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Press Release SG/973
24 October 1960

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJOELO
AT UN DAY CONCERT, 24 OCTOBER 1960

It is the tradition that the Organization marks United Nations Day with a concert including the final movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Today we shall, for the first time in this hall, listen to the symphony in its entirety.

It is difficult to say anything knowing that the words spoken will be followed by this enormous confession of faith in the victorious human spirit and in human brotherhood, a confession valid for all times and with a depth and wealth of expression never surpassed. However, this concert is in celebration of United Nations Day and it has been felt that a few words may remind us of the purpose for which we have assembled.

When the Ninth Symphony opens we enter a drama full of harsh conflict and dark threats. But the composer leads us on, and in the beginning of the last movement we hear again the various themes repeated, now as a bridge toward a final synthesis. A moment of silence and a new theme is introduced, the theme of reconciliation and joy in reconciliation. A human voice is raised in rejection of all that has preceded and we enter the dreamt kingdom of peace. New voices join the first and mix in a jubilant assertion of life and all that it gives us when we meet it, joined in faith and human solidarity.

On his road from conflict and emotion to reconciliation in this final hymn of praise, Beethoven has given us a confession and a credo which we, who work within and for this Organization, may well make our own. We take part in the continuous fight between conflicting interests and ideologies which so far has marked the history of mankind, but we may never lose our faith that the first movements one day will be followed by the fourth movement. In that faith we strive to bring order and purity into chaos and anarchy. Inspired by that faith we try to impose the laws of the human mind and of the integrity of the human will on the dramatic evolution in which we are all engaged and in which we all carry our responsibility.

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The road of Beethoven in his Ninth Symphony is also the road followed by the authors of the Preamble of the Charter. It begins with the recognition of the threat under which we all live, speaking as it does of the need to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war which has brought untold sorrow to mankind. It moves on to a reaffirmation of faith in the dignity and worth of the human person. And it ends with the promise to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors and to unite our strength to maintain peace.

This year, the fifteenth in the life of the Organization, is putting it to new tests. Experience has shown how far we are from the end which inspired the Charter. We are indeed still in the first movements. But no matter how deep the shadows may be, how sharp the conflicts, how tense the mistrust reflected in what is said and done in our world of today as reflected in this hall and in this house, we are not permitted to forget that we have too much in common, too great a sharing of interests and too much that we might lose together, for ourselves and for succeeding generations, ever to weaken in our efforts to surmount the difficulties and not to turn the simple human values, which are our common heritage, into the firm foundation on which we may unite our strength and live together in peace.

May this be enough as a reminder of the significance of this day. And may now the symphony develop its themes, uniting us in its recognition of fear and its confession of faith.

In ending, may I express the gratitude of the Organization, and of all of us, to Mr. Ormandy and to the Philadelphia Orchestra for coming to us today and for helping us to celebrate this fifteenth United Nations Day.

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MESSAGE BY UN SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

IN OBSERVANCE OF UNITED NATIONS DAY

(24 October 1960)

In the year which marks the fifteenth anniversary of the signing of the Charter, the United Nations is more at the center of the international debate than perhaps ever before. Much of what is said is critical. However, this is not a sign of weakness. An organization which does not mean anything as a promise or as a challenge is forgotten or lingers on as a conventional element in the world picture.

Fifteen years ago, at the end of the holocaust of the Second World War, at the end of the tyranny of Nazi and fascist rule, the world looked with great hope toward the future. The United Nations was born out of this hope and was inspired by expectations of a bright future. Today, shadows fall again heavily over the political scene, and the Organization has reached a stage where it has to prove its value in a divided world, reducing tensions, forestalling frictions and providing means by which we can find our way to a future of peace in freedom for all.

The United Nations stands today strengthened by the dramatic approach to universality. Still there are gaps, regrettable gaps. However, for the first time the African world has now reached a representation in the Organization which makes its voice strongly heard. These new nations wish to build a life of progress in full independence. They look to the United Nations for moral, political and economic support. Such support can be given if all the other Members use the Organization to its full capacity, loyal to its principles and in subordination to its aims. In that direction lies our best hope for a world in which every nation can make its full contribution and fully realize its potentialities in the service of its people.

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Press Release H/1325
17 October 1960

NIGERIAN FLAG RAISED AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

The flag of the Federation of Nigeria, the 99th member state of the United Nations and the 16th African nation to be admitted during the current General Assembly session, was raised for the first time this morning at UN Headquarters.

The brief ceremony at 9:45 a.m. was attended by J. A. Wachuku, Chairman of the Nigerian Delegation and Minister of Economic Development, other delegation members and guests.

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, in welcoming the newly independent nation, referred to the "rather unique" position of Nigeria in the African continent by virtue of its geography, territory and large population. He referred to the fact that, with the accession to independence by Nigeria, "more than half of those Africans who were still in a status of political dependence have now become free to speak for themselves."

The full text of the remarks by Mr. Hammarskjold, the only speaker at the ceremony, follows:

"We are assembled here this morning to raise formally the flag of the sixteenth African state to be admitted to the United Nations during the current session of the Assembly — the flag of the Federation of Nigeria.

"The fact that the Federation of Nigeria has by virtue of its geography, territory and large population a rather unique position in the African continent is perhaps of lesser significance than the fact that with the accession to independence by Nigeria more than half of those Africans who were still in a status of political dependence have now become free to speak for themselves.

"The Federation of Nigeria has travelled the long road to independence with great deliberation. By the devotion of its great political leaders and by the wisdom of its people, it has overcome the many difficulties which are inherent in the creation of a stable federal structure of government. Nigerians had to learn early the task of finding solutions to the problems of government designed to serve best the interests of all of its people. I am certain that

(more)
this experience has well prepared Nigeria for the harmonizing tasks which the United Nations will have to undertake in the future and that it is well equipped to make lasting contributions towards the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations.

"On behalf of the United Nations I welcome the Federation of Nigeria into the Organization."
MESSAGE FROM UN SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJOLD
TO THE 1960 PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR THE EXPANDED PROGRAM
OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND*

There are two reasons why I believe the world can say "thank you" as, country by country, you declare today what your Government will contribute to these important United Nations programs. One is that the sums you pledge will be put immediately and effectively to work in the vast effort to achieve a rapidly expanding world economy and particularly to raise living standards in the low income countries. The other reason is that those sums make it possible for United Nations organs and agencies to fulfill certain of the major responsibilities assigned to them in the economic and social fields. The contributions thus sustain vital work in a vast number of countries and territories, and at the same time strengthen the world institution as an instrument for peace and progress.

No one could have listened through the debates of the past several weeks without having been impressed by the statements of so many leading spokesmen who have stressed the need for increasing international assistance for economic and social advance, and emphasized at the same time the inherent advantages to all of channeling a greater proportion of this assistance through the United Nations.

