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Print Name of Person Submit Image

Signature of Person Submit

REPUBLIC OF MALI

Office of the President
of the Government

THE PRESIDENT

29 October 1962

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to present my compliments to you and to bring to your knowledge the deep feelings of our people and our Government following the crisis caused by the naval blockade instituted against Cuba.

The Government of the Republic of Mali warmly welcomed the actions you took with a view to bringing about a settlement of the conflict on the basis of an even partial agreement, and it fully supports you in your efforts, which it hopes will reach a speedy and successful conclusion.

It is for this reason that I, for my part, on behalf of the Government of my country, have put before the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Cuba and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, certain specific proposals designed to remove the real causes of the conflict, to ward off their dangerous consequences and to restore peace, so as to re-establish in their rights international moral principles and the United Nations Organization.

/These

These proposals are as follows:

1. Eviction from the territory of the United States of America of the Cuban refugees who are preparing, with the "co-operation" of certain American persons, the invasion of Cuba.
2. Raising of the naval blockade in the Caribbean Sea.
3. The stopping of the delivery of offensive nuclear weapons to the Republic of Cuba.

Lastly, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Cuba ought, in my view, to refer the matter for arbitration to the United Nations.

I take this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed)

Modibo Keita

President,

Government of the Republic of
Mali

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

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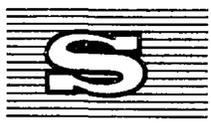
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Distr.
GENERAL

S/5200
31 October 1962

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 OCTOBER 1962 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE YUGOSLAV
DELEGATION ADDRESSED TO THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a message addressed to you by the President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito.

I should appreciate it if you would kindly bring the message to the immediate notice of the Member States of the United Nations, in accordance with the usual procedure, as a United Nations document.

Please accept, etc.

(Signed) Vladimir Popovic
Chairman of the Yugoslav Delegation to
the Seventeenth Session of the United
Nations General Assembly

Belgrade, 30 October 1962

It gives me sincere pleasure to address myself to you at a time when you are carrying out with a success which encourages us the noble task you have been entrusted with by the United Nations. The decision of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to dismantle the missile sites in Cuba, and the declared readiness of the United States to offer, in these conditions, guarantees through the United Nations for the independence and sovereignty of Cuba, signify a substantial turn for the better in this acute crisis. Important preconditions have, at the same time, thus been created, owing to the fact that reason prevailed in the final phase, for the successful initiation of direct negotiations between the countries involved in the dispute, and these will, we believe and sincerely hope, lead, with your continued assistance, to the ending of this crisis, which threatened to entail the most serious consequences and caused grave misgivings in our country and throughout the world.

The main purpose which should, in our opinion, now be achieved is to ensure the rapid implementation of all that had been agreed to in principle. This is necessary because it is only thereby that the situation will move towards normalization. Your visit to Cuba will undoubtedly contribute much towards this end. It is obvious that the situation must be considered as still dangerous while the blockade lasts, and also until the dismantling of the sites I have mentioned has begun, and even after that. All the more so as the question of ensuring the independence of Cuba and of preventing interference in her independent development had arisen, as you are certainly aware, even prior to recent events. It is therefore obvious that an essential element of the understanding that has been reached and of its implementation is an effective international guarantee of the security, the independence, the sovereignty and the integrity of Cuba, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, and this should be accepted by all countries, including, naturally, the Government of the United States. Cuba, too, would thus be ensured the essential conditions for participating in international relations on a footing of equality. The negotiations for the termination of

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the crisis would thus lead to the results we all expect, i.e., they would constitute a direct introduction into a more lasting settlement of relations and a stabilization of conditions in the area around Cuba.

A further contribution to peace in the area would be settlements which would guarantee the legitimate interests and rights of all the countries situated therein. What I have in mind here are, above all, the significant ideas and proposals put forth by the Government of Brazil in this sense.

I think, however, that we would all be remiss in our duty if we did not, on this occasion, when the very maintenance of peace has been brought into jeopardy, seek to perceive the more profound causes which led to so serious a situation, and if we failed to do our utmost to render impossible the occurrence of new crises through a gradual elimination of these causes. It is a fact that the unsatisfactory state of international relations and, above all, the tension between the blocs and the nature of the relations between the great Powers, all of which are closely linked with the constant aggravation of the armaments race, and more particularly of the nuclear weapons tests, rank foremost among these causes. It seems to me, therefore, that one of the main tasks should now be an increased general effort towards their removal. All the more so as this is a course which has already been clearly indicated at the present session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and the Cuban crisis has shown that things should not be allowed to run the way they have been doing, merely because no formal agreement has yet been achieved on ending this dangerous trend of affairs. What I have in mind here is the fact that, for instance, amidst the Cuban crisis, behind its screen, so to speak, the nuclear weapons tests, continued, not to mention the other acute problems which are also awaiting, or rather demanding, particularly in the light of the Cuban crisis, their urgent solution.

