

S-0985-0005-05-00001

*Expanded Number* **S-0985-0005-05-00001**

*Title* **Items-in-Secretary-General's Statements**

*Date Created* **10/1/1975**

*Record Type* **Archival Item**

*Container* **S-0985-0005: Secretary-General's Statements**

*Print Name of Person Submit Image*

*Signature of Person Submit*





Oy. YLEISRADIO Ab.

The Finnish Broadcasting Company Ltd.

Recd 16/XII/75

Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary General  
United Nations  
Headquarters  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

USA

~~IMP/IL~~

u

z

RECEIVED IN RECORDS CONTROL	
16 DEC 1975	
ACTION TO:	
1	R. AHMED
2	K.H.
3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PUT AWAY
	INITIALS TL
<input type="checkbox"/>	BRING FORWARD
SENT	DAY MONTH YEAR
TO	

B

Interview  
Finnish TV. PU 212 Gen

Helsinki, December 10, 1975  
MS/an/sk

Dear Mr. Waldheim,

We take pleasure in giving you the following information:

The Finnish Broadcasting Company broadcast in the beginning of December a radio programme series of a high level on the UN. It contained also interviews with Mr. Aarno Karhilo, UN Ambassador of Finland, on different fields of UN activities.

Please accept our cordial thanks for the radio interview you granted our UN correspondent Mr. Jussi Himanka. We were especially glad for having your personal contribution to start our UN series.

Wishing you the best of success in your demanding work, we remain,

Yours sincerely,

OY YLEISRADIO AB

Radio 1

*Jouni Mykkänen*

Jouni Mykkänen

• Director

*Martti Silvennoinen*

Martti Silvennoinen

Head of Programmes

RRJ/wvc

cc Mr. Ahmed  
Mr. Mayrhofer  
Mr. Rothermel ✓

Z

The Secretary-General

28 October 1975

Robert Rhodes James

Your replies to questions of Finnish Broadcasting

..... I enclose some draft replies for your consideration.  
The responses on peacekeeping have been cleared with  
Mr. Urquhart.

NOTES FOR SUGGESTED REPLIES BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO  
QUESTIONS ASKED BY THE CORRESPONDENT OF FINNISH BROADCASTING  
30 OCTOBER 1975 - 10.30 A.M.

---

Q. The United Nations celebrates this year its thirtieth anniversary. Is there enough stamina and unselfish desire among the Member States to support the United Nations in the attainment of its primary goals ?

A. I think that the record of the past thirty years gives us justified optimism for the future. I am particularly encouraged by very recent events, notably the most successful and constructive approach of all Governments in the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly on development and international economic co-operation. The United Nations has expanded remarkably since 1945 both in membership and in functions. Today it is involved in almost all areas of human activity because the Member States want it to be involved. I am convinced that the great majority of the States want the United Nations to be an effective instrument for the maintenance of peace and the establishment of true social justice. But it will need perseverance, stamina, and hard work.

Q. Under your leadership the prestige of the United Nations has increased despite wide-ranged difficulties. It has become more and more evident that the world today needs the United Nations. Ambassador Aarno Karhilo, the Permanent Representative of Finland, has stated that a constructive spirit prevailed during the recent Special Session. There was a genuine desire among the Member States to reach compromise solutions. Your Excellency, how would you as the highest official of the United Nations characterize the spirit prevailing during this General Assembly ?

A. I fully agree with the judgement of Ambassador Karhilo. The Seventh Special Session lasted for two weeks, but it was the culmination of months of efforts to reach agreed - but also concrete - solutions to very complex economic, social, and political problems. The Session itself, despite some moments of difficulty, was dominated by that spirit. There is clearly a widespread desire to build upon these foundations in the current General Assembly, which I warmly welcome. The Assembly is dealing with several issues where acute differences exist, and on which at present it is difficult to see how compromise can be achieved. But if the spirit of the Special Session is maintained we could make real progress even on these issues.

Q. In order to preserve peace and international security the United Nations has had as its main tool the peace-keeping. How do you see the future of UN peace-keeping operations taking into account the fact that they are still based on ad hoc decisions of the Security Council and that the United Nations has financial difficulties in this regard ?

A. Peacekeeping operations vary so considerably, reflecting as they do the particular political circumstances that created them, that it seems inevitable that they will continue to be established and maintained on the present ad hoc basis. This might change, but I doubt whether it will do so in the near future. Normally the Security Council will be the principal organ involved in the establishment and overall direction of peacekeeping operations.

So far as the financial difficulties are concerned, the increasing acceptance of financial responsibility for peace-keeping operations among the membership is the best means of resolving them. Some problems also arise when, as in the case of UNEF at present, these forces have to be expanded to assume greater responsibilities. I will not deny the fact that there have been, and are, financial difficulties. But we have surmounted them in the past and will do so in the future provided that Governments 'continue to be convinced of the value of such operations.

I should like to add that the United Nations is profoundly grateful for the notable contribution of Finland to United Nations peacekeeping operations, particularly those in Cyprus and the Middle East. I should also like to pay tribute to the fine leadership and diplomatic skill of General Silasvuo, the former commander of UNEF who is now the Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations peacekeeping missions in the Middle East.

Q. Mr. Secretary-General, you have stated that the dissemination of information is a tool with which development can be improved, if so desired, and that it is a vital part of development co-operation. Is the world mass media willing to support the United Nations in these efforts ?

A. We get great assistance and understanding in certain areas and on certain topics - development being a case in point. There is also widespread interest in our work on population, the environment, disaster relief, refugees, and children. On the political side, however, there is a marked tendency in several areas to publicise the United Nations when things go wrong, or when there is a major confrontation. This unquestionably gives many people the wrong impression of the overall work of the United Nations. But I have noticed that over the past year the general tone of the mass media - particularly in Europe and

North America - has become considerably more positive.  
We have no objection to criticism. All that we ask is that  
it is fair, and is also balanced by publicity given to the  
very constructive work that the United Nations accomplishes  
every day, all over the world, for the benefit of humanity.



RRJ/wvc

cc Mr. Ahmed  
Mr. Mayrhofer ✓  
Mr. Rothermel

*He 29*  
10

The Secretary-General

28 October 1975

Robert Rhodes James

Your replies to questions of Finnish Broadcasting

..... I enclose some draft replies for your consideration.  
The responses on peacekeeping have been cleared with  
Mr. Urquhart.

NOTES FOR SUGGESTED REPLIES BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO  
QUESTIONS ASKED BY THE CORRESPONDENT OF FINNISH BROADCASTING  
30 OCTOBER 1975 - 10.30 A.M.

---

Q. The United Nations celebrates this year its thirtieth anniversary. Is there enough stamina and unselfish desire among the Member States to support the United Nations in the attainment of its primary goals ?

A. I think that the record of the past thirty years gives us justified optimism for the future. I am particularly encouraged by very recent events, notably the most successful and constructive approach of all Governments in the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly on development and international economic co-operation. The United Nations has expanded remarkably since 1945 both in membership and in functions. Today it is involved in almost all areas of human activity because the Member States want it to be involved. I am convinced that the great majority of the States want the United Nations to be an effective instrument for the maintenance of peace and the establishment of true social justice. But it will need perseverance, stamina, and hard work.

Q. Under your leadership the prestige of the United Nations has increased despite wide-ranged difficulties. It has become more and more evident that the world today needs the United Nations. Ambassador Aarno Karhilo, the Permanent Representative of Finland, has stated that a constructive spirit prevailed during the recent Special Session. There was a genuine desire among the Member States to reach compromise solutions. Your Excellency, how would you as the highest official of the United Nations characterize the spirit prevailing during this General Assembly ?

A. I fully agree with the judgement of Ambassador Karhilo. The Seventh Special Session lasted for two weeks, but it was the culmination of months of efforts to reach agreed - but also concrete - solutions to very complex economic, social, and political problems. The Session itself, despite some moments of difficulty, was dominated by that spirit. There is clearly a widespread desire to build upon these foundations in the current General Assembly, which I warmly welcome. The Assembly is dealing with several issues where acute differences exist, and on which at present it is difficult to see how compromise can be achieved. But if the spirit of the Special Session is maintained we could make real progress even on these issues.

Q. In order to preserve peace and international security the United Nations has had as its main tool the peace-keeping. How do you see the future of UN peace-keeping operations taking into account the fact that they are still based on ad hoc decisions of the Security Council and that the United Nations has financial difficulties in this regard ?

A. Peacekeeping operations vary so considerably, reflecting as they do the particular political circumstances that created them, that it seems inevitable that they will continue to be established and maintained on the present ad hoc basis. This might change, but I doubt whether it will do so in the near future. Normally the Security Council will be the principal organ involved in the establishment and overall direction of peacekeeping operations.

So far as the financial difficulties are concerned, the increasing acceptance of financial responsibility for peace-keeping operations among the membership is the best means of resolving them. Some problems also arise when, as in the case of UNEF at present, these forces have to be expanded to assume greater responsibilities. I will not deny the fact that there have been, and are, financial difficulties. But we have surmounted them in the past and will do so in the future provided that Governments continue to be convinced of the value of such operations.

I should like to add that the United Nations is profoundly grateful for the notable contribution of Finland to United Nations peacekeeping operations, particularly those in Cyprus and the Middle East. I should also like to pay tribute to the fine leadership and diplomatic skill of General Silasvuo, the former commander of UNEF who is now the Chief Co-ordinator of United Nations peacekeeping missions in the Middle East.

Q. Mr. Secretary-General, you have stated that the dissemination of information is a tool with which development can be improved, if so desired, and that it is a vital part of development co-operation. Is the world mass media willing to support the United Nations in these efforts ?

A. We get great assistance and understanding in certain areas and on certain topics - development being a case in point. There is also widespread interest in our work on population, the environment, disaster relief, refugees, and children. On the political side, however, there is a marked tendency in several areas to publicise the United Nations when things go wrong, or when there is a major confrontation. This unquestionably gives many people the wrong impression of the overall work of the United Nations. But I have noticed that over the past year the general tone of the mass media - particularly in Europe and

North America - has become considerably more positive.  
We have no objection to criticism. All that we ask is that  
it is fair, and is also balanced by publicity given to the  
very constructive work that the United Nations accomplishes  
every day, all over the world, for the benefit of humanity.



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
TO THE JAPANESE NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR IWY

I am very glad to have this opportunity of conveying to all participants my best wishes for a most successful and constructive Conference. The ultimate success of International Women's Year depends very much upon the actions taken at the national level in all countries. Your Conference, therefore, will assist in laying the foundations for future action to eliminate discrimination against women. It is obvious that this goal cannot be achieved in one year. The many forms of discrimination that the United Nations has been seeking to combat are often subtle and covert, and deeply rooted in age-long customs and traditions. It is precisely this hidden discrimination, so difficult to overcome, that we must strive to eliminate. To give added impetus to this struggle, the United Nations proclaimed 1975 International Women's Year.

A nation's development, the welfare of humanity, and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women. But it is rare to see this principle translated into concrete action. Women - who form more than half of the world's population - comprise only about a third of the world's work force. Furthermore, they form a majority of the untrained and unskilled labour force, and are often at the lowest level of the occupational hierarchy and in the lowest income classes. The number of women who have attained the managerial and professional levels remains extremely limited.

International Women's Year has been a symbol around which women and men all over the world have rallied. For the first time, Governments are seriously addressing themselves to the condition of women, and have begun to recognize that the major world problems that confront us - food, illiteracy, mass poverty, unemployment, population change, environment, child mortality and many others - cannot be fully solved until the status of women is transformed. Only when fundamental changes in attitudes occur will women be able to develop their talents and commit themselves fully and constructively to their societies.

In sending you my best wishes, I wish to emphasize that to achieve the objectives of the International Women's Year we in the United Nations depend upon the support and participation of Member States and all concerned citizens. We welcome, and are deeply grateful for, the efforts of all those who helped to organize this National Conference, the effects of which I am sure will be long-lasting.



File

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/2267  
25 October 1975

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT UN RECEPTION FOR APOLLO-SOYUZ CREW

Following is the text of the statement by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim at the time of the visit of the crew members of the Apollo-Soyuz flight to United Nations Headquarters on Saturday, 25 October:

It is a pleasure for me to greet the pioneering cosmonauts and astronauts from the Soyuz and Apollo flight crews, as well as to welcome their wives, representatives of the Soviet and United States space organizations, and the distinguished representatives of these two countries. Your presence here at United Nations Headquarters is a most significant and pleasant occasion for us all. I am also happy to have with us the Chairman of the United Nations Outer Space Committee, Ambassador Peter Jankowitsch, and other members of the bureau of that Committee.

Your historic mission three months ago marked a new dimension in the exploration of space. In addition to demonstrating the remarkable scientific and technological expertise, the Soyuz and Apollo teams also demonstrated, in a most dramatic way, how with determination, hard work and understanding, great achievements are possible. We in the United Nations, who have worked with some success to ensure the peaceful uses of outer space, take particular pleasure in your mission, as a great technical achievement and also as a symbol of co-operation between nations.

In confronting the many global challenges before the United Nations, the same qualities as this historic mission required are also necessary. In the 30 years history of the United Nations, there have been setbacks, but there have also been many successes. Like any other human institution, the United Nations is not perfect. But where nations have worked together to solve common global problems, where there has been determination, co-operation and understanding, great achievements have been possible.

Your joint journey into space, therefore, serves as an example of how remarkable progress can be made, and offers hope and inspiration to us all.

It gives me great pleasure to ask you all to join me in a toast to our most welcome and honoured guests, the Apollo astronauts and the Soyuz cosmonauts..

\* \*\*\* \*

KKM

RRJ/wvc

  
15 October 1975

Mr. Rafeuddin Ahmed  
Executive Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

Robert Rhodes James  
Principal Officer  
Offices of the Secretary-General

The attached

The Secretary-General has been asked to send a special message to the "Sunday Nation" of Kenya. Georg asked Lewin to do it, who passed it on to me.

.... I enclose a draft message for the Secretary-General's consideration. If he agrees, we can cable it to Nairobi.

cc. Mr. Mayrhofer ✓  
Mr. Farah  
Mr. Rothermel

DRAFT MESSAGE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE "SUNDAY  
NATION" OF KENYA, UNITED NATIONS DAY, 1975

---

I am very glad to have this opportunity of sending to the readers of the "Sunday Nation" my best wishes on the thirtieth anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter.

The Government of Kenya was not present at the San Francisco Conference in 1945 that drafted the Charter, but the work of the world Organization to end colonialism and to create a world of sovereign independent states makes this anniversary as relevant to you as to those peoples who were represented when the United Nations was created.

On this occasion I think particularly of the transformation of the position of Africa over the past thirty years, and the <sup>emergence</sup> ~~convergence~~ of Africans into their rightful place as free citizens of the world. I also think of the notable contribution Africa has made, and will make in the future, to the task of turning the aspirations of the Charter into reality.

The fact that the United Nations Environment Programme is based in Nairobi is but one example of the active involvement of the Government and people of Kenya in the work of the world Organization. We are grateful for the close links that bind us together in common causes. I have no doubt that these will endure, and will be strengthened, in the years to come.

RO TENTURMSTRASSE 22  
1010 VIENNA  
AUSTRIA

Telephone 63 32 42  
Telex: 07 49 64

Cables: Kenyacons Vienna



Kurt Hampe  
CONSULATE GENERAL  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

*AL*  
*Would you kindly have something prepared?*  
*Thank you*  
VIENNA 9. September 1975

Lieber Georg,

Seit ein paar Tagen wieder aus Nairobi zurück, wo ich drei herrliche Ferienwochen verbracht habe, komme ich heute mit einer Bitte zu Dir, an deren Erfuellung mir viel gelegen wäre. Der Chefredakteur der SUNDAY NATION, der auflagenstärksten Zeitung Kenyas, wäre sehr dankbar, wenn er anlässlich des "Tages der vereinten Nationen" am 24. Oktober ein paar auf Afrika bezugnehmende Worte des Herrn Generalsekretärs erhalten könnte. Das Einverständnis Dr. Waldheims voraussetzend, hoffe ich, dass Euer Presse mann diese Botschaft zeitgerecht an Mr. Joë Khadi, Managing Editor SUNDAY NATION, P.O.Box 4900, Nairobi, abrichten kann.

Mein Freund Khadi hat sich seinerzeit bereits sehr stark für Dr. Waldheim eingesetzt und wird das auch Hinkunft tun, was mir nicht unwesentlich erscheint.

Hab bereits im Vorhinein Dank für Deine Mühe, grüße Dr. Waldheim besonders herzlich von mir und ruf einmal bei mir an, wenn Du in Wien bist.

Mit allen guten Wünschen und besten Grüßen

Dein

PS Wenn Du zufällig Rudy Stoiber siehst, sag ihm, er soll mir seine neue Adresse schreiben.

Danke!

TR/fl ~~HR~~. KH/FMG/MP/IL  
cc: SG

22/10

L

78

20 Oct. 75 T. Rothermel/fl 3802 2855

EOSG

UNDEVPRO

NAIROBI (KENYA)

IMMEDIATE

\_\_\_\_\_ FOR SALEEM. THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE SUNDAY NATION,  
MR. JOE KHADI, TRANSMITTED TO THE SECGEN THROUGH MR. KURT HAMPE  
A REQUEST FOR A MESSAGE TO BE INCLUDED IN THIS NEWSPAPER ON  
24 OCTOBER. I WOULD BE GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR DELIVERING THIS  
MESSAGE WHICH IS QUOTED BELOW TO MR. KHADI. QUOTE (CABLE  
EDITOR, PLEASE QUOTE ATTACHED TEXT) UNQUOTE.

R. AHMED  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECGEN

R. Ahmed, Executive Assistant to the  
Secretary-General

Maybe sent to the UNICE in Nairobi for  
forwarding to The Sunday Nation

RA  
18/10

MESSAGE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE "SUNDAY NATION"  
OF KENYA, UNITED NATIONS DAY, 1975

I am very glad to have this opportunity of sending to the readers of the "Sunday Nation" my best wishes on the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations.

Like many other states of the developing world, Kenya was not present at the San Francisco Conference in 1945 that drafted the United Nations Charter. But the efforts of the World Organization to end colonialism, to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations and to achieve international co-operation in solving global problems of an economic, cultural or humanitarian character make this anniversary as relevant to you as to those peoples who were represented when the United Nations was created.

On this occasion it is a source of pride to the international community that during the past thirty years many African states have achieved their independence and have taken their rightful place among the community of nations. ~~Unfortunately, however,~~ <sup>Epist</sup> the last vestiges of colonial rule still remain, and the task of decolonization <sup>is still</sup> ~~is still~~ a priority item on the United Nations agenda. The international community also faces the challenge of establishing a new international economic order that will bring about a more equitable sharing of the world's resources. In these tasks, and in many others, it will be necessary for all governments and peoples, more than ever before, to make full use of the United Nations.

The fact that the United Nations Environment Programme's headquarters is based in Nairobi is but one example of the active involvement of the Government and people of Kenya in the work of the World Organization. We are grateful for the close links that bind us together in common causes, and I am confident that these will endure and be strengthened in the years to come.

NO94 (UN) NY 405 20 1417Z=

ETATPRIORITE

UNDEVPRO

NAIROBI(KENYA)=

344 IMMEDIATE FOR SALEEM. THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE SUNDAY NATION, MR. JOE KHADI, TRANSMITTED TO THE SEC GEN THROUGH MR. KURT HAMPE A REQUEST FOR A MESSAGE TO BE INCLUDED IN THIS NEWSPAPER ON 24 OCTOBER. I WOULD BE GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR DELIVERING THIS MESSAGE WHICH IS QUOTED BELOW TO MR. KHADI. QUOTE MESSAGE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE SUBQUOTE SUNDAY NATION UNSUBQUOTE OF KENYA, UNITED NATIONS DAY, 24 OCTOBER 1975

I AM VERY GLAD TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF SENDING TO THE READERS OF THE SUBQUOTE SUNDAY NATION UNSUBQUOTE MY BEST WISHES ON THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

LIKE MANY OTHER STATES OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD, KENYA WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE IN 1945 THAT DRAFTED THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. BUT THE EFFORTS OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION TO END COLONIALISM, TO MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, TO DEVELOP FRIENDLY RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS AND TO ACHIEVE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SOLVING GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF AN ECONOMIC, CULTURAL OR HUMANITARIAN CHARACTER MAKE THIS ANNIVERSARY AS RELEVANT TO YOU AS TO THOSE PEOPLES WHO WERE REPRESENTED WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS WAS CREATED.

