vidas y bienes causadas por el terremoto en su país. Agradecería que expresara los sentimientos de mi más sincero pesar a los miembros de su Gobierno y al pueblo peruano por las penalidades que han sufrido. También deseo comunicar a su Gobierno que, si fuese necesario, las Naciones Unidas están dispuestas a proporcionar toda la ayuda posible dentro de los recursos de que dispone para aliviar los padecimientos de los ciudadanos de su país. Alta consideración."

English Translation*

"I have been deeply distressed to read press reports about the tragic loss of life and damage to property caused by an earthquake in your country. I should be grateful if you would convey to members of your Government and to the people of Peru my deepest sympathy for the hardships suffered by them. I should also like to advise your Government that should it be required, the United Nations is ready to give any help which lies within its resources to help alleviate the suffering caused to your people. Highest consideration."

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* The English translation of the message was issued yesterday, 20 October, as Press Release SG/SM/592

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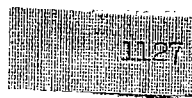
Press Release SG/SM/592
20 October 1966

TEXT OF CABLE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
TO FOREIGN MINISTER OF PERU

Following is the text of a cable sent on 19 October 1966 by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Foreign Minister of Peru, Jorge Vasquez, regarding the recent earthquake in Peru:

"I have been deeply distressed to read press reports about the tragic loss of life and damage to property caused by an earthquake in your country. I should be grateful if you would convey to members of your Government and to the people of Peru my deepest sympathy for the hardships suffered by them. I should also like to advise your Government that should it be required, the United Nations is ready to give any help which lies within its resources to help alleviate the suffering caused to your people".

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Press Release SG/SM/591
CYP/415
18 October 1966

TEXT OF NOTE VERBALE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a note verbale, dated 18 October 1966, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations, Sigismund von Braun, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"The Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Secretary-General's Notes F 323/3 (18) of 21 June 1966 and of 4 October 1966, has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has decided to make a further contribution of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) to the costs of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus.

"This additional sum is made available for the six-month period of UNFICYP from 27 June to 26 December 1966, authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 222 (1966) of 16 June 1966, bringing the total contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany to the costs of the Peace-Keeping Forces in Cyprus to \$5,500,000."

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Press Release SG/SM/590
17 October 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
AT RAISING OF FLAGS OF BOTSWANA AND LESOTHO AT HEADQUARTERS

Following is the text of the statement made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at today's raising of the flags of the Republic of Botswana and the Kingdom of Lesotho at United Nations Headquarters.

"Once again it is my pleasure and privilege to greet His Majesty King Motlotlehi Moshoeshe of the Kingdom of Lesotho; Their Excellencies Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of that country, and Mr. Mohale, its Permanent Representative to the United Nations; His Excellency Mr. Nwako, Minister of State for External Affairs of the Republic of Botswana; and other distinguished representatives.

"I find deep satisfaction in taking part with them in this combined ceremony of raising the flags of their countries to symbolize the admission to the United Nations of two new Member States.

"My gratification arises, in the first place, from the fact that this act signifies further progress towards the goal which I have always cherished: namely, the universality of the United Nations. All of us, I am sure, will agree that the United Nations cannot be fully effective -- since it cannot be called truly international -- until it represents, through their Governments, all of the peoples of the world.

"This goal is not beyond our reach. It depends on the political decisions which are necessary to enable existing sovereign States, not yet members of the United Nations, to take their place here; and it also depends on the completion of the dynamic process of self-determination which is eliminating colonialism and bringing new nations into being. It is this latter consideration which gives me a second cause for rejoicing at the admission of Botswana and Lesotho. These two proud young nations are the latest to join the great procession of peoples who have asserted their right and their ability to govern themselves -- and who, moreover,

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as one of their first sovereign acts, have demonstrated their desire to assume the obligations as well as to share the advantages of belonging to the wider international community.

"The welcome which I am privileged to extend to Botswana and Lesotho, and the good wishes which I now again extend to them for the future happiness and prosperity of their peoples, are all the warmer because of my awareness of the special problems which, as everyone knows, both countries have encountered and will continue to confront, especially in regard to the economic development and self-reliance necessary for the support of the political independence which they have just attained. I am confident that their membership in the United Nations will prove invaluable to them in this as in other respects, and that the Organization and its membership will wish to extend to them all possible co-operation."

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Press Release SG/SM/589
CYP/413 -
13 October 1966

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM THE NETHERLANDS
ON COST OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 11 October, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations, J.G. de Beus, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

"With reference to your letter dated October 4, last, and further to my letters No. 2621 of June 21, last, and No. 2856 of July 5, last, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has decided to make a voluntary contribution of \$40,000 to the operational costs of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for the period of 27 June - 26 December 1966.

"The above-mentioned amount will be transferred to the account of the United Nations Force in Cyprus with the Irving Trust Company, 1 Wall Street, New York, as soon as possible."

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UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
For release on delivery
CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Press Release SG/SM/588
GA/AB/982
10 October 1966

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1967

Following is the text of the introductory statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, on the budget estimates for the financial year 1967, made before the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) this afternoon:

"I welcome this opportunity of sharing with you, at this early stage of your deliberations, some thoughts on a number of the more important items which are on your agenda during this current session.

"I will not confine myself solely, as has been my practice in the past, to the budgetary requirements for the coming year, but will also, where appropriate, make some preliminary comments on the observations and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts established by the General Assembly at its last session to examine the finances of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. In this latter regard, however, I shall naturally limit myself to those observations which I believe to be relevant in my capacity as Secretary-General of the United Nations. I am sure, however, that I can speak for the whole family of international organizations in paying tribute to the thorough and competent manner in which the Committee performed the exacting task entrusted to it.

"I shall be consulting in the course of this week with the Executive Heads of the Agencies in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, whose first order of business will be to consider the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations. I am hopeful that from these deliberations there will emerge a joint endorsement of the objectives which the Committee has sought to attain and a readiness to study carefully the many ideas put forward, to take action where feasible and to consult together with a view to working out necessary implementation arrangements, particularly in regard to those recommendations where concerted action, with due

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regard to constitutional requirements, is clearly called for. This will apply, for example, to the interesting and important proposals which the Committee has put forward in connexion with external audit and inspection and for the strengthening and improvement of the co-ordinating processes.

"In the event, as I hope will be the case, that the Assembly generally endorses the Committee's report, I would consider it to be the special responsibility of the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps to facilitate its earliest and fullest implementation. It goes without saying that, insofar as certain recommendations fall within the Secretary-General's executive competence, as Chief Administrative Officer of the Secretariat of the United Nations, they will be taken up with the least possible delay.

"I trust the Committee will bear with me, Mr. Chairman, if I preface my remarks by repeating what I have said in the Introduction to my Annual Report. 'I must again report with regret', I stated, 'that, in spite of the unanimous agreement a year ago that the financial difficulties should be solved through voluntary contributions by Member States, those contributions have still not come forward in an amount sufficient to meet the deficit of the past, which remains substantial. On the other hand, the work of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, which was established by the General Assembly last December, should, I believe help to allay the somewhat disquieting degree of concern and uncertainty which many Member States had shown in some of the broader aspects of our financial affairs.' 'I trust', I said, 'that the detailed analysis made by the Ad Hoc Committee in its first report and the large measure of agreement reached as to the Organization's present financial deficit will provide an acceptable basis for the liquidation of this deficit and the settlement of past indebtedness'.

"In providing relevant financial data to the Ad Hoc Committee for the purpose of its analysis, I confined myself, as I have consistently done, to facts and figures which were reflected in and supported by, the Organization's certified accounts. The Committee, in the exercise of its judgement, has produced two alternative estimates of the amount of additional voluntary contributions which would be required 'to assist the Organization out of its financial difficulties' -- either \$31.9 million or \$53.3 million, depending on the decision which may eventually be taken with respect to the surplus accounts.

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"The Ad Hoc Committee's judgement as to the possible range of the Organization's deficit -- if I may use that term -- took account of some \$20.8 million which had been paid or pledged by way of voluntary contributions. An additional pledge in the amount of \$2.5 million has since been announced. It is clear, therefore, that the accumulated deficit of the past remains a matter of continuing concern. Nor can certain basic differences in policy and principle, affecting both the regular budget and future peace-keeping financing, be too long unresolved, if the United Nations is to regain and thereafter to retain full financial health.

"May I be permitted, Mr. Chairman, at this point, to cite a few comparative figures by way of indicating how our financial position has developed during 1966.

"Members will have noted from my financial report (A/6306) that in respect of the funds and accounts relating to activities which are financed in whole, or primarily, by assessments levied on members by the General Assembly, the Organization's net liquid assets, consisting of cash plus current accounts receivable less current accounts payable, totalled \$22.1 million as at 31 December 1965. Although some \$103 million of assessed contributions for 1966 and earlier years have been collected since the first of January 1966, approximately the same amount was required to be disbursed. As a result, net liquid assets, as at 31 August 1966, had increased by only \$300,000 to a total of \$22.4 million.

"At the end of 1965, unliquidated obligations amounted to \$46.1 million; the balances recorded in surplus accounts to \$40.1 million; and unpaid balances of assessed contributions to \$167.6 million. The corresponding figures as at 31 August 1966 were \$45.2 million, \$40 million, and \$200.8 million, respectively. The latter figure -- that is to say, unpaid balances of assessed contributions including those for 1966 -- fell to approximately \$189 million as at 30 September 1966.

"It will be apparent, I believe, from the figures just cited, that since the end of 1965 there has been virtually no change -- either for better or for worse -- in the over-all financial position.

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"While we may anticipate further collections of assessed contributions in respect of the regular budget and the United Nations Emergency Force totalling about \$38 million during the last three months of the year, this will be little more than the amount required for current operating expenses. Unless, therefore, there are substantially larger payments of assessed contributions than are now anticipated, or additional voluntary contributions are forthcoming, there can be little prospect of reducing the Organization's indebtedness, and we may expect to see in 1967 an unhappy renewal of the financial strains and stresses of past years.

"I would now address myself to the initial budget estimates for 1967. These estimates, as presented to the General Assembly in document A/6305, were in a total amount of some \$128.3 million. They represented an increase of approximately \$6.7 million gross over the level of the estimates as approved for 1966. On the other hand, income from all sources was estimated at \$21.6 million, as compared to an approved level of \$19.8 million in 1966. Thus, on a net basis for assessment purposes the 1967 level of expenditure was estimated at some \$4.9 million above the corresponding level for 1966.

"The higher level of expenditure anticipated in 1967 related in the first instance -- to the extent of some \$4 million -- to higher costs for staff and essential contractual services and supplies, due to the continuing rise in prices generally and particularly in those areas of the world where the United Nations maintains sizeable established offices. A further increase of \$4.7 million was expected to result from the need to undertake new or expanded activities consequent upon proposals adopted by the various principal organs. The total additional cost of some \$8.7 million arising from these two factors, however, was offset to the extent of some \$2 million as a consequence of a reduction in certain activities and requirements.

"Subsequent to the submission of the initial estimates, it was necessary to propose additional appropriations in a total amount of \$914,240 for the implementation of decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at

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its fortieth and forty-first sessions. At the same time an increase of \$29,400 was proposed for income from staff assessment under income section 1.

"In general terms, I consider the present estimates for 1967 as conservative in that they provide little room for growth to meet the continuing upward trend in activities. In accordance with the wishes expressed by this Committee in its report to the General Assembly at its twentieth session, my initial estimates in regard to staffing requirements under section 3 of the budget were based on the same number of posts as was authorized for 1966. In retrospect, I believe that the reasons which prompted this Committee to make such a request have proved valid.

"While significant progress has been made in the recruitment of new staff to fill the substantial number of additional posts authorized for 1966, the best estimate at this time, after taking into account new appointments which may be accomplished by the end of this year offset by possible further staff separations, is that some 150 professional posts will still be vacant by the beginning of 1967. However, in order to undertake the new work programmes called for since that time by the Economic and Social Council at its fortieth and forty-first sessions it has been necessary to seek approval of a minimum number of new established posts. In view of the current experience in regard to delayed recruitment a higher turnover factor of some 50 per cent has been applied in estimating the related costs.

"As regards the requirements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as provided for under section 20 of my initial estimates, I felt obliged, in the light of the decisions taken by the Trade and Development Board at its third session held in New York earlier this year, to seek some increase in the level of the staffing for 1967. The higher estimates under section 20 as a whole also reflect the exceptional costs of the holding of the second session of the Conference, which is not an annual factor. Similarly, the estimates as presented by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and included under section 18 of the budget

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call for some strengthening of the staffing resources for next year, consequent upon an increase in the activities to be undertaken particularly in regard to new situations arising in Africa and Asia.

"At a later stage it will be necessary to submit further revised estimates to cover certain additional expenditures which are likely to arise but which are dependent in the main upon decisions yet to be taken by the General Assembly at its present session. The more significant of these additional items relate, firstly, to the establishment of the new autonomous United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2089 (XX). The administrative and financial consequences of this action will be the subject of a separate report in the near future. Secondly, I intend shortly to submit to the General Assembly for its consideration certain proposals in regard to the provision of additional conference facilities at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. Also before the Committee is a report dealing with the question of possible future plans for the provision of additional office accommodation at the Headquarters in New York.