The needs of the less developed countries for technical, economic and financial assistance are indeed growing. For one thing, there is a new urgency to accelerating progress in the countries which have in the past benefited from United Nations assistance and whose economic growth is gathering momentum as their governments pursue with greater vigor development programs to meet the demands of their increasing populations. Secondly, the need is also increasing because of the substantial requirements for assistance of the newly independent and emerging countries.

(Read to the Conference by Paul G. Hoffman, Managing Director of the UN Special Fund, Thursday morning, 13 October.)
Seventeen new countries have requested help from the Expanded Program during 1960, and demands are steadily rising for vital Special Fund assistance to relatively large resource surveys, feasibility studies and research and training projects.

As you are aware, the Economic and Social Council stressed at its session in Geneva this summer pressing additional needs for the services which the Technical Assistance Program and the Special Fund can provide. Then, and since then, many delegations have insisted that the General Assembly's $100 million target for the programs is too modest. I am certain, therefore, that the great majority of your governments welcomed, as I did, the proposal of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs that this General Assembly should consider increasing the target to $125 million.

But today we must all ardently hope that the pledges you now announce will reach the target figure that the United Nations set for these programs as long ago as 1957. This is the absolute minimum sum these two United Nations programs need for the year ahead.

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STATEMENT BY UN SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJOLD
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MONDAY AFTERNOON, 3 OCTOBER 1960

The Head of the Soviet Delegation to the General Assembly, this morning, in exercising his right of reply, said, among many other things, that the present Secretary-General has always been biased against the socialist countries, that he has used the United Nations in support of the colonial powers fighting the Congolese Government and Parliament in order to impose "a new yoke on the Congo," and finally, that if I, myself, and I quote, "do not muster up enough courage to resign, so to say in a chivalrous manner, then the Soviet Union will draw the necessary conclusions from the obtained situation." In support of this challenge the representative of the Soviet Union said that it is not proper for a man who has "flouted elementary justice to hold such an important post as that of the Secretary-General." And later on he found reason to say to the delegates of this session that they should not "submit to the clamorous phrases pronounced here" by me "in attempts to justify the bloody crimes perpetrated against the Congolese people."

The General Assembly can rightly expect an immediate reply from my side to a statement so directly addressed to me and regarding a matter of such potential significance.

The Assembly has witnessed over the last weeks how historical truth is established: once an allegation has been repeated a few times, it is no longer an allegation, it is an established fact, even if no evidence has been brought out in order to support it. However, facts are facts, and the true facts are there for whoever cares for truth. Those who invoke history will certainly be heard by history. And they will have to accept its verdict as it will be pronounced on the basis of the facts by men free of mind and firm in their conviction that only on a scrutiny of truth can a future of peace be built.
I have no reason to defend myself or my colleagues against the accusations and judgments to which you have listened. Let me say only this, that you, all of you, are the judges. No single party can claim that authority. I am sure you will be guided by truth and justice. In particular, let those who know what the United Nations has done and is doing in the Congo, and those who are not pursuing aims proper only to themselves, pass judgment on our actions there. Let the countries who have liberated themselves in the last fifteen years speak for themselves.

I regret that the intervention to which I have found it necessary to reply has again tended to personalize an issue which, as I have said, in my view is not a question of a man but of an institution. The man does not count, the institution does. A weak or nonexistent executive would mean that the United Nations would no longer be able to serve as an effective instrument for active protection of the interests of those many Members who need such protection. The man holding the responsibility as chief executive should leave if he weakens the executive; he should stay if this is necessary for its maintenance. This, and only this, seems to me to be the substantive criterion that has to be applied.

I said the other day that I would not wish to continue to serve as Secretary-General one day longer than such continued service was, and was considered to be, in the best interest of the Organization. The statement this morning seems to indicate that the Soviet Union finds it impossible to work with the present Secretary-General. This may seem to provide a strong reason why I should resign. However, the Soviet Union has also made it clear that, if the present Secretary-General were to resign now, they would not wish to elect a new incumbent but insist on an arrangement which -- and this is my firm conviction based on broad experience -- would make it impossible to maintain an effective executive. By resigning, I would, therefore, at the present difficult and dangerous juncture throw the Organization to the winds. I have no right to do so because I have a responsibility to all those States Members for which the Organization is of decisive importance, a responsibility which overrides all other considerations.
It is not the Soviet Union or, indeed, any other big powers who need the United Nations for their protection; it is all the others. In this sense the Organization is first of all their Organization, and I deeply believe in the wisdom with which they will be able to use it and guide it. I shall remain in my post during the term of my office as a servant of the Organization in the interests of all those other nations, as long as they wish me to do so.

In this context the representative of the Soviet Union spoke of courage. It is very easy to resign; it is not so easy to stay on. It is very easy to bow to the wish of a big power. It is another matter to resist. As is well known to all members of this Assembly, I have done so before on many occasions and in many directions. If it is the wish of those nations who see in the Organization their best protection in the present world, I shall now do so again.
INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKÖLD TO ECOSOC DEBATE ON WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Geneva, 11 July

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome here today the Heads of the Delegations to the 30th session of the Economic and Social Council.

When last year I made the suggestion -- to which such a gratifying response has now been given -- for a ministerial meeting in the framework of ECOSOC, I was motivated by my feeling that at this important juncture in the economic development of the world the hands of this organ should be strengthened so that it might meet more adequately the requirements of the times in an increasingly inter-dependent world. In order to put to their full use the unique opportunities for consultations which exist in this forum, the only one in which representatives of all relevant groups meet, it seemed necessary that from time to time Ministers, directly engaged in the evolution of their countries' policies, would assemble for a few days and exchange comments, both privately and publicly, on vital matters. This was already a practice in most other inter-governmental organizations, such as the various European agencies, the Colombo Plan and the inter-American systems, and what had been found important in their case certainly must be considered of equal value in the UN. In fact, a similar practice in the case of the ECOSOC seemed particularly indicated in view of the vast scope entrusted to it under the Charter, in terms both of policies and geography.

I have already set out in my written statement to the Council the main problems which, I think, should at present engage the attention of the UN in the economic and social fields. There is no reason for me to re-state what I have said. Naturally, it is my hope that out of your deliberations will come an increased awareness of the services that the UN is in a strategic position to render, and the ground work for constructive action that in due time may be embodied in a bold economic program of which the need is increasingly felt.

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The ECOSOC meets against the background of certain encouraging developments. There has been a significant increase in the awareness of the importance of speedy economic development on a world-wide basis, especially in order to advance well-being in the low-income countries. There has also been a gratifying recognition of the reality that only in an expanding world economy can any one country achieve its maximum possibilities for growth. There has, finally, been growing appreciation of the importance of pre-investment work of a kind for which the UN has developed the machinery, in order to make available capital more effectively and to open new possibilities for outside finance to underdeveloped countries.