ON THIS OCCASION IT IS A SOURCE OF PRIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY THAT DURING THE PAST THIRTY YEARS MANY AFRICAN STATES HAVE ACHIEVED THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND HAVE TAKEN THEIR RIGHTFUL PLACE AMONG THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS. THE LAST VESTIGES OF COLONIAL RULE STILL EXIST, AND THE TASK OF DECOLONIZATION THEREFORE REMAINS A PRIORITY ITEM ON THE UNITED NATIONS AGENDA. THE INTERNATIONAL

1975 OCT 20 04:10:53



... AND THE TASK OF DECOLONIZATION THEREFORE REMAINS  
A PRIORITY ITEM ON THE UNITED NATIONS AGENDA. THE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMUNITY ALSO FACES THE CHALLENGE OF ESTABLISHING A NEW INTER-  
NATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER THAT WILL BRING ABOUT A MORE EQUITABLE  
SHARING OF THE WORLD'S RESOURCES. IN THESE TASKS, AND IN MANY OTHERS,  
IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR ALL GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES, MORE THAN  
EVER BEFORE, TO MAKE FULL USE OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE FACT THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME'S  
HEADQUARTERS IS BASED IN NAIROBI IS BUT ONE EXAMPLE OF THE ACTIVE  
INVOLVEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF KENYA IN THE WORK OF  
THE WORLD ORGANIZATION. WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE CLOSE LINKS THAT  
BIND US TOGETHER IN COMMON CAUSES, AND I AM CONFIDENT THAT THESE  
WILL ENDURE AND BE STRENGTHENED IN THE YEARS TO COME. UNQUOTE=

R. AHMED EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SEC GEN+

COE 344 24 24 1975 1945 +

22265 UNDEVPRO

420544 UNH UI

10/20/75 1053EDT 008.1

NO94 (UN) NY 405 20 1417Z-

ETATPRICRIT

UNDEVPRO

NAIROBI(KENYA)=

NOV 23 04:53

344 IMMEDIATE FOR SALEEM, THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE SUNDAY NATION, MR. JOE KHADI, TRANSMITTED TO THE SECGEN THROUGH MR. KURT HAMPE A REQUEST FOR A MESSAGE TO BE INCLUDED IN THIS NEWSPAPER ON 24 OCTOBER. I WOULD BE GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR DELIVERING THIS MESSAGE WHICH IS QUOTED BELOW TO MR. KHADI. QUOTE MESSAGE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE SUBQUOTE SUNDAY NATION UNSUBQUOTE OF KENYA, UNITED NATIONS DAY, 24 OCTOBER 1975

I AM VERY GLAD TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF SENDING TO THE READERS OF THE SUBQUOTE SUNDAY NATION UNSUBQUOTE MY BEST WISHES ON THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

LIKE MANY OTHER STATES OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD, KENYA WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE IN 1945 THAT DRAFTED THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. BUT THE EFFORTS OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION TO END COLONIALISM, TO MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, TO DEVELOP FRIENDLY RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS AND TO ACHIEVE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SOLVING GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF AN ECONOMIC, CULTURAL OR HUMANITARIAN CHARACTER MAKE THIS ANNIVERSARY AS RELEVANT TO YOU AS TO THOSE PEOPLES WHO WERE REPRESENTED WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS WAS CREATED.

ON THIS OCCASION IT IS A SOURCE OF PRIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY THAT DURING THE PAST THIRTY YEARS MANY AFRICAN STATES HAVE ACHIEVED THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND HAVE TAKEN THEIR RIGHTFUL PLACE AMONG THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS. THE LAST VESTIGES OF COLONIAL RULE STILL EXIST, AND THE TASK OF DECOLONIZATION THEREFORE REMAINS A PRIORITY ITEM ON THE UNITED NATIONS AGENDA. THE INTERNATIONAL

... AND THE TASK OF DECENTRALIZATION THEREFORE REMAINS  
A PRIORITY ITEM ON THE UNITED NATIONS AGENDA. THE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMUNITY ALSO FACES THE CHALLENGE OF ESTABLISHING A NEW INTER-  
NATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER THAT WILL BRING ABOUT A MORE EQUITABLE  
SHARING OF THE WORLD'S RESOURCES. IN THESE TASKS, AND IN MANY OTHERS,  
IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR ALL GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES, MORE THAN  
EVER BEFORE, TO MAKE FULL USE OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE FACT THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME'S  
HEADQUARTERS IS BASED IN NAIROBI IS BUT ONE EXAMPLE OF THE ACTIVE  
INVOLVEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF KENYA IN THE WORK OF  
THE WORLD ORGANIZATION. WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE CLOSE LINKS THAT  
BIND US TOGETHER IN COMMON CAUSES, AND I AM CONFIDENT THAT THESE  
WILL ENDURE AND BE STRENGTHENED IN THE YEARS TO COME. UNQUOTE=

R. AHMED EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SEC GEN+

COE 344 24 24 1975 1945 +

22265 UNDEVPRO

420544 UNH UI

10/20/75 1053EDT 008.1

RA

RRJ/TR/fl bf. RA/KH/FMG/MP/

cc: SG  
RRJ

IL  
h/fo

pu 212 SF

15 October 1975

Dear Mayor Mickle,

I was very glad to learn from Mrs. Betty M. Tisdale about the arrangements made in Columbus, Georgia, for the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations on 24 October.

I have great pleasure in sending to you a special message to be read on this occasion, and I should like to convey to you personally and to the citizens of Columbus my warm good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

Mayor Jack Mickle  
Government Center  
Columbus  
Georgia 31904

RRJ/fl bf. RA/KH/FMG/MP/IL  
cc: SG  
RRJ  
Registry

PU 212 SG

15 October 1975

Dear Mrs. Tisdale,

Thank you so much for your letter of 5 October, informing me of the arrangements being made for the celebration of United Nations Day in Columbus. We are all most appreciative of your initiative.

I have written to Mayor Mickle, enclosing a message for this occasion, of which I attach a copy.

I hope that it will be a most successful occasion.

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

Mrs. Betty M. Tisdale  
Route 1, Box 804  
Whitesville Road  
Columbus  
Georgia 31904



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE OCCASION  
OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, 24 OCTOBER 1975

I was very glad to learn that the citizens of Columbus will be honouring the thirtieth anniversary of the day on which the United Nations Charter was ratified.

These have been thirty years of unprecedented change. Mankind has passed through a political, social, economic, scientific and technological evolution without parallel in its history. Our world today is totally different from that of 1945. And, reflecting this evolution, the United Nations has also changed greatly. Far from this being a source of weakness, it demonstrates its fundamental strength. If it is to succeed, the United Nations must clearly reflect the realities of our world.

But certain things have not changed. The basic purposes of the United Nations endure. To maintain peace. To create social justice. To succour the weak, and to give hope to those who live in despair. We have achieved much, often with very limited resources. We know that we could do much more, and that we must do much more.

In this task we need the active involvement of citizens everywhere. The United Nations is a human institution. Its members and its Secretariat come from all parts of the world. We are bound together by common purposes and common interests. The individual citizen, by his and her active involvement and participation, can and does play a crucial role in our work.

I hope, therefore, that the citizens of Columbus will take this occasion to dedicate themselves anew to understanding our difficulties and to supporting us in resolving the great problems that confront all humanity. Our tasks are awesome. We cannot solve them alone.

I convey to you, Mr. Mayor, and to all the citizens of Columbus my warmest good wishes and thanks.

# "En Lac" Orphanage, Inc., 116 Nguyễn Đình Chiểu, Saigon

I shall pass through  
this world but once.  
If therefore,  
there be any kindness  
I can show,  
or any good thing  
I can do,  
let me do it now;  
let me not defer it  
or neglect it,  
for I shall not pass  
this way again.

Route 1, Box 804 • Whitesville Road • Columbus, Georgia 31904

Telephone: 404-323-1618  
404-323-7771

RECEIVED IN RECORDS CONTROL	
9 OCT 1975	
ACTION 10:	
1	<i>R. Tisdale</i>
2	<i>John J. O'Leary</i>
3	<i>Mr. Jack Mickle</i>
FORWARDED	
ON	
TO:	

October 5, 1975

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Honorary Chairman  
Norman Cousins

### Chairman

Patrick D. Tisdale, M.D.

### Vice Chairman

Mrs. Natahli Paine

### President

Mrs. Betty Moul Tisdale

### Vice President

Miss Ina Balin

Mrs. David Brockman

Miss Norine Casey

John Kopp

Wayne McKinney, M.D.

John J. O'Leary

H. Stephen Spahn

Mrs. Frances Thompson

Philip Woerner, M.D.

### Treasurer

William A. Lyman

### Secretary

Mrs. Lorna Stevens

## BOARD OF ADVISORS

John McL. Adams, M.D.

Mrs. Melanie Barber

Miss Eileen Beck

David Brockman

Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker

Senator Quentin N. Burdick

Mrs. Maureen Burke

Miss Melinda Burton

Mr. & Mrs. Donald Calaman

Mrs. Rosalie Carper

Mrs. Onolee Coffey

Bob Considine

Mrs. Norman Cousins

Mr. & Mrs. Richard Darragh

Malcolm Dooley

Miss Teresa Gallagher

Mrs. Kathleen Gassaway

Senator & Mrs. J. K. Javits

Miss Sharon Jenkins

Mrs. Vern Jones

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Kaufman

Mr. & Mrs. Mortimer Levitt

Amb. & Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge

John O. Marsh

Ben Navarro

Winfield Niblo, PhD.

Fred F. Petmecky, M.D.

Congressman Ogden R. Reid

Miss Elizabeth Rutledge

Miss Margaret Rutledge

Mr. & Mrs. James Skrine

Mr. & Mrs. Edward A. Stevens

Mrs. Richard Thibaut, Jr.

Senator Milton R. Young

Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary General  
United Nations  
United Nations Plaza  
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Waldheim:

*Pu 212 SG*

First, please let me apologize for the above letterhead - but until April 30 of this year, I was interested and wholly supported the above orphanage for fourteen years. Now, that is over and I am back to being the mother of ten children and wife of my pediatrician husband.

The reason for this letter is to let you know that we here in Columbus, Georgia will, this year, commemorate United Nations Day. In the past, this has been more of an honor, rather than a day of action.

On this eve of the 30th anniversary of the United Nations, we, here in Georgia, would appreciate - and indeed it would be an honor - to receive a message from you. I am planning a program - with the raising of the U.N. flag - and our Mayor will speak at Noon. If you do find the time to send us a message - it may be sent to:

Mayor Jack Mickle  
Government Center  
Columbus, Georgia

Thank you for your consideration of this request - and bless you for the work you are doing.

Sincerely,

*Betty Tisdale*  
Betty M. Tisdale, Chairman  
United Nations Day

*I'm enclosing something you might enjoy reading - it is a story with a happy ending.*

Your Contributions Are Deductible For Income Tax Purposes



FILE -

MESSAGE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE FIRST PLANETARY  
CELEBRATION COMMEMORATING THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS, NASSAU COLISEUM, 24 OCTOBER 1975

---

(TO BE DELIVERED)  
BY MR. MORSE)

I am very pleased to extend my warm greetings to all those who are attending the First Planetary Celebration, which marks the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations.

On this anniversary we are commemorating three decades of a unique human experiment. The World Organization is far different today than it was in 1945 when the Charter came into force. Today it has reached near universality of membership; it has an agenda which covers virtually every aspect of the condition of mankind, including the maintenance of international peace and security and the bridging of the gap between the rich and the poor of the world. Most important, it reflects the world as it is, its growth, its complexity, its diversity and its problems. No doubt the Founders of the United Nations would be astonished at how rapidly the world and the World Organization have been transformed over the past thirty years. But I am confident that they would applaud the fact that their creation has proved so adaptable to change and occupies a central position in the affairs of mankind.

Those who serve the United Nations come from all parts of the world, with differences of tradition, ideology, culture and language. But we are linked together with that common humanity, that sense of

family, which is the central theme of this Celebration. To be internationalist does not mean abandonment of one's country. What it does mean is a commitment to a wider concept of humanity, to think not in narrow parochial terms but in the interests of all people. It also means recognition of the critical importance of working together, despite our differences, to solve the common global problems of an interdependent world. This concept is at the heart of the United Nations, and it helps to explain why the World Organization has grown and been strengthened over the past thirty years.

I thank you for meeting today to commemorate our thirtieth anniversary and I wish you success in the important efforts you are making to promote a better understanding of the world in which we live. We are deeply grateful for your support and for your active involvement in our work.

DRAFT MESSAGE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE FIRST PLANETARY  
CELEBRATION COMMEMORATING THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS, NASSAU COLISEUM, 24 OCTOBER 1975

OK  
DA  
20/10

I am very pleased to extend my warm greetings to all those who are attending the First Planetary Celebration, which marks the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations.

On this anniversary we are commemorating three decades of a unique human experiment. The World Organization is far different today than it was in 1945 when the Charter came into force. Today it has reached near universality of membership; it has an agenda which covers virtually every aspect of the condition of mankind, including the maintenance of international peace and security and the bridging of the gap between the rich and the poor of the world, ~~and~~ Most important, it reflects the world as it is, its growth, its complexity, its diversity and its problems. No doubt the Founders of the United Nations would be astonished at how rapidly the world and the World Organization have been transformed over the past thirty years. But I am confident that they would applaud the fact that their creation has proved so adaptable to change and occupies a central position in the affairs of mankind.

*Those who serve the United Nations*  
~~The United Nations is, of course, an intergovernmental~~  
~~organization. Its officials come from all parts of the world,~~  
with ~~substantial~~ differences of <sup>tradition</sup> ~~race~~, <sup>culture</sup> ~~religion~~ and  
language. But we are linked together with that common humanity,

that sense of family, which is the central theme of this Celebration. To be internationalist does not mean abandonment of one's country. What it does mean is a commitment to a wider concept of humanity, to think not in <sup>narrow parochial</sup> terms of ~~individual~~ ~~interests~~ but in the interests of all people. It also means recognition of the critical importance of working together, despite our differences, to solve the common global problems in an interdependent world. This concept is at the heart of the United Nations, and it helps to explain why the World Organization has grown and been strengthened <sup>over</sup> ~~throughout~~ the past thirty years.

I thank you for meeting today to commemorate our thirtieth anniversary and I wish you success in the important efforts you are making to promote a better understanding of ~~the realities~~ of the world in which we ~~all~~ live. We are deeply grateful for your support and for your active involvement in our work.

*Norman Cousins  
Honorary Chairman*

*and*

*Donald Keys*

*President*

*of*

*Planetary Citizens*

*Request the pleasure of your presence*

*at a*

*Luncheon for Sponsors*

*of the*

*First Planetary Celebration*

*Honoring*

*Ms. Helvi Sipilä*

*United Nations Assistant Secretary-General*

*H.E. Fereydoon Hoveyda*

*Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations*

*Dr. R. Buckminster Fuller*

*Citizen-at-Large of the World*

*with the*

*Planetary Citizen Awards Of 1975*

*1:00 p.m. (Reception 12:30 p.m.) Friday, October 17, 1975*

*Delegates' Dining Room United Nations Headquarters*

*R.S.V.P.*

*Dress Informal*

**RECIPIENTS OF  
PLANETARY CITIZENSHIP AWARDS  
1975**

**Ms. HELVI SIPILA**

Ms. Helvi Sipila is the first woman to hold a high post in the United Nations—Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. A distinguished judge in her native Finland, Ms. Sipila has served as the representative of Finland to the United Nations on human rights matters.

Ms. Sipila is being cited for the outstanding contributions she is making as leading woman member of the United Nations Secretariat, and for her role in International Women's Year in assisting greater equality between men and women and a deeper understanding of the problems of women.

**H.E. FEREYDOUN HOVEYDA**

Ambassador Hoveyda is the Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations. Prior to his appointment at the United Nations, he was Under-Secretary of State for International and Economic Affairs of his country and has held various other posts including the position of Program Specialist in UNESCO.

Ambassador Hoveyda is being cited for his sensitive and untiring efforts in negotiations on behalf of a world disarmament conference and a new world economic order, as Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a World Disarmament Conference, and Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee established by the sixth special session of the UN General Assembly.

**DR. R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER**

Dr. R. Buckminster Fuller, 20th Century Renaissance Man, innovator, inventor, independent thinker and post-industrial philosopher, has gained a place in the hearts of people throughout the world.

Dr. Fuller is being cited for his contribution in promoting a new world view for humanity and for his practical optimism about the future.

# PLANETARY CITIZENS

<b>HONORARY CHAIRMEN</b>	<b>THE NETHERLANDS</b>	Ingrid May	Alyce Green
Norman Cousins	HM Queen Juliana	Rollo May	S. Spencer Grin
U Thant 1909-1974	Jan Tinbergen	Yehudi Menuhin	Willis W. Harman
<b>FIRST ENDORSERS</b>	<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	Arthur Miller	Robert J. Havighurst
<b>ARGENTINA</b>	Sir Edmund Hillary	Morris Mitchell	Theodore M. Hesburgh
Raul Prébisch	<b>NIGERIA</b>	David A. Morse	Richard Hudson
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	Chief Simeon O. Adebó	Isamu Noguchi	Ervin Laszlo
Julius Stone	Sir Adetokunbo A. Ademola	Linus Pauling	James D. Lenhart
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	<b>NORWAY</b>	Victor Reuther	Robert Jay Luftron
Konrad Lorenz	Thor Heyerdahl	Pete Seeger	John McLaughlin
<b>BELGIUM</b>	Odd Nansen 1901-1973	Leopold Stokowski	Edgar D. Mitchell
Maurice Bejart	<b>PAKISTAN</b>	Albert Szenc-Gyorgyi	Henry E. Niles
Paul Henri Spaak 1899-1972	Sir Muhammed Zafrullah Khan	John Updike	Glenn A. Olds
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	Kurt Vonnegut	Alan Paton
Lt. Gen. E. L. M. Burns	Gen. Carlos P. Romulo	George Wald	V. Madhusudan Reddy
Marshall McLuhan	<b>PUERTO RICO</b>	Earl Warren 1891-1974	J. Arnold Roze
Lester Pearson 1897-1972	Pablo Casals 1876-1973	James Watson	E. F. Schumacher
<b>ROMANIA</b>	<b>ROMANIA</b>	UPPER VOLTA	Russell L. Schweickart
Maurice Strong	Iorgu Iordan	Joseph Kr-Zerbo	Philippe de Seynes
<b>SRI LANKA</b>	Ion Nicodim	<b>WEST GERMANY</b>	Sally Swing Shelley
T. S. Fernando	<b>SWEDEN</b>	Martin Niemöller	Sir John Sinclair
Gunapala P. Malalasekera	Gunnar Myrdal	YUGOSLAVIA	Harold Taylor
<b>COSTA RICA</b>	<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	Leo Mates	William Irwin Thompson
Jose Figueres	Salvador De Madariaga	<b>ADVISORY COUNCIL</b>	Erling A. Thunberg
<b>CYPRUS</b>	Adrian Pelt	<b>CHAIRMAN</b>	James G. Vargiu
Archbishop Makarios	Jean Piaget	Saul Mendlovitz	Rene V.L. Wadlow
<b>FRANCE</b>	<b>TIBET</b>	Roy Amara	Geshe Wangyal
Marcel Matceau	The Dalai Lama	Richard E. Andre	Lucy Law Webster
Darius Milhaud	<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	Isaac Asimov	<b>BOARD OF DIRECTORS</b>
Abbe Pierre	Sir Adrian Cedric Boulton	Archie J. Bahm	Keith Alleyne
Jean-Francois Revel	Lord Ritchie-Calder	Richard Baker-Roski	Alfred G. Brauch
Jean Rostand	Lord Hugh Caradon	E. Alice Beard	Betsy Carter-Haar
<b>GREECE</b>	Christopher Fry	Humberto Blanco	Phil Gibbs
Constantinos Doxiadis	Philip Noel-Baker	F. E. Boaten	Matthew Haar
<b>INDIA</b>	C. P. Snow	Theodore Brameld	Anthony Huon
Rajeshwar Dayal	Arnold Toynbee	Noel J. Brown	Mark Horowitz
C. D. Deshmukh	Peter Ustinov	William J. Butler	Jeff Kamen
Archbishop Angelo Fernandez	<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Peter Caddy	Laraine Mai
Arthur Lall	Roger Baldwin	Sri Chinmoy	Martha McDougale
Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	Leonard Bernstein	Andrew A. D. Clarke	Fred Rosenzweig
Gen. Indarjit Rikhye	Eugene Carson Blake	Br. David Steindl-Rast	Stephen B. Shafer
<b>IRELAND</b>	Elise Boulding	Rene Dubos	David Spangler
Sean MacBride	Kenneth Boulding	J. Duncan Edmonds	Geir V. Vilhjalmsson
<b>ITALY</b>	Harrison Brown	Martin Ennals	<b>TREASURER</b>
Giorgio La Pira	Alexander Calder	Roger H. Evans	George A. Christie
Aurelio Pecces	Judy Collins	James Fadiman	<b>SECRETARY</b>
<b>JAPAN</b>	Luther Evans	Richard Falk	David Gershon
Toshio Miyake	R. Buckminster Fuller	Jerome D. Frank	<b>COUNSEL</b>
Setsuo Yamada	Frank Herbert	Johan Galtung	Charles Terry
<b>LEBANON</b>	Paul G. Hoffman 1891-1974	Denis A. Goulet	<b>REGISTRAR</b>
Charles Malik	Robert Hutchins		Donald F. Keys
<b>LIBERIA</b>	Coretta Scott King		
Angie Brooks-Randolph			