It is in this spirit and from this viewpoint that we have been following, from the outset, with keen interest and understanding your noble action and give it our full support. I wish to assure you that we shall continue to do so in the same spirit so as to ensure the desired and so essential success of this action.

Yours very sincerely,

Josip Broz Tito

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PERMANENT MISSION OF ITALY
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

New York, November 1, 1962

1. Following is an excerpt of the Italian Foreign Minister's speech, at the conclusion of the debate on foreign affairs, held in the Chamber of Deputies. Rome, 30th October, concerning Italy's full support of the line taken by Acting Secretary General U Thant in his efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the Cuban crisis:

" IN THE PAST DAYS THE EYES OF THE WORLD WERE FOCUSED ON THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK. THERE, THE UNTIRING ACTIVITY AND ABNEGATION OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL WHO PATIENTLY TIED TOGETHER ALL THREADS OF A NEGOTIATION, THE OUTCOME OF WHICH INVOLVED PRACTICALLY ALL THE INTERESTED PARTIES, CONSTITUTES THE BEST RECOGNITION OF THE SPIRIT IN WHICH HE CARRIED ON AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WISHES TO ACKNOWLEDGE THIS PUBLICLY " .

2. Following is part of the communiqué of the Council of Ministers of Italy held under the Chairmanship of Premier Fanfani in Rome on the 31st of October:

" PRIME MINISTER FANFANI AND THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SENATOR PICCIONI, HAVE THEREFORE REPORTED ON THE ACTION TAKEN DURING THE RECENT GRAVE CRISIS OVER CUBA BY THE ITALIAN GOVT. WITH A VIEW TO ENSURING A PEACEFUL SOLUTION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE U. N. WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF WESTERN SOLIDARITY. THE COUNCIL, FOLLOWING A PROPOSAL MADE BY MINISTERS LA MALFA, BOSCO, ANDREOTTI, GUI AND SULLO

APPROVED THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE PRIME MINISTER AND BY THE
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND THANKED THEM FOR THEIR
EARNEST AND INTENSE EFFORTS IN FAVOUR OF PEACE, AND EXPRESSED
GRATIFICATION OVER THE NEW SITUATION WHICH IS EMERGING. THANKS
TO THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO THE DECISIONS
TAKEN BY THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POLICIES OF THE USA AND THE USSR".

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TAKEN BY THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POLICIES OF THE USA AND THE USSR* .

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1 November 1962

Excellency,

I shall be grateful if you would kindly convey the following message to the Prime Minister of India:

"I am most grateful to Your Excellency for your gracious message on my initiative in regard to the Cuban crisis. At a time when you must be so preoccupied with the fighting on your own borders, it was particularly good of you to think of the Cuban problem and to send me your words of encouragement and support. Once again, my deepest gratitude for your good wishes."

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

U Thant
Acting Secretary-General

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

HP ✓

AAGE HESSELLUND-JENSEN
AMBASSADOR OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS

6
NEW YORK

Enclosed copy of A. M. given
to the Cuban Ambassador to the
today corresponds to A. M.
given by the Successor Foreign
Minister to the Cuban Charge
d'Affaires in Capras Cayen

Sincerely,

Alfred



COPY

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AIDE MEMOIRE.

The Danish Government are of the opinion that the initiative taken last week by the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations at an early stage of the serious international crisis arising from the Cuba-situation contributed very materially towards a detente. This detente was based on the assumption of continued United Nations assistance in the implementation of the necessary practical steps.

The Danish Government consider the United Nations a factor of prime importance to the preservation of peace and to the safeguarding of freedom and right, especially of the small nations. In the present situation it would involve grave risks if the United Nations were hampered in its efforts to solve the problems assigned to it.

The Danish Government have learned with great regret of the statements by the Prime Minister of Cuba that the Cuban Government is firmly against any form of inspection in connection with the removal of the offensive weapons from Cuba under the auspices of the United Nations as agreed by the Government of the United States and the Government of the USSR.