"The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has undertaken its customary careful and thorough examination of the initial estimates, and its recommendations thereon are contained in its sixth report to the General Assembly (A/6307). In that report the Committee has provided some valuable and objective observations concerning the activities covered under the various sections of the budget and has given its recommendations on the level of expenditures to be provided for. As a consequence, the Committee has recommended a total reduction of \$1,730,600 distributed in varying amounts over the various sections.

"I do not intend to contest these proposed reductions since, in the main, I believe they are based on acceptable considerations. Moreover, I do not believe they will jeopardize the carrying out of essential programmes and services. They will, however, challenge the ingenuity of the Secretariat to accomplish the necessary tasks at a cost somewhat below the original estimate.

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"As regards the proposed reductions to provisions under sections 2, 3 and 20 for conference servicing requirements, much will depend on the actual level of meetings activity in 1967 and the effectiveness of any measures which may be agreed upon for the purpose of keeping the programme within manageable proportions. The level of meetings requirements under section 20 will in any event be the subject of a further report to be submitted to the Assembly at its current session after the implications of the decisions taken by the Trade and Development Board at its fourth session on the programme of UNCTAD meetings in 1967 have been analyzed.

"The Advisory Committee has also recommended in its report a modest increase of some \$40,000 in the level of general income and from the sale of United Nations postage stamps. I need hardly say that we shall continue our efforts to maintain an upward trend, wherever possible, in regard to revenue-producing activities generally.

"This has been an active year, in terms of the study and review of important questions concerning financing, budget preparation, presentation and format, long-term planning, programme co-ordination and evaluation, and other related matters of general administration and control. Among the several expert committees which have given serious attention to these questions during recent months have been the Special Committee on Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council, the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts appointed by the General Assembly and, of course, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

"Many new proposals and ideas have been put forward as a result of these discussions. Most of them may well lead to further improvement in past practices and procedures and warrant careful consideration.

"In an attempt to facilitate the task of these committees, a considerable volume of new documentation was prepared. On the one aspect of budget presentation alone, several detailed reports were submitted both to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly for the purpose of showing the relationship between budgetary provisions and expenditures and the programmes to which they relate. Thus, the Economic and Social Council

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received from the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination an inter-agency report which provided a distribution, on the basis of an agreed broad classification, of budgetary resources by main programmes of activity. It also received, through its Special Committee on Co-ordination, a voluminous report which provided similar but more detailed data in regard to the United Nations activities in the economic and social field.

"Finally, in a new annex to the initial expenditure estimates for 1967, there is provided for the first time an extensive breakdown of the total budget by main activity and subsidiary programmes, by principal object of expenditure and, where relevant, by geographical location. This annex covers the totality of the activities undertaken by the United Nations under the regular budget. The portion dealing with activities in the economic and social field is presented in a form consistent with the presentation used in the report to the Council. I trust that the data given in this new annex will meet the wishes expressed by a number of members of this Committee during its last session.

"The various matters I have referred to will no doubt receive the attention of this Committee in the course of its consideration of the budget estimates for 1967 and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts. In doing so, the Committee would also no doubt wish to take into account the relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

"I would at this stage comment briefly on the general question of the form in which the budget is currently presented. The budget document is essentially a translation into financial terms of the approved work programmes and activities of the Organization. This is true no matter in what form it is cast. It should provide, on the one hand, adequate information for Member States to comprehend the purposes for which the funds are requested; on the other hand, it should provide a simple means of administration and effective control during the operational year to which it relates. It is necessary, therefore, in contemplating any possible change, to ensure that these essential elements are preserved.

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"I believe that the form of presentation of the estimates for 1967 goes a long way towards meeting these requirements. The new annex must, of course, still be regarded as a prototype which undoubtedly could be improved in the light of experience, on the basis of views expressed in this Committee, and as a consequence of the proposals and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts. It would seem to me, however, that the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee would not require any significant changes in the present practices followed by the United Nations in regard to the preparation, presentation and review of its budget.

"On a related point, the Ad Hoc Committee has made the interesting recommendation that a study be made, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, on the advantages and disadvantages of a biennial cycle for the budget of the United Nations. I shall, of course, be ready to undertake such a study with a view to presenting a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

"The proposals of the Ad Hoc Committee in regard to long-term planning, programme co-ordination and evaluation have a direct bearing on the question of the budget cycle. Some strengthening of our present resources might well be required to enable us to undertake these exercises on a more thorough basis. These measures would be particularly pertinent in dealing with activities in the economic and social field, not only because of their complexity and the fact that they are dispersed throughout the entire network of United Nations agencies, but also because they represent by far the largest single area of expenditure.

"In dealing with the problems raised by the continued growth in the number of conferences and meetings and their related documentation, the Ad Hoc Committee took particular note of the fact that a significant portion of the total expenditures under the regular budget is being devoted to these activities. I have made repeated references to these matters during the past

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few years in my annual budget estimates and in other related reports which I have submitted to the General Assembly. In general, therefore, I endorse the views expressed by the Committee on this subject. Certain steps have already been taken in an effort to effect some rationalization of the annual conference programme but without success.

"I reiterate my concern and wish again to emphasize the fact that I firmly believe that the annual conference programme has reached a point where it is becoming virtually impossible to provide adequate servicing, both from the substantive as well as the technical and language point of view. I am also aware that the Member States themselves are finding it increasingly difficult to provide representation at the level desired to the various meetings being held.

"This Committee will no doubt wish to give the matter its special attention in connexion with the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts and my report on the programme of meetings in 1967 under agenda item 75. In particular, it may wish to consider the possibility of creating a committee on the programme of meetings within the framework of the General Assembly itself, perhaps as a sub-committee of the General Committee, as suggested by the Special Committee on Co-ordination in its report to the Economic and Social Council this year and as endorsed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions -- paragraphs 48 and 49 of its report on the 1967 budget estimates.

"I would hope that some positive measures, perhaps along these lines, could be taken during the current session. I would add that, to the extent necessary, reasonable co-ordination does exist between the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the scheduling of meetings, particularly in the case of the larger meetings where the facilities of the United Nations are used by all concerned. However, as indicated in paragraphs 322 to 326 of the text of the budget estimates, we shall again be faced in 1967 with a formidable problem in accommodating the total programme of meetings as presently anticipated.

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"In my foreword to the 1967 budget estimates, I referred to the established concept of a unified Secretariat working as a team towards the accomplishment of common objectives. The successful performance of such a Secretariat depends in the first instance on the maintenance of clear lines of authority and responsibility in respect not only of all substantive activities, but of the central administrative, conference and general services which support them. Any weakening of this essential structure would in my view inevitably result in a loss of efficiency and economy. Within the framework of these basic organizational requirements, mutually satisfactory administrative relationships and servicing arrangements have already been established with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It would be my hope that, with the co-operation of all concerned, equally satisfactory relationships can be worked out with the United Nations Organization on Industrial Development.

"Mr. Chairman, in conclusion may I repeat that I believe many of the proposals and ideas which have been put forward this year as a consequence of this more searching review of our administrative, financial and budgetary practices, warrant the most careful consideration, and you may rest assured that, within the limit of the Secretariat's capacities, no effort will be spared in attempting to put into effect recommendations which receive the Assembly's endorsement. There is at present a general awareness of the fact that global needs are out of all proportion to the resources which can be made available collectively for their satisfaction. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that all possible steps be taken for the better utilization of the funds at the disposal of the family of international organizations through rationalization and more thorough co-ordination. Various expert and advisory bodies -- and most notably the Ad Hoc Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions -- have charted the course to be followed. The various administrations concerned, both individually and collectively, stand ready to play their part. There is, however, a fundamental fact which must be faced by Member States themselves. Programmes and priorities are matters determined essentially by decisions

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taken by governmental organs. It follows that a large measure of responsibility rests on those organs to effect a reconciliation between the level of programme activity desired and the financial resources which can in fact be made available for their effective implementation.

"I have every confidence, Mr. Chairman, that under your wise and understanding guidance, the Fifth Committee will make a positive and important contribution to this task of reconciliation and building for the future."

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Press Release SG/C/46
GA/3227
7 October 1966

YUGOSLAVIA CONTRIBUTES \$3,000 TO THE UNITED NATIONS
TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

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

The Trust Fund is made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals, to be used for grants to voluntary organizations, Governments of host countries of refugees from South Africa and other appropriate bodies, towards:

- (a) Legal assistance to persons charged under discriminatory and repressive legislation in South Africa;
- (b) Relief for dependants of persons persecuted by the Government of South Africa for acts arising from opposition to the policies of apartheid;
- (c) Education of prisoners, their children and other dependants;
- (d) Relief for refugees from South Africa.

A Committee of Trustees was established to decide on the uses of the Fund and "to take steps to promote contributions to the Fund, and to promote co-operation and co-ordination in the activities of voluntary organizations concerned with relief and assistance to the victims of the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa". It is composed of the following five members: Sverker C. Astrom (Sweden), Chairman; J.T.F. Iyalla (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman; Dey Ould Sidi Baba (Morocco); Ahmed Ali (Pakistan); and Javier Illanes (Chile).

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The following contributions and pledges have so far been received for the Trust Fund:

Governments

Algeria	\$ 2,000	(paid)
Bulgaria	1,000	(paid)
Cambodia	1,000	
Chile	3,000	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	5,000	(paid)
Cyprus	1,000	(paid)
Denmark	28,886.08	(paid)
Ethiopia	5,000	(paid)
Iran	5,000	
Israel	1,000	(paid)
Malawi	140	(paid)
Malaysia	5,000	(paid)
Morocco	2,000	(paid)
Netherlands	27,584.21	(paid) (earmarked for legal assistance)
Nigeria	2,800	(paid)
Pakistan	5,000	(paid)
Philippines	2,500	(paid)
Sweden	50,000	(paid)
Sudan	1,500	
Tunisia	3,000	
Turkey	1,000	(paid)
Yugoslavia	3,000	(paid)

Others

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession	\$ 280	(paid) (earmarked for education)
Individuals	\$ 55	(paid)

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Press Release SG/SM/587
DEV/80

6 October 1966

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT. AT PLEDGING CONFERENCE
ON UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 6 OCTOBER

"I have spoken on many occasions about the ever-widening gap between the economic situation and prospects of the developing countries and those of the developed countries. I have drawn attention to the ultimate dangers which this gap creates for the peace of the world.

"My first instinct, however, is to think of this problem in terms of the human situation which is most immediately and evidently affected by it. This human situation consists of the lives and well-being, now and in the foreseeable future, of the uncounted millions of men, women and children for whom the expression 'under-development' can only mean poverty, inadequate education or none at all, illness and the lack of medical care, poor housing, hard and unprofitable farming, the lack of the knowledge and skills necessary to make the best out of their own resources, and in general the wastage of human and material potentialities.

"Of course, the international community -- represented as fully as is presently possible by the United Nations, which is joined in these endeavours by certain non-Member States -- is still far from being able, or perhaps even ready, to attack this problem on the scale and with the vigour by which, alone, long-range solutions can be found and applied. But we have already achieved a great deal that is beyond dispute in establishing the principles and in setting up the machinery for transferring, from those countries which have them to those which lack them, the technological means of economic development -- technical advice, training, and help in the exploration and use of their resources.

"The United Nations Development Programme represents our most serious endeavour in this respect and symbolizes our best potentialities for the immediate future. With annual pledges exceeding \$150 million, the UNDP finances

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and participates in the administration of some 80 per cent of the technical and pre-investment assistance of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. It is therefore both a substantial and a highly diversified development assistance programme. It is also the outstanding example of inter-agency and multi-national team-work. Thus, in every important respect, it is ready and able to be put to greater use by the international community for direct and practical assistance to the developing countries.

"The need and the opportunity for doing this are beyond all doubt. We are all aware that, while the requirements of the developing nations for external assistance have grown, the over-all volume of that assistance has tended to remain at the same inadequate level. At a time when Governments are spending more than ever on the security they seek to find in armaments, at the rate of some \$150 billion a year, substantially less than \$10 billion a year is reaching the low-income countries to help them in their own development efforts. I venture to suggest that not only their long-term security but also their immediate interests lie in redressing this imbalance, for I believe that a modest increase in the flow of development assistance would lead to a relaxation of those many tensions that spring from widespread poverty, thus clearing the way for sizeable cutbacks in expenditures on armaments.

"The United Nations Development Programme needs and can fruitfully dispose of not only an increase in funds available, but a stepping up of the annual rate of increase of its resources. Only in this way can the present and foreseeable requests for assistance -- requests of proved usefulness to the developing countries -- be met. The need is so urgent that the target figure of \$200 million for 1967 must be reached. Beyond that, I hope that the General Assembly will see fit to establish a target of at least \$350 million by 1970."

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Press Release SG/SM/586
5 October 1966

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT UNVEILING OF NIGERIAN SCULPTURE
AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS ON 5 OCTOBER

"The graceful and charming sculpture which has just been unveiled by His Excellency Chief Adebo is the work of the well-known Nigerian sculptor, Mr. Ben Enwonwu, whom we are most happy to have with us here this afternoon. It is a gift to the United Nations from the Government and people of Nigeria. I am told that the name 'Anyanwu' means 'sun', and symbolizes the sun's various aspects -- the light of day, dawn, rebirth, a new day, hope and awakening. This symbolic meaning is certainly very appropriate to the labours and endeavours which go on here at the United Nations.