# FIRST PLANETARY CELEBRATION



## October 24, 1975

777 UN Plaza New York 10017 212-490-2766

September 22, 1975

**HONORARY CHAIRMEN**

Norman Cousins  
U Thant 1909-1974

**FIRST ENDORSERS**

ARGENTINA  
Raul Prebisch  
AUSTRALIA  
Julius Stone  
AUSTRIA  
Konrad Lorenz

BELGIUM  
Maurice Bejart

Paul Henri Spaak 1899-1972

**CANADA**

Lt. Gen. E.L.M. Burns  
Marshall McLuhan

Lester Pearson 1897-1972

Maurice Strong  
CEYLON  
T.S. Fernando

Gunapala P. Malalasekera  
COSTA RICA  
Jose Figueres

CYPRUS  
Archbishop Makarios

FRANCE  
Marcel Marceau  
Darius Milhaud  
Abbe Pierre

Jean-Francois Revel  
Jean Rostand

GREECE  
Constantinos Doxiadis

INDIA  
Rajeshwar Dayal  
C.D. Deshmukh

Archbishop Angelo Fernandes  
Arthur Lall

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit  
Gen. Indarjit Rikhye

IRELAND  
Sean MacBride

ITALY  
Giorgio La Pira  
Aurelio Peccei

JAPAN  
Tashio Miyake  
Setsuo Yamada

LEBANON  
Charles Malik

LIBERIA  
Angie Brooks-Randolph

THE NETHERLANDS  
HM Queen Juliana  
Jan Tinbergen

NEW ZEALAND  
Sir Edmund Hillary

NIGERIA  
Chief Simeon O. Adebayo

Sir Adetokunbo A. Ademola

NORWAY  
Thor Heyerdahl

Odd Nansen 1901-1973

PAKISTAN  
Sir Muhammed Zafrullah Khan

PHILIPPINES  
Gen. Carlos P. Romulo

PUERTO RICO  
Pablo Casals 1876-1973

ROMANIA  
Ion Nicodim

SWEDEN  
Gunnar Myrdal

SWITZERLAND  
Salvador De Madariaga

Adrian Pelt  
Jean Piaget

TIBET  
The Dalai Lama

UNITED KINGDOM  
Sir Adrian Cedric Boulton  
Lord Ritchie-Caldar  
Lord Hugh Caradon

Christopher Fry  
Philip Noel-Baker  
C.P. Snow  
Amold Toynbee  
Peter Ustinov

UNITED STATES  
Roger Baldwin  
Leonard Bernstein  
Eugene Carson Blake  
Elise Boulding  
Kenneth Boulding  
Harrison Brown  
Alexander Calder  
Luther Evans  
Judy Collins  
R. Buckminster Fuller  
Frank Herbert  
Paul G. Hoffman 1891-1974  
Robert Hutchins  
Coretta Scott King  
Ingrid May  
Rollo May  
Yehudi Menuhin  
Arthur Miller  
Morris Mitchell  
David A. Morse  
Isamu Noguchi  
Limus Pauling  
Victor Reuther  
Pete Seeger  
Leopold Stokowski  
Albert Szent-Gyorgyi  
Kurt Vonnegut  
George Wald  
Earl Warren 1891-1974  
James Watson  
Uppel Volka  
Joseph K-Zeiss  
WEST GERMANY  
Martin Niemoller  
Leo Mates  
Jr., Nancy  
YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. Timothy Rothermel  
Room 3802A  
United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

Dear Tim:

Here is a draft statement for the Secretary General which may be in the ballpark of the type of thing he might come forward with for the First Planetary Celebration.

When it has gone through the mill, can you let us know, as we would like to send our film crew over to visit, and can it to go on the screen at the celebration.

Many thanks for all your help and wonderful support.

Yours,

Donald F. Keys

**ADVISORY COUNCIL**

**CHAIRMAN**

Saul Mendlovitz  
Roy Amara

Richard E. Andre  
Isaac Asimov

Archie J. Bahm  
Richard Baker-Roshi

E. Alice Beard  
Humberto Blanco

F.E. Boaten  
Theodore Brameld

Noel J. Brown  
William J. Butler

Peter Caddy  
Sri Chinmoy

Andrew A.D. Clarke  
Br. David Steindl-Rast

Rene Dubas  
J. Duncan Edmonds

Martin Ennals  
Roger H. Evans

James Fadiman  
Richard Falk

Jerome D. Frank  
Jahan Galtung

Alyce Green  
S. Spencer Grin

Willis W. Harman  
Robert J. Havighurst

Theodore M. Hesburgh  
Richard Hudson

Ervin Laszlo  
James D. Lenhart

Robert Jay Lifton  
Mahavishnu

John McLaughlin  
Edgar D. Mitchell

Glenn A. Olds  
V. Madhusudan Reddy

J. Arnold Roze  
Phillippe de Seynes

Sally Swing Shelley  
Sir John Sinclair

Harold Taylor  
William Irwin Thompson

Erling A. Thunberg  
James G. Vargiu

Rene V.L. Wadlow  
Geshe Wangyal

Lucy Law Webster  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Keith Alleyne  
Alfred G. Brauch

Betsie Carter-Haar  
Phil Gibbs

Matthew Haar  
Anthony Hixon

Mark Horowitz  
David L. Jebb

Jeff Kamen  
Laraine Mai

Martha McDougale  
Fred Rosenzweig

Stephen B. Shafer  
David Spangler

Geir V. Vilhjalmsson  
**TREASURER**

George A. Christie  
**SECRETARY**

David Garshon  
**COUNSEL**

Charles Terry  
**REGISTRAR**

Donald F. Keys  
**ASSOCIATE**

Leo Mates  
Jr., Nancy  
YUGOSLAVIA

Martin Niemoller  
WEST GERMANY

Joseph K-Zeiss  
UPPER VOLTA

James Watson  
Earl Warren 1891-1974



Draft for Secretary-General Waldheim

I am glad to take the opportunity to greet this large assemblage attending the First Planetary Celebration, commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the United Nations. I am also glad to learn that the sponsors, Planetary Citizens, have taken note of the Resolution of the General Assembly declaring October 24th of each year a World Holiday, and that they are undertaking to help establish it as a worldwide observance.

In my view a global day dedicated to reflection, reaffirmation, rededication and celebration of the goals and principles of the United Nations and its Charter which, summed up, can be characterized as brotherhood in action, can be of the greatest significance. If the world's peoples will lead the way, I am sure governments will be glad to follow.

To me it is the task of each of us to become responsible citizens of the planet as a whole, even while we maintain proudly our citizenship from the many lands from which we come. As an international civil servant attempting to assist in the harmonization of relations between nations and in developing global approaches to global problems, I believe that the aims of the Planetary Citizens organization as I understand them, are completely in keeping with the goals and principles of our world organization, the United Nations and help to define our responsibilities to each other as members of the human race.

I wish you a most inspiring evening and every success in your efforts to assist in advancing the greatest cause of all -- human unity and world peace.

FILE

FERNSEH-ANSPRACHE VON GENERALSEKRETÄR WALDHEIM AM TAG  
DER VEREINTEN NATIONEN, DEM 24. OKTOBER 1975

---

Alljährlich am 24. Oktober begehen wir jenen Tag, an dem im Jahre 1945 die Charta der Vereinten Nationen in Kraft trat.

Heute feiern wir dieses Ereignis zum dreissigsten Mal. In dieser Zeitspanne ist unsere Organisation aus bescheidenen Anfängen zu einem nahezu universellen Forum weltweiter Zusammenarbeit gewachsen, für das es keine historischen Parallelen gibt. Die Vereinten Nationen haben eine wesentliche Rolle bei der Lösung der weltweiten Probleme übernommen. Sie haben massgeblich dazu beigetragen, aus den früheren Kolonialgebieten souveräne Staaten zu bilden. Sie stehen im Brennpunkt der Bemühungen, die wirtschaftliche, soziale und humanitäre Zusammenarbeit auf eine neue weltweite Grundlage zu stellen.

Die Wahrung des Friedens und der internationalen Sicherheit sind weiterhin die wichtigsten Anliegen der Vereinten Nationen. In einer Welt voll Spannungen und Gefahren kann der Friede nur gesichert werden, wenn es uns gelingt, dem allgemeinen Wett-rüsten und der Erzeugung von Massenvernichtungswaffen Einhalt zu gebieten.

Armut, Hunger, Krankheit und Analphabetismus sind noch nicht überwunden. Um allen Völkern einen gerechten Anteil am Wohlstand der Welt zu geben, müssen wir die uns zur Verfügung stehende Technologie und alle unsere Mittel zur Schaffung einer neuen Wirtschaftsordnung einsetzen.

Zur Bewältigung dieser Aufgaben ist der richtige und umfassende Einsatz der Vereinten Nationen mehr denn je notwendig. Der Erfolg hängt von der Entschlossenheit und vom Willen aller Mitgliedsstaaten ab, in diesem internationalen System zusammen

zu arbeiten. Dass dies möglich ist, haben die einstimmigen Ergebnisse der 7. ausserordentlichen Generalversammlung unter Beweis gestellt.

Die Satzung der Vereinten Nationen beginnt mit den Worten "Wir, die Völker der Vereinten Nationen". Jeder einzelne von uns hat daher tiefen und persönlichen Anteil an der Zukunft der Vereinten Nationen. Wenn wir freundschaftlich und verständnisvoll zusammenarbeiten, werden wir wenig zu fürchten haben. Lassen Sie uns dies am 30. Jahrestag der Vereinten Nationen zu unserer persönlichen Verpflichtung machen.

Translated by FM9/11C  
10.10.75

FERNSEH-ANSPRACHE VON GENERALSEKRETAER WALDHEIM AM TAG  
DER VEREINTEN NATIONEN, DEM 24. OKTOBER 1975

---

Alljährlich am 24. Oktober begehen wir jenen Tag, an dem im Jahre 1945 die Charta der Vereinten Nationen in Kraft trat.

Heute feiern wir dieses Ereignis zum dreissigsten Mal. In dieser Zeitspanne ist unsere Organisation aus bescheidenen Anfängen zu einem nahezu universellen Forum weltweiter Zusammenarbeit gewachsen, für das es keine historischen Parallelen gibt. Die Vereinten Nationen haben eine wesentliche Rolle bei der Gestaltung einer besseren Welt für uns alle übernommen. Sie haben massgeblich dazu beigetragen, aus den früheren Kolonialgebieten souveräne Staaten entstehen zu lassen. Sie stehen im Brennpunkt der Bemühungen, die wirtschaftliche, soziale und humanitäre Zusammenarbeit auf eine neue weltweite Grundlage zu stellen.

Die Wahrung des Friedens und der internationalen Sicherheit sind weiterhin die wichtigsten Anliegen der Vereinten Nationen. In einer Welt voll Spannungen und Gefahren kann der Friede nur gesichert werden, wenn es uns gelingt, dem allgemeinen Wettrennen und der Anhäufung von tödlichen Waffen Einhalt zu gebieten.

Armut, Hunger, Krankheit und Analphabetismus sind noch nicht besiegt. Um allen Völkern einen gerechten Anteil am Reichtum der Welt zu geben, müssen wir die uns zur Verfügung stehende Technologie und alle unsere Mittel zur Schaffung einer

./...

neuen internationalen Wirtschaftsordnung einsetzen.

Zur Bewältigung dieser Aufgaben ist der richtige und umfassende Gebrauch der Vereinten Nationen mehr denn je zuvor notwendig. Der Erfolg hängt von der Entschlossenheit und vom Willen aller Mitgliedsstaaten ab, in diesem internationalen System zusammen zu arbeiten. Dass dies möglich ist, haben die einstimmigen Ergebnisse der 7. Sondergeneralversammlung unter Beweis gestellt.

Die Satzung der Vereinten Nationen beginnt mit den Worten "Wir, die Völker der Vereinten Nationen". Jeder einzelne von uns hat daher tiefen und persönlichen Anteil an der Zukunft der Vereinten Nationen. Wenn wir freundschaftlich und verständnisvoll zusammenarbeiten, werden wir wenig zu fürchten haben. Lassen Sie uns dies am 30. Jahrestag der Vereinten Nationen zu unserer persönlichen Verpflichtung machen.

CH/FM/G/IMP/ITR/IL  
P L

The Secretary-General

23 September 1975

Robert Rhodes James

Your televised message on UN Day

Your annual message will have to be recorded soon so that OPI can arrange its distribution. As usual, they have asked that it be as brief as possible, not more than two minutes.

.... I enclose a draft for your consideration.

RRJ/wvc

cc. Mr. Ahmed  
Mr. Hennig  
Mr. Urquhart  
Mr. Martin (OPI)  
Mr. Powell

2

DRAFT TELEVISED STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR  
UNITED NATIONS DAY 1975

---

Every year on 24 October, we celebrate the anniversary of the day on which the United Nations Charter came into force in 1945. Today marks the thirtieth anniversary of that historic event.

In 1945 there were fifty-two signatories to the Charter. Today, the United Nations has 142 members, in itself a reflection of the remarkable changes that have transformed the world in the past thirty years. But the United Nations has also changed greatly in the nature of the tasks it undertakes, and in the scale and scope of those tasks. In a world that is still dangerous, and in which the problems of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease still cry out for solution, the work of the United Nations is more relevant and urgent than ever.

In this great work, the United Nations needs the active support and encouragement of citizens everywhere. Let us all, on this anniversary, resolve that the high ideals and aspirations of the Charter shall be made into reality.

Let us march together, knowing that it is only if we work in a spirit of friendship and understanding that we can succeed. If we do so, we have little to fear. Let this be our commitment on United Nations Day, 1975.



DRAFT TELEVISED STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR  
UNITED NATIONS DAY, 1975

---

Every year on 24 October, in countries throughout the world, we mark the anniversary of the day on which the United Nations Charter came into force in 1945. It is an occasion for looking back upon the difficulties and achievements of these tumultuous thirty years, and to reflect upon the challenges and tasks that lie before us.

Although much has changed since 1945, the essential purposes of the world Organization remain. They are to bring nations together to maintain peace, and to create economic and social justice for all mankind. These purposes can be stated briefly. Their accomplishment is infinitely difficult.

In a world of tension and danger, and in which the problems of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease still cry out for solution, the work of the United Nations is more necessary and more urgent than ever.

Every individual, wherever he or she may live, has a personal stake in the success of the United Nations. The Charter opens with the words "We the peoples of the United Nations", and in our task we need the active support and encouragement of individual citizens, everywhere. If we work together, in a spirit of friendship and understanding, we can succeed, and we have little to fear. Let that be the personal commitment of us all on this, the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General  
A:

DATE: 25 September 1975

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

FROM: Robert Rhodes James  
DE:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert Rhodes James".

SUBJECT: Your televised message on UN Day  
OBJET:

Your annual message will have to be recorded soon so that OPI can arrange its distribution. As usual, they have asked that it be as brief as possible, not more than two minutes.

.... I enclose a draft for your consideration.

DRAFT TELEVISED STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR  
UNITED NATIONS DAY, 1975

---

Every year on 24 October, in countries throughout the world, we mark the anniversary of the day on which the United Nations Charter came into force in 1945. It is an occasion for looking back upon the difficulties and achievements of these tumultuous thirty years, and for reflecting upon the challenges and tasks that lie ahead of us. In a world of tension and danger in which the problems of poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy still cry out for solution, the work of the United Nations and the need to make full use of the United Nations is more necessary and urgent than ever.

Although much has changed since 1945, the essential purposes of the World Organization remain. They are to maintain peace and to create economic and social justice for all mankind by bringing nations together. These purposes can be stated briefly, but their accomplishment is infinitely more difficult. For example, at the recently concluded Seventh Special General Assembly Session international agreement was reached on an approach to better achieve a more equitable distribution of the world's economic resources. This, however, is only the beginning and to make real progress, it is vital to maintain the momentum that has been achieved.

Every individual citizen, wherever he or she may live, has a personal stake in the success of the United Nations. In our work we need the active support and encouragement of all people, everywhere. We must remember that the United Nations Charter opens with the words, "We the peoples of the United Nations". If we work together, in a spirit of friendship and understanding, we have little to fear. Let that be the personal commitment of us all on this, the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations.

# RUSH

I.L.

Could we have this  
translated into German please.  
A.L. has a copy for translation  
into French.

*RLW*  
R.A.

9 Oct 1975

W. H. W.

TELEVISED STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
FOR UNITED NATIONS DAY, 24 OCTOBER 1975

Every year, on 24 October, we mark the anniversary of the day on which the United Nations Charter came into force in 1945.

This year we celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of our Organization which has grown from modest beginnings into a near universal instrument for world-wide co-operation without precedent in history. The United Nations is vitally involved in the creation of a better world for us all. It has played a major role in the process of decolonization which has yet to be fully completed. It stands at the centre of efforts to organize economic, social and humanitarian co-operation on a global basis.

The United Nations continues to have an overriding concern in the maintenance of international peace and security. In a world of tension and danger the massive production and stockpiling of weapons of war must be curtailed if peace is to be secure.

The scourges of poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy still have<sup>to</sup>/be overcome. If all peoples are to share equitably in the world's benefits, we must use the technology and resources available to us in building a new international economic order.

..... In meeting these

In meeting these challenges, the full use of the United Nations is more necessary now than ever before. Success, as the unanimous results reached at the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly have shown, will require the firm determination and the will of all Member States to work together within a multilateral framework.

The United Nations Charter opens with the words "We the peoples of the United Nations". Thus, every man and woman has a profound personal stake in the future of the United Nations. If we work together in a spirit of friendship and understanding, we will have little to fear. Let that be our personal commitment as we celebrate this thirtieth anniversary.

7/10/1975

MESSAGE TELEVISE DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL POUR LA JOURNEE DES  
NATIONS UNIES, le 24 OCTOBRE 1975

Tous les ans, le 24 octobre, nous célébrons l'anniversaire du jour où la Charte des Nations Unies est entrée en vigueur, en 1945.

Cette année, nous fêtons le trentième anniversaire de notre Organisation qui, après des débuts modestes, est maintenant devenue un instrument universel de coopération mondiale comme l'humanité n'en a jamais connu dans son histoire. L'Organisation des Nations Unies est engagée de façon active dans la création d'un monde meilleur pour tous. Elle a joué un rôle éminent dans le processus de décolonisation qui doit encore être parachevé. Elle se trouve au centre de tous les efforts pour organiser une coopération globale dans les domaines économique, social et humanitaire.

Le souci primordial des Nations Unies est de maintenir la paix et la sécurité internationale. Dans un monde empli de tension et de danger, la production massive et l'accumulation d'armes de guerre doivent être limitées si l'on veut renforcer les chances de la paix.

Les fléaux que sont la misère, la faim, la maladie et l'analphabétisme doivent encore être éliminés complètement. Si tous les peuples du monde veulent avoir leur part équitable des ressources mondiales, nous devons utiliser la technologie et les moyens disponibles pour construire un nouvel ordre économique international.



Pour relever ce défi, il est plus que jamais nécessaire d'utiliser pleinement les Nations Unies. Les résultats unanimes obtenus lors de la 7e Session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale ont démontré que le succès exige des Etats Membres la ferme détermination et la volonté de travailler ensemble dans un cadre multilatéral.

La Charte des Nations Unies commence par les mots "Nous, peuples des Nations Unies". Ainsi, l'avenir des Nations Unies a une répercussion profonde et personnelle sur chacun et chacune d'entre nous. Si nous travaillons ensemble dans un esprit d'amitié et de compréhension, nous avons peu à redouter. Que tel soit notre engagement personnel en ce 30e anniversaire.

FERNSEH-ANSPRACHE VON GENERALSEKRETAER WALDHEIM AM TAG  
DER VEREINTEN NATIONEN, DEM 24. OKTOBER 1975

---

Alljährlich am 24. Oktober begehen wir jenen Tag, an dem im Jahre 1945 die Charta der Vereinten Nationen in Kraft trat.

Heute feiern wir dieses Ereignis zum dreissigsten Mal. In dieser Zeitspanne ist unsere Organisation aus bescheidenen Anfängen zu einem nahezu universellen Forum weltweiter Zusammenarbeit gewachsen, für das es keine historischen Parallelen gibt. Die Vereinten Nationen haben eine wesentliche Rolle bei der Gestaltung einer besseren Welt für uns alle übernommen. Sie haben massgeblich dazu beigetragen, aus den früheren Kolonialgebieten souveräne Staaten entstehen zu lassen. Sie stehen im Brennpunkt der Bemühungen, die wirtschaftliche, soziale und humanitäre Zusammenarbeit auf eine neue weltweite Grundlage zu stellen.

