

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

COPY NO.
OCI NO. 0298/61
21 September 1961

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

DOCUMENT NO. 10
NO CHANGE IN CLASS.
 DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S @ 1990
NEXT REVIEW DATE:
AUTH: HR 12-2
DATE: 20 June 80

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Redacted box]
103521
102

(b)(3)

(b)(3)

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

SUCCESSOR TO THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL

The UN faces a long period of turmoil over constitutional problems arising from the search for a new secretary general who will be acceptable to both the USSR and the West. Soviet delegates continue to insist on their "troika" concept, but Afro-Asian pressure may lead to eventual appointment of a single successor. Selection of so authoritative a figure as was Hammarskjold, however, is unlikely.

Hammarskjold's death brought to a head the fight between East and West over the 1960 Soviet proposal for replacing the secretary general with a triumvirate representing the West, the Soviet bloc, and the neutrals. The troika idea was not well received by the Afro-Asian members, many of whom recognized that such a reorganization would paralyze the Secretariat. However, it is possible that, in order to avoid a Soviet veto, UN members might agree to some version of the troika in the lower echelons of the Office of the Secretary General.

The appointment of a new secretary general is subject to the concurrence of the five permanent members of the council plus endorsement by a majority of the 99-member General Assembly. The assembly can, however, decide that the choice of a new secretary general is an "important question" requiring a two-thirds majority vote.

As a stopgap measure, the concept of having the president of the General Assembly temporarily handle the duties of the secretary general was apparently well received by several UN members, including

Burma, the UAR, Sudan, Morocco, and Iraq. Under this plan the General Assembly would designate either the president of the current session--Mongi Slim of Tunisia--or outgoing president Boland of Ireland as interim secretary general. The procedure was designed to avoid, for the present, expected Soviet vetoes in the Security Council of any nominee for the position of secretary general.

Boland told the US delegation on 18 September his canvass of UN members showed that the procedure would not be easy to put across. He reported that opposition came from "well-intentioned" delegations which believe that one man could not handle both jobs. Other opposition came from countries which are promoting specific candidates for the post and from the Soviet bloc, which is sticking to its troika proposal.

Prior to Hammarskjold's death, most UN members were agreed that the next secretary general would come from Asia or Africa. Mongi Slim, U Thant of Burma, and C. V. Narasimhan and Krishna Menon of India have been mentioned as possibilities.

In the meantime, the administrative duties of the Secretary General's Office have been assumed by Narasimhan, recently appointed chef de cabinet in that office; Andrew Cordier of the United States, under secretary for General Assembly affairs; and another American, Ralph Bunche, under secretary for political affairs.

CONFIDENTIAL

WEEKLY REVIEW

21 Sept 61

Page 4 of 22

(b)(3)