The UN and its organs are, and should be, in a state of continuous evolution under the pressure of developing needs and continuous scrutiny guided by experience. This meeting offers an important occasion for an examination of the machinery for international cooperation for economic and social progress. While there are many obvious reasons why organs and agencies on the basis found within the UN family have special advantages, it seems clear that the best results would be achieved by harmonious cooperation between such organs and organizations working on a regional basis.

We have witnessed new efforts made among some of the major economic powers to consult among themselves and to coordinate their actions in the field of trade and aid. As I have stated in the message which is before you, if these efforts are not accompanied by determination to improve and intensify consultations in the wider framework offered by the UN organs, they will not achieve their maximum results and may even generate certain adverse effects. This is an added reason at this juncture for attention at the appropriate governmental level to the question of coordination to which I referred a moment ago.

The character and scope of the problems facing us are such that it is scarcely possible, in the course of a few days, to aim at conclusions crystallized in resolutions. Yet, it may well be that in certain fields recommendations of importance could emanate from this debate even if they can only be formulated after the end of the first phase of the meeting during which we have the privilege of the attendance of Ministers.

In my written message I have alluded to the question of targets for UN activities under Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. I hope you can address yourself to this issue and I propose to revert to it myself in a more precise manner after having heard what you have to say. At this stage, let me (more)
simply repeat that the Organization now occupies a key position in the fields covered by these problems and that it should be given the means to realize their full potentialities in response to the urgent needs of which we are all aware. It is in the direct interest of all Member governments that such a response is given, and it is in the direct interest of Member governments that the best tools available are used for the purpose.

I am sure it would be your wish and intention so to organize these meetings as to leave sufficient time for such private contacts as alone would give to this ministerial gathering its full value. Personally, I and my close collaborators are looking forward with great hope and satisfaction to the possibility of such contacts.

In conclusion, I wish to express again my appreciation for your presence here and to voice the hope that this debate will mean a new departure in the dramatically important task which our world is now facing in the field of international economic policy.

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MESSAGE OF UN SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKYLD ON THE OCCASION OF THE ATTAINMENT OF INDEPENDENCE BY SOMALIA, 1 JULY 1960

(The following is the text of a message, addressed to the President of Somalia, as delivered by Constantin A. Stavropoulos, Legal Counsel of the United Nations, who is representing the Secretary-General in Mogadiscio.)

On the occasion of the independence of Somalia, it gives me the greatest pleasure to convey to Your Excellency and to the Government and people of Somalia my sincerest wishes for its future prosperity. As Secretary-General of the United Nations, it has been my pleasant duty to follow the evolution of the Trust Territory to this day of independence, accomplished in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations under the administrative responsibility ably carried by Italy. I am certain that the cooperation which has been established between Somalia's leaders and myself will continue when Somalia will have become a member state of the United Nations.

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CAUTION
Not for release before
6 a.m. EDT 1 July

Press Release SG/926
30 June 1960

MESSAGE FROM UN SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD
TO FAO DIRECTOR-GENERAL B. R. SEN ON THE OCCASION OF
THE LAUNCHING OF THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

(The following message was conveyed by the Secretary-General to the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the occasion of the launching of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign at a ceremony to be held in Rome at 11 a.m. Rome time or 6 a.m. EDT on 1 July.)

Less than one year has passed since the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, meeting in Geneva, welcomed the initiative taken by you, Mr. Director-General, and the Council of FAO, to center world attention and to speed action, both national and international, on the continuing problem of hunger and malnutrition. It is, therefore, a source of satisfaction as well as a privilege to convey to you in behalf of the United Nations warm congratulations and good wishes on the inauguration of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

Concerned as it is with the most obvious and elemental of all human needs -- with the oldest and most constant problem of human existence -- the question arises, why the need for a special campaign? The answer lies, I believe, in the unprecedented dangers and opportunities of our time.

There is the danger of nonfulfillment of the recently awakened hopes and expectations of countless millions to see an end in their lifetime or that of their children to the age-old problem of hunger and malnutrition. There is the danger than these problems may increase in intensity and scope as a result of the vastly accelerated growth in world population. But there is also the unprecedented opportunity provided by the ability of modern science and technology to yield substantial gains in food production. And, there is the opportunity of finding ways of using the great agricultural surpluses that exist side by side with widespread hunger and malnutrition.

If the campaign can do no more than focus world attention on such great dangers and opportunities as these, it will have been worthwhile. If it can go further, through national action programs as well as international cooperation, to stimulate increased production and improved distribution of food, it will have accomplished much. Toward the achievement of these goals, the United Nations offers its vigorous and enthusiastic support.

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MESSAGE OF UN SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJOLD ON THE OCCASION
OF THE ATTAINMENT OF INDEPENDENCE BY THE CONGO, 30 JUNE 1960

(For use of information media -- not an official record)

Press Release SG/925
29 June 1960

It is with much pleasure that I extend to the Government and people of the Congo my warmest congratulations on the attainment of their independence. The entire world applauds this development, for it marks another important entry in the record of man's progress through the expansion of his freedom.

That the people of a non-self-governing territory, aspiring to do so, should, at an appropriate stage, take over entirely the control of their own affairs, in a manner freely determined by themselves, is a fundamental aim of the United Nations Charter. It is gratifying and inspiring to note that this aim is finding increasing realization on the huge continent of Africa. For the United Nations, it is a source of much satisfaction that the people of this great country have now attained this goal, thus enabling the Congo State to take its place in the world community of independent nations. Thus, promise here finds happy fulfillment. It is my hope, in fact my confident belief, that the change of status for this land of rapid development will be fully consummated in the very near future by the admission of the Congo into the United Nations. Then, through its membership and voice in the councils of the great international organization, dedicated as it is to peace and human advancement, the Congo, in both the exercise of its rights and in the discharge of its obligations as a peace-loving nation, will have a vital contribution to make toward a better world for all.

It is a fact that must be reckoned with, that political evolution in your country has been distinguished by an exceptionally rapid pace in quite recent times. The broad principles of government for the future independent state were enunciated at the Round-Table Conference in Brussels which took place so recently as the

(more)
beginning of this year, providing only the provisional framework of the Congo's future political institutions. I trust that I may find sympathetic ears in expressing the friendly hope that the elected leaders and representatives of all the regions of your vast and diverse nation will be of a mind to cooperate purposefully in the completion of the structure of solid and stable national government, toward ensuring good order and progress in the Congo society, with just regard for the rights and interests of all segments of the population.