"This important sculpture will decorate and enliven a very busy part of this building where delegates come and go from meetings and habitually discuss their business. Let me express the hope that it may shed light and inspiration on these activities here.

"In accepting this most generous and distinguished gift, I wish to express my appreciation and congratulations to the sculptor, Mr. Enwonwu. I also wish to express on behalf of the United Nations, through His Excellency Chief Adebo, Permanent Representative of Nigeria, my warm gratitude and best wishes to the Government and people of Nigeria."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

To be used in connexion with the
observance of United Nations Day
24 October 1966.

Press Release SG/SM/585
UND/705
5 October 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S UNITED NATIONS DAY MESSAGE 1966

United Nations Day each year provides an opportunity to take stock of the United Nations system, to assess its present state and to rally its strength for the future. Excessive optimism or pessimism are out of place on such an occasion. We should ~~try rather~~ to face facts, to see where we stand and to look to the future.

The United Nations was born of trouble, and its main function is to face problems and crises. Easy successes, quiet times or historical miracles are not to be expected by those who work in the United Nations. Rather, we must start from the proposition that a further collapse of peace and order in the world is unthinkable, and then set steadily about the task of removing the countless obstacles that lie in the way of peace and order.

We must face up to the lack of confidence and the persistence of power politics which continue to dominate international relations. We must face up to the appalling dangers of nuclear armament and proliferation.

We must face up, whatever our particular views may be, to the fact that the war in Viet-Nam is not only a disaster for the Viet-Nameese people but also a constant threat to world peace. Peaceful solutions must be found to this and to other persistent conflicts.

We must face up to the economic and social facts of our era, which, despite the efforts of governments and international organizations, are still very far from encouraging, and entail serious risks to the future stability of the world.

And lastly we must face up to the realities of the United Nations itself. The principles and the aims are set out in the Charter, but as yet they are far from being the constant guides and regulators of

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international life. Their realization as a generally accepted standard of policy and behaviour is a basic and urgent necessity. The flaws, gaps and weaknesses in the United Nations are the concern of all the members, for its failure could bring difficulties in varying degrees to all of them. It is the members alone, in concert and co-operation, who can make the United Nations work effectively for peace and for human well-being. Without their persistence and determination, no amount of popular demand or individual effort for peace and justice will be of any avail.

We should have no illusions about the obduracy of international problems nor about the persistence required for their solution. The problem of refugees, for which the General Assembly has asked for special attention on this United Nations Day, is a heart-rending example of the international complexity of a question which is basically a practical humanitarian problem.

Also on this United Nations Day, our best wishes go out to UNESCO which is about to celebrate its twentieth anniversary. Since its foundation in 1946 this member of our family of organizations has made a great contribution in its fields of competence to build the basis of a fuller and more peaceful life for the generations to come.

Finally, let us, on this the 21st anniversary of the United Nations, direct our thoughts to our hopes for the future, hopes which can only be fulfilled if we can throw off some of the habits, fears and prejudices of the past. In reasserting our determination to tackle old and new problems, stubborn as they may be, let us also resolve that they shall not prevent mankind from entering the land of promise which the human spirit and human ingenuity have now made possible.

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Press Release SG/SM/584
5 October 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
TO TWENTIETH PLENARY SESSION OF WFUNA

Following is the text of a message sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the twentieth plenary session of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) meeting in Nice from 5 to 11 October 1966:

"I am glad as always to send my greetings to all those around the world who, by their participation in and support for their local and national United Nations Associations, demonstrate in a positive way their confidence in the principles and purposes of the United Nations and their desire to see its work grow in effectiveness.

"The plenary assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, now meeting for the twentieth time, is an especially appropriate occasion for me to express again my feelings of both gratitude and encouragement to the Associations and their members, and to the Federation itself, for the invaluable and indeed indispensable part they are playing in helping to make the United Nations an Organization fully in touch with the realities of our world -- with the aspirations and the hopes, as well as the problems and the fears, of all mankind -- so that it may base its actions on those realities.

"In recent weeks I have felt obliged to express my own view that those realities are, on balance, not very encouraging. We have yet to learn what common sense, as well as the tragic errors of our past, tell us to be the most obvious lessons of recent history. We have yet to tackle, in a determined way, the problems of excessive nationalistic and ideological rivalry and consequent distrust; of the continued bolstering up of this rivalry with more and more weapons of greater and greater terror; of the growing disparity between the rich

(more)

countries and the low income countries; and of the persistence of the out-dated concept that one man or group of men is to be judged superior or inferior to another according to colour of skin, complexion or religious or political belief, or condition of physical and intellectual development in circumstances of inequality of opportunity. Not only tension and disagreement grow from our failure to solve these problems, but also violence; and violence is in our midst, above all in the tragic war in South-East Asia.

"At such a time and under such circumstances it is not surprising that the United Nations -- which must mirror the state of the world -- is making only slow progress in some of the most critical tasks before it.

"Yet, I believe profoundly that the Organization is more necessary than ever and continues to justify its existence. I say this not only because the positive successes of the United Nations in some political matters and its constructive and expanding work in such realms as economic development are worthwhile in themselves, but also because the world can ill-afford to risk losing the opportunities provided by the Organization as a place where efforts can go on, as they must, to harmonize the actions of nations.

"By the same token, there is all the more reason why endeavours such as those of the United Nations Associations to promote informed public understanding of the activities and the potentialities of the Organization must be continued and strengthened.

"I wish the associations well, and I wish the assembly of the World Federation every success in its deliberations."

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

Press Release SG/SM/583

5 October 1966

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

Following is the text of a message sent yesterday by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada:

"I have been deeply distressed to read press reports about the tragic loss of life and damage to property caused by cyclone in your country. I should be grateful if you would convey to members of your Government and to the people of Pakistan my deepest sympathy for the hardships suffered by them. I should also like to advise your Government that, should it be required, the United Nations is ready to give any help which lies within its resources to help alleviate the suffering caused to your people."

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

Press Release SG/SM/582
5 October 1966

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO FOREIGN MINISTER OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Following is the text of a message sent yesterday by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, Gilberto Herrera Baez:

Original Spanish

"Me ha conmovido profundamente leer en la prensa las informaciones sobre las trágicas pérdidas de vidas y bienes causadas por el huracán en su país. Agradecería que expresara mi más sincera simpatía a los miembros de su Gobierno a el pueblo dominicano por las penalidades que han sufrido. También deseo comunicar a su Gobierno que, si fuese necesario, las Naciones Unidas están dispuestas a proporcionar toda la ayuda posible dentro de los recursos de que disponen para aliviar los padecimientos de los ciudadanos de su país."

English Translation

"I have been deeply distressed to read press reports about the tragic loss of life and damage to property caused by hurricane in your country. I should be grateful if you would convey to members of your Government and to the people of the Dominican Republic my deepest sympathy for the hardships suffered by them. I should also like to advise your Government that should it be required, the United Nations is ready to give any help which lies within its resources to help alleviate the suffering caused to your people."

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1110.

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Press Release SG/SM/581
5 October 1966

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

Following is the text of a message sent yesterday by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, Raúl Roa:

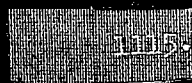
Original Spanish

"Me ha conmovido profundamente leer en la prensa las informaciones sobre las trágicas pérdidas de vidas y bienes causadas por el huracán en su país. Agradecería que expresara mi más sincera simpatía a los miembros de su Gobierno y al pueblo cubano por las penalidades que han sufrido. También deseo comunicar a su Gobierno que, si fuese necesario, las Naciones Unidas están dispuestas a proporcionar toda la ayuda posible dentro de los recursos de que disponen para aliviar los padecimientos de los ciudadanos de su país."

English Translation

"I have been deeply distressed to read press reports about the tragic loss of life and damage to property caused by hurricane in your country. I should be grateful if you would convey to members of your Government and to the people of Cuba my deepest sympathy for the hardships suffered by them. I should also like to advise your Government that should it be required, the United Nations is ready to give any help which lies within its resources to help alleviate the suffering caused to your people."

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Press Release SG/SM/580
5 October 1966

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO FOREIGN MINISTER OF HAITI

Following is the text of a message sent yesterday by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Haiti, René Chalmers:

Original French

"J'ai été profondément ému d'apprendre par la presse les tragiques pertes de vies humaines et les graves dommages matériels que l'ouragan a causés dans votre pays. Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir dire aux membres de votre gouvernement et au peuple d'Haïti toute la part que je prends à leurs souffrances. Je tiens aussi à faire savoir à votre gouvernement que s'il le lui demande, l'Organisation des Nations Unies est prête à fournir, dans la limite de ses ressources, toute assistance de nature à soulager les souffrances causées à votre peuple."

English translation

"I have been deeply distressed to read press reports about the tragic loss of life and damage to property caused by hurricane in your country. I should be grateful if you convey to members of your Government and to the people of Haiti my deepest sympathy for the hardships suffered by them. I should also like to advise your Government that should it be required, the United Nations is ready to give any help which lies within its resources to help alleviate the suffering caused to your people."

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Press Release SG/C/45
GA/3225

5 October 1966

IRAN TO CONTRIBUTE \$5,000 TO TRUST FUND
FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Representative of Iran that his Government has decided to make a contribution of \$5,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

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Press Release SG/SM/579
4 October 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM POPE PAUL VI TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Following is the text of a cable dated 3 October from Pope Paul VI in reply to the message^{*} of the Secretary-General, U Thant, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Pope's visit to the United Nations, on 4 October:

"Profondément touché du déférent et cordial message que vous Nous adressez pour l'anniversaire de Notre visite à l'Organisation des Nations Unies, Nous sommes heureux d'avoir cette occasion de vous redire combien Nous avons apprécié la continuation de votre activité en faveur de la paix. En ce jour où Nous avons invité tous Nos fils catholiques à s'unir à Nous en une fervente prière pour cette grande cause, Nous vous exprimons Nos vœux pour que l'ONU, répondant à l'attente anxieuse des peuples, poursuive inlassablement sa tâche historique et voie ses efforts enfin couronnés de succès."

Unofficial translation:

"Deeply touched by the courteous and cordial message which you sent to Us on the anniversary of Our visit to the United Nations, We are happy to have this opportunity of telling you once again how much We appreciate your continuing work for peace. On this day, on which We have invited all Our Catholic sons to join Us in a fervent prayer for this great cause, We express Our hopes that the United Nations, responding to the anxious expectations of all peoples, will indefatigably persist in its historic task and finally see its efforts crowned with success."

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* See press release SG/SM/577.

1712.

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Press Release SG/SM/578
4 October 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
ON PRESENTATION OF CHILEAN PAINTING

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary General, U Thant, on the presentation of a Chilean painting to the Headquarters of the United Nations.

"The addition of a new painting to the Headquarters of the United Nations is a happy occasion. We have here a growing collection of works of art representative of many cultures and civilizations. They express more eloquently than any words the infinite resources of the human spirit and the wonderful variety of its manifestations.

"The work by the Chilean painter, Nemesio Antunez, which we are welcoming today is an expression in poetic and imaginative form of the essence and geography of the Latin American continent. Its title, 'The Heart of the Andes', is evocative of the theme of the painting. Its subject, its style and its scale are well suited to the spirit and to the architecture of this house.

"I wish first to express my warm appreciation and admiration to the painter, Mr. Antunez. I also wish to ask His Excellency Mr. Valdes, Minister for External Relations, to express, on behalf of the organization, my gratitude to the Government of Chile for this most generous and imaginative gift, which I now take pleasure in accepting for the United Nations."

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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE
For A.M. Newspapers
Tuesday, 4 October, Only

Press Release SG/SM/577
3 October 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO POPE PAUL VI

Following is the text of a message sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to His Holiness Pope Paul VI on the occasion of the first anniversary of his visit to the United Nations, on 4 October:

"On this first anniversary of Your Holiness' visit to the United Nations, I wish to recall the enduring inspiration of that day and of Your Holiness' message to the General Assembly.

"The presence of a great spiritual leader in our midst and his historic words of wisdom, reason and compassion had, and continue to have, a profound effect upon those who labour for peace here in the United Nations. That effect has been preserved and reinforced by subsequent pronouncements of Your Holiness, including your letter of 24 January 1966 on the occasion of the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen on Disarmament, your message addressed through me to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 26 May of this year, and your recent and most moving appeal for peace in the world.

"In sending Your Holiness greetings on this day, may I express again, as Secretary-General of the United Nations, my gratitude to you for having brought your great spiritual authority and strength to the support of the efforts of the United Nations for peace and human well-being and my confident hope that your inspiring endeavours and our labours will not prove to be in vain.

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

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1110.

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Press Release SG/SM/576
4 October 1966

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON ACCESSION
OF LESOTHO TO INDEPENDENCE

Following is the text of a message, dated 4 October, from the Secretary-General, U Thant, addressed to His Majesty Motlotlehi Moshoeshe II in Maseru, Lesotho*, on the accession today of that country to independence:

"On the occasion of the accession to independence of Lesotho, I wish to offer warm felicitations and to extend sincere good wishes for the well-being and prosperity of its people.

"The importance which the United Nations has attached to the speedy attainment by Your Majesty's country of independence in conditions of peace and stability makes it certain that Lesotho can count on the goodwill of the world community in the consolidation of its independence and in the achievement of economic and social progress consonant with the aspirations of the people.

"It is my confident hope that Lesotho will make an effective contribution to peace and to international co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Please accept, Your Majesty, the assurances of my highest consideration."

