

CUBAN ENVOY DIES AT U. N. BUILDING

**Bisbe Collapses, Apparently
From a Heart Attack—
Assembly Adjourns**

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 20—Manuel Bisbé y Alberní, Cuba's permanent representative here, collapsed and died today in a lounge outside the General Assembly hall. The 55-year-old diplomat had been critically ill in recent months and is thought to have suffered a heart attack.

Dr. Bisbé, a mild-mannered intellectual who enjoyed warm personal relations with many delegates here, was stricken within sight of more than a

hundred of his colleagues, who were awaiting the start of an Assembly debate on the Congo. He had been deep in conversation with Dr. Raul Roa, Cuba's Foreign Minister, after a luncheon with Dr. Roa and other associates.

Dr. Bisbé was pronounced dead when he failed to respond to emergency treatment by several physicians.

Boland Adjourns Debate

The Assembly then met to observe a minute of silence. As a mark of mourning, Frederick H. Boland of Ireland, the Assembly's President, adjourned the Congo debate until tomorrow morning.

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld sent messages of condolence to Dr. Roa and Señora de Bisbé.

Dr. Bisbé was one of the relatively small number of older-generation Cubans who remained faithful to the revolution of Fidel Castro. He never



Associated Press

Dr. Manuel Bisbé y Alberní

lost an opportunity to stress its positive, idealistic aspects. He had been Cuba's Repre-

sentative at the United Nations since Dr. Castro gained power.

Dr. Bisbé's scholarly manner and appearance accurately reflected his career. He held three doctorate degrees from the University of Havana—in law, political science and philosophy—could chat fluently in classic Greek and was for many years a professor of Greek and Greek literature at the university.

Dr. Bisbé became known outside the academic community from 1939 to 1944 as vice president of the Spanish-Cuban Cultural Society.

A Greek Scholar

At the same time he joined with other middle-class Cubans in a political movement devoted to political freedom and honest government. This movement took shape in the Orthodox party, and Dr. Bisbé was the party's leader in the Cuban House of Representatives from 1947 to 1952. He served two

terms in the House, from 1944 to 1952.

Later he became president of the party, which swung to the support of Dr. Castro's mountain rebels. For eighteen months before the success of the revolution in January, 1959, Dr. Bisbé served the resistance movement in exile in Miami and New York.

His wife, the former Graciela Suarez, was summoned from their home at 155 East Seventy-sixth Street when Dr. Bisbé collapsed. He is survived also by two sons, José Manuel, an engineer, and Miguel, a medical student, both of whom live in Havana.

Dr. Bisbé's body will remain overnight at the Frank E. Campbell Funeral Church, Madison Avenue and Eighty-first Street and will be flown to Havana in a special plane tomorrow afternoon.

Dr. Bisbé's family will be at the funeral church from 10 A. M. until noon tomorrow to receive the diplomatic corps.