May I also be permitted, in passing, to point to the special significance for the future course of events in Africa and for the view of Africa by non-Africans, attaching to the manner in which you, in mid-Africa, carry your new responsibility of nationhood.

The Congo is well known to enjoy a wide range of resources, some of which have already been developed to a considerable extent, while others constitute a potential source of economic strength for the future. If, however, that strength is to be effectively realized in the years ahead, the Congo will have need of the productive energies of all of its citizens. Belgian investment in the Congo has been extensive, and the newly independent society thus falls heir to extensive wealth in the form of going concerns which must be protected and built upon by its government. I am sure that the Government of the Congo will be fully conscious of the need to improve steadily the conditions of living of the Congo people and to expand social services in the interest of their progressive well-being. There will be need, also for much technical and financial assistance from external sources. I assure you that the United Nations stands ready, when called upon, to afford the Government of the Congo the fullest practicable measure of assistance along the difficult course of development and advancement.

May the nationhood which the Congo has now achieved lead, through the cooperative efforts of all concerned, to a peaceful and prosperous future for this great land in the very heart of Africa.

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STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD

AT THE THIRD EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

OF THE UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

My pleasure in being able once more to attend a session of the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL is of course tempered by my distress at the circumstances that have given rise to it.

It is the second time within one generation that the people of Chile, and particularly those living in its southern part, have suffered the violent impact of a major catastrophe brought on by the sudden unleashing of hostile forces of nature.

The immense destruction wrought in a matter of moments caused not only a loss in human lives that is now being mourned by thousands of Chilean families -- to whom once again we extend our deepest sympathy -- it has plunged many times that number of survivors who are homeless today into great hardship and suffering.

Ten southern provinces that comprise about one-third of the country's area and population have suffered direct material damage and destruction, and in view of the magnitude of the disaster, its economic and social repercussions are likely to be felt by the entire nation for many years to come.

The disaster occurred just when Chile was about to expand and accelerate its programs for economic growth. It will aggravate enormously the difficulties that the nation faces in its efforts to stabilize its economy as a prerequisite to the solution of many of its problems of economic development. Fortunately the people of Chile are facing the disaster that took such a toll of life and property and disrupted their economy not with despair and despondency but with rare fortitude and courage. For its part, the Government of Chile is to be commended for its announced policy and determination to rebuild what has been destroyed within the context of a larger and well-conceived program of economic development.

* The designation in Spanish for ECLA.
The President of Chile has just expressed this determination in clear and unequivocal terms.

The disaster that has stricken Chile is an event that has had repercussions of world-wide magnitude. Not only have the earthquakes and tidal waves caused grievous harm at the point of origin but their physical effects have been felt on distant shores. The response to this tragedy has been swift not only in Chile itself but all over the world. Governments, national and international organizations, religious and humanitarian groups, and countless numbers of ordinary people in countries near and far have answered the call for emergency aid and relief supplies with great speed and generosity. In much of this, the international and national red cross societies have again played an effective and vital role.

Upon being informed of the magnitude of the disaster, I appointed your Executive Secretary, Dr. Raúl Prebisch, as my personal representative and asked him to consult with the Government of Chile on the best use that could be made of the limited resources available from the United Nations family of organizations. Representatives of the specialized agencies are here to tell you what has been done and of such further assistance as is deemed possible through their organizations. As Secretary-General, I wish to assure you that to the extent that it is within my power I place the facilities of the Organization at your disposal. I need not enumerate to you what these facilities are nor do I have to describe to you the various programs that we have which could be of help. Although the precise nature and extent of Chile's long-range reconstruction needs and program have not yet been finally determined, it is perhaps with respect to the reconstruction and development program that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, through our regular programs and through the technical assistance and Special Fund facilities, can make their most useful contribution.

As you are no doubt fully aware, this question will soon be further discussed by the Economic and Social Council, at the request of four of its members. I am sure the Council will draw great advantage from having before it your recommendations, coming as they do from the countries and from the Commission in the region in which the stricken country lies.

May I offer you my sincere wishes for a constructive session, which will show the people in Chile and elsewhere that the international community stands ready and is capable of helping them in the hour of need and beyond.

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STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJOELD

AT CEREMONY MARKING TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF UN ACTION IN KOREA

Ten years ago, 16 nations responded to the appeal of the Security Council in support of South Korea. Today I join with their representatives in paying tribute to those who fought and died under the flag of the United Nations Command.

We are assembled at the memorial plaque which four years ago was dedicated here "in grateful remembrance of the men of the armed forces of member states who died in Korea in the service of the United Nations 1950-1953." At the dedication of this plaque I said that the occasion "was a poignant reminder that behind every historic action, national or international, is the individual human being, each giving of his courage and his devotion." I added: "We cannot recall the lives they gave, and only in a small and imperfect measure can we share the grief of those they loved and left behind."

These words of four years ago convey to me also the most essential thought that should be expressed today. In the perspective of history, when, enlightened by experience, we look backward, it becomes increasingly clear to us how in the lives of nations, and of those organizations in which they cooperate for common purposes, it finally is the individual contribution, the dedication of the single man, which provides the basis for true achievement and lasting progress.

The life of the society is an abstraction and may even become hostile to the development of the best qualities of men, if it does not derive its spirit and its blood from men having the courage necessary for leadership, on whatever level of responsibility destiny may have placed them. It is, therefore, fitting that our thoughts on this tenth anniversary, in the first place should go to those whom the plaque on this wall is intended to honor.

The wisdom of human action in politics, as in all other fields, may give rise to differences of opinion. To the selfless fulfillment of duty, even at the price of the supreme sacrifice, we all bow our heads. There is a noble tradition that friend and foe alike pay tribute to the dead warrior. It is my conviction that, in the same spirit, all those who are joined together in this Organization share with these 16 member nations in the tribute they pay here today.

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MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL COMMEMORATING 15TH ANNIVERSARY
OF SIGNING OF UN CHARTER

The Secretary-General has sent a message to the San Francisco chapter of the American Association for the United Nations commemorating the 15th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter. The message will be delivered in the Masonic Temple in San Francisco where a commemorative ceremony will take place, by the Iranian Consul-General in San Francisco, Majid Rahnema. Here is the text of the message:

I am very glad to note that the Fifteenth Anniversary of the signing of the Charter in San Francisco is being commemorated by the meeting held this evening, at which your guest speaker is the former President Harry S. Truman. It would have given me great personal satisfaction to share the platform with him, but my official duties here have prevented it. Mr. Truman’s stalwart role in support of the United Nations at its establishment and in all the years that have followed, both in his capacity as President of the United States and as a private citizen, has been a source of profound satisfaction to all friends of the United Nations.