Die Wahrung des Friedens und der internationalen Sicherheit sind weiterhin die wichtigsten Anliegen der Vereinten Nationen. In einer Welt voll Spannungen und Gefahren kann der Friede nur gesichert werden, wenn es uns gelingt, dem allgemeinen Wettrennen und der Anhäufung von tödlichen Waffen Einhalt zu gebieten.

Armut, Hunger, Krankheit und Analphabetismus sind noch nicht besiegt. Um allen Völkern einen gerechten Anteil am Reichtum der Welt zu geben, müssen wir die uns zur Verfügung stehende Technologie und alle unsere Mittel zur Schaffung einer

neuen internationalen Wirtschaftsordnung einsetzen.

Zur Bewältigung dieser Aufgaben ist der richtige und umfassende Gebrauch der Vereinten Nationen mehr denn je zuvor notwendig. Der Erfolg hängt von der Entschlossenheit und vom Willen aller Mitgliedsstaaten ab, in diesem internationalen System zusammen zu arbeiten. Dass dies möglich ist, haben die einstimmigen Ergebnisse der 7. Sondergeneralversammlung unter Beweis gestellt.

Die Satzung der Vereinten Nationen beginnt mit den Worten "Wir, die Völker der Vereinten Nationen". Jeder einzelne von uns hat daher tiefen und persönlichen Anteil an der Zukunft der Vereinten Nationen. Wenn wir freundschaftlich und verständnisvoll zusammenarbeiten, werden wir wenig zu fürchten haben. Lassen Sie uns dies am 30. Jahrestag der Vereinten Nationen zu unserer persönlichen Verpflichtung machen.

DRAFT TELEVISED STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR  
UNITED NATIONS DAY, 1975

---

*out dated*

Every year on 24 October, in countries throughout the world, we mark the anniversary of the day on which the United Nations Charter came into force in 1945. It is an occasion for looking back upon the difficulties and achievements of these tumultuous thirty years, and to reflect upon the challenges and tasks that lie before us. In a world of tension and danger, and in which the problems of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease still cry out for solution, the work of the United Nations is more necessary and more urgent than ever.

For, although much has changed since 1945, the essential purposes of the world Organization remain. They are to bring nations together to maintain peace and to create economic and social justice for all mankind. These purposes can be stated briefly. Their accomplishment is infinitely difficult.

Every individual citizen, wherever he or she may live, has a personal stake in the success of the United Nations.

In our work we need the active support and encouragement of people, everywhere. Remember that the Charter opens with the words "We the peoples of the United Nations". If we work together, in a spirit of friendship and understanding, we have little to fear. Let that be the personal commitment of us all on this, the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations.

File

7

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT

Not for use before 8 p.m. (EDT)  
Friday, 24 October

Press Release SG/SM/2265  
UND/743  
24 October 1975

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT UNITED NATIONS DAY CONCERT

Following is the text of a statement by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim at the United Nations Day concert\* being held tonight in the General Assembly Hall at Headquarters:

Every year, on this day of anniversary, we gather in this Hall as friends from all parts of the world. It is an occasion for reminiscence and also for pleasure -- in our appreciation of the talents of the eminent musicians who are our honoured guests; in meeting old and valued friends; and in being reminded of the many links that bind us together. Our pleasure is greatly increased by the knowledge that modern communication enables millions of people in many countries to share this concert with us.

Tonight is a special occasion for us. It marks the thirtieth anniversary of the ratification of the United Nations Charter. Since 1945, mankind has passed through many difficult hours. We have known danger and fear, conflict and confrontation. But we have also experienced achievement and success, friendship and co-operation. Most importantly, we have seen how humanity can triumph over misfortune and difficulty, which is the central theme of this concert. We have just heard the first performance of the Cantata composed for this occasion by Gottfried von Einem. The composer has described it as "An Ode to Hope". Its theme is faith in the future, and its message is that mankind will emerge from darkness into light.

This concert is a most generous gift to the United Nations from the City of Vienna, and we have here with us today the celebrated Vienna Symphony Orchestra, which marks its seventy-fifth anniversary this year. We welcome this Orchestra and its eminent conductor, Maestro Carlo Maria Giulini, with great warmth and pleasure. We are also honoured by the presence of Mr. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Miss Julia Hamari and the Temple University Choirs. We are deeply grateful to have the privilege of enjoying their outstanding talents this evening.

(more)

---

\* For details of concert, see Note to Correspondents No. 3947 of 7 October.

The Vienna Orchestra will now perform Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. We shall again hear the voice, and feel the spirit of that unconquered genius, whose life and work manifested that hope and inspiration can overcome the darkness of despair.

Here, again, is a message to us all, as clear and relevant as ever. The United Nations is both the symbol and the living example of that message. It has always represented -- and must always represent -- assistance for those in need as well as the human aspirations that are common to all mankind, aspirations which the Preamble to our Charter so simply, yet so movingly, expresses. We are realists, not dreamers. We know the difficulties and the problems that we face and must surmount. But our experience of the strength of the human spirit tells us that we can succeed.

Thus, this evening, let our mood be that of hope for the future. If we work together, as true friends, we can triumph over adversities, and can fulfil the responsibilities that each of us bears to all humanity.

This concert is in tribute to the human spirit, which is its theme. Let it be our theme as well, on this anniversary and in the future.

\* \*\*\* \*

The Secretary-General

13 October 1975

Robert Rhodes James

Your Speech at the United Nations Day Concert, 24 October

In this speech I have attempted to draw together three elements which seem to me to provide the common theme of the Concert, particularly in von Einem's cantata and the seventh symphony - the emergence from darkness into light, from despair into hope. The United Nations, the City of Vienna, and the life of Beethoven seem to me to reflect that same experience, and to furnish the theme of your speech, so that it will be a component part of the Concert and not simply an interlude between the first and second parts.

Although, no doubt, the language can be changed, I would hope that you would be interested in the principle - to make the speech an integral part of a Concert which will have the largest viewing and listening audience ever in the history of these occasions.

cc: Mr. Ahmed  
Mr. Movshon  
Mr. Mayrhofer  
Mr. Rothermel



The Secretary-General

13 October 1975

Robert Rhodes James

Your Speech at the United Nations Day Concert, 24 October

In this speech I have attempted to draw together three elements which seem to me to provide the common theme of the Concert, particularly in von Einem's cantata and the seventh symphony - the emergence from darkness into light, from despair into hope. The United Nations, the City of Vienna, and the life of Beethoven seem to me to reflect that same experience, and to furnish the theme of your speech, so that it will be a component part of the Concert and not simply an interlude between the first and second parts.

Although, no doubt, the language can be changed, I would hope that you would be interested in the principle - to make the speech an integral part of a Concert which will have the largest viewing and listening audience ever in the history of these occasions.

cc: Mr. Ahmed  
Mr. Movshon  
Mr. Mayrhofer  
Mr. Rothermel

DRAFT SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT THE UNITED  
NATIONS DAY CONCERT, 24 OCTOBER 1975

---

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.

Every year on this day of anniversary we gather in this great Hall as friends from all parts of the world. It is an occasion for pleasure - in our appreciation of the talents of the eminent musicians who are our honoured guests; in meeting old and valued friends; and in being reminded of the many links that bind us so strongly together. And this pleasure is greatly increased by the knowledge that modern communications enable millions of people in many countries to share it with us.

Tonight is a special occasion for us, as it marks the thirtieth anniversary of the ratification of the United Nations Charter. Since 1945 mankind has passed through many difficult hours. We have known danger and fear, misunderstanding and confrontation. But we have also experienced achievement and success, friendship and co-operation. This experience, of the triumph of the human spirit over misfortune and difficulty, is the central theme of this Concert.

When we look forward, let us do so in the mood of the special cantata composed for this occasion by Gottfried von Einem, whose first performance we have just listened to with such admiration and appreciation. He has described it as "an ode to hope"; its theme is faith in the future, and its message is that mankind will emerge from darkness into light.

This Concert is a most generous gift to the United Nations from the City of Vienna. The history of Vienna - of which Herr von Einem is a citizen - over the past thirty years has the same message. In 1945, as I well remember, Vienna was physically shattered. Exhaustion and privation, sorrow and despair, darkened the lives of the people. It was a time of deep anguish. But Vienna has risen again, and stands and lives as one of many memorials to the extraordinary capacity of the human spirit to recover from disaster and to build anew. I have seen that same spirit all over the world, and it is that spirit which dominates Herr von Einem's work.

The celebrated Vienna Symphony Orchestra marks its seventy-fifth anniversary this year. We welcome its members,

and its eminent conductor, Maestro Carlo Maria Guilini, with warmth and pleasure. We are also honoured by the participation of Mr. Fischer-Dieskau, Miss Hamari, and the Temple University Choirs, and we are deeply grateful that we have the privilege of enjoying their outstanding talents this evening.

The Vienna Symphony Orchestra will now present to us Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. We shall again hear the voice, and feel the spirit, of that tortured, tragic, but unconquered genius, in whose life and work the brilliant shafts of hope and inspiration always penetrated the darkness of despair. Here, again, is a message to us all, as clear and as relevant as ever.

The United Nations is both the symbol and the living example of that spirit. It has always represented - and must always represent - both practical assistance to those in need and the fulfillment of profound human aspirations that are common to all mankind, and which the Preamble to the Charter so simply, yet so movingly, expresses. We are realists, not dreamers. We know how awesome are the problems that we face and must surmount. But it is that realism, and our experience of the human spirit, which tells us that we can succeed.

Thus, this evening, let our mood ~~and spirit~~ be that of hope for the future and a faith that our experience tells us is justified - that if we work together as true friends we can triumph over adversities, and can fulfill the responsibilities that each of us bears to all humanity and to the unquenchable human spirit.

This Concert is in tribute to that spirit, which is its theme. Let it be our theme on this Anniversary, and in the future.

File

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/2262  
23 October 1975

OPENING REMARKS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT PANEL DISCUSSION  
ON WORLD DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION DAY

Following is the text of the opening remarks made by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim at a panel discussion held today in the Economic and Social Council Chamber at Headquarters on the occasion of World Development Information Day:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here today to the third annual observance of World Development Information Day. At Headquarters and at United Nations offices throughout the world we have now established the practice of marking this occasion in conjunction with the anniversary of the World Organization itself. These observances perform a most useful service. They help draw attention to the most urgent needs and aspirations of the world community. Today at the centre of our concern is the need for greater equity and justice in the management of the economic and social problems of an interdependent world. This is the message of World Development Information Day in 1975.

Since last year's celebration of this day, events themselves, here and elsewhere, have dramatized and focused public attention on the issues of development and international economic relations. I am thinking, in particular, of the recently concluded seventh special session of the General Assembly. This session was characterized by a very high level of thought and debate, a genuine dialogue and serious negotiations. There finally emerged a hard-earned consensus representing a framework within which practical solutions to our many global economic problems can be worked out in the months and years immediately ahead.

While a final judgement on the seventh special session and its place in history must await the outcome of these activities, I believe it will be recognized as a major turning point in the field of international economic relations. It marked the beginning of general recognition and acceptance of the reality of global interdependence. It was also a serious attempt to address the problems posed by that interdependence through intelligent, internationally agreed-upon action, with the objective of realizing economic and social equity and justice. This is the true meaning of the call for a new international economic order.

We find ourselves on the threshold of a challenge which will take all our wisdom, ingenuity and dedication to meet. The programme we have chosen for this World Development Information Day is designed to provide an opportunity to examine that challenge.

(more)

There are many important issues to which you might give serious attention. The major issue, it seems to me, is how we assure the implementation of the decisions of the seventh special session -- how does the consensus reached by the General Assembly translate into practical action? Also related is the question of how the organization of the United Nations system is to be adapted to its increasing responsibilities in promoting development and international economic co-operation.

But beyond such issues of immediate concern, there are others which, in a sense, are even more important. A new international economic order cannot be imposed from outside. It must grow from within. It requires the support of public opinion. It presupposes the active and conscious participation of all peoples, wherever they may live.

If urgently required improvements in the world food supply and effective rural development are to be achieved, an unparalleled effort will be needed to bring organization, knowledge, technology and material support to millions of farmers all over the developing world. This will require a level of popular understanding and participation never reached before.

It is also quite clear that some of the changes in the world economy called for by the seventh special session, particularly those dealing with trade and industrialization, will require important adjustments in the industrial nations. Acceptance of the desirability of these adjustments will depend on an informed and enlightened general public.

Another problem receiving intensified attention by the international community, and one which is bound to become more serious, is the quality of human settlements. This is not a simple problem, but rather an issue which requires the development of a multi-phased human settlements policy with global objectives. Such objectives, if they are to be achieved, will again require full public education, understanding and participation.

All these matters, and many more, will preoccupy the international community for years to come. Your discussion of the problems of development will, I am confident, contribute to our efforts to meet the challenges of this interdependent world.

You are well served by a singularly experienced chairman. Lord Caradon has not only been a participant in change, he has been an architect of constructive change. What is more, he is a wise and a very good friend of the United Nations. I have every confidence that he will help to bring your discussions to a useful conclusion.

I wish you success and I thank you.

ENV/bst1

The Secretary-General

16 October 1975

Mr. Raffeeuddin Ahmed  
Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General

Genichi Akatani  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Office of Public Information

World Development Information Day 1975

Thank you very much for your agreement to open our panel discussion on World Development Information Day, on Thursday, 23 October 1975, at 9:45 a.m.

As promised, I am enclosing a draft of your remarks on that occasion.

The event will take place in the chamber of the Economic and Social Council.



OPENING REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT THE PANEL  
DISCUSSION ON WORLD DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION DAY,  
THURSDAY, 23 OCTOBER 1975, at 9:45 A.M., IN THE ECOSOC CHAMBER

Distinguished participants in the World Development Information Day panel, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here today to the third annual observance of World Development Information Day. By now, we have firmly established the practice of marking this occasion both at Headquarters and at United Nations offices throughout the world <sup>NEAR</sup> at ~~about~~ the time of the anniversary of the world Organization itself. I believe that such an observance performs a useful service. It reminds both us <sup>ALL</sup> and ~~the public~~ that the United Nations is a living and vital institution, which has a capacity for growth and which ~~at any given time~~ reflects the current <sup>AND ASPIRATIONS</sup> over-riding needs of the world community. One of those needs today is for greater equity and justice in the operation of an interdependent global economy. This is the message of World Development Information Day in 1975.

The observance of this day at Headquarters this year differs slightly from practices in the past. In the last two years we had set World Development Information Day aside for a dialogue between officials of the world community and representatives of the mass media. This,

it was thought, might be useful to <sup>ALL WHO PARTICIPATED</sup> both sides and might <sup>WOULD</sup> also help to stimulate the interest of the media in world development problems.

<sup>MOMENTOUS RECENT EVENTS WHICH HAVE TRIGGERED PLACE HERE, HOWEVER HAVE DRAUGHTED ECONOMIC ISSUES MUCH EFFECTIVELY THAN COULD BE ACHIEVED BY A DIALOGUE. I AM THINKING, IN PARTICULAR OF</sup> ~~There would appear to be no need for such give-and-take this year. The momentous events of the recent past, the general prise de conscience to which it gave rise, the sharp clash of views at the Sixth Special Session, and, by contrast, in the Seventh Special Session, the high level of thought and debate, the ever-present evidence of dedication to the preservation of cohesion in the world Organization, and finally the emergence of hard-earned consensus, have all served to dramatize the economic issues much more effectively than could be achieved by any amount of explication and exhortation on our part.~~

That is why we have chosen a different, ~~and in our view more meaningful,~~ <sup>ON WORLD DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION DAY WHICH WILL PROVIDE THE OPPORTUNITY</sup> programme this year. ~~The need is not so much for proselytizing as it is for thought, reflection, and for intelligent forward planning. [The course of history is sometimes erratic. Long periods of immobility are followed by momentous changes. We are living in just such a time.]~~ While it is still too early to render a final judgement on the ~~Seventh Special Session~~ and its place in history, I believe that when the time comes to do so, the

<sup>TURNING POINT</sup>  
Session will be recognized as a major watershed in the events <sup>FIELD OF</sup>  
<sup>INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</sup>  
~~of our time.~~ It marks the beginning of an understanding  
among nations that the economy is indeed global, that it  
is susceptible to a degree of management through intelligent,  
internationally agreed-upon action, and that the objective  
of such management must be to redress the imbalance between  
the rich and the poor nations of the world. This is one  
of the major elements in the call for a new international  
economic order.

We find ourselves on the threshold of a challenge which  
it will take all our wisdom, ingenuity and dedication to  
meet. The panels convening today, executives of international  
agencies in the morning, delegates of Member States in the  
afternoon, will, ~~whatever topics they may choose to discuss,~~  
inevitably deal with this <sup>CHALLENGE</sup> ~~matter~~ as well. We hope that the  
representatives of the media will find the discussion useful.

[We are in effect asking them to participate in what amounts  
to a discussion in a family council. It is a family which  
has come a long way, and which has known some trying times.  
It is now beginning to see a clearer future ahead, and  
wishes to draw strength from meeting together to compare  
experiences, hopes, and perhaps apprehensions, all in the  
cause of continued effective co-operation.]

There are many important <sup>ISSUES</sup> questions to which <sup>SERIOUS</sup> answers  
<sup>ATTENTION MUST BE GIVEN.</sup>  
~~are now urgently needed.~~ For example, there is the future

role of the General Assembly in the discussion of global economic issues and its relationship to other deliberative bodies of the United Nations system. Another problem is follow-up. How does one ensure that a consensus reached by the General Assembly is translated into the necessary action? How does the new role of the United Nations in economic affairs affect the organization of the United Nations system? [This, as you know, is currently a subject of discussion by a committee of the General Assembly and we are to have a preliminary report from it at the end of the current Assembly session.]

But beyond such <sup>ISSUES</sup> ~~questions~~ of immediate concern to us, there are others which, in a sense, are even more important. A new international economic order cannot be merely imposed from outside. It must also grow organically from within, and this will not only require the support of public opinion, but <sup>INCLUDING</sup> ~~even more~~, the active and conscious participation of the ~~ALL COUNTRIES AND~~ <sup>ALL COUNTRIES AND</sup> PEOPLES, WHEREVER THEY MAY LIVE. ~~This will be true for~~ ~~developing and industrial nations alike.~~

~~To cite just a few obvious examples:~~

~~FOR EXAMPLE~~

~~[Opening up the benefits of modern science and technology to all countries is an enormous and urgent task in which the role of Governments, while important, can certainly not be all-encompassing. It will take the co-operation and~~

- HABITAT
- WORLD INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS

initiatives of thousands of individuals, each working in his or her own sphere, but all aware that they are participating in a total effort, to reach the kind of results we all desire.]

~~We find a similar situation in~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~agriculture.~~ If <sup>AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF EFFECTIVE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT</sup> urgently required improvements in world food supply are to be attained, an unparalleled effort will be needed to bring organization, knowledge, technology, and material support to millions of farmers, <sup>AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS</sup> and to assure that they are able to use them. This again will require <sup>HIGH</sup> a degree of popular understanding and participation never reached before.

Different problems, but requiring efforts of similar magnitude, will <sup>HAVE</sup> emerge in the richer countries. For ~~example~~, <sup>FOR EXAMPLE</sup> it is quite clear that some of the changes in the world economy called for by the Seventh Special Session, particularly those dealing with industrialization and with exports of processed and manufactured goods from the developing countries, will require important adjustments in the industrial nations. <sup>THE FULL ACHIEVEMENT OF THESE ADJUSTMENTS REQUIRES THE SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION</sup> ~~These again will need the support of~~ an informed and enlightened general public.

These are all matters which will preoccupy <sup>THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY</sup> us for years to come, and I am sure that you will want to discuss at least some of these issues. <sup>YEARS TO COME.</sup> ~~YOUR~~

DISCUSSION OF THE CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPMENT, ~~IS~~ <sup>IS</sup> A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER, AND BRIDGING THE WIDE GAP BETWEEN THE RICH AND THE POOR WILL, I AM CONFIDENT, CONTRIBUTE TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CHALLENGES OF AN INTERDEPENDENT WORLD.

You are well served by a singularly experienced chairman. Lord Caradon has not only been a participant in change, he has been an architect of constructive change. What is more, he is <sup>A WISE AND A VERY GOOD</sup> ~~an old and trusted~~ friend of the United Nations. I have every confidence that he will help to bring your discussions to a useful conclusion. ~~I am sure that his hand -- and his gavel -- have lost none of their wisdom since the days when he served so effectively as Permanent Representative of his country.~~

I wish you success and I thank you.