The Danish Government urge the Government of Cuba, in the interests of international peace and of the organization as a whole, to co-operate fully with the Acting Secretary-General in his endeavours to bring about a peaceful solution to the existing problems.

New York, November 2, 1962.

CVA/nt

6 November 1962

Dear Mr. Nash,

Thank you for your very kind letter of 29 October. It was good of you to write. During these difficult days I have been much heartened by the many messages of support and sympathy that I have received from friends all over the world.

I hope you are getting on well. With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

U Thant
Acting Secretary-General

The Right Honourable G. Nash, C.B., M.P.
Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition
House of Representatives
Wellington, New Zealand

cc - Permanent Mission
Miss Platz
Registry

MISION DE CHILE
ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

801 SECOND AVENUE—ROOM 504

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

No. 1353/98

Nueva York Octubre 19, 1962

SEÑOR SECRETARIO GENERAL:

Tengo el honor de poner en conocimiento de Vuestra Excelencia el texto de la Nota de protesta que ha entregado el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile al Encargado de Negocios de Cuba en Santiago de Chile:

"No. 14.337.

Señor Encargado de Negocios:

El Día nueve del corriente el vapor "Federico Schwager" trajo al país siete bultos enviados por el Gobierno de Cuba con destino a la Misión diplomática de su digno cargo.

Al procederse al examen de esos bultos en conformidad a las leyes chilenas, en presencia del Cónsul de Cuba en Valparaíso se pudo verificar que contenían a más de licor, cigarros puros, cigarrillos y azúcar, una gran cantidad de libros e impresos destinados unos a esa Misión diplomática y muchos otros a diferentes personas. Parte apreciable de estos libros e impresos, esta constituida por ediciones repetidas de ciertas obras lo que hace presumir que su destino posterior sería distribuir las a un número aún mayor de personas que aquel a quienes venían consignadas en paquetes separados. Parte del material impreso está constituido por literatura cuya internación en Chile normalmente debe ser previamente calificada ya que puede estar afecta a las disposiciones de la ley de seguridad interior del Estado, que sanciona la apología o difusión por escrito de doctrinas, sistemas o métodos que propugnen la violencia en cualquiera de sus formas, como medios para lograr cambios o reformas políticas, económicas o sociales.

Por otra parte, esa Misión diplomática al pedir la libre internación al país de los mencionados siete bultos ha manifestado en las solicitudes respectivas, que la hace en favor de "muestras de productos cubanos y material de información cultural

AL EXCELENTISIMO
U THANT
SECRETARIO GENERAL
NACIONES UNIDAS
Nueva York.

y comercial"; agregando en la Nota 169, de 13 de Octubre, que dicho material "será utilizado exclusivamente por esta Embajada en sus Departamentos Comercial y Cultural."

Esa Misión diplomática ha solicitado libre internación para cierto tipo de artículos y mercaderías que constituyen parte del contenido de los siete bultos llegados en el "Federico Schwager" pero no ha requerido autorización para internar al país el resto de esos artículos que, en verdad, significan físicamente proporción muy importante de lo empacado en ellos.

Esa Misión Diplomática ha expresado en la Nota 169, ya mencionada, que los efectos contenidos en este embarque serían utilizados en sus Departamentos Comercial y Cultural y esta afirmación no resulta fundada en la realidad, toda vez que en estos bultos viene considerable cantidad de libros e impresos destinados específicamente a personas ajenas por entero, a los aludidos Departamentos de la Embajada de Cuba.

Al internar al territorio chileno efectos y mercaderías como los contenidos en este embarque, y al procurar hacer llegar parte de ellos a personas que no pertenecen al personal diplomático cubano acreditado en Chile, se incurre en transgresiones de la norma estatuida en el artículo 18 de la Convención sobre funcionarios diplomáticos, suscrita en La Habana en 1928, que establece la exención de derechos de aduana sobre los objetos destinados al uso oficial de la Misión o al uso personal del funcionario diplomático o de su familia.

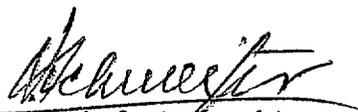
Además, como la aplicación en Chile de las normas de la Convención de 1928 está subordinada a las disposiciones que, según nuestras leyes, rigen sobre la materia, y como todas las Misiones diplomáticas deben encuadrar en Chile sus actividades en el margen definido por la legislación nacional, esa Misión Diplomática ha violado las leyes que señalan procedimientos y medios para internar y distribuir en el país libros y folletos.