Five years ago we celebrated the Tenth Anniversary of the signing of the Charter in your beautiful and hospitable city which has occupied an historic place in the annals of the United Nations. During the fifteen years since its inception, the United Nations has grown in membership and in the scope and weight of its responsibilities. Recent reverses in the relations of the Great Powers have added to the obligation and responsibility of the United Nations to attempt once again to alleviate the cold war and to pursue energetically the steps leading towards disarmament. This year has been marked by an accelerating independence of dependent territories with prospective increases in membership in the United Nations and in new responsibilities to the Organization for economic and other assistance to these countries, as well as to other less developed countries.

The success of the United Nations depends as always upon the positive support of its Member Governments. Such support has vitality only when public opinion within the Member countries is intelligently and constructively formulated in support of the programs, the policies and aims of the Organization, on behalf of peace and the well-being of mankind.

* * *
STATEMENT BY UN SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJOLD AT A CEREMONY MARKING PLACING OF STATUE BY SOVIET SCULPTOR IN NORTH GARDEN AREA

11 a.m. Saturday, 21 May

On 4 December 1959 I had the pleasure to receive, on behalf of the United Nations, two gifts of the Soviet Union to the Organization. Those gifts were a model of the first earth satellite and a statue by the Soviet sculptor Mr. E. Vuchetich.

On the occasion to which I refer, when the model of the earth satellite was put in its place in the entrance hall of the General Assembly building, I said about the other gift:

"Although technical circumstances have not yet permitted us to erect the statue which the Government of the USSR has donated to the Organization, I would like to use this opportunity and the presence of the First Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Kuznetsov, to express our gratitude for that gift also. The ancient dream of mankind, reflected in the words of Isaiah, to which the statue gives symbolic expression is the dream inspiring also the Charter. Let us hope that through continued patient efforts of all peoples and governments, assisted by this Organization, the day will indeed come when swords will be beaten into ploughshares."

We are now happy to see this sculpture put in its place in the garden of the UN. I wish to repeat our expression of gratitude to the Government of the Soviet Union for its generosity and for this expression of their support of the work of the Organization.

The UN was organized as "a center for harmonizing the actions of nations" by providing means for a solution of international conflicts through peaceful means, such as conciliation, negotiation and mediation. The need to use such means to maintain peace and to lay an increasingly solid basis for peace is no less acute today than when the Organization was founded.

Those are means by which we can turn "swords into ploughshares", if they are used -- in the words of the preamble of the Charter -- in faith in fundamental human rights, and in the dignity and worth of the human person, through the practice of tolerance and by living together with one another as good neighbours.

The words inscribed under this sculpture remind us of this, the greatest task of the present generation, and the first duty of nations as well as individuals at this decisive juncture in the history of international relations.

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A few days ago the world was shocked and grieved to learn about the passing of Prince Aly Khan, a man so well liked by all and, as it seemed, so favored by destiny, at an age when he still had before him broad possibilities for continued service in the great cause to which in recent years he had devoted his energies.

Prince Aly was not with us at the United Nations as Permanent Representative of Pakistan for a long time, but in that period he had won many sincere friends and the respect of those who, never enjoying close personal contact with him, witnessed his contribution as a spokesman for his country. With seriousness and idealism he approached the problems with which he had to deal. He spoke of them with dignity and a deep sense of personal responsibility. A friend of many everywhere, he was also a friend of mankind. Generous and spontaneous, he infused also his actions as a diplomat with the warmth of his engaging personality.

He brought to his work in the field of international relations a rich and noble heritage from the world of thought of which his family for generations had been the spiritual leaders. He brought to his work also fine traditions in the field of international diplomacy in which his father had had such a distinguished role.

Prince Aly Khan will be missed by his colleagues in the United Nations and by all of us of the Secretariat. On behalf of the Organisation, I express its deep regret at his untimely death and extend to all those who stood close to him our sincere condolences.

* *** *
THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK
FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

(Address by United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold at the final event of the special convocation and dedicatory celebration marking the completion and occupancy of the New Law Buildings of the University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, 1 May 1960)

My first words tonight should be words of thanks for the honor bestowed on me and, through me, on the Organization I am serving. The inauguration of the new buildings of the University of Chicago Law School is an important date in the history of this distinguished institution. It is a privilege to be invited here on this occasion and to be added to the list of honorary alumni of the University.

I would like tonight to share with you some observations regarding a legal problem -- I use the word "legal" in its broadest sense -- which so far has received but little attention. International law, in spite of the vast literature covering the subject, has on the whole been less favored by serious students than national law. And within the field of international law what might be called international constitutional law and its specific problems has attracted less interest than other parts with their far longer history in the Western world.

In fact, international constitutional law is still in an embryonic stage; we are still in the transition between institutional systems of international coexistence and constitutional systems of international cooperation. It is natural that, at such a stage of transition, theory is still vague, mixed with elements of a political nature and dependent on what basically may be considered sociological theory.

Men organize themselves into families. The families join together in villages or tribes. The tribes and the villages fuse into peoples, and one day, out of the self-consciousness of a people, there develops a feeling of difference and separateness, the positive expression of which is a feeling of nationhood. The nation organizes its life within a set of constitutional rules, evolving in practice or

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crystallized as law. Under the constitution the people develop national organs with different functions and a division of responsibilities representing a balance of power. Through these organs laws are given, setting the pattern for the lives and activities of the individuals and the groups which constitute the nation.

Is that the end of the road of the development of human society? Of course not. Nation borders on nation, peoples get in touch with each other, and whatever differences there may exist and whatever conflicts of interest the people may see, they are forced to live together, fighting or in peace, as neighbors with limits put by nature to their possible self-sufficiency and for that reason with a need to develop forms for international intercourse, permitting more or less highly developed degrees of cooperation. So an institutional system of coexistence is developed with its rules and practices. Still there is no international society. Still the nation remains the highest fully organized form for the life of peoples.

However primitive a basic institutional pattern may be, it carries within it seeds for the growth of higher social organisms, covering wider areas and groups of peoples. To use my terminology of a moment ago, such an institutional system for coexistence, stage by stage, may be developed and enriched until, on single points or on a broad front, it passes over into a constitutional system of cooperation. When that happens, we get in a first, necessarily rudimentary form, a form of society which, while preserving and protecting the lives of the nations, points towards an international constitutional system surmounting the nations, utilizing them to the extent that smaller units are more efficient instruments for evolution, but creating rules which limit the influence of the nations in fields where bigger units present greater possibilities for development and survival.

I believe it is useful, in the discussion of the development of human society, be it national or international, to keep in mind this sociological perspective taken over from theories of biological evolution. It is a perspective which helps us to a more realistic appraisal of what it is we have achieved and what it is we are trying to do, as well as of the scope and significance of our failure and our successes. It also gives us a broader and more organic sense of the role of law — again I use the word in its broadest sense, including not only written law but
the whole social pattern of established rules of action and behavior — making us see the differences as well as the similarities between the national and international field, and warning us against false analogies.