OPENING REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT THE  
PANEL DISCUSSION ON WORLD DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION  
DAY, THURSDAY 23 OCTOBER 1975, AT 9.45 A.M., IN  
THE ECOSOC CHAMBER

---

Distinguished participants in the World Development Information Day panel, ladies and gentlemen.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here today to the third annual observance of World Development Information Day. ~~By now~~ <sup>now</sup> we have firmly established the practice of

marking this occasion both <sup>A</sup> at Headquarters and at United Nations offices throughout the world <sup>in conjunction with</sup> ~~near the time of~~ the anniversary of the World Organization itself. ~~I believe~~

~~that such an~~ <sup>These</sup> observance performs a useful service. ~~It reminds~~ <sup>They serve as a reminder</sup>

~~us all~~ that the United Nations is a living and vital institution, which <sup>with</sup> has a capacity for growth and which <sup>most urgent</sup> reflects the needs and aspirations of the world community. One of those needs

today is <sup>for</sup> greater equity and justice in the <sup>management</sup> operation of the economic and <sup>social</sup> ~~problems~~ <sup>of</sup> an interdependent <sup>world,</sup> ~~global~~ economy. This is the message of World Development Information Day in 1975.

The observance ~~of this day~~ at Headquarters <sup>today</sup> ~~this year~~ differs slightly from <sup>past</sup> ~~practices~~ <sup>in the past.</sup> ~~In~~ <sup>On</sup> the last two <sup>occasions</sup> ~~years~~ we had set World Development Information Day aside for a dialogue between officials of the world community and representatives of the mass media. This, <sup>was found to be</sup> ~~it was thought,~~ might be useful to all who

participated and would ~~also~~ help <sup>ed</sup> to stimulate the interest of the media in world development problems.

Since then ~~themselves, here and elsewhere,~~  
~~momentous recent events which have taken place here, however,~~  
~~have dramatized economic issues much more effectively than could~~  
~~and international economic relations.~~  
~~be achieved by a dialogue. I am thinking, in particular, of the~~  
~~recently concluded seventh special session. In contrast to the~~ <sup>7th Special Session</sup>  
~~sharp clash of views at the sixth special session of the General~~  
~~Assembly, and by contrast, the high level of thought and debate,~~  
~~a genuine dialogue, serious negotiation and~~  
~~the ever-present evidence of dedication to the preservation of~~  
~~cohesion in the World Organization, and finally the emergence~~

<sup>a</sup>  
~~of hard-earned consensus, which was manifested last month at the~~  
~~seventh special session, on a programme of a framework within~~  
~~which practical solutions to our many global economic problems can~~  
~~be worked out in the months and years~~ <sup>immediately ahead.</sup>

~~That is why we have chosen a different programme for World~~  
~~Development Information Day, which will provide an opportunity~~  
~~for thought, reflection, and for intelligent forward planning.~~

While it is still too early to render a final judgement on the  
seventh special session and its place in history, I believe  
~~that when the time comes to do so, the session will be recognized~~  
~~as a major turning point in the field of international relations.~~

It marks the beginning of <sup>general recognition and acceptance that</sup>  
~~an understanding among nations that the~~  
~~reality of global interdependence, and an attempt to address the problems posed~~  
~~by that interdependence~~  
~~management through intelligent, internationally agreed-upon~~  
~~action, and that the objective of such management must be to~~  
~~realizing the economic and social equity and justice which the~~  
~~Charter sets forth as a major goal. This is the true meaning of~~  
~~the world. This is one of the major elements in the call for~~  
a new international economic order.



We find ourselves on the threshold of a challenge which

it will take all our wisdom, ingenuity and dedication to meet, *The programme we have chosen for this WDI is designed to provide an opportunity to*  
~~The panels convening today,~~ executives of international agencies

*examine that challenge. and represent*

~~in the morning,~~ delegates of Member States <sup>meeting this</sup> ~~in the afternoon,~~ will

inevitably deal with this challenge. We hope that <sup>meeting in panels this morning</sup> ~~the represen-~~

tatives of the media will find <sup>these</sup> ~~the~~ discussion useful.

There are many important issues <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ which <sup>you might give</sup> serious attention

~~must be given. For example, there is the future role of the~~  
*The major issue, it seems to me, is how we assure the implementation of the decisions of the Seventh Special Session -- how*

~~General Assembly in the discussion of global economic issues~~

~~and its relationship to other deliberative bodies of the~~

~~United Nations system. Another problem is follow-up. How does~~

~~one ensure that a consensus reached by the General Assembly is~~

~~translated into the necessary action? How does the new role of~~  
*the practical*  
~~the United Nations in economic affairs affect the organization of the~~  
*how*  
~~United Nations system is to be adapted to its increasing responsibilities~~  
*in development and international economic relations.*

*Also related is the question of*

But beyond such issues of immediate concern ~~to us,~~ there

are others which, in a sense, are even more important. A new

international economic order cannot be ~~merely~~ imposed from

outside. It must ~~also~~ grow ~~organically~~ from within, ~~and this~~ *It*

~~will not only~~ require the support of public opinion, ~~including~~ *It presupposes including*

the active and conscious participation of all peoples, wherever

they may live.

? For example - Habitat

- World Industrial Congress

If urgently required improvements in the world food supply and ~~the achievement of effective integrated rural development~~ are to be <sup>achieved</sup> ~~attained~~, an unparalleled effort will be needed to bring organization, knowledge, technology, and material support to millions of farmers, ~~and other individuals, and to assure that they are able to use them.~~ This <sup>will</sup> ~~again~~ require ~~a high level~~ degree of popular understanding and participation never reached before.

~~Different problems have emerged in the richer countries.~~ It is quite clear, <sup>also</sup> ~~for example~~, that some of the changes in the world economy called for by the seventh special session, particularly those dealing with <sup>trade and</sup> ~~industrialization and with exports of processed and manufactured goods from the developing countries,~~ will require important adjustments in the industrial nations. <sup>recognition of the fact that</sup> ~~The full achievement of these adjustments~~ <sup>Acceptance of the desirability of</sup> ~~requires~~ <sup>will depend on</sup> ~~the support and participation of an informed and enlightened general public.~~

<sup>All these</sup> ~~These are all~~ matters ~~which~~ will preoccupy the international community for years to come. Your discussion of the <sup>problems</sup> ~~challenges~~ of development, ~~a new international economic order, and bridging the gap between the rich and the poor~~ <sup>will</sup> ~~will~~, I am confident,

contribute to <sup>our efforts to meet</sup> ~~a better understanding of~~ the challenges of <sup>this</sup>  
~~an~~ interdependent world.

You are well served by a singularly experienced chairman. Lord Caradon has not only been a participant in change, he has been an architect of constructive change. What is more, he is a wise and a very good friend of the United Nations. I have every confidence that he will help to bring your discussions to a useful conclusion.

I wish you success and I thank you.

If we are <sup>to</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>seriously</sup> successfully confront the challenges of today, ~~and~~ in the future in creating a world where all <sup>people</sup> ~~men~~ can live in peace, dignity and equality, ~~to~~ <sup>you</sup> ~~support~~ of the active and conscious participation of all peoples, wherever they live or whatsoever their ~~form~~ <sup>rich</sup> culture, will be necessary. ~~The vast numbers of individuals~~ I am pleased that religious leaders, who represent so many people of the world, have chosen to meet together to ~~discuss~~ <sup>raise</sup> their common ~~issues~~ <sup>concerns</sup> and to convene the World Organization on this occasion.

DRAFT MESSAGE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE  
TO THE TEMPLE OF UNDERSTANDING CONFERENCE, HAMMARSKJOLD  
AUDITORIUM, 23 OCTOBER 1975

---

*the* I am very pleased <sup>to have this opportunity</sup> to welcome ~~those of you who are~~  
participating <sup>in</sup> ~~at United Nations Headquarters in the~~  
Conference of Religious Leaders, <sup>which is being held to</sup>  
<sup>coincide with the thirtieth anniversary of the</sup>  
<sup>United Nations.</sup>

In our work here, which, as you know, involves virtually every aspect of the problems that confront mankind - the challenges of poverty, illiteracy, hunger, inequality, peace and security, and many more - it is imperative to remember that our success <sup>or</sup> failure ultimately depends on human understanding. Meetings such as <sup>as</sup> ~~those you have held this~~  
~~week~~ are critical in promoting this understanding, and religious leaders, <sup>have</sup> such as yourselves, <sup>to play</sup> can play an important role in helping <sup>to bring about a clearer perception of</sup> those of one culture understand the needs and aspirations of ~~others~~.  
<sup>mankind as a whole.</sup>

← The support which you have shown for ~~the work of the United Nations~~ is indeed gratifying and I <sup>wish you continued success</sup> am confident ~~that your work~~  
<sup>in your efforts to serve</sup> will ~~serve to further~~ the cause of world peace and co-operation. //

I am particularly pleased that this meeting also celebrates the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations. Your interest in the work of the World Organization is warmly appreciated and I wish all who are joining in this celebration success in your endeavours to promote the understanding so essential if we are to successfully confront the challenges of today and of the future in creating a world where all mankind can live in peace, dignity and equality.

OPENING REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT THE  
PANEL DISCUSSION ON WORLD DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION  
DAY, THURSDAY 23 OCTOBER 1975, AT 9.45 A.M., IN  
THE ECOSOC CHAMBER

---

Distinguished participants in the World Development Information  
Day panel, ladies and gentlemen.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here today to  
the third annual observance of World Development Information  
Day. ~~By now,~~ We have ~~firmly~~ established the practice of  
marking this occasion both at Headquarters and at United  
Nations offices throughout the world near <sup>on 23 October 1975</sup> the time of the  
<sup>Nations Day,</sup> anniversary of the World Organization itself. ~~I believe~~  
that <sup>it</sup> ~~such an observance~~ <sup>very</sup> performs a useful service. It reminds  
us all that the United Nations is a living and vital institution,  
which has a capacity for growth, and which reflects the needs  
and aspirations of the world community. One of <sup>the most urgent</sup> those needs  
today is for greater equity and justice in the operation of  
an interdependent global economy. This is the message of World  
Development Information Day in 1975.

The observance of this day at Headquarters this year differs  
slightly from <sup>our</sup> practices in the past. In the last two years we  
had set World Development Information Day aside for a dialogue  
between officials of the world community and representatives of  
the mass media. This, it was thought, might be useful to all who

participated and would also help to stimulate the interest of the media in world development problems.

Momentous recent events which have taken place here, however, have dramatized economic issues much more effectively than could be achieved by a dialogue. I am thinking, in particular, of the <sup>of the sixth Special Session of the GA</sup> ~~sharp clash of views at the sixth special session of the General Assembly, and by contrast,~~ <sup>where</sup> the high level of thought and debate, the ever-present evidence of dedication to the preservation of cohesion in the World Organization, and, finally, the emergence of hard-earned consensus which was <sup>achieved.</sup> ~~manifested last month at the seventh special session.~~

That is why we have chosen a different programme on World Development Information Day which will provide an opportunity for thought, reflection, and for intelligent forward planning. While it is still too early to render a final judgement on the seventh special session and its place in <sup>it</sup> history, I believe that when the time comes to do so, the session will be recognized as a major turning point in the field of international relations. It marks the beginning of an understanding among nations that the economy is indeed global, that it is susceptible to a degree of management through intelligent, internationally agreed-upon action, and that the objective of such management must be to redress the imbalance between the rich and the poor nations of the world. This is one of the major elements in the call for a new international economic order.

We find ourselves on the threshold of a challenge which it will take all our wisdom, ingenuity and dedication to meet. The panels convening today, executives of international agencies in the morning, delegates of Member States in the afternoon, will ~~inevitably~~ <sup>be</sup> deal <sup>ing</sup> with this challenge. We hope that the representatives of the media will find the discussion <sup>s</sup>useful.

There are many important issues to which serious attention must be given. For example, there is the future role of the General Assembly in the discussion of global economic issues and its relationship to other deliberative bodies of the United Nations system. Another problem is follow-up. How does one ensure that a consensus reached by the General Assembly is translated into the necessary action? How does the new role of the United Nations in economic affairs affect the organization of the United Nations system?

But beyond such issues of immediate concern to us, there are others which, in a sense, are even more important. A new international economic order cannot be merely imposed from outside. It must also grow organically from within, and this ~~will~~ not only require, <sup>Governments, but of</sup> the support of public opinion, including <sup>citizens everywhere.</sup> the active and conscious participation of ~~all peoples, wherever they may live.~~



For example - Habitat

- World Industrial Congress

If urgently required improvements in the world food supply and the achievement of effective integrated rural development are to be attained, an unparalleled effort will be needed to bring organization, knowledge, technology, and material support to millions of farmers and other individuals, and to assure that they are able to use them. This again requires a high degree of popular understanding and participation never reached before.

Different problems have emerged in the richer countries. It is quite clear, for example, that some of the changes in the world economy called for by the seventh special session, particularly those dealing with industrialization and with exports of processed and manufactured goods from the developing countries, will require important adjustments in the industrial nations. The full achievement of these adjustments requires the support and participation of an informed and enlightened general public.

These are all matters which will preoccupy the international community for years to come. Your discussion of the challenges of development, a new international economic order, and bridging the gap between the rich and the poor will, I am confident,

contribute to a better understanding of the challenges of an interdependent world.

You are well served by a singularly experienced chairman. Lord Caradon has not only been a participant in change, he has been an architect of constructive change. What is more, he is a wise and a very good friend of the United Nations. I have every confidence that he will help to bring your discussions to a useful conclusion.

I wish you success and I thank you.

REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT THE PRESENTATION OF A GIFT  
FROM THE AMERICAN NEEDLEPOINT GUILD, HEADQUARTERS, 23 OCTOBER 1975

---

Mrs. Sloss, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.

This is indeed a very pleasant occasion and I wish to welcome the members of the American Needlepoint Guild to United Nations Headquarters. I am pleased indeed to accept this beautiful gift which has been presented by you.

This rug is an extraordinary gift in many ways. It represents, as we all can see, painstaking craftsmanship and skill in production;

---

- 2 -

it also shows that truly remarkable achievements are possible when individuals, even at great distances, work together with co-operation, dedication and mutual understanding; and it stands for the interdependence of the nations of our world which are represented here at the United Nations.

It is fitting that this ceremony coincides with an important celebration for the United Nations, its thirtieth anniversary which takes place tomorrow. The very size of the United Nations Peace Rug is a dramatic indication of how the World Organization has developed from modest beginnings to near universality of membership. During these thirty years there have been both great achievements and disappointments for our Organization, and today, more than any other institution, it represents the world as it is - its character, its dynamism, its complexity and its problems.

The challenges of an interdependent world, including the maintenance of international peace and security, a more equitable distribution of the earth's resources, and so many other pressing issues are all on the agenda of the United Nations. We can confront them successfully only by working together, just as has been done in the creation of this symbolic rug of peace.

I wish to pay particular tribute to all those who, through their talent and hours of hard work, have contributed in making this beautiful gift. Your dedication and skill are greatly appreciated. I also express my deep gratitude to the American Needlepoint Guild for their generosity and for their symbol of peace and unity.

Message by the Secretary-General to the Auckland,  
New Zealand, International Festival, 22 October 1975

I was very glad to learn of the initiative of the Auckland Branch of the United Nations Association and other citizens' groups to hold this Festival to celebrate United Nations Day and International Women's Year.

New Zealand, one of the founder members of the United Nations thirty years ago, has consistently played a most significant and constructive role in the work of the World Organization. These tasks have expanded so greatly, and so many new ones have developed, since 1945, that we should remind ourselves that our dominant purpose is and will remain the achievement and maintenance of peace. If mankind cannot achieve that primary objective, then all our other aspirations will be fruitless.

Thus, on this occasion and on this day, recalling the tragic and terrible circumstances that made the United Nations necessary, let us remember that our first and most vital task is "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". And we must recognize that we undertake this task in a dangerous and divided world.

But this is not our only task. We see a world divided not only politically, but economically. We see a vast, and increasing, gulf between an affluent minority

and a majority that lives in poverty or near-poverty. It is a world in which over 500 million people live on the verge of actual starvation, and in which more than 800 million are illiterate. This economic inequity represents a major obstacle to the creation of international political stability, and it is one which the United Nations is now endeavouring to remove.

But there are other inequities, and International Women's Year, and particularly the World Conference held in Mexico City in June, has given publicity to one of the most serious - discrimination based on sex. This is not only morally unacceptable, but it represents a failure to recognize the immense potential contribution of half of the human race. This situation certainly cannot be tolerated by an Organization dedicated "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, and of nations large and small".

International Women's Year cannot, in itself, resolve this situation. But it is my hope and belief that it will lead to a new awareness of the human and economic price which is being paid for neglecting this great human resource.

In sending you my best wishes for a successful meeting, I should like to emphasize to you the importance that I

place upon the role of the individual citizen in the work of the United Nations. We need your active involvement, support, and commitment if we are to meet the great problems that confront the United Nations as it celebrates its thirtieth anniversary. I am sure that I do not ask you for it in vain.

DRAFT TOAST BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT DINNER GIVEN  
BY HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. CARLOS P. ROMULO, SECRETARY OF  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PHILIPPINES, 15 OCTOBER 1975

---

Mr. Secretary, ~~Excellencies~~, ladies and gentlemen.

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to be your guest on this very pleasant and happy occasion, and I wish to thank you most sincerely for the warm and generous statement you have just made. Because of your wisdom and distinction, Mr. Secretary, and because of your long association with the United Nations, I am especially grateful for your kind personal remarks regarding my efforts to achieve the goals of our Organization.

In a few days we will be celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the day the United Nations Charter came into force. As one of those founders of the World Organization who signed this Charter, and as President of the fourth session of the General Assembly, you have witnessed and have been involved in the development of the United Nations from its modest beginnings to the present time. As you well know, there have been both disappointments and achievements during these years of tension and dynamic change, and today our Organization is far different than it was in 1945. We now have before us many new challenges, among the most important being the achievement of ~~more effective international economic~~ <sup>WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER</sup> ~~co-operation and a reduction of the gulf that separates an affluent minority and an impoverished majority.~~ <sup>co-operation and a reduction of the gulf that separates an affluent minority and an impoverished majority.</sup>

A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER AND  
THE BRIDGING OF THE GAP BETWEEN THE RICH  
AND THE POOR NATIONS OF THE WORLD.



It was those problems which the First Lady of your country, Madam ~~Imelda Romualdez~~ <sup>Romualdez</sup> Marcos, recently addressed in a special message to the General Assembly on behalf of the Head of State of the Philippines. In that eloquent message, ~~Imelda~~ <sup>MADAM</sup> Marcos spoke of the United Nations as the only organization in which the necessary dialogue on a new world economic order could take place. She also said that member nations should seize the opportunity to move the United Nations from the periphery to the centre of world affairs.

This message was heartening indeed, and it reflects the renewed spirit of international co-operation and interdependence manifested at the seventh special session of the General Assembly. Because of the unanimous agreement that was reached at this session on concrete steps to bring about a more equitable sharing of the world's resources, we can hope to confront our common challenges with greater confidence. ~~Imelda Romualdez Marcos~~

The task ahead will not be an easy one, and the United Nations will face many new problems. It will be necessary for all governments and peoples to maintain the same will and determination which brought about international agreement at the special session and we must, more than ever, make full use of the World Organization.

WE ARE MOST GRATEFUL TO MADAM MARCOS FOR  
HAVING BROUGHT THIS MESSAGE TO US IN SUCH A  
CONVINCING WAY.

I am confident that in our work we shall continue to have the full support of the Government and people of the Philippines in building on the achievements of the past thirty years and in facing the future in a spirit of co-operation and understanding.

~~(Excellencies)~~, ladies and gentlemen - It is with a feeling of great respect to an esteemed statesman and friend of the United Nations that I ask you to join me in a toast to His Excellency, Dr. Carlos Romulo, and to the prosperity and well-being of the people of the Philippines.

\*RA/IL/sg bf. FMG/ MP/ TR

Women's  
Congress  
E. Berlin

Note for the Secretary-General

..... Attached please find a draft statement from the Secretary-General to the World Congress for International Women's Year for your consideration, to be read at the opening ceremony by Mrs. Helvi Sipila on 20 October 1975 in East Berlin.

Last July, an invitation was extended to you to address the Congress at its opening session, which was regretted. Mrs. Sipila had agreed to attend the congress, but she did not plan to be there for the opening ceremony. Last week, a number of cables were received from the organizers of the Congress urging the Secretary-General to designate a United Nations representative to address the Congress at its opening session along with the only other speaker, Erich Honecker.

After deliberations with Mrs. Sipila on Monday, 13 October, Georg Hennig and I felt that, given the importance of this international Congress, Mrs. Sipila should change her travel plans so as to attend the opening ceremony and deliver a message from the Secretary-General. The organizers were so informed.