Estos hechos, señor Encargado de Negocios, constituyen, a juicio de mi Gobierno, una grave transgresión por parte del Gobierno de Vuestra Señoría de las normas que regulan las relaciones de los Gobiernos y significan un desconocimiento del respeto que deben guardarse los Estados en sus relaciones mutuas.

Por todas estas consideraciones, el Gobierno de Chile formula al de Vuestra Señoría la más formal y enérgica protesta por estos ingratos hechos que perturban las relaciones entre nuestros dos países.

Aprovecho esta oportunidad para renovar a Vuestra Señoría las seguridades de mi consideración distinguida. (Firmado) Carlos Martínez Sotomayor."

Me valgo de la oportunidad para renovar a Vuestra Excelencia las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.


Daniel Schweitzer
Embajador

Delegacion de Chile
ante las Naciones Unidas

NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

MISSION OF CHILE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

No. 1353/98

New York, 19 October 1962

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to bring to your knowledge the text of the note of protest delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile to the Commercial Attaché of Cuba in Santiago, Chile:

"No. 14,337

Sir,

On 9 October 1962 the s.s. "Federico Schwager" brought to Chile seven packages sent by the Government of Cuba and consigned to the Diplomatic Mission under your charge.

Upon the examination of these packages in accordance with Chilean laws, in the presence of the Cuban Consul in Valparaiso, it was discovered that in addition to liquor, cigars, cigarettes and sugar, they contained a large quantity of books and pamphlets some of which were intended for the Diplomatic Mission but many others for quite different persons. A considerable part of these books and pamphlets consisted of numbers of copies of certain works, a fact which suggests that they were intended for subsequent distribution to a far larger number of persons than those to whom they were consigned in separate packets. Some of the printed material consisted of literature the importation of which into Chile is in the normal way subject to prior authorization since it may be affected by the provisions of the law on the internal security of the State, which prescribes penalties for the defence or dissemination in writing of doctrines, systems or methods which advocate

violence in any form whatever, as means of inducing political, economic or social changes or reforms.

Furthermore, the Diplomatic Mission, upon requesting the free import into the country of the abovementioned^s seven packages, indicated in the relevant applications that it was doing ~~so~~ so for 'samples of Cuban products and cultural and commercial information material', adding in Note No. 169 of 13 October that this material would be 'used exclusively by this Embassy in its ~~and~~ Commercial and Cultural Departments'.

The Diplomatic Mission of Cuba requested free ^{entry} ~~import~~ for certain types of articles and merchandise which formed part of the contents of the seven packages shipped on board the 'Federico Schwager', but it did not seek authorization for the ~~importation~~ importation into the country of the rest of these articles whereas in fact they constitute^d physically a very large proportion of what was contained^d in the packages.

The Diplomatic Mission stated in Note No. 169 referred to above that the articles contained in this shipment would be used in its Commercial and Cultural Departments but this statement appears to have been incorrect since the packages contained ~~various~~ a considerable number of books and pamphlets addressed specifically to persons entirely unconnected with the Departments in question in the Cuban Embassy.

The importation into Chilean territory of articles and merchandise of the kind contained in this shipment and the despatch of some of them to persons not belonging to the Cuban diplomatic staff accredited in Chile constitute ~~ix~~ violations of the rule laid down in Article 18 of the Convention concerning diplomatic officials signed in Havana in 1928, which provides that items intended for the official use of the Mission or for the personal use of the ~~the~~ diplomatic official or his family shall be exempted from customs duties.

Moreover, since the application in Chile of the rules of the 1928 Convention is subordinate to the provisions of our laws governing this matter, and since all diplomatic missions are required in Chile to conduct their activities within the limits defined by the national legislation, the Diplomatic Mission of Cuba has violated the laws which indicate procedures and methods for the importation and distribution within the country of books and pamphlets.

These facts, Sir, in the opinion of my Government, represent a serious violation on the part of the Government of your country of the rules governing the relations between Governments and they show a lack of the respect which States should observe in their mutual relations.

For all these reasons the Government of Chile wishes to make the most formal and vigorous protest to your Government about these unfortunate occurrences which are disturbing the relations between our two countries.

I take this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Carlos Martínez Sotomayor."

I have the honour, etc.

(Signed) Daniel Schweitzer, Ambassador.