In the light of this approach, the value of speculation about what should be the ultimate constitutional form for international cooperation is obviously limited. Those who advocate world government, and this or that special form of world federalism, often present challenging theories and ideas, but we, like our ancestors, can only press against the receding wall which hides the future. It is by such efforts, pursued to the best of our ability, more than by the construction of ideal patterns to be imposed upon society, that we lay the basis and pave the way for the society of the future.

Our century has established a rich pattern of approaches to the development of an institutional framework for coexistence, as well as for a constitutional framework for international cooperation. In this respect our time is as much in the front line of evolution as it is in the field of natural sciences. It would take me much too far if, on this occasion, I were to try to make an analysis of these various efforts. I must limit my brief comments to developments around which interest and activities have recently tended to center, such as the European efforts to tie the countries of the Continent together in new patterns, providing for intensified cooperation, and, especially, the United Nations family of international organizations.

In a galaxy of nations like the European one, there are, of course, strongly ingrained patterns and inherited sets of rules which integrate the area. The life of those nations develops within a system explained by a number of shared interests and basic concepts, which set a framework for trade, for travel and exchange of people, for movement of capital and for exchange of ideas. Within the system created by those rules we have, in a sense, a kind of "common market," which, however, does not infringe on the sovereignty of any of the nations forming part of the market and which, therefore, still lacks completely what might be called a constitutional element. It thus remains a purely institutional pattern. With the (more)
recent creation of the European Common Market of six nations, the Coal and Steel Committee, and similar bodies, a decisive step has been taken in the further development of this institutional framework. In fact, by these actions the system has been pushed beyond the border of institutional arrangements and has come to include some initial constitutional elements.

The institutional evolution in Europe has brought us a step in the direction of a true constitutional framework for cooperation which, through experimental stages of a confederal nature, may finally lead to some kind of federal system or even stronger forms of association. However, just as in the case of world federalism, I think it is wise to avoid talking of this or that kind of ultimate political target and to realize that the development is still in an early stage of institutional evolution, although a few vanguard penetrations into the constitutional area have taken place. What seems imperative is to push forward institutionally and, eventually, constitutionally all along the line, guided by current needs and experiences, without preconceived ideas of the ultimate form.

It may be worth mentioning that, according to statements made by the President of France, the present approach to the idea of a French-African community has essential elements in common with the attitude just described. If I understand the policy correctly, it works in the direction of a far-reaching development of institutional patterns without any definite stand now being taken on the constitutional element, which thus is permitted to grow out of the evolving institutional pattern, whatever the direction which the interplay of forces may later establish. When, for example, in the case of the Federation of Mali, it is said that the new federation will have full independence while, on the other hand, it will be in a close cooperation with France, provided for by a set of agreements, this seems to reflect a state of affairs characterized by a highly elaborate institutional framework which, however, does not reach into the sphere of constitutional arrangements.

It is known that Sir Winston Churchill, in his time, advocated an approach to the building of a world community through the creation of regional organizations as stepping-stones to more highly developed forms of international coexistence or

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cooperation. We see instead the advance being made in part only through regional arrangements, but in part — and mainly — independently of such arrangements and directly on the basis of universality. If Sir Winston's line had been followed, it would, with my terminology, have meant that regional organizations step by step would have developed a basic institutional pattern for universal coexistence by which, later on, a push forward, on the universal level, could have been tried in the direction of a constitutional pattern.

If we accept the interpretation given here to the European community and the French-African community, the United Nations could, in a similar sense, be called a "community," although of a universal character. It represents in itself, with the methods of operation and the rules established, an elaboration of an institutional pattern of coexistence. It even has, in theory, points where it reaches into the constitutional sphere; I have, of course, in mind especially the authority given to the Security Council to act with mandatory power, provided the action is supported unanimously by the permanent members. However, as is natural with a more complex system, built up of a greater number of components, among which — to use the language of natural science — in many fields forces of repulsion tend to balance or outbalance forces of attraction, the cohesion is more unstable and the field covered by the institutional pattern less extended or more marginal than in the case of regional groupings.

Viewed in this light, the United Nations is an experimental operation on one of the lines along which men at present push forward in the direction of higher forms of an international society. It is obvious that we cannot regard the line of approach represented by the United Nations as intrinsically more valuable or more promising than other lines, in spite of the fact that, through its universality, it lies closer to or points more directly towards the ideal of a true constitutional framework for world-wide international cooperation, and notwithstanding the obvious weaknesses of regional approaches to such cooperation. However, if one cannot a priori give it higher value, it is, on the other hand, equally impermissible to regard it as less promising than experiments at present pursued on other lines.

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The effort carried on within and through the United Nations is an effort just as necessary as other experiments, and nothing short of the pursuit of this specific experiment with all our ability, all our energy and all our dedication can be defended. In fact, the effort seems already to have been carried so far that we have conquered essential new ground for our work for the future. This would remain true in all circumstances and even if political complications were one day to force us to a wholly new start.

When the United Nations was created, the founders had the experience of the League of Nations and also the experience of such a highly evolved constitutional pattern as that established on the American continent. A strong influence from both these experiences can be seen in the Charter of the United Nations.

We have an Assembly of state representatives with an equal voice in the deliberations and decisions, irrespective of the size of the nation for whom they speak. But the "legislative" powers of the Assembly have been limited to recommendations which, legally, at present is likely to be the maximum attainable. We have one collective "executive" organ, formed on the pattern of the Council of the League of Nations, but with voting rules adjusted to the political realities of the world and, therefore, recognizing that mandatory authority cannot be vested in such an organ unless supported by the main powers in the world arena. We have, on the other hand, also what may be called a one-man "executive," with explicit authority in the administrative field, supplementary to, but not overlapping the authority of either the Council or the Assembly.

Further, we have two organs with elements of both "legislative" and "executive" power, of which one carries the special responsibilities of a political nature which belong to the United Nations under the Trusteeship System, and the other one has broad authority in the field of economic and social development regarding questions of coordination of action towards the targets established under the Charter.

Finally, we have the International Court of Justice as a counterpart to a national judiciary. It would have possibilities to develop into a more important (more)
element in the settlement of international conflicts than it now is, were the unfortunate and self-defeating reservations against its jurisdiction made by some member countries to be withdrawn. It should be stressed that all these organs function within the framework of the Charter, a document that by its very nature and by the way in which it establishes solemn commitments to certain joint principles and purposes has a clear constitutional aspect, in the sense in which I am using this term here.