R. Ahmed/IL  
16 October 1975

DRAFT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE WORLD CONGRESS  
FOR INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR, BERLIN (GDR), 20 OCTOBER 1975  
(TO BE DELIVERED BY MRS. H. SIPILA)

\*\*\*\*\*

I am very glad to have this opportunity of conveying to all participants my best wishes for a successful and constructive World Congress, which is a most significant event of the International Women's Year at the non-governmental level. I should like to pay a special tribute to the Women's International Democratic Federation, which first suggested the idea of celebrating a special year for women to the members of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in 1972. The Commission endorsed the idea, and the General Assembly of the United Nations subsequently proclaimed 1975 as International Women's Year. Non-governmental organizations, like the Women's International Democratic Federation, have played a vital role in generating interest in the objectives of the Year, and in helping develop worldwide national and international programmes which will lay the foundations for future action.

The Congress takes place in the aftermath both of the United Nations World Conference of International Women's Year in Mexico City, and of the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation and development. The issues of the role of women in society and the task of creating a new and more equitable international economic order are closely interlinked, and it is fitting that one of the principal aims and objectives of this Congress is "the recognition of the equal responsibility of men and women in economic, political, social and cultural life".

It is self-evident that we cannot hope to resolve the massive economic and social tasks before us if we continue to neglect the contribution of, and even to discriminate against, one half of the human race. International Women's Year cannot and should not be seen in isolation from the host of problems that confront all nations. Thus, the situation of women is closely related to many of the issues with which the world organization is concerned. It is not simply

./...

a matter of human rights and equality of the sexes, though we must not forget that one of the principal aims of the United Nations "to reaffirm faith in .... the equal rights of men and women", has yet to become a concrete reality.

The situation of women has many aspects--legal, economic, educational and social. Perhaps the most dramatic and disturbing aspect is the continuing lack of opportunities existing for so many women in the world today, as demonstrated, for example, by the increasing rate of illiteracy among women. Tens of millions of women are denied--either deliberately or through neglect--the opportunity to an education, to work, or to full involvement in their society. The tragic human loss this creates is not confined to the developing countries. It is a global problem. Discrimination can be overt, but is more frequently covert. It is precisely this hidden discrimination that is so difficult to identify and overcome. One of the purposes of International Women's Year is to make women more conscious of their potentialities as well as their problems, so that they themselves can undertake the arduous work of confronting and eliminating discrimination whenever and wherever it exists.

It is perhaps in the field of development where traditional attitudes toward women reflect the greatest hindrance to positive action. Indeed, the essential success of the development process as a whole will ultimately depend on the full participation of all in efforts to achieve progress and a better quality of life. This involvement can only be fully achieved when women, half of the population of the world, are integrated in the various processes of development at every level, and share fully in its benefits.

As we celebrate the Thirtieth Anniversary of the United Nations it should be remembered that the dominant purpose of the world organization remains --to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. The view all too often still persists that in international as well as in domestic affairs women must confine their roles to the social and humanitarian areas. While work in these latter activities has been, and will be, invaluable, I hope women will become increasingly involved

./...

in helping resolve the major issues of war and peace.

In sending you my best wishes I would like to emphasize that we in the United Nations need the support and participation in our work of non-governmental organizations and concerned citizens everywhere. We welcome, and are grateful for, the work which you are doing to assist us, and I look forward to receiving the results of this Congress.

Note for the Secretary-General

..... Attached please find a draft statement from the Secretary-General to the World Congress for International Women's Year for your consideration, to be read at the opening ceremony by Mrs. Helvi Sipila on 20 October 1975 in East Berlin.

Last July, an invitation was extended to you to address the Congress at its opening session, which was regretted. Mrs. Sipila had agreed to attend the congress, but she did not plan to be there for the opening ceremony. Last week, a number of cables were received from the organizers of the Congress urging the Secretary-General to designate a United Nations representative to address the Congress at its opening session along with the only other speaker, Erich Honecker.

After deliberations with Mrs. Sipila on Monday, 13 October, Georg Hennig and I felt that, given the importance of this international Congress, Mrs. Sipila should change her travel plans so as to attend the opening ceremony and deliver a message from the Secretary-General. The organizers were so informed.

I. L.

*RA*  
R. Ahmed/IL  
16 October 1975

*Discussed with S.G.  
The message may be given  
to Mrs. Sipila now.*

*RA*  
17/10

**DRAFT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE WORLD CONGRESS  
FOR INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR, BERLIN (GDR), 20 OCTOBER 1975  
(TO BE DELIVERED BY MRS. H. SIPILA)**

\*\*\*\*\*

I am very glad to have this opportunity of conveying to all participants my best wishes for a successful and constructive World Congress, which is a most significant event of the International Women's Year at the non-governmental level. I should like to pay a special tribute to the Women's International Democratic Federation, which first suggested the idea of celebrating a special year for women to the members of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in 1972. The Commission endorsed the idea, and the General Assembly of the United Nations subsequently proclaimed 1975 as International Women's Year. Non-governmental organizations, like the Women's International Democratic Federation, have played a vital role in generating interest in the objectives of the Year, and in helping develop worldwide national and international programmes which will lay the foundations for future action.

The Congress takes place in the aftermath both of the United Nations World Conference of International Women's Year in Mexico City, and of the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation and development. The issues of the role of women in society and the task of creating a new and more equitable international economic order are closely interlinked, and it is fitting that one of the principal aims and objectives of this Congress is "the recognition of the equal responsibility of men and women in economic, political, social and cultural life".

It is self-evident that we cannot hope to resolve the massive economic and social tasks before us if we continue to neglect the contribution of, and even to discriminate against, one half of the human race. International Women's Year cannot and should not be seen in isolation from the host of problems that confront all nations. Thus, the situation of women is closely related to many of the issues with which the world organization is concerned. It is not simply

./...



a matter of human rights and equality of the sexes, though we must not forget that one of the principal aims of the United Nations, "to reaffirm faith in .... the equal rights of men and women", has yet to become a concrete reality.

The situation of women has many aspects--legal, economic, educational and social. Perhaps the most dramatic and disturbing aspect is the continuing lack of opportunities existing for so many women in the world today, as demonstrated, for example, by the increasing rate of illiteracy among women. Tens of millions of women are denied--either deliberately or through neglect--the opportunity to an education, to work, or to full involvement in their society. The tragic human loss this creates is not confined to the developing countries. It is a global problem. Discrimination can be overt, but is more frequently covert. It is precisely this hidden discrimination that is so difficult to identify and overcome. One of the purposes of International Women's Year is to make women more conscious of their potentialities as well as their problems, so that they themselves can undertake the arduous work of confronting and eliminating discrimination whenever and wherever it exists.

It is perhaps in the field of development where traditional attitudes toward women reflect the greatest hindrance to positive action. Indeed, the essential success of the development process as a whole will ultimately depend on the full participation of all in efforts to achieve progress and a better quality of life. This involvement can only be fully achieved when women, ~~half of the population of the world,~~ are integrated in the various processes of development at every level, and share fully in its benefits.

As we celebrate the Thirtieth Anniversary of the United Nations it should be remembered that the dominant purpose of the world organization remains --to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. The view all too often still persists that in international as well as in domestic affairs women must confine their roles to the social and humanitarian areas. While work in these latter activities has been, and will be, invaluable, I hope women will become increasingly involved

./...

in helping resolve the major issues of war and peace.

In sending you my best wishes I would like to emphasize that we in the United Nations need the support and participation in our work of non-governmental organizations and concerned citizens everywhere. We welcome, and are grateful for, the work which you are doing to assist us, and I look forward to receiving the results of this Congress.

FILE

**GERHARD HAENSEL**  
FIRST SECRETARY  
PERMANENT MISSION  
OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

*Handwritten signature*

58 PARK AVENUE  
NEW YORK 10016  
686-2596

ITT World Co

-7590 NY Phone Serv:Teleg. 797-3311/Msngr. -7522/Infor. -7550/Telex -7590

NY Phone Serv:Teleg. 797-3311/Msngr. -7522/Infor. -7550/Telex -7590

ITT World Commu

INTERVIEW 1 (DREI TEILE)

STELLVERTRETER DES UNO-GENERALSEKRETAERS WUERDIGT BERLINER WELTKONGRESS

B E R L I N, 25. OKT. 75 ADM - ALS EINEN NEUEN BEGINN HAT DER STELLVERTRETER DES GENERALSEKRETAERS DER VEREINIGTEN NATIONEN FRAU HELVI SIPILAE IN EINEM AM SONNABEND VON DER DDR-ZEITUNG "NEUES DEUTSCHLAND" VEROEFFENTLICHTEN INTERVIEW DEN AM VORTAG IN BERLIN ZU ENDE GEGANGENEN WELTKONGRESS IM INTERNATIONALEN JAHR DER FRAU BEZEICHNET. DAS INTERVIEW MIT FRAU SIPILAE, DIE ZUGLEICH GENERALSEKRETAERIN DER UNO FUER DAS INTERNATIONALE JAHR DER FRAU IST, HAT FOLGENDEN WORTLAUT:

FRAGE: WIE BEURTEILEN SIE DIE ERGEBNISSE DES WELTKONGRESSES IM INTERNATIONALEN JAHR DER FRAU, DER UNTER DER VON DEN VEREINIGTEN NATIONEN PROKLAMIERTEN LOSUNG STAND: "GLEICHBERECHTIGUNG - ENTWICKLUNG - FRIEDEN"?

ANTWORT: DIESES JAHR BEDEUTET UNS SEHR VIEL, DA WIR HEUTE WELCH DIE STELLUNG DER FRAU IN DER WELT ERFAHREN HABEN ALS BE ZUVOR. UND HIER IN BERLIN SPRACHEN DIE FRAUEN SELBST FUER SICH UND NICHT, WIE IN MEXIKO, ALS REPRaesENTANTEN DER REGIERUNGEN. HIER, SO GLAUBE ICH, HAT MAN VIEL MEHR GELEHRT, WAS DIE FRAUEN EIGENTLICH BRAUCHEN, WAS SIE DENKEN, WAS SIE FORDERN. UND ALLES DAS WIRD NATUERLICH SEHR VIEL BEDEUTEN, FUER DIE REGIERUNGEN UND FUER DIE VEREINIGTEN NATIONEN. ICH GLAUBE, DASS DIESER KONGRESS EIN BEGINN IST UND KEIN ENDE.

FRAGE: WELCHE ANREGUNGEN UND IMPULSE DIESSES WELTKONGRESSES FUER DIE WEITERE ARBEIT, AUCH IN HINBLICK AUF DIE VEREINIGTEN NATIONEN, HALTEN SIE FUER BESONDERS WICHTIG?

ANTWORT: NACH DER STAATENKONFERENZ IN MEXIKO HABEN WIR VIEL GEARBEITET, UM WIRKLICH ZU WISSEN, WIE DIE VEREINIGTEN NATIONEN DEN FRAUEN IN DEN VERSCHIEDENEN LAENDERN HELFEN KOENNEN. WIR HABEN VERSAMLUNGEN MIT DEN REPRaesENTANTEN ALLER ORGANISATIONEN IM SYSTEM DER VEREINIGTEN NATIONEN GEMACHT. WIR HABEN VIEL GELEHRT VON DEN ANSPRACHEN UND VON DEN ENPFERLUNGEN IN MEXIKO. DIESER KONGRESS HIER GIBT UNS NOCH MEHR. MAN HAT UNMITTELBARER GEHOERT, WAS DIE FRAUEN EIGENTLICH BEWEGT. ICH GLAUBE, DASS ALLE ORGANISATIONEN IN UNSEREM UNO-SYSTEM SEHR VIEL GEWINN HABEN WERDEN VON DIESER VERSAMLUNG IN BERLIN.

ICH SELBST BIN SEHR ZUFRIEDEN, DASS EIN SOLCHER KONGRESS STATTGEFUNDEN HAT, UND ICH BIN SEHR DANKBAR, DASS DIE DEUTSCHE DEMOKRATISCHE REPUBLIK ZU EINER SOLCHEN VERSAMLUNG EINGELADEN HAT. (FOLGT)++SO  
NNNN

INTERVIEW 2

ADN - FRAGE: WENN SIE DAVON SPRECHEN, DASS HIER DEUTLICHER GEWORDEN IST, WAS DIE FRAUEN BRAUCHEN - WORAUF DENKEN SIE VOR ALLEM?

ANTWORT: MIR WISSEN, DASS ES VIELE UNTERSCHIEDE GILT, BESONDERS AUF DEN GEBIETEN AUSBILDUNG, OEKONOMISCHE MOEGlichkeiten, PRIVATRECHT UND TEILNAHME BEI DER ENTSCHEIDUNGSFINDUNG UND MITBESTIMMUNG. UND NATUERLICH BRAUCHEN DIE FRAUEN, VOR ALLEM MUETTER, BESONDERE HILFE FUER DIE GESUNDHEIT UND ERNAHRUNG.

WIR MUESSEN ZUERST FRAGEN: WO SIND DIE GRUESSTEN BEDUERFNISSE, WO SIND DIE LAENDER, DIE AM MEISTEN BEDUERFTIG SIND, WAS WOLLEN DIE FRAUEN BESONDERS HABEN, UND WIE KOENNEN WIR UNSERE HILFE - AUF DEM REGIONALEN ODER GLOBALEN NIVEAU - ORGANISIEREN? ICH GLAUBE, DASS DIE FRAUEN SELBST SEHR VIEL TUN KOENNTEN, WENN SIE SICH FUER DIESE HILFE ORGANISIEREN.

FRAGE: WUERDEN SIE MEINEN, DASS DIE ZIELE, DIE DIE UNO FUER DIESES INTERNATIONALE JAHR DER FRAU PROKLAMIERT HATTE, SOWOHL AUF DEM WELTKONGRESS ALS AUCH BEI UNS HIER IN DER DDR IN GUTEN HAENDEN SIND?

ANTWORT: IN SEHR, SEHR GUTEN HAENDEN. UND ICH BIN SO DANKBAR, DASS ICH HIERHER EINGELADEN WURDEN BIN. ICH MUSS SAGEN, DASS ES VIEL FUER UNSERE GANZE ARBEIT IN DEN VEREINIGTEN NATIONEN BEDEUTEN WIRD, DASS ICH DIESE MOEGlichkeit GERAET HABE. ICH HABE HIER BEI DIESEN FRAUEN DIE BESTEN MENSCHEN GEFUNDEN FUER ALLE WUENSCHEN, DIE MICH IN DIESEN SECHS TAGEN BEWESTEN. (FOLGT)++SO NNNN

INTERVIEW 3 UND SCHLUSS

ADN - FRAGE: AUF DEM WELTKONGRESS HABEN UEBER 900 FRAUEN VON ALLEN KONTINENTEN DAS WORT ERGRIFFEN, FRAUEN DER VERSCHIEDENSTEN NATIONALEN UND SOZIALEN HERKUNFT, MIT UNTERSCHIEDLICHEN POLITISCHEN UND RELIGIOESEN AUFFASSUNGEN. WIE BEURTEILEN SIE DIESE TATSACHE, DIESE GROSSE VIELFALT DER STIMMEN, DIE HIER ZU WORT GEKOMMEN IST?

ANTWORT: WER HAETTE VOR 30 JAHREN - ES IST DER SEKRETARAT DER VEREINIGTEN NATIONEN - DARAN GEDACHT, DASS WIR IN HELSINKI EINE EUROPAEISCHE KONFERENZ UEBER SICHERHEIT UND ZUSAMMENARBEIT HABEN WUERDEN? WER HAETTE VOR EINEM JAHR DARAN GEDACHT, DASS SO VIELE FRAUEN HIER ZUSAMMENKOMMEN KOENNTEN, UM ZU SAGEN, WAS DIE FRAUEN DER WELT WOLLEN?

FRAGE: WUECHTEN SIE DIE GELEGENHEIT WAHRNEHMEN, IN IHRER EIGENSCHAFT ALS STELLVERTRETER DES GENERALSEKRETAERS DER UNO UND ALS GENERALSEKRETAERIN FUER DAS INTERNATIONALE JAHR DER FRAU DEN BUERGERN UNSERER REPUBLIK EINIGE WORTE ZU SAGEN?

ANTWORT: ICH WOLLTE MICH NOCH EINMAL BEDANKEN UND AUCH SAGEN: WENN WIR IN DIESEM JAHR SOVIEL UEBER FRAUEN SPRECHEN, DANN IST DAS NICHT GEGEN DIE MAENNER GERICHTET. ICH SAGTE DAS SCHON IN MEINER EROEFFNUNGSANSPRACHE. WIR FRAUEN SOLLTEN EIGENTLICH MIT DEN MAENNERN ZUSAMMEN FUER EINE BESSERE ZUKUNFT ARBEITEN. ICH KENNE SEHR VIELE BEISPIELE, WAS AUF DIESEM GEBIET SCHON GESCHEHEN IST IN IHREN LANDE. ES WAR EIN SEHR GRUESSES ERLEBNIS FUER MICH.++SO NNNN

ENDE DER SENDUNG SK SK SK + ++

OLYSYSYSYSWYFH

NY Phone Serv:Telegr. 797-3311/Msng. 7522/Infor. 7554/Telex

ITT World Communications Inc.

7590

ications Inc.

ITT World Communications Inc.

NY Phone Serv:Telegr. 797-3311/Msng. 75

I.L. RA 11/10 *h*

ZCZC 235604 RCO15 PDB2176 RMF3460 UYS252 YYV965 023  
URAU CX DBBL 021  
(10)BERLIN TF 21 10 1900

INCOMING	
ACTION	
TO	
FILE NO.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACTION	
INITIALS	RA/12/59
Return to	

1975 OCT 21  
2374  
021

*K/D*

DR. WALDHEIM

SECRETARY - GENERAL  
UNITED NATIONS DELIVER UNATIONS  
NEWYORK/N.Y./10017

*N*

*fw*

PLEASE CONFIRM YOUR REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH OPENING SESSION WORLD  
CONGRESS 20TH OCTOBER  
FREDA BROWN

COL 10017 20TH

*I informed Mr. Brown that  
Mrs. Lipile will be  
attending the  
opening meeting  
RA  
14/10*

ZCZC 235604 PD10671 RMX1360 BSV5649 PTR SVC  
URAU BN URSV 000  
NEWYORK 00 4 0030 RLM

INCOMING
ACTION
TO <i>Abuad</i>
FILE NO. —
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS: <i>RA/LL/19</i>
Return to Records Control Room 2074

UNATIONS NEWYORK

RE OUR RCO29 PDB1218 RME7037 UMS391 YYVO97 252SE/1  
10 BERLIN TF 59 1 1900 HEREWITH REPTN OF TEXT QTE

DR KURT WALDHEIM SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS NEWYORK N.Y. 10017  
PLEASE CONFIRM PARTICIPATION YOUR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE  
AT OPENING SESSION WORLD CONGRESS STOP TEN MINUTES ALLOCATED YOUR  
REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH OPENING SESSION ON 14Y AND 30TH ANNIVERSARY  
U.N. ORGANISATION STOP YOUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL BE ONE OF  
TWO MAIN SPEAKERS AT OPENING SESSION STOP PLEASE INFORM NAME  
ARRIVAL TIME AND FLIGHT NUMBER  
FERDA BROWN  
COLL 10017 30TH  
UNQTE

PER RCA GLOBCOM SVC SECTION NY

2063

ZCZC 030004 00000 PUB1013 RUC7007 UNCL01 YV007 052

URAU 00 000L 050

(10)DESLIN TP 00 0 1 1000 PAGE 1/02

DR KURT WALDHEIM  
SECRETARY GENERAL  
UNITED NATIONS DELIVER UNATIONS  
NEW YORK

PLEASE CONFIRM PARTICIPATION YOUR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE  
AT OPENING SESSION WORLD CONGRESS STOP TEN MINUTES ALLOCATED YOUR  
REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH OPENING SESSION ON 10Y AND 30TH  
ANNIVERSARY U.N. ORGANISATION STOP YOUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL  
BE ONE OF TWO MAIN SPEAKERS AT OPENING SESSION STOP PLEASE

00L 10117 00TH



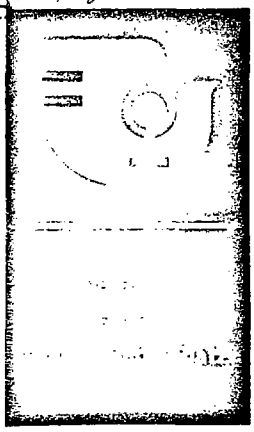
ENCLOSURE ATTACH

International Preparatory Committee for the World Congress for International Women's Year

Международный подготовительный комитет Всемирного конгресса, посвященного Международному году женщины

Comité Preparatorio Internacional del Congreso Mundial en el Año Internacional de la Mujer

Comité préparatoire international en vue du Congrès mondial pour l'Année internationale de la Femme



Internationales Vorbereitungskomitee für den Weltkongreß im Internationalen Jahr der Frau

اللجنة التحضيرية العالمية للمؤتمر العالمي لسنة المرأة العالمية

Freda Brown, President IPC

Berlin, August 21, 1975

*Rec'd 13/10/75 by surface mail*

Dr Kurt Waldheim Secretary - General, United Nations

New York, N.Y. 10017

USA

*PU 212 SG*

RECEIVED IN RECORDS CONTROL	
10 OCT 1975	
ACTION TO:	
1	<i>R. AHMED</i>
2	<i>IL</i>
3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PUT
<input type="checkbox"/>	INITIALS <i>RA/IL/cg</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	BRING FORWARD
<input type="checkbox"/>	ON

CONTROL NO. *626*  
*10/10/75*  
OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
MUST BE RETURNED TO  
RECORDS CONTROL, ROOM 2074

Dear Dr. Waldheim,

We understood from the letter of Dr. G. Hennig, of August, 7, 1975, that it will not be possible for you personally to attend the World Congress for International Women's Year (Berlin, GDR, October, 20-24, 1975).