* * * *

* Formerly known as Basutoland.

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Press Release SG/SM/575
30 September 1966

REMARKS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO PAUL HOFFMAN
BY CENTER FOR STUDY OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AT THE HOTEL PIERRE,
NEW YORK, 29 SEPTEMBER

"It is a great pleasure for me to take part in this testimonial dinner in honour of my dear friend, Paul Hoffman. He is a man, and above all a friend of man, to whom honour indeed is due.

"I have come to know Paul Hoffman well in these last ten years. My acquaintance with him goes back to 1955 when I visited the West Coast in the company of U Nu, then the Prime Minister of Burma. On that occasion he entertained us at dinner in Pasadena, and even that brief encounter was enough to reinforce what I already knew of his humanity and his vision. I resumed and strengthened my acquaintance with him when I came to the United Nations as Permanent Representative of Burma and when Paul Hoffman took charge at the beginning of 1959 as the Managing Director of the brand new United Nations Special Fund. My friendship as well as my official association with him during the last five years have been very close indeed.

"Paul Hoffman's service to his fellow men encompasses, of course, a much longer period than that of his work for the United Nations; but perhaps this is the phase with which it would be most appropriate for me to deal. I can best sum it up by saying that during these last eight years he has become the acknowledged spokesman of the low income countries and their most persuasive and eloquent advocate -- and this in the best and most forward-looking interest not of those countries alone but of the world as a whole.

"Basically, his theme has been a restatement of certain fundamental truths. Economic and social development is a complex process which is just beginning to be better understood. Assistance to the under-developed countries from the economically advanced countries is not charity but enlightened self-interest. The great problem of development is not so much to add to the sum of resources as to utilize properly those which already exist, both natural and human, and above all human.

(more)

"Paul Hoffman has been instrumental in bringing these truths home and in doing something about them. He has also proved that in this process the advanced countries themselves can often give, and get, the best value for money by channelling assistance through international agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme and the international finance institutions.

"In this task of promoting a better understanding of the needs of the developing countries and better ways of assisting them, which indeed is the task of peace-building, Paul Hoffman has campaigned with missionary fervour. I am sure that he would be the first to say that the task has only begun. But it is a great beginning, and I regard his efforts in it as beyond praise. I must congratulate the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions for thus paying a fitting tribute to our esteemed guest of honour."

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Press Release SG/SM/574
30 September 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
TO PRESIDENT OF NEW REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Sir Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, on the occasion of that country's accession to independence:

"On the occasion of the accession to independence of the Republic of Botswana, I wish to offer warm felicitations and to extend sincere good wishes for the well-being and prosperity of its people.

"The importance which the United Nations has attached to the speedy attainment by Your Excellency's country of independence in conditions of peace and stability makes it certain that the Republic of Botswana can count on the goodwill of the world community in the consolidation of its independence and in the achievement of economic and social progress consonant with the aspirations of the people.

"It is my confident hope that the Republic of Botswana will make an effective contribution to peace and to international co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual respect."

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Press Release SG/SM/573
27 September 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
REGARDING JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AWARD FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Following is the text of a message by the Secretary-General, U Thant, on being chosen for the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding:

"I have been highly honoured to learn that the distinguished members of the jury of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding have decided to bestow on me the first award established in memory of one of the great statesmen of this century. I had the highest respect and esteem for the late Prime Minister of India, whom I had the opportunity to meet many times, at Colombo, Bandung, and Belgrade, on my visits to India, and on the occasion of his visits to Burma and the United Nations. I deem it, therefore, a signal honour to be chosen to receive the first award established in his memory.

"I am particularly appreciative of the fact that the award is given 'for outstanding contribution to the promotion of international understanding, good will and friendship among peoples of the world'.

"In deciding to accept the award, I have taken into account that nominations for it were made by representatives of Governments, Members of the United Nations and by outstanding personalities in the field of international relations.

"The late Prime Minister was devoted to children and young people. I feel, therefore, that it would be fitting and proper for me to donate the prize money to the Development Fund of the United Nations International School."

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Press Release SG/SM/572
27 September 1966

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO FOREIGN MINISTER
OF JAPAN ON TRAGEDY CAUSED BY TYPHOONS

Following is the text of a message sent by the Secretary-General,
U Thant, to the Foreign Minister of Japan, Etsusaburo Shiina, today:

"I wish to express to Your Excellency, and through you, to the
Government and people of Japan my deep sorrow over the tragic loss of
human lives and property caused by typhoons in the Tokyo area and Southern
Japan recently."

* *** *

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

Press Release SG/C/44
GA/3204
26 September 1966

ETHIOPIA CONTRIBUTES \$5,000 TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received a contribution of \$5,000 from the Government of Ethiopia to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa established by him in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

The Trust Fund is made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals, to be used for grants to voluntary organizations, Governments of host countries of refugees from South Africa and other appropriate bodies, towards:

- (a) Legal assistance to persons charged under discriminatory and repressive legislation in South Africa;
- (b) Relief for dependants of persons persecuted by the Government of South Africa for acts arising from opposition to the policies of apartheid;
- (c) Education of prisoners, their children and other dependants;
- (d) Relief for refugees from South Africa.

A Committee of Trustees was established to decide on the uses of the Fund and "to take steps to promote contributions to the Fund, and to promote co-operation and co-ordination in the activities of voluntary organizations concerned with relief and assistance to the victims of the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa". It is composed of the following five members: Sverker C. Astrom (Sweden), Chairman; J.T.F. Iyalla (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman; Dey Ould Sidi Baba (Morocco); Ahmed Ali (Pakistan); and Javier Illanes (Chile).

(more)

The following contributions and pledges have so far been received for the Trust Fund:

Governments

Algeria	\$ 2,000	(paid)
Bulgaria	1,000	(paid)
Cambodia	1,000	
Chile	3,000	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	5,000	(paid)
Cyprus	1,000	(paid)
Denmark	28,886.08	(paid)
Ethiopia	5,000	(paid)
Israel	1,000	
Malawi	140	(paid)
Malaysia	5,000	(paid)
Morocco	2,000	
Netherlands	27,584.21	(paid) (earmarked for legal assistance)
Nigeria	2,800	(paid)
Pakistan	5,000	(paid)
Philippines	2,500	(paid)
Sweden	50,000	(paid)
Sudan	1,500	
Tunisia	3,000	
Turkey	1,000	(paid)

Others

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession	\$ 280	(paid) (earmarked for education)
Individuals	\$ 55	(paid)

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Press Release SG/SM/571
23 September 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
TO SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL HOUSING AND URBAN GROWTH

Washington, D.C., 22-23 September 1966

Following is the text of a message from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the special conference on international housing and urban growth, held in Washington, D.C. on 22-23 September 1966:

"It is a pleasure for me to send greetings to the special conference on international housing and urban growth. I welcome the initiative taken by the International Development Conference, in collaboration with the many organizations represented at these meetings, in focusing attention on this subject.

"The United Nations has become increasingly concerned with the mounting housing and urban crisis. It is generally recognized that the problem is one which threatens every aspect of economic and social growth. The elaboration of comprehensive and rational policies for human settlement is imperatively needed, and must be accompanied by sustained efforts to improve the living environment of all peoples. Strong and concerted international action is equally important. The United Nations has always welcomed the part played by non-governmental organizations in the vital task of enlisting the interest and collaboration of the many professional and civic groups throughout the world. Recognizing the significance of the present conference for this work, I wish it every success.

"I have been glad to learn that the conference is honouring this evening a distinguished international civil servant, Mr. Ernest Weissmann, who has long been engaged in the efforts of the United Nations to find solutions to the problems to which the conference is addressing itself."

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1105.

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Press Release SG/SM/570
22 September 1966

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, AT RAISING OF FLAG OF GUYANA

Following is the text of the statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the raising of the flag of Guyana, which took place today at Headquarters:

"It gives me great joy to take part, in the company of the distinguished Prime Minister of Guyana, His Excellency Mr. Forbes Burnham, in this act of raising the flag of his country at the Headquarters of the United Nations.

"I rejoice in this ceremony for two main reasons. The first is that it symbolizes for the people of Guyana their coming of age as an independent nation and their entry, on a free and equal basis, into the world community. Behind this, of course, lies the act of self-determination by which -- and, as we all know, not without a struggle -- the people of Guyana asserted their right to govern themselves, to emerge out of their previous colonial status, and to assume for themselves the opportunity as well as the responsibility of developing their resources and raising their standard of living.

"The second reason for my happiness on this occasion is that it marks still another step towards the objective to which, as I have said many times, I feel strongly attached and which I believe to be essential to the peace and well-being of the world as a whole -- namely, the universality of the United Nations. More than that, Guyana has a special interest to and significance for the rest of the world because of the responsibility it has boldly assumed, of merging in one nation, and in full equality and harmony, people of widely different origins and traditions.

"It is, after all, the small nations which constitute the greater part of the membership of the United Nations. Like other small nations, Guyana will no doubt learn a great deal, and very quickly, about the ways and means of international co-operation; but Guyana has also an unusual opportunity to prove to

(more)

the rest of the world that the integration of disparate peoples is possible and practicable, and that it can serve as a stimulus to the improvement of the condition of the nation and, by experience and example, to the betterment of the world as a whole.

"It is with these thoughts that I welcome Guyana to its place in the United Nations and extend to its Government and people my warmest wishes for their future happiness and prosperity."

* *** *

1102.

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Press Release SG/C/43
SC/2835

21 September 1966

MALAWI MAKES TOKEN CONTRIBUTION OF \$140
TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICANS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Representative of Malawi that the Government of the Republic of Malawi has decided to make a token contribution of \$140 to the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans, which was established in pursuance of operative paragraph 11 of Security Council Resolution S/5773 of 18 June 1964.

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1101.

UNITED NATIONS

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

Press Release SG/1693
20 September 1966

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR CAMBODIA AND THAILAND
TO LEAVE ON 21 SEPTEMBER FOR BANGKOK

Herbert de Ribbing, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cambodia and Thailand, who has been at United Nations Headquarters for consultations during the past 10 days, will leave New York tomorrow, 21 September. He is expected to arrive in Bangkok on Sunday, 25 September, at 5:50 p.m. local time. He will subsequently visit Phnom Penh for further discussions.

Mr. de Ribbing will be accompanied by his deputy, J.F. Engers, and his secretary, Miss Margaret Dufty, both from the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. It is anticipated that another officer will join his staff early in October.

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1100.

UNITED NATIONS

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CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE

Not to be used before 9 a.m. EDT

Wednesday, 21 September 1966

Press Release SG/SM/569

IAEA/577

20 September 1966

STATEMENT BY RALPH J. BUNCHE, UNDER-SECRETARY FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL
AFFAIRS, AT IAEA GENERAL CONFERENCE, IN VIENNA, 21 SEPTEMBER*

"I have been asked by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, to convey to all present at this General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and on the occasion of the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the approval of the Statute of the Agency, his warm greetings and his best wishes for a constructive and productive session. I know that in turn you would wish me to inform him of your similar hopes for the twenty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly, which convened only yesterday afternoon.

"Personally, I find it now, as I always have, most pleasant to return to this friendly, hospitable and altogether impressive city of Vienna. I need hardly add how great a privilege it is for me to attend once again the General Conference of this Agency as the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"It was exciting to be here on the occasion of the Agency's first Conference ten years ago -- to attend the birth of a new member of the United Nations family of organizations. Today, it is highly satisfying to help celebrate the tenth birthday of the organization, now so firmly established in its unique international role and position.

"This is a time both for felicitations and for sober thought. Congratulations are in order because the Agency has enjoyed a steady development in its first decade and has a good record of achievement and service. For this fine record, much credit is due the Director-General, Sigvard Eklund, who has laboured long, diligently and with high distinction in the international vineyards of the peaceful uses of atomic energy from the early days of United Nations involvement in that challenging new field.

* This release is being issued simultaneously in Vienna and New York.

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"This Agency's development, it is true, has not been altogether in the direction foreseen at its inception, but this is only typical of international organizations in general. Nonetheless, the Agency has made a constructive and vigorous start towards its main objective, which is "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world". In so doing it has, of course, worked in close concert with the United Nations and the other members of the United Nations family. Peace and human advancement in all directions are fundamental objectives of the entire United Nations system.

"As experience has led us to surmise, the hopes which surrounded the creation of the Agency have not fully materialized in the following period, and the Agency has had, as a result, to face a number of unanticipated difficulties. It was expected at the beginning that one of the main functions of the Agency would be to act as a sort of broker between producers and consumers of uranium. The assumptions upon which this expectation was based, namely, that supplies of uranium would be scarce and demands would be great, were not sustained. The speed with which atomic energy would become a competitive and economic source of power throughout the world was also over-estimated, for it is only now that nuclear power begins to become economically competitive. Once under way, however, the production of competitive nuclear power, as in the United States today, advances much more rapidly than estimates of only a few years ago had indicated -- rather spectacularly so, in fact.

"Such factors have meant that the Agency in these first years had tended to concentrate on other ways of pursuing the objectives for which it was founded. I need only mention some of its successes in these other directions -- its progress in the field of safeguards, for example, and its assistance to the developing countries. I might also mention its contribution to the general effort within the United Nations family to improve conventional power technology and to utilize new sources of energy, its work on desalination and its very imaginative initiatives in the use of radio-isotopes.