The system we find in the United Nations has its strength and its weakness. In the light of the experiences of 15 years, undoubtedly some changes of the pattern would be made if the Charter were to be revised. These changes, however, would probably not refer to the various organs as such, but rather to their relative authority — that is to say to the division of responsibilities — and to their methods of operation.

The experiment carried on through and within the United Nations has found in the Charter a framework of sufficient flexibility to permit growth beyond what seems to have been anticipated in San Francisco. Even without formal revisions, the institutional system embodied in the Organization has undergone innovations explained by organic adaptation to needs and experiences.

On this point a word of warning may be in order. The fact that important sections of the Charter — I think especially of Chapter VII which lays down the rules for interventions of the United Nations with military force — so far have not been implemented and still seem far from application, does not mean that on these points we are facing a dead letter, and that to the same extent the power of the Security Council, as the executive organ entrusted with authority under Chapter VII, has withered away. It is not so because, with some changes in the world situation, the clauses of the Charter to which I have referred, may come to be seen as providing the basis for an adequate response to the anticipated needs. If and when it should so happen, the activities of the Security Council would automatically show a corresponding expansion.

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What I have said is not hypothetical, as may be seen from the current discussion on disarmament. Were developments now to lead the main powers to an agreement on even limited disarmament, the need for an institutional evolution in the direction foreseen in Chapter VII would at once present itself with considerable strength.

So far I have referred only to the United Nations itself. A., its side stand the specialized agencies with somewhat similar organizational systems. They are autonomous, though coordinated with the United Nations within the terms of the Charter. There are provisions for cooperation among the various organizations within the United Nations family. However, this cooperation is established mainly on the Secretariat level and the group of organizations as a whole has no organ which, through a majority decision, can lay down a common line of action. A committee of the administrative heads of the various organizations, established for cooperation, functions on a basis of unanimity which is made necessary by the autonomy of the organizations.

Experience shows that neither the central role of the General Assembly of the United Nations nor the fact that, generally speaking, the same nations are members of all the organizations, provides for an effective integration among them. Thus we see at the present stage the paradox that the organizations created for the development of an institutional framework for international coexistence are themselves bound together within such a pattern only in a very loose form, which is not reinforced to any considerable extent by an integration of policies within various member countries.

This fact, which is strongly indicative of the experimental and, one might even say, embryonic character of the present efforts, is of special significance when we face a need to expand the field to be covered by international cooperation. Historically we have to register a tendency to create new organs for each new major field of activity. Thus international cooperation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy led to the establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which for all practical purposes functions as a specialized agency. Similarly, in the case of control of the implementation of an agreement on nuclear tests, the creation of a new autonomous organ is anticipated. Finally, even in the field of disarmament, which under the Charter is a central task of the United Nations
Nations, suggestions have been made to the effect that activities of decisive significance should be entrusted to a new organ which might be not only administratively but also politically independent of the United Nations.

In view of the tentative stage so far reached as regards coordination of activities among the various organizations working on the basis of universality, it may be questioned whether the tendency to which I have just referred will not prove to be a deviation leading us away from the most fruitful direction for an evolution of a framework for international cooperation. At least it seems to me that, if this tendency is accepted and continued, it should be counterbalanced by an effort to evolve new forms for integration of the work of the various international agencies. I am not in a position to say in what direction such forms may be found, but unless they are developed we may come to face a situation where the very growth of the framework for international cooperation tends to lead to an ultimate weakening. If I am permitted to fall back again on a parallel with biological developments, it is as if we were to permit the growth of a tree to be weakened by the development of too many branches, finally sapping its strength so that it breaks down under its own weight.

Having spoken about the risk of disintegration of the international framework through a proliferation of organs, I should mention also the opposite risk, that by combining too many tasks too closely within one and the same organ, you break it up, as of course no organization can carry an unlimited burden because of the simple fact that no leaders of such an organization can have the capacity to give satisfactory leadership over ever-expanding areas.

The two risks indicated call for careful thought before we push much further forward. We must seek the optimum balance between a system with a large number of autonomous bodies and a system with strong concentration of tasks within a lesser number of organizations. The way will have to be found by trial and error, but planning is necessary because of the difficulty to take a step backward or to change fundamentally what once has been established. Probably, new forms will have to be devised, not only, as already indicated, for an integration of activities among

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autonomous organizations, but also for the delegation of powers within this or that organization without a breaking up of its inner unity.

What is true of the United Nations family of organizations as a whole is true also of the United Nations. The developing activities over ever-wider fields, in response to the needs which we face, may serve to alert us to possible risks of a lack of integration even within the organization itself. The correctives exist. There is the unifying influence of the General Assembly itself and of other main organs. There are the coordinating activities within and through the Secretariat. But, again, the human factor comes into play, and I would in this context, in concluding, like to quote one example of interest as a comparison of constitutional problems facing an international organization with those we know from national administrations. You will excuse me if I refer to my own office.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization and, as such, the only elected member of the Secretariat. The founders of the United Nations may in this context have looked to the American Constitution. The chief of any government, or the Chief Executive in the United States, has the assistance of a group of close collaborators who represent the same basic approach, and to whom he therefore can delegate a considerable part of his responsibilities. On the basis of universality, especially in a divided world but generally speaking as long as nations have opposing interests, no similar arrangement is possible within the United Nations. This may have been understood in San Francisco, but I guess that it was felt that it did not matter too much as the Secretary-General had mainly administrative responsibilities. However, the position of the Office of the Secretary-General within the United Nations, explained in part by the fact that he is the only elected officer in principle representing all members, has led to increasingly widespread diplomatic and political activities. This is in response to developing needs. If negotiations are necessary, or if arrangements with a certain intended political impact are to be made, but member nations are not in a position to lay down exact terms of reference, a natural response of the Organization is to use the services of the Secretary-General for what they may be worth.

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The tasks thus entrusted to the Secretary-General are mostly of such a character that, with the composition of an international Secretariat and of the group of his closest collaborators, with its naturally wide geographical distribution, he must carry out the work on a fairly personal basis. Obviously, there is no parallel to this in the field of national politics or diplomacy, and the case I have described, therefore, highlights one of those essential complications which characterize in the constitutional field the effort to work in the direction of organized international cooperation. At an experimental stage, such difficulties may be faced on a day-to-day basis, but in the long run they are likely to require imaginative and constructive constitutional innovations.

Perhaps a future generation, which knows the outcome of our present efforts, will look at them with some irony. They will see where we fumbled and they will find it difficult to understand why we did not see the direction more clearly and work more consistently towards the target it indicates. So it will always be, but let us hope that they will not find any reason to criticize us because of a lack of that combination of steadfastness of purpose and flexibility of approach which alone can guarantee that the possibilities which we are exploring will have been tested to the full. Working at the edge of the development of human society is to work on the brink of the unknown. Much of what is done will one day prove to have been of little avail. That is no excuse for the failure to act in accordance with our best understanding, in recognition of its limits but with faith in the ultimate result of the creative evolution in which it is our privilege to cooperate.