While we regret your inability to attend, we appreciate that October, 24, 1975 is the day of the UN's 30-th Anniversary, and you will be fully occupied at the UN headquarters.

Therefore, we would like to suggest that you consider sending one of the Under-Secretary-Generals to attend this international forum of NGO's in your stead to bring your personal greetings to the Congress.

We know how much your message of support for the work of the Congress would be appreciated by the delegates. This could be given at the opening session.

We suggest that your personal representative also speak at the closing session on October, 24 on the 30-th Anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations. As Helvi Sipilä will speak at the opening session it would be appropriate that your representative would speak at the final session.

The Berlin Congress will bring together women and men from every corner of the world, from all walks of life, with different political, ideological and religious beliefs.

You will see from the enclosed Communiqué of our recent meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (Prague, July, 29-30, 1975) that participants emphasized the positive achievements of the UN World Congress on IWY at Mexico. It was agreed that the World Plan of Action, the Declaration, and the resolutions adopted in Mexico City should be taken into account by the Congress.

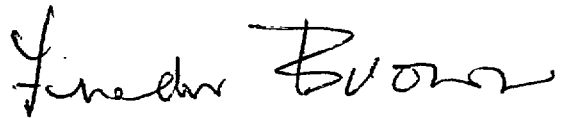
We are convinced that the Congress will make a valuable contribution to finding ways for governmental and non-governmental organizations to work together during the coming decade for the realization of the aims of the International Women's Year.

We are happy that Mrs. H. Sipilä, the UN Secretary-General for IWY, will participate in the Berlin Congress and address its participants.

Representatives of various UN bodies and UN specialized Agencies will also participate in the work of the Congress and its nine Commissions.

We assure you that your deputy will receive hospitality in Berlin appropriate for a person of this status.

Yours sincerely,



Freda B r o w n  
President

DRAFT CABLE TO FRED A BROWN FROM GH

- AAA. WITH REGARD TO YOUR CABLE RECEIVED 4 OCTOBER CONCERNING THE OPENING SESSION OF THE WORLD CONGRESS FOR INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR IN BERLIN THE SEC GEN VERY MUCH REGRETS THAT IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO ADDRESS THE OPENING SESSION. MRS. HELVI SIPILA, SEC GEN FOR THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR, WILL HOWEVER BE ATTENDING THE WORLD CONGRESS AND WILL ARRIVE IN BERLIN ON 23 OCTOBER.
- BBB. THE SEC GEN WISHES TO EXTEND HIS WARMEST GREETINGS TO THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONGRESS AND IT WOULD BE APPRECIATED IF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM THE SEC GEN WOULD BE READ AT THE OPENING SESSION.

QUOTE: . . . .

UNQUOTE

# Trip to Germany

## Departure

- 22 Oct fr. New York to Copenhagen on SAS 912,  
leaving Oct 18<sup>45</sup> PM arriving at 07<sup>20</sup> AM on 23<sup>rd</sup>.
- 23 Oct fr. Copenhagen to East Berlin on LF 831  
leaving at 10<sup>25</sup> AM arriving at 11<sup>15</sup> AM on 23<sup>rd</sup>.
- 25 Oct fr. East Berlin to Frankfurt on Panam 605  
leaving at 08<sup>00</sup> AM arriving at 08<sup>55</sup> AM
- leaving fr. Frankfurt to New York on Panam 498  
at 10<sup>00</sup> AM arriving at 12<sup>14</sup> PM on 25 Oct.

9. Oktober 1975



Mr. Hennig,

Habe ich Ihre Zustimmung, eine kurze Botschaft vom Generalsekretär an den in Ostberlin stattfindenden Weltkongress, in deutscher Sprache abgefasst, zu entwerfen, die darauf verweist, dass Frau Sipilä vom 23. bis 25. Oktober die Vereinten Nationen bei diesem Kongress vertreten wird?

Ingrid Lehmann

ZCZC 235004 R0008 PDB0717 RNF4700 UMS560 YYWDEK 70  
URAU BX DDBL 037  
(10)BERLIN ZTST 37 14 1110

URGENT

MRS KEENA BROOK

SECRETARY OF DR WALDHEIM

UNITED NATIONS

NEWYORK, N.Y., 10017 USA (DLVR UNATIONS NEWYORK)

WE WILL RING 10 N NY TIME RE NAME WALDHEIM # S  
REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKER OPENING WORLD CONGRESS 0000  
PARTICIPANTS 125 NATIONAL DELEGATIONS 00  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TODAY  
FREDVXXXXX FREDA BROWN

COL 10017 13 2003 125 30

SECRET

\*

It is perhaps in the field of development where traditional attitudes toward women reflect the greatest hindrance to positive action. Indeed, the essential success of the development process as a whole will ultimately depend on the full participation of all in efforts to achieve progress and a better quality of life. This involvement can only be fully achieved when women, half of the population of the world, are integrated in the various processes of development at every level, and share fully in its benefits.

DRAFT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE WORLD  
CONGRESS FOR INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR, BERLIN (GDR),  
20 OCTOBER 1975 (TO BE DELIVERED BY MRS. H. SIPILA)

I am very glad to have this opportunity of conveying to all participants my best wishes for a successful and constructive World Congress, which is a most significant event of <sup>the</sup> International Women's Year at the non-governmental level. I should like to pay a special tribute to the Women's International Democratic Federation, <sup>which</sup> ~~who~~ first suggested the idea of celebrating a special year for women to the members of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in 1972. The Commission endorsed the idea, and the General Assembly of the United Nations subsequently proclaimed 1975 as International Women's Year. Non-governmental organizations, like the Women's International Democratic Federation, have played a vital role in generating interest in the objectives of the Year, and in helping develop worldwide national and international programmes which will lay the foundations for future ~~dynamic~~ action.

The Congress takes place in the aftermath both of the United Nations World Conference of International Women's Year in Mexico City, and of the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation and development. The issues of the role of women in society and the task of creating a new and more equitable international economic order are closely interlinked, and ~~I was glad to~~ <sup>it is fitting</sup> see that one of the principal aims and objectives of this Congress is "the recognition of the equal responsibility of men and women in economic, political, social and cultural life". <sup>of</sup> It is self-evident that we cannot hope to resolve the massive economic and social tasks before us if we continue to neglect the contribution <sup>of</sup> and even to discriminate against, one half of the human race. International Women's Year cannot and should not be seen in isolation from the host of problems that confront all nations, <sup>Thus, the situation of women is closely related to</sup> and particularly the world organization. <sup>many of the issues with which the world organization is concerned,</sup> ~~women is closely interrelated with all these problems.~~ It is not simply a matter of human rights and equality of the sexes, though we must not forget that one of the principal aims of the United Nations "to reaffirm



faith in .... the equal rights of men and women" has yet to become a concrete reality.

The situation of women has many aspects--legal, economic, educational and social. Perhaps the most dramatic and disturbing aspect is the continuing lack of opportunities existing for so many women in the world today, as demonstrated, for example, by the increasing rate of illiteracy among women. Tens of millions of women are denied--either deliberately or through neglect--the opportunity to an education, to work, or to full involvement in their society. The tragic human loss this creates is not confined <sup>to the developing</sup> ~~only to the poorer~~ countries. It is a global problem. Discrimination can be overt, but is more frequently covert. It is precisely this hidden discrimination that is so difficult to identify and <sup>overcome</sup> ~~confront~~. One of the purposes of International Women's Year is to make women more conscious of their potentialities as well as their problems, so that they themselves can undertake the arduous work of confronting and eliminating discrimination whenever and wherever it exists.

~~\* One of the subjects to be discussed at the Congress concerns "women and the struggle for peace, détente, and international security".~~

~~This may remind us, AS we approach the Thirtieth Anniversary of the United Nations ratification of the Charter, that the dominant purpose of the United Nations is to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.~~ <sup>celebrate</sup> <sup>it should be remembered</sup> <sup>the world</sup> <sup>the world</sup> <sup>United Nations</sup>

~~in this vital work, on whose success all else depends, women must be deeply involved.~~ <sup>org</sup> <sup>remains</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>still</sup> <sup>persists</sup> that in international as well as in domestic affairs women must confine their roles to the social and humanitarian areas. While work in these latter activities has been, and will be, invaluable, I hope women will become <sup>in charmingly</sup> ~~much more~~ involved in helping resolve the major issues of war and peace.

In sending you my best wishes I <sup>would like to emphasize that</sup> ~~also wish to convey to you my~~ warm thanks. ~~We~~ in the United Nations need the support and participation in our work of non-governmental organizations and concerned citizens everywhere. We welcome, and are grateful for, the work which you are doing to assist us, and I look forward to receiving the results of this Congress.

DRAFT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE WORLD  
CONGRESS FOR INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR, BERLIN (GDR),  
20 OCTOBER 1975 (TO BE DELIVERED BY MRS. SIPILA)

---

I am very glad to have this opportunity of conveying to all participants my best wishes for a successful and constructive Congress, which is a most significant part of International Women's Year. I should like to pay particular tribute to the Women's International Democratic Federation, upon <sup>WHICH INITIATED THE PROPOSAL</sup> whose initiative the Year was established by the General Assembly. It was very largely as a result of their efforts that interest in the project developed, and culminated in the world-wide programmes which have taken place throughout 1975, and which have laid the foundations for future ones.

Your Congress takes place in the aftermath both of the United Nations World Conference of International Women's Year in Mexico City and of the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly. The issues of the role of women in society and the task of creating a new and more equitable international economic order are closely interlinked, ~~and~~

~~I was glad to see that~~ One of <sup>the</sup> your principal aims and objectives <sup>of this Congress</sup> is "the recognition of the equal responsibility of men and women in economic, political, social and cultural life". It is self-evident that we cannot hope to resolve the massive economic and social tasks before us if we continue to neglect, and even to discriminate against, one half of the human race. Thus, although International Women's Year cannot and should not be seen in isolation from the host of problems that confront all nations, and particularly the world Organization, it has drawn international attention to the fact that one of the principal purposes of the United Nations Charter "to reaffirm faith in ... the equal rights of men and women" has not been achieved.

This situation has many aspects - legal, economic, educational, and social - but the most important one of all can be best described by the word "opportunity". Tens of millions of women are denied - either deliberately or through neglect - the opportunity to an education, to work, and to full involvement in their society. The statistics of illiteracy among women tell their own unhappy story of one aspect of this situation. But statistics only give us

a glimpse of the human loss which is being incurred in so many parts of the world. Nor is this loss only being incurred in poorer countries. Discrimination can be overt, but is frequently covert, and it is this hidden discrimination that is so difficult to identify and to confront. But International Women's Year has made women recognize more clearly that it must be identified and must be confronted.

One of the subjects to be discussed at the Congress concerns "women and the struggle for peace, détente, and international security". This may remind us, as we approach the Thirtieth Anniversary of the ratification of the Charter, that the dominant purpose of the United Nations is to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. In this vital work, on whose success all else depends, women must be deeply involved. The view still persists that in international as well as in domestic affairs women must confine their roles to the social and humanitarian areas. While their work in these latter activities has been, and will be, invaluable, I look forward to much greater involvement by women in helping to resolve the major issues of war and peace.

In sending you my best wishes I also wish to convey to you my warm thanks. We in the United Nations need the support and participation in our work of non-governmental organizations and concerned citizens everywhere. We welcome, and are grateful for, the work which you are doing to assist us, and I look forward to receiving the results of this Congress.

File

UNITED NATIONS

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

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

Press Release SG/SM/2259  
15 October 1975

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL AT MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR ANDREW CORDIER

Following is the text of a statement by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim at the memorial service for Andrew Cordier held on 14 October at the Columbia University Chapel for Andrew Cordier, New York City:

Andrew Cordier, whose memory we honour today, was one of the pioneers of the United Nations. Starting his career in the academic world, he served the United Nations devotedly for over 25 years with the highest distinction. Then, when most men think of retiring, he returned to the academic life and, in a troubled time, applied the arts-of-peace which he had learned at the United Nations to the problems of a great university.

Andrew Cordier came to the United Nations in 1945 in its earliest formative period and was a key figure in the development of its organization and procedures. As Executive Assistant to the first two Secretaries-General -- Trygve Lie and Dag Hammarskjold -- he was both the chief co-ordinator of the work of the Secretariat and the adviser to no less than 15 Presidents of the General Assembly on the complex procedures of that body. Such was his dedication, his energy and his ability that he never appeared to regard these two very heavy tasks as anything but a privilege and an absorbing experience. The United Nations was his life and he gave himself to his work without reservation or regard for personal considerations.

His extraordinary memory and comprehensive knowledge provided a vital element of continuity to the changing scene at the United Nations. His obvious and total dedication inspired the confidence not only of the first two Secretaries-General, but of the successive Presidents of the General Assembly whom he guided through political difficulties and procedural hazards with an extraordinary sureness of touch for 15 years.

Andrew Cordier's personality was an essential part of his success as an international civil servant. He was informal but confident, tactful but tough, modest but firm. His comprehensive knowledge and total recall of past events and complex procedures were the key to the solution of countless problems. His apparently limitless capacity for work and complete lack of dismay at even the most formidable of international problems inspired an extraordinary confidence in the people he worked with.

(more)

In addition to all these qualities, Andrew Cordier was a deeply kind and considerate man who never let the great concerns of the world Organization weaken his interest in the individual members of the Secretariat. He was without pretensions and very little conscious of status. His door was always open to his colleagues -- and never more so than when they had problems or difficulties. He regarded them as fellow crew members on a great expedition, and he always had time to help when help was needed.

Like anyone else who assumes great public responsibilities Andrew Cordier came under criticism from time to time and was on occasion the victim of unfounded accusations. He was not to be discouraged by such attacks or deterred from doing what he thought right. His total integrity, the most indispensable quality of an international civil servant, his sense of humour and his realistic approach to human as well as to international problems did not allow him to be distracted from his appointed tasks by temporary setbacks.

Others will speak of his career at Columbia University. In his last and very busy years there, he maintained his contacts with and his interest in the United Nations. The School of International Affairs which he expanded and reorganized, is a fitting monument to his role in both international and academic life.

At the United Nations we remember Andrew Cordier as a pillar of the Organization in its formative years, an incomparable colleague and as an example for the generations of international civil servants to come.

\* \*\*\* \*

DRAFT SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE  
RAISING OF THE NATIONAL FLAG OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA AT HEADQUARTERS,

13 OCTOBER 1975

---

Prime Minister Somare, Ambassador Harry, Your Excellencies,  
ladies and gentlemen,

The entry of a new Member into the United Nations is always an occasion for pleasure, and I am very glad to welcome Papua New Guinea to the World Organization. This occasion also marks an important step towards the full and final discharge of the Trusteeship responsibilities of the United Nations. It is, therefore, an additional source of happiness for us all.

The attainment of independence and sovereignty by Papua New Guinea, under the Trusteeship of the United Nations and with the full support of the Administering Power, Australia, is a striking example of how peaceful progress towards independence can be made given the good will and understanding of all parties. In this process there have been difficulties, but the spirit of co-operation which characterized the relationship between Papua New Guinea and Australia has overcome them all.

I am confident that Papua New Guinea will play a significant and constructive role in the work of the United Nations. Very

...



substantial tasks lie before us if we are to fulfill our responsibilities to the peoples of the world who are represented here, and whose aspirations and rights are embodied in our Charter. Thus, as we approach the thirtieth anniversary of the ratification of that Charter, and as we advance towards full universality of membership, we can take great satisfaction in the fact that the Government and people of Papua New Guinea will be working with us in our endeavours to serve mankind.

Mr. Prime Minister, it is therefore with great pleasure that I order the national flag of Papua New Guinea to be raised.

h

DRAFT SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE  
RAISING OF THE NATIONAL FLAG OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA AT HEADQUARTERS,  
10 (OR 12) OCTOBER 1975

---

Prime Minister Somare, Ambassador Matane, Ambassador Harry,  
Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.

The entry of a new Member into the United Nations is an occasion for pleasure for the entire international community, and I am very glad today, on behalf of that community, to welcome the Government and people of Papua New Guinea.

The development of Papua New Guinea, under the Trusteeship of the United Nations and with the close co-operation of the Administering Power, Australia, into full independent sovereignty, has demonstrated the value of the process of peaceful development towards independence conducted with goodwill and understanding by all parties. In this process there have been difficulties, but the spirit of co-operation has overcome them all. Papua New Guinea has achieved her independence and membership of the United Nations with the warm support of the Government and people of Australia, whose distinguished representative is with us today.

This occasion also marks an important step towards the full and final discharge of the Trusteeship responsibilities placed

upon the United Nations. It is, therefore, an additional cause of pleasure for us all.

I am confident that Papua New Guinea will play a significant and constructive role in the work of the United Nations. Very substantial tasks lie before us if we are to fulfill our responsibilities to the peoples of the world who are represented in the United Nations, and whose aspirations and rights are embodied in our Charter. Thus, as we approach the thirtieth anniversary of the ratification of that Charter, and as we advance towards our goal of full universality of membership, we can take great satisfaction in the fact that the Government and people of Papua New Guinea will be working with us in our endeavours for all mankind.

Mr. Prime Minister, it is therefore with great pleasure that I order that the national flag of Papua New Guinea be raised.

DRAFT

11 October 1975

TOAST BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT THE LUNCHEON  
ON 13 OCTOBER 1975 IN HONOUR OF THE PRIME MINISTER  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA, THE HONOURABLE MICHAEL T SOMARE

Mr. Prime Minister, Excellencies, my dear friends and colleagues,

Earlier today I had the great pleasure of welcoming Papua New Guinea into the United Nations and ordering its flag to be raised at the United Nations Headquarters. Now it is an honour for me to welcome you personally Mr. Prime Minister, and to extend to you my warmest congratulations on the independence of your country as well as its entry into the United Nations.

At the time when Papua New Guinea joins the United Nations as its 142nd Member State, our Organization is completing 30 years of its existence and is facing many new challenges. We can hope to confront them with greater confidence today because of the renewed spirit of international co-operation and inter-dependence manifested at the recently concluded Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly. At that Session unanimous agreement was reached by the world community on concrete steps to be taken for the evolution of a new international economic order designed to bring about a more equitable sharing of the world's resources. The

..... positive results

positive results of the Special Session should, however, not make us complacent. The same will and determination which was manifested at that Session must be maintained. Only thus can we resolve the intricate and complex problems involved and give tangible shape to the agreed objectives. Papua New Guinea will be called upon to take full part in the discharge of this important responsibility facing the world community.

As your nation embarks on its new independent course, let me assure you Mr. Prime Minister, that the United Nations stands ready to extend any assistance within our possibilities for the development of your country.

I would be remiss if I did not take this opportunity once again to underline the peaceful way in which your country reached its goal of full sovereignty with the close co-operation and assistance of Australia.

\* \* \*

Excellencies, distinguished guests, may I ask you to join me in a toast to His Excellency, Mr. Michael Somare and to the prosperity and well-being of the people of Papua New Guinea.

Todo

Speech

*file*  
*7/10/00*

Señor Presidente y Señora de Banzer.  
Ante todo deseo darles la bienvenida en las Naciones Unidas. Es con gran placer que los saludamos en este edificio.

*Mr. Ruiz*

The United Nations are an institution that symbolizes our common aspirations to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations and to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character.

Bolivia, a founding member of the United Nations, has always given its full support to the work of our Organization. New initiatives by Bolivia, such as the proposal in 1952 on the right of nations to exercise sovereignty over their natural resources, have contributed considerably to our awareness of the priorities that need our urgent attention. As we celebrate the 30th anniversary of our Organization, I am confident that we shall strive to meet these challenges.

In your important address to the General Assembly this morning you spoke of the grave economic and social problems to which your Government is devoting time and energy. In this connexion, I am happy to state that the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly has once more demonstrated that the United Nations provides the appropriate forum in which all member states, both developed and developing, can concert their efforts to bring about a new economic order. It is significant to bear this in mind as there can be no political stability without a sound and just economic foundation *in all parts of the world.*

I ~~sincerely~~ welcome the efforts of your Government to foster understanding and conciliation with its neighbours. I have listened with great attention to your remarks about Bolivia's

[Bolivia, 13 Oct. 1975]

long-standing aspiration for access to the sea and I hope that this problem - as well as other problems of importance to the region - can be solved harmoniously by the countries concerned.