"Some of these achievements and potentialities of the Agency undoubtedly have an importance projecting beyond the immediate sphere of the Agency's work. The general acceptance by the member Governments of a safeguards system, for instance, could give the Agency a vital function in controlling the large

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quantities of fissile materials which would be produced in the future by nuclear reactors already planned or in existence, and to prevent the use of such materials for military purposes. It can only be disturbing that there have been indications that some Governments may not always be able to ensure a tight enough control of their growing stores of fissionable materials.

"Safeguards are needed against a clandestine diversion for improper purposes of these dangerous materials. Thus, the potential safeguards function of the Agency could well prove to be an important adjunct to the efforts persistently under way in the United Nations to prevent the proliferation of atomic weapons. The Agency's continuing efforts to explore practical methods of carrying out its safeguards responsibilities may also provide useful experience for the future in the wider field of disarmament.

"Ten years, of course, is no long time even in the limited scale of human activity. By that scale, in any case, all international organizations are in their infancy. But the experience and standing gained over a decade of activity does signify that the Agency has come of age in many ways.

"At the inception of this Agency, there was hope that the relations between the United Nations and the new member of the family would be both close and good. They have been, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that they have become, good and Dr. Eklund has contributed very much to that happy situation. But they have never been as close in a working sense as had been originally envisaged, quite possibly because it was rather unrealistic to look for more than has occurred.

"There was excellent collaboration between our two organizations in the Third Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Should there be a fourth such conference, it may be envisaged that the Agency would have a fuller and still more central role. I should mention also that the one United Nations body which now deals directly with the atomic energy field, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, continues its vital work and seeks always the helpful collaboration of the Agency.

"It is not my purpose today to try to catalogue the Agency's work and achievement. I would prefer rather to turn briefly to some thoughts which a tenth anniversary, such as this, inspires and which particularly pertain to the

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relations and outlooks of our two organizations in the international firmament -- thoughts bearing upon the general state of international organization, its place in the world, its prospects, its future and its difficulties.

"The Agency, like other international bodies, the United Nations included, cannot function in a vacuum. The full success of the Agency's work and the realization of its potential depend very largely upon the political climate in the world and on a constructive and progressive approach by nations collectively to the major political problems of our time -- the problems of peace, of international tension, of the affluence of the few as against the poverty of the many, of racism and colonialism, and of disarmament. We are certainly not yet living in very happy times -- they were perhaps somewhat more promising ten or even three years ago -- and the stresses and strains of our world inevitably dominate the actions of international organizations.

"But this unpleasant fact, in my view, should be a cause for renewed determination rather than for defeatism or despair. It is precisely because of the threatened chaos in international relations and of the appalling dangers which accompany it, that the whole United Nations concept of international order has been formulated and given tangible and practical expression by the creation of the international complex. Historical sense alone would never permit any one to suppose that the problems of thousands of years of human history and development could be solved in a decade or two by the enunciation of a series of principles and agreement, and by the setting up of new organizations to give effect to them.

"We are all only at the beginning of a monumental task. The principal work is still largely ahead of us, and we should not be discouraged if the difficulties persist and appear at times to be almost insurmountable. This is particularly true of major problems as, for example, disarmament, or the effort to narrow the gap between rich and poor in the world. Naturally, efforts to come to grips with such problems are inevitably hampered by current conflicts, such as the war in Viet-Nam. Only ceaseless and devoted efforts, which in some cases may require many years, are likely to have a significant impact on such problems.

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"I think we should also remind ourselves from time to time, and especially when spirits are low and there is a chorus of cynicism or criticism or both, and sometimes even derision, in the world outside, what would be the almost inevitable alternative to the effort to develop a system of international order. When one considers the arsenal of weapons of total destruction now deployed in the world, not to mention the less dramatic but no less commanding and large-scale problems of famine, disease and pollution, compounded by over-population and economic anarchy, not much imagination is required to see the probable alternative to an agreed and effective system of international order and mutual help.

"It is this general aim -- an effective system of international order -- which we who work in international organizations, whatever their particular function may be, must keep foremost in mind. We must never lose our hopes or our determination. It is fatal to despair. The vital necessity of the achievement of the goal must remain a stimulus and an inspiration to us, especially in times of unusual frustration and anxiety.

"We should also remember that whatever our particular objectives may be, our work is complementary and interdependent. Specialized agencies cannot function properly in an atmosphere of political turbulence and danger, nor will the central organ, the United Nations, be able to fulfil its primary function of maintaining peace without the help of the specialized agencies in creating the conditions essential to a stable world.

"I have to say that the atmosphere at the United Nations these days is anything but exhilarating. Indeed, there is more of gloom than usual in the New York Headquarters. This is due in part to foreboding over the continuation -- and escalation -- of the war in Viet-Nam -- that war casts its dark shadow over the entire world; and, for the moment, at least, especially to the preoccupation of the Members with the statement by Secretary-General U Thant on 1 September, which was reiterated by him last Thursday, that he would not offer himself for a further term following the expiration of his current term on 3 November.

"There should be no doubt that U Thant meant and still means what he has said. But virtually no one at the United Nations is willing to accept this

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decision, and the effort that is being exerted from far and wide is not to find a successor to him but rather to induce him to agree to stay on. Such a resounding expression of confidence is, of course, a singular tribute to this sterling man of peace. You may be sure that U Thant wrestled long and even painfully with this problem and that his decision was taken for reasons that could only be regarded by him as compelling.

"We are seeing some very great dangers in the current obstacles to communication among nations. In this regard, the United Nations now suffers from the bitter fruit of its inability over the years to attain that universality in membership which is indispensable to its full effectiveness. But there are encouraging features in the present situation, as well as discouraging ones. There is a growing realization -- though by no means fast or full enough -- of the futility of war and the suicidal insanity of nuclear war. The cold war persists, but with diminished vigour, in a world becoming ever more conscious of its senselessness and danger. All important international efforts and programmes continue more or less unabated and for the most part unimpaired as yet. A few shifts in national policies here and there -- and this possibility should not be excluded -- would open doors to a new era of international progress.

"The very fact of the truly remarkable growth in international organizations over the past twenty years and the increasing importance which Governments attach to them are in themselves encouraging signs. This growth of international organizations and the increasing confidence of Governments in them and understanding of them by peoples, imposes upon the organizations themselves, and upon those who direct them, an ever-increasing responsibility to streamline and to economize -- to take the necessary steps to prevent the proliferation of vast bureaucracies or the spawning of meaningless and irrelevant programmes.

"I note that this Agency has already taken commendable steps in this direction by embarking upon a biennial programme, but has not yet been able to surmount the statutory obstacles in the way of a biennial budget and conference. I venture to put in a word in favour of the greatly increased efficiency and economy which can be got out of a biennial budget, and I hope

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that it may be possible for the Agency to resolve the statutory problem within a reasonable time.

"I feel that I cannot conclude without a personal reference to the late Dr. Homi Bhabha, whose tragic death leaves a sorrowful void among the familiar faces in this hall. Homi Bhabha was associated with the international promotion of the peaceful uses of atomic energy from the very beginning of the United Nations initiative. His knowledge, versatility and personality were all in their different ways an enriched asset to the work of the United Nations in this field, and later to this Agency. He was, I may add, a cherished personal friend of many of us here. He was a great scientist and a unique personality, and he is, and will long be, sorely missed in the international circle.

"May I conclude by expressing confident hope that the Agency will continue in its next ten years and beyond to develop and strengthen its present programmes and also to find new directions in which it can provide valuable service to the international community at large."

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UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/568
19 September 1966

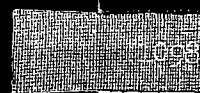
TEXT OF MESSAGE TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM INDONESIA

"With reference to the letter of 20 January 1965 from the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and to your letter of 26 February 1965 in answer thereto, I hereby have the honour upon instruction of my Government to inform you that my Government has decided to resume full co-operation with the United Nations and to resume participation in its activities starting with the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

"A delegation headed by the Foreign Minister will arrive to attend the Assembly."

"Ambassador L.N. Palar
of Indonesia, Washington, D.C."

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

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/567
19 September 1966

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
HELD AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS ON 19 SEPTEMBER 1966

Mr. FREUDENHEIM (President, United Nations Correspondents Association):

Mr. Secretary-General, before asking a question, it is my duty to inform you of the overwhelming feeling among members of the United Nations Correspondents Association and among the Press generally, as expressed to me, since your announcement that you will not offer yourself for a second term.

Our sentiments are of an impending great loss, both personally and professionally. In our work as reporters and critics, explaining and interpreting the United Nations, we have benefited from your deep understanding of the need of world opinion to be informed. Among your many successes in your high office, this one is appreciated by us acutely, because it is of such immediate professional concern.

On the personal level, I know that I express the feelings of all your many friends in the news media when I repeat what has been said all over the world by the great and by the humble. We have been honoured by your friendship. We shall be honoured by it always. We hope that your future will be bright in every way. Sharing as we do your own ideals, we hope for your success.

I should now like to ask a question on behalf of the Chicago Daily News. Can you tell us whether anything is happening or specifically could happen that would result in your making yourself available to continue as Secretary-General after 3 November?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. Freudenheim and friends: I am particularly grateful for the very gracious words just spoken by Mr. Freudenheim on behalf not only of himself but also of his colleagues. I am deeply touched by those very kind words. Of course, I know your feelings for me, and I also know that they are shared by all of your colleagues in the Press Corps here. I can assure you that these feelings are mutual. As you all know, my contacts with you in the past few years have been very warm, very friendly and, if I may say so, even affectionate.

As I said on 15 September at your luncheon, I have been overwhelmed by the massive volume of very generous and gracious expressions of trust and faith in me by many people all over the world.

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My decision in the face of these overwhelming gestures of appreciation and trust is not due to the fact that I am insensitive to these feelings and sentiments, but to other reasons, as I have explained on previous occasions.

Before I answer your question specifically, I should like to make a few preliminary remarks.

I am happy to have this opportunity to meet with the Press on the eve of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly. The Assembly will have an important agenda to discuss, and I am sure that your coverage of the different points of that agenda will add greatly to public understanding of their significance.

You will recall that in my statement of 1 September, as well as in my Introduction to the Annual Report, I have also drawn attention to certain issues, some of which are of primary importance to the continued effectiveness of the Organization in various fields, and some of which are of global significance in relation to world peace. In regard to those issues, although I quite realize that over-night solutions are not feasible, it is my sincere hope that the public debate and the many consultations which take place during the General Assembly will bring a new awareness of the gravity of the problems involved and generate renewed efforts at trying to solve them.

I wish again to express my strong feeling that what is important at the present stage is that attention be directed to these issues.

Coming back to the specific question regarding the circumstances which have led to my decision on whether those circumstances have changed since my statement of 1 September, I would say this: I believe that I made it very clear in my statement of 1 September that I did not wish to relate my decision to my observations on the situations prevailing in the United Nations or elsewhere. It was far from my intention to connect my decision with those considerations. It was far from my intention to pose those issues as conditions; in other words, it was far from my intention to state that if those conditions, or at least some of them, were met I would be in a position to change my decision. As I have said on previous occasions, my decision was based on personal, official and political reasons. It took me many weeks, even months, to weigh the pros and cons in coming to that decision.

I realize, of course, that the situation in the United Nations or outside the United Nations will not change in the next few months. That is just plain common sense.

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But, I must say that, for the moment, in my view, the attention of the Members of the United Nations, particularly the members of the Security Council, should be directed primarily towards the finding of a suitable and acceptable successor. Of course, if it proves impossible to find an agreed man, somebody acceptable to all, in the course of the next few weeks, I may perhaps consider serving until the end of the present session. In my view, two additional months will be quite ample for the Members, particularly the members of the Security Council, to look for a suitable man. I also feel inclined to the view that it would be undesirable to change Secretaries-General in the middle of the General Assembly session.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, there is a report out of Hanoi that the North Vietnamese Government might react positively to your three-point peace plan for Viet-Nam if the United States accepts that plan. Have you any word on that or any reaction to this report?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have not received any official reaction from Hanoi to my three-point proposal, either positively or negatively. So from this I have come to the conclusion that my three-point proposal has not been rejected by Hanoi.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, many of your friends and observers feel that the basic reasons you have given for leaving the post, the three points, are the very reasons, under the present critical circumstances of the world, why you should remain and not leave. Would you care to comment on that?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, I am fully aware of these sentiments expressed in many quarters of the world. It is difficult for me to enumerate the reasons which prompted me to make the decision which I did. You will recall that as early as November 1962, when the members of the Security Council very kindly offered me a further term of five years beyond April 1963,

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I requested them to make my term five years, inclusive of the previous year which I had served.. Therefore, in a way it is obvious that I was inclined even four years ago to leave at the end of the present term. As I have stated, there are personal reasons too and I do not think it would be proper for me to reveal publicly all the personal reasons involved. Of course, there are family considerations and the urge to return to one's own native land after an absence of so many years, and of course, as I have said, there are official and political reasons too.

To be candid, I feel that I have found it increasingly difficult to function as Secretary-General in the manner in which I wish to function, and secondly, I do not subscribe to the view that the Secretary-General should be just a chief administrative officer, or, in other words, that the Secretary-General should be a glorified clerk. I do not accept this concept of the Secretary-General. As I have said repeatedly on previous occasions, besides the functions of administration, the Secretary-General must take the necessary initiatives in the political and diplomatic fields. These political and diplomatic initiatives, in my view, are an essential part of the functions of the Secretary-General.