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(Signed) Carlos Martínez Sotomayor."

I have the honour, etc.

(Signed) Daniel Schweitzer, Ambassador.

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Le 9 novembre 1962

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre aimable message du 29 octobre 1962 et de vous exprimer toute ma gratitude pour l'appui que vous avez bien voulu témoigner en ce qui concerne mes efforts visant à résoudre la crise cubaine. Je tiens également à vous remercier du vif intérêt que vous avez manifesté dans la recherche d'une solution pacifique au problème cubain.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, les assurances de ma plus haute considération.

Le Secrétaire général par intérim

U Thant

Son Excellence
Monsieur Modibo Keita
Président de la République
Bamako (Mali)

CC - Perm Rep.
Miss Phaly ✓



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République du Mali

25 OCT. 1962

Présidence du Gouvernement

LE PRÉSIDENT

MONSIEUR LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL,

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter mes compliments et de porter à votre connaissance l'émotion vive de notre peuple et de notre Gouvernement consécutive à la crise ouverte par le blocus naval institué contre Cuba.

Le Gouvernement de la République du Mali a salué avec joie les initiatives que vous avez prises, en vue de parvenir à un apaisement du conflit sur la base d'un accord même partiel, et vous soutient pleinement dans vos efforts auxquels il souhaiterait un prompt et heureux aboutissement.

C'est pourquoi, j'ai saisi de mon côté, au nom du Gouvernement de mon pays, le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, le Premier Ministre de la République Socialiste de Cuba et le Président du Conseil des Ministres de l'URSS des propositions concrètes tendant à liquider les causes réelles du conflit, à en prévenir les effets dangereux et à ramener la paix, enfin à rétablir la morale internationale et l'organisation de l'ONU dans leurs droits.

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Ces propositions sont les suivantes :

- 1 - éviction du territoire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique de s
refugiés cubains qui préparent avec "la coopération" de
personnalités américaines, l'invasion de Cuba.
- 2 - levée du blocus naval dans la mer des Caraïbes.
- 3 - l'arrêt du transport des armes nucléaires offensives à
la République de Cuba.

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Gouver-
nement de la République Socialiste de Cuba enfin, doivent à mon sens
s'en référer à l'arbitrage des Nations-Unies.

Je tiens à saisir cette occasion pour renouveler à Votre
Excellence, l'assurance de Ma très haute considération.

Le 
 Le 
Modibo KEITA

A SON EXCELLENCE U. THANT
SECRETAIRE GENERAL p. i.
DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS-
UNIES - NEW-YORK -

REPUBLIC OF MALI

Office of the President
of the Government

THE PRESIDENT

29 October 1962

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to present my compliments to you and to bring to your knowledge the deep feelings of our people and our Government following the crisis caused by the naval blockade instituted against Cuba.

The Government of the Republic of Mali warmly welcomed the actions you took with a view to bringing about a settlement of the conflict on the basis of an even partial agreement, and it fully supports you in your efforts which it hopes will reach a speedy and successful conclusion.

It is for this reason that I, for my part, on behalf of the Government of my country, have put before the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Cuba and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, certain specific proposals designed to remove the real causes of the conflict, to ward off their dangerous consequences and to restore peace, so as to re-establish in their rights international moral principles and the United Nations Organization.

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TO UN SECRETARY-GENERAL NEW YORK

THE SENATE OF THE REPUBLIC IN ITS MEETING OF
26 OCTOBER AGREED TO ASK THE UN TO USE ITS GOOD
OFFICES TO PRESERVE PEACE IN THE WORLD THREATENED
BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S REVELATION THAT
NUCLEAR ARMAMENT INSTALLATIONS EXIST ON CUBAN
TERRITORY, THUS THREATENING THE SECURITY OF THE
AMERICAN CONTINENT. COPY OF THIS AGREEMENT
IS BEING SENT TO YOU BY MAIL.

LUIS B. PRIETO PRESIDENT.

(Venezuela)

These proposals are as follows:

1. Eviction from the territory of the United States of America of the Cuban refugees who are preparing, with the "co-operation" of certain American persons, the invasion of Cuba.
2. Raising of the naval blockade in the Caribbean Sea.
3. The stopping of the delivery of offensive nuclear weapons to the Republic of Cuba.

Lastly, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Cuba ought, in my view, to refer the matter for arbitration to the United Nations.

I take this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed)

Modibo Keita

President,

Government of the Republic of
Mali

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