You, Mr. President, are the leader of a country that bears the name of that great Latin American revolutionary hero, Simon Bolivar, whose far-sightedness helped to lay a sound foundation for your region's solidarity when he convoked the Congress in Panama in June 1826.

Bolivia observes this year its 150th anniversary and on this happy occasion I should like to express <sup>my best</sup> wishes for <sup>a prosperous</sup> ~~the~~ future of your country.

~~In this spirit~~ Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, may I ask you to join with me in a toast to His Excellency, the President of Bolivia, <sup>and</sup> Mrs. Banzer, <sup>as well as</sup> ~~and~~ to the ~~happiness and~~ prosperity of the Bolivian people.

TOAST POUR LE DINER OFFERT PAR LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL EN L'HONNEUR  
DE SON EXCELLENCE MONSIEUR ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA - 9 OCTOBRE 1975 -

---

Monsieur le Président, ~~Excellences, mes chers collègues,~~ Mesdames,  
Messieurs, *un cher ami.*

*M. le Secrétaire*

Je vous remercie beaucoup d'avoir accepté cette invitation  
à un dîner intime à ma résidence. Je pense que je ne pouvais pas  
vous laisser quitter New York sans vous exprimer une fois de plus  
~~notre~~ *leur* gratitude sincère pour votre dévouement à la cause des  
Nations Unies, pour votre coopération et surtout pour votre  
amitié.

---

- 2 -

Vous avez présidé les débats de deux sessions importantes  
mais très différentes de notre Assemblée générale. L'an  
dernier, une 29ème session où les conflits d'idéologies et  
d'intérêts semblaient prendre le pas sur tout le reste.  
Cette année une 7ème session extraordinaire où au contraire,  
la volonté d'entente et de coopération a permis de dominer  
les divergences au profit d'une meilleure coopération  
internationale. Votre tâche, tous le savent, n'a pas été  
facile.



Vous avez oeuvré pour atténuer les difficultés nées lors de la 29ème session comme pour renforcer l'esprit constructif enregistré au cours de la 7ème session extraordinaire.

Vous avez ainsi démontré de façon magistrale quel rôle effectif le Président de l'Assemblée générale peut exercer lorsqu'il veut assumer pleinement les fonctions qui lui ont été dévolues par l'ensemble de la communauté mondiale.

C'est de cela qu'aujourd'hui, au nom des Nations Unies, je tenais à vous remercier.

Les services du Secrétariat ont cherché à vous seconder dans cette action difficile et tous m'ont confirmé l'excellent esprit dans lequel cette collaboration s'est effectuée. J'espère que les occasions de coopérer avec vous seront encore nombreuses à l'avenir.

Avant de conclure, je voudrais vous dire encore une fois combien j'ai apprécié la coopération avec vous mon cher Ministre et cher ami et je vous exprime toute ma gratitude pour votre confiance et pour votre amitié personnelle.

C'est dans cet esprit que je vous demande, Excellences,  
Mesdames, Messieurs, de lever votre verre à la santé  
personnelle de Son Excellence Monsieur Bouteflika, Ministre  
des Affaires étrangères de l'Algérie ainsi qu'au bonheur  
et à la prospérité du peuple algérien.

3 October 1975

The Secretary-General

*To be changed*

Robert Rhodes James

Toast at luncheon to King Olav V of Norway, 9 October

.....

I enclose a draft Toast for your consideration. I have deliberately kept it brief - about three minutes - but it could easily be extended if you so desired.

Norwegian soldiers served in the first UNEF and in the Congo, as well as observers. Eight have been killed on United Nations duties.

King Olav visited the United Nations in 1968 and addressed the General Assembly.

RRJ/wvc

cc. Mr. Ahmed  
Mr. Hennig  
Mr. Mayrhofer  
Mr. Guyer  
Mr. Rothermel

DRAFT SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT LUNCH IN HONOUR  
OF HIS MAJESTY KING OLAV V OF NORWAY, 9 OCTOBER 1975

---

Your Majesty, ~~Ambassador Algard~~, Excellencies, Gentlemen.

It is an honour and a pleasure for me, on behalf of the United Nations, to welcome you again to the Headquarters of the world Organization. ~~and to propose your health.~~

Your country, one of the founders of the United Nations, has been a staunch and committed member for thirty years, and has been closely and actively involved in all aspects of its work throughout its history. We recall that the first Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, was a distinguished Norwegian. He was also the author of the celebrated remark that "this is the most impossible job on this earth", a statement with which none of his successors would disagree. We also recall with particular gratitude the role of Norwegian officers and men in United Nations peacekeeping and observer missions, eight of whom lost their lives in the service of peace. We honour their memory, and are inspired by their example.

We have also had the privilege of having Norwegian Permanent Representatives of high distinction dedicated to the

service both of their country and of the United Nations,  
[and of which Ambassador Algard is an outstanding example.]

This Organization has changed very greatly since the representative of Norway, together with those of fifty other States, signed the Charter in San Francisco. Norway herself was recovering from the agony of war and occupation, and much of Europe and of Asia lay in ruins. Vast numbers of people lived under colonial rule. Today, the scars of the Second World War have been healed. [All the former belligerents are now our honoured friends and colleagues in the United Nations.] And the process of decolonization is nearly complete. It is, indeed, a greatly changed world, and the United Nations of today reflects the <sup>of development</sup> [revolutions] through which mankind has passed since 1945.

But the verities and the objectives of the Charter remain. Although much has been achieved, massive tasks and challenges lie before us. We know that we must act together if we are to resolve them.

I know that in this great and continuing human enterprise we shall have the full support and involvement of the Government

and people of Norway. It is in this spirit, and with this confidence, that I have the honour to propose the health of His Majesty, King Olav V of Norway.

G.H. ✓ TRV

Preliminary Draft of Toast for President Echeverría

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome His Excellency Luis Echeverría, the President of Mexico, at the Headquarters of the United Nations. We recognize him not only as the leader of a great nation but also as a world statesman and as a deeply dedicated supporter of this Organization. We are all well aware that President Echeverría has always been guided by the highest principles of internationalism and has inspired significant actions of the world community in recent years.

Indeed, I am quite sure that you felt a deep sense of personal satisfaction, Mr. President, when the General Assembly, at its recently concluded seventh special session, agreed unanimously on a set of practical measures which will be given effect within the framework of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. When three years ago you proposed the formulation of such a Charter, it was considered a bold and imaginative initiative but one which, to become a reality - it was then assumed - would require very significant changes of attitude, and a very long process of negotiations. The challenge was faced with courage and political determination and the hard work which went into the preparation of the text

.../

[7 OCT. 1975]

adopted by the Assembly last year constituted part and parcel of the sustained efforts of the international community towards the construction of a new world economic order.

The unanimous agreement reached at the recently concluded Seventh Special Session changed fundamentally the spirit and the circumstances of future economic collaboration among nations. This should facilitate the continuing review of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, provided for in the Charter itself, and its further evolution as an effective tool for global progress and social justice.

[ Insert para ]

At a time when world interdependence has become a reality which no nation can fail to acknowledge, you, Mr. President, have been an indefatigable spokesman for global co-operation. Your statements at the World Food Conference and - as head of the host Government - at the World Conference of the International Women's Year, attest to the dedication of Mexico to the solution of the basic problems that afflict human society and to the attainment of the aims that this Organization has set for itself. We are therefore



deeply grateful, Mr. President, for the example that you have given to so many men and women who are striving, within and outside the United Nations, towards a better world.

Mr. President of the General Assembly, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, May I ask you to join me in a toast to His Excellency, President Luis Echeverría and to the prosperity and well-being of the people of Mexico.

TOAST POUR LE DINER OFFERT PAR LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL  
EN L'HONNEUR DU PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK - 6 OCTOBRE 1975

---

MONSEIGNEUR, MADAME,  
MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT, MESSIEURS LES MINISTRES, EXCELLENCES,  
MESDAMES, MESSIEURS,

L'Organisation des Nations Unies est toujours honorée de recevoir le chef d'état de l'un de ses pays membres car c'est la marque certaine de l'intérêt que lui portent, à l'échelon le plus élevé, les responsables de la communauté internationale. C'est pourquoi je me réjouis de vous recevoir ici au siège de l'Organisation.

Cet après-midi...

---

- 2 -

Cet après-midi, l'Assemblée générale Vous a écouté avec une attention soutenue ; de nombreux délégués se sont souvenus, en vous entendant, des allocutions inspirées que vous avez prononcées lors d'Assemblées précédentes et notamment en 1958, en 1960 et en 1961.

Les choses ont certainement beaucoup changé depuis lors dans le monde et aussi dans le Sud Est Asiatique. En vous adressant cet après-midi à l'Assemblée générale, vous avez constaté, Monseigneur, combien le visage du monde a changé depuis votre dernière visite.

En 1958, 79 délégations

En 1958, 79 délégations vous écoutaient ; aujourd'hui 141 pays sont membres de notre Organisation. Certes, l'universalité n'est pas encore acquise, mais nous nous en rapprochons constamment. L'ONU, chaque jour davantage, reflète mieux le monde tel qu'il est et traite de ses vrais problèmes.

Les pays non alignés, peu nombreux autrefois, forment aujourd'hui un groupe très important, dont l'action est sensible dans le domaine politique, économique et social. Preuve en est le déroulement de la 7e Session extraordinaire où le souci de parvenir à un accord acceptable et raisonnable pour tous, a animé le groupe

a animé le groupe des 77 de même d'ailleurs qu'il animait les autres groupes de l'Assemblée. Il a suffi pour cela qu'une même volonté anime les gouvernements, volonté de se servir de l'ONU comme instrument de négociation, de conciliation et de coopération.

Quant au Sud Est Asiatique, cette région du monde dont la population, depuis plusieurs générations, a connu les souffrances et les destructions de la guerre, est maintenant en mesure de travailler courageusement dans la paix à la reconstruction et au développement de leurs pays.

Comme j'ai eu

l'occasion de le dire à plusieurs reprises, l'Organisation des Nations Unies et les institutions qui y sont rattachées sont prêtes, dès lors que les gouvernements en expriment le désir, à participer à cette oeuvre économique et humanitaire.

Monseigneur, cet après-midi nous avons pu nous entretenir d'un certain nombre de questions qui intéressent à la fois le Cambodge et l'ONU. Depuis qu'il est devenu membre de notre Organisation, voici 20 ans, votre pays, en dépit de ses épreuves ou peut-être à cause d'elles, n'a cessé d'apporter son soutien

aux activités des

aux activités des Nations Unies et d'avoir confiance dans les principes fixés par sa Charte.

Vous avez dit, à l'Assemblée générale en 1961, que les pays comme le vôtre ont soif de dignité et que la dignité signifie l'indépendance, la justice, l'égalité et la paix, dans le respect mutuel de la souveraineté, de l'intégrité nationale, des régimes et des idéologies. Vous avez rappelé aussi que la dignité ne peut exister sans la coexistence pacifique, qui n'est pas un simple slogan mais une nécessité vitale. Les Nations Unies sont l'instrument le mieux adapté pour la réalisation de cet objectif.

C'est d'avoir confirmé ce message que je voudrais vous remercier.

Messieurs les Ministres, Excellences, Mesdames, Messieurs,  
je vous demande de lever votre verre à la santé personnelle  
de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chef de  
l'état du Cambodge, à la santé de la Princesse Monique ainsi  
qu'au bonheur et à la prospérité du peuple cambodgien.

\*\*\*\*\*

2ND Mr. Hennigh

DRAFT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE TENTH  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE VISIT OF HIS HOLINESS, POPE PAUL VI,  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON 4 OCTOBER 1965

---

The impressions of the visit of His Holiness Pope Paul VI to the United Nations in October 1965 are so fresh and so vivid in the memories of those who were privileged to be present and the millions who followed it on television and radio that it hardly seems possible that it was ten years ago.

The message that His Holiness brought to us then was, as he emphasized, a simple one, but it spoke for all mankind, regardless of the divisions of religion, race or political faith. For he came, in his own words, as "a messenger of the Gospel of Peace". "Never again war, war never again", he said. "It is peace which must guide the destiny of the peoples and of all mankind". And also he said: "Peace is built not only by means of politics and the balance of forces and interests. It is built with the spirit, with ideas, with works of peace".

His message endures. Peace and goodwill between men remain the dominant work of the United Nations. As His Holiness told the General Assembly: "You mark a stage in

the development of mankind: henceforth no turning back, you must go forward".

In the past ten years much has changed. Pope Paul spoke to an Assembly of 117 sovereign States; today there are 141, and we look forward to welcoming others as we approach full universality of membership. The activities - and burdens - of the United Nations have increased greatly since 1965. In those ten years, there have been unhappily, wars and threats of wars; there has been conflict and suffering; poverty and hunger remain undefeated; mankind has not heeded His Holiness' words that "if you wish to be brothers, let the weapons fall from your hands".

But there is a credit balance. The spirit and aspirations that His Holiness expressed so eloquently and movingly to the General Assembly on 4 October 1965 have remained with us, and have proved their strength and their durability. For, as the Pope has said on another occasion, "peace is not a dream but a duty".

And thus, in conveying to His Holiness the gratitude and admiration of all who serve the United Nations, I affirm that we shall indeed strive to ensure that there will be no turning back, and that we will go forward.

RRJ/wvc cc. Mr. Ahmed  
Mr. Hennig  
Mr. Urquhart  
Mr. Mayrhofer

*file*

The Secretary-General

23 September 1975

Robert Rhodes James

Anniversary of the visit of Pope Paul to the  
United Nations

You have been asked to record a brief (two-minute)  
statement on the tenth anniversary of His Holiness' visit  
on 4 October 1965.

..... I enclose a draft statement for your consideration.



DRAFT STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE VISIT OF HIS HOLINESS, POPE PAUL VI, TO THE UNITED  
NATIONS ON 4 OCTOBER 1965

---

The memory of the visit of His Holiness Pope Paul VI to the United Nations is so fresh and vivid in the minds of all who were present or saw it on television that it hardly seems possible that it was ten years ago.

The message that he brought to us then was, as he emphasized, a simple one. Yet it spoke for all mankind, regardless of their religion, race, or political faith. "Never again war, war never again!" he said. "Peace, it is peace which must guide the destiny of the peoples and of all mankind".

His message endures. Peace and goodwill between men remain the dominant work of the United Nations. As His Holiness told the General Assembly: "You mark a stage in the development of mankind: henceforth no turning back, you must go forward".

In conveying to His Holiness the gratitude and admiration of all of us who serve the United Nations, I affirm that we shall strive to ensure that there will be no turning back, and that we will go forward.

DRAFT SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT DINNER GIVEN IN  
HIS HONOUR BY THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES, 1 OCTOBER 1975

---

Secretary-General Riad, Mr. President, Your Excellencies,  
ladies and gentlemen.

It is a great pleasure for me to be your guest tonight. I greatly value the close links that have been developed between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, and I am particularly appreciative of the personal contribution of Secretary-General Riad and his colleagues to strengthening the ties in many areas between our respective organizations.

The General Assembly has just embarked upon a formidable and profoundly important session. We know that we confront many issues on which there remain acute differences. But we embark on this task with considerable confidence, which in large part was created by the remarkable achievements of the Seventh Special Session. These achievements were the result of prolonged debate and private negotiation. There were several moments of acute difficulty and even confrontation. But the determination of all parties to create machinery that could effectively meet the economic and social challenges of

our time proved dominant. We know that much remains to be done before we have indeed created a new international economic order. We can be under no delusions about the scale and scope of these problems. But if the spirit of compromise and shared concern that marked the Special Session can be maintained, I am sure that we can succeed.

The first priority of the United Nations, as it approaches the thirtieth anniversary of the ratification of the Charter, is the maintenance of international peace and security. There are today several areas of the world in which that task has particular importance and urgency. The situation in the Middle East remains one of the most important of these areas. The United Nations, through the good offices of the Secretary-General, through multilateral diplomacy, peacekeeping forces, and humanitarian assistance, has been deeply involved in this situation for more than two decades. It is my earnest hope that the developments since November 1973 may lead us to a peaceful overall settlement, in which the interests of all parties, and not least those of the Palestinian people, can be met. It is of the most urgent importance that the momentum towards such a settlement can be maintained.

In this process the role of the League of Arab States is obviously crucial. Without tonight dealing with any of the points of substance involved in the Middle East situation, I should like to emphasize to you again that the full resources of the United Nations are always available in the search for a truly lasting peace.

On the humanitarian aspect of our involvement in the area, I feel impelled to draw your attention to the most serious financial problems that beset UNWRA. The situation is such that unless further funds are received before 31 October, we shall be compelled, with deep reluctance, to curtail many of the services for the refugees. I can assure you that we have done everything possible to economize, without in any way reducing the quality of our assistance to these unfortunate and innocent people. I am still hopeful that my urgent appeals to Governments for financial assistance will enable us to continue all these services. But the situation is indeed a very difficult one, and one which concerns me most acutely.

Throughout its history the United Nations has provided not only a forum for debate but practical machinery to assist

Governments in the resolution of the problems that face them. Since 1945 it has changed almost out of recognition, reflecting as it does the new priorities, the new imperatives, and the new realities of our world. It is clear that there will have to be further changes, and new responses to new issues. We know that we have suffered disappointments. There have been failures and setbacks. But if we learn from them, and also from our many achievements, we can advance towards making true reality out of the aspirations of the Charter.

We all bear a heavy responsibility to the hundreds of millions of people who are represented at this General Assembly. If the spirit of compromise that dominated the Seventh Special Session can be maintained, I am confident that we will prove worthy of that responsibility.

Mr. Secretary-General, Mr. President, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. I thank you most warmly for your hospitality, and for your continuing devotion to the aims and purposes of the United Nations.

RA

DRAFT SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT DINNER GIVEN  
IN HIS HONOUR BY THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES, 1 OCTOBER 1975

---

Secretary-General Riad, <sup>Mr President,</sup> Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.

It is a great pleasure for me to be your guest tonight. ~~You know that~~ I greatly value the close links that have been developed between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, and I am particularly appreciative of the personal contribution of Secretary-General Riad and his colleagues.

~~As you know,~~ The General Assembly has embarked upon a formidable and profoundly important session. We know that we confront many issues on which there remain acute differences. But we embark on this task with considerable confidence, which in large part was created by the remarkable achievements of the Seventh Special Session. This achievement was the result of prolonged debate and private negotiation. There were several moments of acute difficulty and even confrontation. But the determination of all parties to create machinery that could effectively meet the economic and social challenges of

our time proved dominant. We know that much remains to be done before we have indeed created a new international economic order. We can be under no delusions about the scale and scope of these problems. But if the spirit of compromise and shared concern that marked the Special Session can be maintained, I am sure that we can succeed.

The first priority of the United Nations, as it approaches the thirtieth anniversary of the ratification of the Charter, is the maintenance of international peace and security. There are today several areas of the world in which that task has particular importance and urgency. The situation in the Middle East remains one of the most important - and in the view of many, the most important - of these areas. The United Nations, through the good offices of successive Secretaries-General, through multilateral diplomacy, peacekeeping forces, and humanitarian assistance, has been deeply involved in this ~~complex~~ situation for more than two decades. It is my earnest hope that the developments since November 1973 may lead us to a peaceful overall settlement, in which the interests of all parties, and not least of the Palestinian people, can be met. It is of the most urgent importance that the momentum towards such a settlement be maintained.



In this process the role of the League of Arab States is obviously crucial. Without tonight dealing with any of the points of substance involved in the Middle East situation, I should like to emphasize to you again that the full resources of the United Nations are always available in the search for a truly lasting peace.

On the humanitarian aspect of our involvement in the area, I feel impelled to draw your attention to the most serious financial problems that beset UNWRA. The situation is such that unless further funds are received before 31 October, we shall be compelled, with deep reluctance, to curtail many of the services for the refugees. I can assure you that we have done everything possible to economize, without in any way reducing the quality of our assistance to these unfortunate and innocent people. I am still hopeful that my urgent appeals to Governments for financial assistance will enable us to continue all these services. But the situation is indeed a very difficult one, and one which concerns me most acutely.

Throughout its history the United Nations has provided not only a forum for debate but practical machinery to assist

Governments in the resolution of the problems that face them. Since 1945 it has changed almost out of recognition, reflecting as it does the new priorities, the new imperatives, and the new realities of our world. It is clear that there will have to be further changes, and new responses to new issues. We know that we have suffered disappointments. There have been failures and setbacks. But if we learn from ~~those efforts~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> efforts, and also from our many achievements, we can advance towards making true reality out of the aspirations of the Charter.

We all bear a heavy responsibility to the hundreds of millions of people who are represented at this General Assembly. If the spirit of compromise that dominated the Seventh Special Session can be maintained, I am confident that we will prove worthy of that responsibility.

Mr. Secretary-General, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. I thank you most warmly for your hospitality, and for your continuing devotion to the aims and purposes of the United Nations.