Then, coming back to the political considerations, I think I have made myself very clear, both in my statement on 1 September and in my Introduction to the Annual Report. The East-West détente which was developing very well until 1963, received a setback for various reasons; among them, of course, the most important reason was the Viet-Nam war. The Viet-Nam war has caused a steady deterioration in East-West relations and caused the stiffening of attitudes by all sides, and, as I have said, the relationship between the big Powers has dropped to a new low. To my knowledge, there has not been any meaningful dialogue between Washington and Moscow for a long time. I think it is a very regrettable situation. And, of course, as far as the United Nations functions are concerned, I believe I have made my assessment very clear, particularly in my Introduction to the Annual Report.

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QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, in your Introduction to the Annual Report you mentioned that you have been increasingly distressed to observe that discussions on Viet-Nam had by and large been dominated by consideration and analysis of the power politics involved, and that there had been much less concern for the tremendous suffering occurring there. Has there been, from your vantage point, an increase of groups, highly placed and significant to the war, who do not care about the suffering of the Vietnamese people? And if there has been, on what basis do we dare hope for peace?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not think any clarification is necessary on my statement on this point. I have made myself abundantly clear. And apart from political and military considerations, I think that what is most significant, what is most important, is the human factor. I have been obsessed with this humanitarian point of view for a long time, as you all know, and apart from the military and strategic and political considerations, these considerations of the human factor, the human element, also should play a very prominent part.

QUESTION: Under what conditions, possibly in the future, do you see any role for the United Nations in taking part in a settlement or in negotiations on Viet-Nam?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, at least for the moment the United Nations as such cannot be involved and should not be involved in the Viet-Nam conflict or in the search for a peaceful solution. But I still feel that at some stage United Nations involvement cannot be ruled out. I am very hopeful of it.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, if, unhappily for us all, you do leave the post, can we expect that you will give your leadership on these very issues to the world after you have left the post?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is very kind of you to pose this question. I have thought of it also very comprehensively, and I am convinced that somebody else can give the same leadership.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, you said something earlier about there having been no meaningful dialogue between Moscow and Washington for some time. Would you care to comment on the total absence of dialogue between Washington and Peking, and also on the new "low" in dialogue between Peking and Moscow?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think it is common knowledge that there has been no meaningful dialogue between Washington and Peking and between Washington and Moscow. In my view, there should be more contacts. My approach to all such problems is, of course, well known to you. In my view, there should be increased contacts between Washington and Moscow, Moscow and Peking, Peking and New Delhi, New Delhi and Rawalpindi, and so forth. This is what the United Nations is here for, and I suppose it is what I am here for.

I think my approach to these problems is based on this consideration of increased contact, increased exposure and increased communication; but the developments in many parts of the world have retarded this process. Of course, I am not putting the blame on any country or any Government. There are many factors involved; many unpredictable situations and moods are involved. If I may say so, Peking's attitude is also a very great enigma -- it is a real Chinese puzzle -- and I must say that Peking's statements from time to time indicate that Peking has ceased to distinguish between its friends and well-wishers and its foes. In the view of Peking, anybody who goes to Moscow has something up his sleeve to sell the United States peace plan on Viet-Nam, and so on. From the point of view of Peking, Moscow is the clandestine headquarters for something very sinister. It is difficult to rationalize its statements, but it is important to make a distinction between what Peking says and what Peking does. I am sure most of you will agree with me that what Peking has done is very different from the very bellicose and irrational statements uttered from time to time by some of its leaders.

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QUESTION: I think it is rather welcome news, in this circle anyway, that you might stay on, Mr. Secretary-General, until the end of the Assembly session, particularly -- and this is the point of my question -- insofar as it gives you ample time to play, perhaps, an important role here in whatever "whispering" or "feeler" developments may come out in this Assembly. Could you tell us whether you are prepared to do this, and also, perhaps, what assistance or aid could be secured from the President of the Assembly, who always functions as a potential personality in such an affair?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not think I should add to anything I have said before. As I have said -- and let me repeat it -- if the Members, particularly the members of the Security Council, cannot find a suitable and acceptable successor in the next few weeks, I would consider accepting a further term up till the end of the present session of the General Assembly -- if the Members so desire. I do not think I have anything more to add to this.

QUESTION: If nobody has been found by the end of the year, Mr. Secretary-General, would you agree to stay for a few more months, or would you just walk out?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, I do not agree with that assumption. Somebody will be found.

QUESTION: When you say "the present session of the General Assembly", do you mean the debate in the General Assembly, or do you mean the whole session?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The present session of the General Assembly, which is likely to be terminated on 20 December -- so, roughly, towards the end of this year.

QUESTION: In your statement today, Mr. Secretary-General, you have divorced the reasons for your not seeking a second term from your analysis of the world situation. Public opinion throughout the world has connected the two of

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them. In these circumstances, even if the big Powers are able to find a successor, do you think a successor will be able to function unless some progress is made prior to that on the issues you have raised?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: As to the linking of my decision with my assessment of the situation, I am sure I made it very clear in my statement of 1 September. It was not my wish to relate my decision to the observations on the developments.

Regarding the second part of your question, I think it is a hypothetical one. A successor who is suitable and who is considered acceptable by all the Members, particularly the big Powers, will, in my opinion, be in a position to perform his functions in the manner in which I have been performing them, whether there has been progress or lack of progress in the coming few weeks.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, a little while ago you referred to your function in the United Nations as that of a "glorified clerk", and you said that the Secretary-General must take the necessary diplomatic and political initiatives. Do you feel that the position of Secretary-General ought to be amended or extended? Were you dissatisfied with the power that you had?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I am not saying that I am dissatisfied. I am saying that the functions of the Secretary-General, in my view, are different from the functions desired by a section of the membership. I have said that I have experienced increasing restrictions on the legitimate prerogatives of the Secretary-General.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, have you had a chance to read the Pope's Encyclical, and if so, would you care to comment on it?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have not read the Pope's Encyclical, but I have heard it on the radio.

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have not read the Pope's Encyclical but have heard it on the radio. It is, I am sure, a historic message. As you know, I have the highest esteem for His Holiness. I consider him not only a great leader of a great religion, but also a great human being with an extraordinary awareness of the problems of war and peace and with a genuine dedication to the cause of peace and progress and human rights. So whatever he says must be studied very closely. His historic visit to the United Nations last year on 4 October was a very significant event in the history of the United Nations. I am glad too that His Holiness has designated the 4th of October -- the first anniversary of his visit to the United Nations -- as a day for universal prayer. To me, his decision to celebrate 4 October as a universal day of prayer is significant in more ways than one. It is the renewed dedication of the Holy Father to the work of the United Nations and it is his recognition of the importance of the United Nations in trying to perform the functions envisaged in the Charter; and of course it is the recognition by the Holy Father of the universal acceptance of his visit to the United Nations as a truly historic event.

QUESTION: Referring to your earlier remarks that the great Powers do not use the United Nations to great advantage as a forum for dialogue, have you any suggestions for improving the machinery here so that they might actually make it function in this way?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I think it is not a question of machinery. It is a question of atmosphere; in other words, it is a question of the political climate in the world, which is of course reflected in the United Nations. If the political climate or the psychological climate in the world is congenial for more contacts and more dialogue among the big Powers, then there will be more contacts and more dialogue in the United Nations. I do not think it is primarily a question of machinery.

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QUESTION: You spoke of the restrictions put on the office of the Secretary-General. In this respect I want to say that probably many of us have been wondering about the super-human patience with which you tolerated this during the past few years; it was only in your statement of 1 September, and particularly in the Introduction to your report to the General Assembly, have you pointed to these very delicate points. Looking back, do you not think it would have been better if you had warned the membership of the United Nations, and particularly the four big Powers a little earlier of what they were doing during the past two or three years -- all of them?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: On all available occasions whenever I had the opportunity to discuss with the permanent representatives of Member States, I attempted to draw their attention to my conception of the functions of the Secretary-General. The points you raised in your question were also dealt with from time to time -- of course in a very confidential manner.

QUESTION: Going back to this question of linkage, would you go so far as to say that if the world situation had been considerably different from what it is, and better, you still would have made the same decision?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Such a situation might influence to some extent my decision, but not primarily or exclusively. As I have said, the considerations were personal, official and political. Some improvement in the political field, for instance, might to some extent contribute towards the necessity of my reviewing my decision.

QUESTION: One of the primary subjects on the agenda for 1966 will be, of course, the admission of Red China to membership. The speculation is that there may not be enough votes for its membership this year. In your opinion, if Red China is not admitted what effect will that have on the United Nations as an instrument in obtaining world peace?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: On this question of the representation of China, I have on previous occasions made my position known. It is necessary to remember that on such questions there are two U Thants: One representing Burma, as a spokesman for Burma in the United Nations, and the other as the Secretary-General. In the latter capacity, he is not expected -- and he should not -- express his views in one way or the other in anticipation of the decision of the principal organs of the United Nations. Of course, I made it very clear that I believe in the principle of universality of membership for this Organization. I know the difficulties are very great. I know that negotiations and discussions on basic issues like disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the banning of all nuclear tests will be impeded by the absence in this Organization of such a great country as China. But I am just stating the facts. As the Secretary-General I do not wish to project my opinion one way or the other. But I believe very strongly that this Organization must be universal -- the sooner the better.

QUESTION: You mentioned the fact that you do not think that the major problems can reach anything like an improvement over the next few weeks. You also said that you are considering staying on towards the end of this session. Do you have even the slightest hope that if you stay on some of these problems may improve immeasurably before the end of the year?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: At least I will have some indication of the mood of the General Assembly and the mood of the membership on the basic issues before the United Nations.

QUESTION: I meant it in connexion with your decision to stay on.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Yes, I have said that if no suitable successor is found in the next few weeks I may perhaps consider the possibility of extending my term till the end of the present year, if the Members so desire. It does not depend on the improvement or lack of improvement of the world situation.

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QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, have you had any indications lately that any of the Member countries will come through soon with voluntary contributions or specific pledges to remove the deficit? How soon would you expect such contributions or pledges? Do you think that by the end of this session there will be enough to remove the estimated deficit? Can you tell us how many countries, and perhaps specify their identities?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have no indication from any quarter regarding the intention to contribute towards the meeting of the deficit. As you know, the two reports of the Special Committee of Fourteen are now before the General Assembly. I very much hope that the consideration of these reports will get priority in the Fifth Committee, first of all, and then the recommendations of the Fifth Committee will go to the Plenary Session. But I have the feeling that there will be some positive moves after the adoption of these reports by the General Assembly.

QUESTION: I should like to ask a couple of questions on the Viet-Nam war. One is on the Viet-Nam elections and the other on what is called an all-Asian peace conference on Viet-Nam. During the last three or four weeks, as you know, there were many talks about an all-Asian peace conference to try to end the war in Viet-Nam. The idea has been in the air for years, but some stories attribute it to the Foreign Minister of Thailand. It seems to me rather peculiar that The New York Times in a long article two weeks ago praised him as one of the most creative statesmen in Asia. It seems to me rather naive because both the Philippines and Thailand, and especially Thailand which is a base for United States military attacks on North Viet-Nam, are among the worst places to talk about initiating an all-Asian conference. In a way the idea now has the strong blessing of the White House and the Republican leaders of Congress.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Will you make this question as short as possible?

QUESTION: May I ask you what you think about that?

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The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Regarding your first question on elections in South Viet-Nam, I do not think it will be very helpful if I tried to give an opinion on those elections. I just want to say that in my own country, Burma, there were elections for the Constituent Assembly in 1947, a few months before independence, in a sort of a civil war situation. Of course, there were pressures on the voters from all sides, from all quarters. At that time the Burmese Government did not bar those directly or indirectly connected with the communists or neutralists from running as candidates. The Burmese Government did not bar them; everybody was free to run as candidates. At that time the situation was also very bad in my country. There was an insurrection going on after the war. But I must say that the situation in Burma at that time was not so messy as the situation now prevailing in South Viet-Nam. Another difference is that in Burma at that time there were no foreign elements.

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However, as I have said, the elections did take place, after a great deal of pressure from all sides. I would not say that the elections in Burma for the Constituent Assembly in 1947, a few months before Burma's independence, were free and fair. I would not say that. Of course, I do not want to make any observation on the elections in South Viet-Nam.

In this connexion, I would remind you that in many countries the Governments or the parties in power used to announce after elections that 99.9 per cent of the eligible voters had cast their votes and that 99.8 per cent had voted for the party in power. Of course, different people assess such results in different ways.

With regard to your second question, on the projected Asian conference to try to contribute towards a peaceful solution of the Viet-Nam problem, I must say that the motivations of the countries that would like to take the initiative are very laudable. I think that it is desirable in a way that regional problems should be settled by regional machinery. In principle, that is desirable. But what is more important are the political factors. In a situation like that prevailing in Viet-Nam, many political factors are involved, as you all know. Even ideologies are involved. Some participants in the conflict are claiming that this is a holy war for the triumph of one particular ideology and the elimination of another particular ideology. While the issues are framed in that context, I do not think it is realistic for some of the Asian countries that have openly subscribed to a particular political ideology to come out with the proposal to mediate or conciliate. What is important is the question of trust by all sides. If the country or countries that offer to mediate or conciliate have the trust and confidence of all the parties involved in the conflict, I think that the chances for such a conference will be very good. Otherwise, if the parties to the conflict have no trust in these initiators, I do not think that there will be any headway.

Perhaps I may give one illustration. As you know, there is a conflict between the United States and Cuba. If some of the very well-meaning Latin American countries were to come out with a proposal that they should conciliate or mediate between the United States and Cuba, I think that the primary consideration in the minds of both the United States and Cuba would be whether

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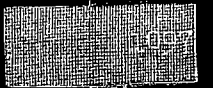
the initiators of such proposals had the trust and confidence of one side or the other. I think that this political consideration is very important.

Of course, I want to take this opportunity of offering my very sincere thanks to those Governments that want to contribute meaningfully towards the peaceful solution of the Viet-Nam problem. But, having in mind the political considerations, I do not think that such steps are realistic.

QUESTION: In a previous reply, to a question by Mr. Grant, you stated that if the world situation had been different, had been better in relation to the human factor, you would have considered a review of your decision. Let us say that a miracle happens during the coming session of the General Assembly. Would that reply still hold good?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not want to answer such "iffy" questions. Let me have another opportunity to discuss this with you.

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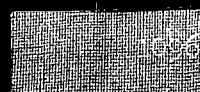
Press Release SG/SM/566
16 September 1966

MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO UNITED STATES PRESIDENT ON SPACE ACHIEVEMENT

(Following is the text of a message sent by the Secretary-General,
U Thant, to the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, today:

"Please accept my warmest congratulations on your country's newest achievement in the exploration of outer space. I should be grateful if you would convey my personal expression of admiration and congratulations to all those who conceived, planned and carried it out and especially to astronauts Conrad and Gordon. As man goes closer than ever to the celestial bodies, I continue to hope that we are getting nearer to the realization of our basic objective, to bring all mankind closer to enjoying the benefits of the peaceful uses of outer space."

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Press Release SG/SM/565
CYP/411
16 September 1966

BELGIUM TO CONTRIBUTE 12 MILLION BELGIAN FRANCS
TOWARDS PEACE-KEEPING COSTS IN CYPRUS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed in a letter, dated 13 September 1966, from Constant Schuurmans, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations, that the Belgian Government has decided to contribute 12,000,000 Belgian francs towards the expenses of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) during the period from 26 December 1965 to 26 June 1966.

Text of Letter in French

"Comme suite à vos lettres FI 323/3(18), du 28 janvier 1966 et du 24 mars 1966, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement belge a décidé de verser une contribution volontaire de 12 000 000 de francs belges couvrant les septième et huitième périodes de fonctionnement de l'UNFICYP (du 26 décembre 1965 au 26 juin 1966).

"Je dois souligner que la Belgique entend réserver sa position quant à toute participation future au financement de l'UNFICYP s'il apparaissait que les parties intéressées ne témoignaient pas de la volonté d'aboutir à une solution négociée dans des délais raisonnables."

Translated text in English

"In response to your letters FI 323/3(18) of 28 January 1966 and 24 March 1966, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Belgium has decided to make a voluntary contribution of 12 million Belgian francs for the seventh and eighth periods of United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) (from 26 December 1965 to 26 June 1966).

"I must emphasize that Belgium intends to reserve its position with respect to its future participation in the financing of UNFICYP if it becomes apparent that the parties concerned show no willingness to reach a negotiated solution within a reasonable period of time."

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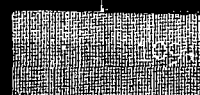
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Press Release SG/C/42
SC/2834
16 September 1966

CAMBODIA MAKES TOKEN CONTRIBUTION OF \$1,000
TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICANS

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Permanent Representative of Cambodia that the Royal Government of Cambodia has decided to make a token contribution of \$1,000 to the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans, which was established in pursuance of operative paragraph 11 of Security Council Resolution S/5773 of 18 June 1964.

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Press Release SG/SM/564
15 September 1966

TRANSCRIPT OF REMARKS MADE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
AT THE UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON
ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1966

The SECRETARY GENERAL: Dr. Leichter, your excellencies and friends.

I am particularly grateful to Dr. Leichter and your Memorial Scholarship Fund for having very kindly invited me to participate in this annual function and to listen to the progress report, which is of course most gratifying, and to share in the feelings of esteem and homage to Mr. Dag Hammarskjold. As most of you are aware, I always feel it a privilege to be associated with any function connected with the memory of my distinguished predecessor, and of course this lunch is no exception.

I also want to express my very sincere feelings of gratitude, on behalf of the United Nations, to those generous donors, both governmental and individual, who have made contributions towards the success of this fund.

I am overwhelmed by the very gracious words just expressed by my friend and dear colleague Dr. Leichter about me, and I understand that on this occasion Dr. Leichter and his colleagues want me to say something which is likely to be of interest not only to those who are present at the lunch today, but also to those who could not be present here.

One topic which is currently occupying your attention, I believe, is my statement of 1 September which I submitted to the Members of the United Nations. Many friends and well-wishers have asked me if I had anything to add to that statement. As most of you are no doubt aware, I gave a good deal of thought before I came to that decision. As a matter of fact, it took me several months to weigh the pros and cons, and after a prolonged inner struggle I decided not to offer myself for a further term.

The decision involved questions of principle, questions of conscience and, of course, personal, official and political considerations. I believe that my statement of 1 September is self-explanatory.

Many friends and well-wishers asked me why I had made such a decision in the face of a massive volume of very gracious expressions of trust in me, not only from Governments of Member States but also from legislators, leaders in various fields of activities and private individuals from all over the world. I want to express my very sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude to all those friends and well-wishers who have very kindly expressed their trust in me and their belief in the need for my continued association with the United Nations. Let me assure you that I would be the last person to show any ingratitude or lack of response to such gracious expressions of trust and confidence in me.

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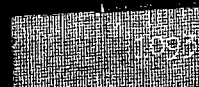
Day after day I have been stricken with a kind of guilt for having to show some insensitivity to all such kindnesses. I have been told by many representatives of governments that they do not wish to give any thought to the question of a suitable successor. I have been told that my departure at this time will create a major crisis in the United Nations. Let me say, with all humility, that I do not agree with such assumptions. As the saying goes, if there is a will there is a way. If the Members have the will to see the United Nations develop into a really effective force for peace and progress, to bring it back to solvency, to see that this Organization is so constituted as to contribute significantly towards the easing of tensions and conflicts and towards enabling the United Nations to perform its harmonizing function, as envisaged in the Charter, then there will be a way to achieve these objectives -- with a new man at the helm.

There is a law of diminishing returns, and, as I have said before, nobody should aspire to serve as Secretary-General of the United Nations for more than a term of five years. I have taken this opportunity to restate my convictions on this subject. I continue to believe that the best interests of the Organization would be served if the Member Governments would direct their efforts to the finding of a suitable and acceptable successor.

I would also very humbly appeal to all those concerned to avoid any kind of fanfare, either in the search for a successor or in public expressions of their continued trust and confidence in me. I am most grateful to them for their sincere good will, but I believe that very discreet and quiet diplomacy alone, in the present circumstances, will serve the common purpose which all of us seek.

Thank you once again, Dr. Leichter, for affording me this opportunity to express my views. Thank you all.

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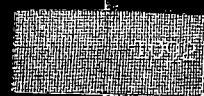
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Press Release SG/C/41
GA/3188
14 September 1966

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

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has been informed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cambodia that the Government of Cambodia has decided to make a token contribution of \$1,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

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Press Release SG/C/40
GA/3187
14 September 1966

MALAYSIA CONTRIBUTES \$5,000 TO TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has received a contribution of \$5,000 from the Government of Malaysia to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965.

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Press Release SG/SM/563
12 September 1966

TEXT OF LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL TO TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE
REGARDING RELIEF TO EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS IN TURKEY

Following is the text of a letter dated 12 September 1966 from the Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, Orhan Eralp, regarding donations for the relief of victims of the recent earthquake in Turkey:

"Following the message of sympathy which I sent to His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Turkey on 20 August 1966 relating to the disaster caused by the recent earthquake in your country, the Secretariat of the United Nations arranged for a collection for the relief of the victims and set up a Committee under the chairmanship of my Chef de Cabinet, Mr. C.V. Narasimhan. As a result of their efforts they have made a collection amounting to \$2,324. They expect to receive some further amounts during the next few weeks from staff assigned to United Nations Missions abroad.

"I would like to send now, on behalf of the Secretariat, the first and major instalment of \$2,324 as a tangible expression of my sympathy, and that of my colleagues in the Secretariat, for the disaster which the people of your country have suffered. I shall be grateful if you would be so kind as to transmit this to your Government."

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

Press Release SG/SM/562
12 September 1966

TRANSCRIPT OF SPEECH BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT SEMINAR ON "PEACEFUL CHANGE"
AT NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY, ALBANY, ON 8 SEPTEMBER

Following is a transcript of a speech made by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at a seminar on "peaceful change" organized by the Institute of Man and Science at the State University of New York at Albany on 8 September 1966:

"President Collins, Dr. Clinchey, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: First of all, I want to express my very sincere gratitude to my old and esteemed friend, Dr. Clinchey, and to the great organization he leads, the Institute of Man and Science, for having very kindly invited me to speak at this opening session of the Seminar on Peaceful Change. I also wish to express my very sincere thanks to President Collins for his very warm hospitality extended to me and my colleagues from New York in these magnificent buildings on this beautiful campus.

"I feel that before I speak I should preface my speech with a little anecdote to illustrate the point that it is often very dangerous to speak a language which is not your mother tongue. I have related this story to some of my colleagues in New York, and I hope it is relevant to this occasion. In one of the commencement exercises somewhere in this great country, as usual, one of the recipients of an honorary degree made the commencement speech. It happened that in the audience there was an old lady, obviously a first generation American, who was very well meaning but whose knowledge of the English language was far from perfect. She was very enthusiastic about the speech. She was so enthused that, as soon as the speaker sat down, she came to the platform, looked at the gentleman in the face, and said to him: 'Well, Dr. So-and-So, heartiest congratulations; your speech was simply superfluous.' Of course, Dr. So-and-So was taken aback, naturally, but he suspected that the old lady was very well-meaning although she was not able to express her feelings properly. So, in order to test her knowledge of the English language, he asked her this question. 'Thank you

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very much Madam, thank you very much; don't you think that my speech should be published posthumously?" And the old lady replied: "Certainly, Sir; the sooner the better."

"This illustrates some of the pitfalls likely to be experienced by someone who tries to speak a language which is not his or her mother tongue. Anyhow, I shall endeavour to express my feelings and my concepts of the topic which is the subject of the Seminar: "Peaceful change".

"As I see the United Nations Charter, and as I see how the world Organization ought to function, the United Nations is already the international instrument for peaceful change. The founding fathers twenty-one years ago, when they wrote the Charter, had this very much in mind. After two world wars -- which, as the language of the Charter itself says, "brought untold sorrow to mankind" -- as you all know, the primary purpose of founding the United Nations in 1945 was "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind". This was the primary purpose of the founding fathers when the United Nations was established in San Francisco twenty-one years ago.

"After the great global war ended in 1945, it was decided by the leaders of many countries to establish an international organization for peaceful change -- that is -- for peaceful change towards progress, towards peace, towards economic development, towards human happiness. In my view the concept of peaceful change needs to be elaborated by the distinguished participants of the Seminar. Peaceful change for what? In my view, our attention should be focused on peaceful change for peace, progress, development and human happiness.

"Well, then, we have an international machinery, the United Nations, which in my view -- and I am sure this view is shared by all of you -- should be the instrument to effect peaceful change in all directions, in all spheres of activities.

"First of all, there are definite provisions in the Charter for peaceful change. As Mr. C.V. Narasimhan has just stated, the Charter says explicitly that the Member States must practise tolerance and live with one another as good neighbours. The primary motivation was to settle disputes by peaceful means, to practise tolerance and to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours. That is the exact language of the Charter. Then a further

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provision says that the United Nations must serve as a centre for harmonizing the actions of Member States with a view to the attainment of common objectives. One of the primary objectives of the founding fathers was that this world Organization, which I have the privilege to serve, was meant to serve as a centre for harmonizing the actions of Member States with a view to the attainment of common objectives -- peace, prosperity, social development, and so on and so forth. This harmonizing aspect of the United Nations, in my view, is the most important provision of the Charter. It is very difficult to harmonize the viewpoints of even two individuals. It is of course much more difficult to try to find a common denominator for the 117 Member States to achieve the objectives outlined in the Charter.

"This is my basic approach to the problem. Since I have functioned as the Secretary-General of the United Nations it has been my constant endeavour to approach all problems from this basic point: How can I harmonize the actions and attitudes of Member States, particularly of contending States, with a view to the achievement of common objectives?

"In this connexion, I want to relate what the late President Roosevelt proposed in 1944, just a year before the founding of the United Nations. He suggested that the chief executive of the United Nations Organization should be called the "Moderator", not the "Secretary-General", because, in his view, the term "Secretary-General" was likely to be misleading. To him, the primary function of the chief executive of the United Nations was to moderate, to conciliate, to find a consensus, to harmonize, which would be in strict conformity with the language of the Charter. Unfortunately, this proposal was not accepted by other leaders.

"I believe that this description of my office, "Moderator", is a very apt one for the type of work I am expected to perform. As I have said, during the last fifty-eight months in my present capacity, my approach to most problems has been motivated by this one primary aim: How can I find a common denominator between the contending parties?

"In other words, the objective is peaceful change, in the words of this seminar. Peaceful change, in my view, involves three areas of human activity: political activities; economic and social activities; and activities connected with the elimination of racial discrimination.

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"As you all know, the world has witnessed a great struggle of political ideologies based on very profound convictions. If my reading of history is correct, humanity is marching towards a great synthesis. I believe this is inevitable. The trends are unmistakeable that humanity, homo sapiens, is marching towards a great synthesis. It may take another century or two centuries, or more, but the trend is unmistakeable. In my view, all great political ideologies have to coexist peacefully with one another in the same way as all great religions have to coexist peacefully. Those of you who have studied history will agree with me, I am sure, that there was no such thing as religious tolerance, even as late as the nineteenth century, in many parts of the world. And much earlier in human history religious tolerance was non-existent; to tolerate another religion was considered not only as a sin but as a colossal crime. If you recall European history, you will remember the wars of the Crusades which were fought very bitterly and which resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of people. In those days the Christians believed that the Moslems were heretics and that they must be put to the sword. The Moslems likewise believed that the Christians were heretics and that they must be put to the sword. With these very strong convictions the Christians and the Moslems waged a bloody war. When tempers calmed down and common sense once more prevailed, it was realized that these two great religions could co-exist peacefully and without resort to force.

"We are now in the second half of the twentieth century. We have religious tolerance, and religious tolerance is not only not considered a sin or a crime, it is considered a very desirable attitude in civilized societies.

"I believe the same is true of political ideologies -- but this is a long-term prospect. I believe the day will come -- perhaps in the next few generations, perhaps in the next few centuries -- when political ideologies will have to coexist peacefully even though they will assume different forms from what they are today. When I say that political ideologies are subject to change and that like religious ideologies they are tending towards coexistence, I am conscious of the fact that there is a distinction between political ideologies and religious convictions. Our convictions based on religious values and concepts are perpetual, permanent; they are not susceptible to change. But as regards political ideologies, they are susceptible to change. What was

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generally considered as capitalism or communism or socialism, even a generation ago, is not the same today. Those ideologies are undergoing a very perceptible change.

"I want to make my position very clear. What I say in this regard I have been saying for the last twenty-five years or so. I believe in democracy. I believe in parliamentary democracy. I believe in human dignity. I believe in fundamental freedoms such as freedom of religion, freedom of conscience, freedom of worship, freedom of expression, freedom of association, freedom of work. I believe in all these freedoms. I believe that parliamentary democracy is superior to any other political system. But this conviction in democracy does not blind me to the knowledge that there are hundreds of millions of people who believe otherwise. And to apply the religious analogy, I am, as most of you are undoubtedly aware, a Buddhist. In terms of religious belief, I am a Buddhist. I believe that Buddhism is a superior religion, a great religion. Perhaps my ignorance of the teachings of other great religions does not enable me to assess their virtues adequately, but, in any case, I believe that Buddhism is a very great and superior religion. But this conviction in the superiority of the Buddhist religion does not shut me off from the knowledge that there are hundreds of millions of people who disagree with me. Applying this same analogy, although I am a firm believer in democracy, I also have the knowledge that there are hundreds of millions of people who disagree with me. So this belief and this conviction and this understanding lead me to the concept of the need -- the imperative need -- for peaceful coexistence.

"I believe there is a natural human urge for change -- if possible, peaceful change. But forces of resistance blocking this peaceful change can create conditions which encourage violent change. Violent processes will be involved. If this "resistance" factor is ignored, if the forces of resistance to this peaceful change are ignored, then we are sure to face violent change, which we all agree is disastrous. Of course, in most cases changes have been peaceful; but in some cases changes have been brought about by violent means, either due to the existence of the factors of resistance to peaceful change, or sometimes even in the absence of these factors. But when we discuss this need for peaceful change in depth, we have to be mindful of the fact that this resistance to change, both inside and outside the countries also must be examined.

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"When we say that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain peace and to build peace, of course it is needless for me to explain that the motivation must be peaceful change, change by peaceful means. The United Nations is expected not only to maintain peace but to create conditions for the development of peace. In this regard I want to take this opportunity of expressing my very sincere appreciation to my friend and colleague, Mr. Paul Hoffman, who is here with us and who has been heading these magnificent activities in the field of peace-building. As you know, he is in charge of the newly organized United Nations Development Programme, which deals with the building processes for peace. And Mr. d'Arboussier, who is also with us today and who is in charge of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, is also contributing towards the provision of trained diplomats and civil servants, both for the service of the United Nations as well as for the service of their home Governments.

"So when you assess the activities of the United Nations towards the achievement of peaceful change you have to take into consideration these two factors -- peace-building and peace-keeping. Peace-keeping is known to most of you. When there is a crisis in Cyprus for instance, the United Nations has to be involved in peace-keeping operations. The United Nations has been involved in the Middle East and Kashmir for peace-keeping operations or peace-observation functions. The United Nations has been involved in many other areas, performing the functions of peace-keeping or peace observation.

"But what is less known to most of us is that the United Nations has been involved, in my view, in a more significant manner in the great process of peace-building -- in trying to advance the economic and social development of the peoples; in trying to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. And, as I have said on a previous occasion, since the end of the Second World War the rich countries have become richer and the poor countries have become poorer. And this gap is widening. In my view, this division of the world into the rich and the poor is much more dangerous and, in the long run, much more explosive than the division of the world on ideological grounds. This is a very serious problem for all of us to bear in mind.

"Again, in regard to peaceful change in the context of racial discrimination, I am very mindful of the factors involved in the very slow process in

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bringing about the elimination of racial discrimination in many parts of the world. But we must tackle this problem also in right earnest. This racial animosity, or animosity generated by differences of colour of the skin, is in my view likely to be one of the most explosive threats in the second half of the twentieth century in many parts of the world. Those of us who want to see change by peaceful means have to look into this problem in right earnest.

"In the context of this concept of change, I want to make one more brief observation. Of course, our concepts of time are well known. Night follows day and day follows night, and seasons follow one another in established order. But what we do not generally recognize is the fact that this very concept of change in terms of human history, has undergone a change itself. The pace of change has been very much accelerated. If we recount a little of human history -- as you know, human history is about a million years old -- it took man about half a million years to discover the use of fire. It was a very long process; very peaceful of course, but very long and very slow. It took homo sapiens about 5,000,000 years to discover how to make a fire. Then again, it took man tens of thousands of years to discover the use of metals, like iron. Then again, it took man further thousands of years to discover the uses of the steam engine and locomotives. But it took man only about two decades to discover the atomic bomb. I am just trying to illustrate the progressively accelerated speed of change in the course of human history. It is no longer slow; it is very much accelerated. This continuing acceleration of change is the greatest phenomenon of our times. Perhaps within the next decade, even in the next few years, man will be going to the moon. So I think what we should realize is that this concept of change itself has changed with the progress of human society.

"In terms of population, if I am to illustrate my point, it took 1 million years for humanity to come to the present figure of about 3 billion. It will take only another 40 years to double this number.

"When we speak of change, we should not speak just in terms of slow traditional change. We have to realize that a slow pace has changed into a highly accelerated pace. Now we are approaching the dramatic culmination of a very great phenomenon of change. What it took men tens of thousands of years to change, is giving way to a much speedier momentum. This is the great issue facing mankind today.

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"How are we to view these changing momentums? How are we to approach these problems with realism? As I have stated on previous occasions, I think we have to review our whole concept of education and culture. As you all know, I was in the educational service of my own country for nearly twenty years. I took a very close interest not only in the educational system of my own country, but also in the educational systems of many other countries. Although I am now out of the educational service of my country, I still continue to take a very great interest in the educational concepts and the educational philosophies of many countries.

"As I see the situation today, there are two concepts regarding education and culture which are very relevant to the main theme of peaceful change. One concept maintains that the primary aim of education must be intellectual development or the development of the brain. The primary aim of education is to create doctors, scientists and engineers, and to discover outer space and to go to the moon and Mars and the stars. That is one school of thought.

"In my view, this school of thought is deficient in one respect. It ignores the moral and spiritual aspects of life. In my view, pure intellectual development, unaccompanied by a corresponding moral and spiritual development, is sure to lead humanity from one crisis to another. It may be likened to a small child playing innocently with a naked razor blade, without being conscious of the potential harm that can be done to him by this sharp instrument. I think that this is a tragedy of the twentieth century.

"Another school of thought maintains that the primary aim of education and the concepts of society and culture must be purely moral and spiritual. It tries to focus attention on the discovery of what is happening inside us. The aim of education, the aim of culture, in these societies is to discover what is happening inside us while what is external to us is a dark jungle tract. It is not concerned with what is happening outside us.

"The first school maintains that intellectual development, the development of the intellect, the material development, is the primary objective. As a

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result, what is external to us is clearly defined with sky-scrapers, microphones, telephones, motorcars, jets, and so on and so forth, while at the same time what is happening inside us remains a dark jungle tract.

"The adherent of the other school maintains quite the contrary. What is happening inside us is clearly revealed to him. He knows the mental processes. He values the mental and spiritual qualities like humility, tolerance, love, patience and understanding, the spirit of give and take, the philosophy of live and let live, which are the keys to all great religions. He understands them. But what is external to him remains a dark jungle tract. He does not know how to make a microphone or a telephone or a jet plane. In a way he is an anachronism.

"So, in my view, to meet the great challenges of the late twentieth century, to meet the great challenges posed by this concept of peaceful change, what is necessary is the fully integrated development of men, both in the intellectual and moral and in the spiritual aspects. In my view, the development of men must be fully integrated in all fields: intellectual, moral and spiritual.

"I would liken modern education to the food we eat, in simple terms. As you know, and as those who study dietetics know, for the growth of the human body at least three ingredients are essential in the food we eat: fat, carbohydrates and proteins. Doctors will tell you that these are the essential ingredients of the food we eat if we want our bodies to grow.

"In the same way, I think, our educational system must contain at least three ingredients. First of all, it must cater to the vocation. That is, the boys and girls must be trained for a particular vocation -- training for a living. It is essential. A must be trained to become a politician, B must be trained to become a clerk, C must be trained to become a lawyer, and so on and so forth. This is the vocational aspect of education. This is a must. As fat and carbohydrates and proteins are necessary ingredients for our food, one of the necessary ingredients in a very sound and sensible system of education is the vocational aspect of education. This cannot be ignored.

"The second ingredient, I would say, is the social aspect of education -- how to live in a society. It is not enough to train a boy or a girl to become a lawyer or a clerk or an engineer. It is equally necessary to train him or

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her in the art of living in a society, how to be a good citizen -- of Albany, of New York State, of the United States, of the world. It is training in citizenship not only of one particular community or of one particular state or country, but of the human society as a whole. I think this aspect of education becomes increasingly important as tensions grow and mount.

"The third ingredient of education, in my view, would be related to what we call a certain scale of values. In other words, the third ingredient of a sound and sensible system of education is connected with our moral and spiritual values which are the keys to all great religions -- as I said a moment ago, to cultivate the qualities of humility, tolerance, love, patience, understanding, the spirit of give and take and the philosophy of live and let live. Only then, in my view, will we be in a position to effect peaceful change in all fields of human endeavour.

"Thank you."

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Press Release SG/SM/561
9 September 1966

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
ON OCCASION OF DEDICATION OF NEW IMF BUILDING

Following is the text of a message sent by the Secretary-General, U Thant, to Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), on the occasion of the dedication today of the new Fund building in Washington, D.C.:

"The occasion provided by the dedication of the new building for the Fund allows me to convey to you, to your colleagues and staff, and to the Fund as a whole, my keen recognition of the important and constructive contribution made by the Fund to the welfare of the world community over the past twenty years. The Fund has helped to make possible conditions in which economic advancement, social justice and peaceful relations amongst nations can flourish. Its financial help has been impressive in amount, timely in its availability and flexible in its application. Even more important perhaps to its members individually and to the comity of nations, although less well known, has been the Fund's work in the field of policy consultations and technical co-operation. The growth in demand for these services, which has made necessary the physical expansion you are now undertaking, is a tribute to the Fund's achievements and an indication of the confidence placed in the Fund by its members.

"I should like in conclusion to express my appreciation of the wholehearted co-operation which has always existed between the Fund and the United Nations, and which each year becomes increasingly important."

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Press Release SG/SM/560
CYP/410

8 September 1966

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM LAOS ON COST
OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION IN CYPRUS

Following is the text of a letter, dated 29 August, received by the Secretary-General, U Thant, from Khamchan Pradith, on behalf of the Permanent Representative of Laos to the United Nations, regarding the expenses of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):

Text of letter in French

"En réponse à votre lettre FI 323/3(18) du 24 mars 1966 relative à la prorogation de 3 mois de la Force des Nations Unies chargée du maintien de la paix à Chypre, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que le Gouvernement Royal du Laos est disposé à faire un don symbolique de US\$ 1,000.00 à l'Organisation à ce sujet."

Unofficial Translation

"In response to your letter FI 323/3(18) of 24 March 1966 relating to the extension for three months of the operations of the United Nations Force charged with the maintenance of peace in Cyprus, I have the honour to inform you that the Royal Government of Laos is prepared to make a token contribution of \$US 1,000 to the Organization in this regard."

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