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I am happy that other duties have brought me to Geneva in time for me to attend personally a meeting of the Conference of Ten on Disarmament before the end of its first period of work. Through my representatives at the Conference and through the study of the records I have been able to follow closely the development of your discussions. This has been essential for me in view of the fact that, as the four powers which initiated these discussions themselves said in their communication to the United Nations, this Organization carries the primary responsibility for disarmament.

Indeed, its primary responsibility for disarmament is only one reason why the Organization has a special interest in and a special importance for your discussions. The other one is its specific responsibilities as laid down in the Charter for the pacific settlement of disputes and for action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. Obviously, these three aspects of the policy for the maintenance of peace -- that is, disarmament, pacific settlement of disputes and action in view of breaches of peace -- are inseparable and integrated elements of the policies of member governments within the framework of and through the United Nations. Just as efforts toward preservation of peace through negotiation and similar means and through action, if necessary, in case of a breach of peace need the support of action in the field of disarmament, so disarmament must be integrated with effective machinery in the other two respects. These policies cannot be divided and responsibility in one of the fields, therefore, necessitates corresponding responsibility in the other fields.

In a search for an agreement on disarmament in which complete disarmament is approached through concrete measures, of which each one is consistently seen and considered as an integral part of the effort to achieve such disarmament, you are bound to reach a point where you will have to study the United Nations Organization.

(Note: The statement was released following a closed meeting of the Conference in Geneva.)
with a view to determining how its machinery can best be used or developed in support of disarmament. Your Conference, however, is not an organ of the United Nations, and the consideration of the functioning of the Organization, obviously, primarily belongs to the Organization itself and to all its member governments alike. I would, thus, assume that the study that at some stage will have to be made of those matters which are covered by Chapter VII of the Charter and which would become of crucial significance in case of progressive or complete disarmament, will be made by the United Nations with a view to such possible decisions by the Organization as may be indicated in order to give it the necessary efficiency.

Likewise, a question will arise for you how to fit the control activities which will be called for into the organizational framework of the United Nations. The technical nature of this question is bound to make it a subject of your study, but the relationship which links together the various elements of a policy for the preservation of peace to which I have already referred, and the specific experience and knowledge of the administrative and political problems arising for and within the United Nations, makes it necessary for the Organization to provide you in this connection with its full assistance, if we are to arrive at the best possible result. It would, in my view, be entirely premature at this stage to discuss this question. Be it enough to say that -- as shown by the 15 years of its history -- the Organization has such possibilities of development and such flexibility that I do not foresee any difficulties in fitting an activity of this type into the United Nations framework in a way which would fully safeguard all legitimate interests involved.

The United Nations, like other international organizations, of course reflects only the political realities of the moment. Important though organizational arrangements are, they are subordinated in the sense that they do not change realities; what at a given time politically is attainable on one organizational basis, is equally attainable on another one. Essential difficulties encountered within the United Nations are based on realities and not on the specific constitution of the Organization. In the work for achieving and maintaining disarmament they would not be experienced with less force, were an attempt to be made to start, so to say, all over again; time will be gained and better results achieved if our efforts are developed with respect
for what has been achieved so far and for the necessity of organic adaptation of these achievements to new needs within the framework of new possibilities.

These brief observations are natural for me as Secretary-General of the United Nations as an attempt to indicate the width and range of the integration of your specific problems with those of 82 member governments grappling through the United Nations, as their main instrumentality, with the building of an organized world community based on law in which peace is preserved through controlled disarmament, the full use of peaceful means for the settlement of disputes and efficient arrangements permitting action in case of a breach of peace.

In ending I wish to express again the sincere good wishes with which your work is followed by all the member nations of the United Nations and by the peoples of the world. You have back of you a period of intense work. Is it too much to hope that when you resume your discussions after the recess, you will be able to do so encouraged by an improvement in the international situation and with new possibilities for agreement on the first steps in the direction of disarmament?

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On behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, it is my privilege to welcome you to the Palais des Nations and to declare open your first meeting. I also have the honor to convey to you the following message from the Secretary-General:

"This is the first occasion since the discussions in the Subcommittee of the Disarmament Commission in London in 1957 that negotiations on general disarmament are being resumed by the powers having special responsibility in this field. This time the consideration of the question is being undertaken on the basis of an agreement by the Foreign Ministers of France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States to establish the new ten-nation disarmament committee and to report the results of its work to the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations. In creating this new forum as "a useful means of exploring through mutual consultations avenues of possible progress," the four powers explicitly recognized that 'ultimate responsibility for disarmament measures rests with the United Nations' and expressed the hope that 'the results achieved in these deliberations would provide a useful basis for consideration of disarmament in the United Nations.' The Disarmament Commission and the General Assembly have welcomed this new approach to the problem. Your deliberations, therefore, take place with the full endorsement and support of the United Nations.

"It is unnecessary to stress here the seriousness and importance of your work. The Charter of the United Nations has made the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments one of the prime tasks of the international community, and the General Assembly of the United Nations has repeatedly emphasized the need for controlled disarmament, the urgency of which is underlined by each new technological advance in the field of armaments. Members of the United Nations have expressed their deep and growing concern with the military, political and economic implications of what is so commonly described (more)
as the 'arms race.' It may be taken for granted that all the members of this committee are fully cognizant of the vital interest of all nations and all peoples in the achievement of universal controlled disarmament.

"You convene at a time when an acute concern about mankind's prospects has led to unusually intensive international political activity. This, in itself, could be a good augury for your deliberations, for may it not be that this intensified activity, especially at the highest levels, does in fact reflect at least a first step toward that mutual trust which would seem to be indispensable to the realization of this Committee's goals. You know, of course, that the hopes of the world are solidly with you, at the same time as you are more fully aware of the formidable complexities of the task confronting you than probably anybody else.

"I assure you that everything possible will be done to facilitate the smooth functioning of your work and to provide you with whatever may be required in the way of services and facilities. I have appointed as my Personal Representative to your Committee, Dr. Dragoslav Protitch, and as Deputy Personal Representative, Mr. William Epstein.

"I offer my sincere good wishes and earnest hopes for success in your endeavors."

Turning to the immediate business before us, may I call to your attention that the Secretary-General has already made available to your ten governments, in accordance with the unanimously adopted resolution of the General Assembly on General and Complete Disarmament, the records and documents of the plenary meeting and meetings of the First Committee at which that question was discussed. He has also brought to the attention of the members of this committee the Assembly's resolution on the Prevention of the Wider Dissemination of Nuclear Weapons.

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Ben Cohen, staunch supporter of many good causes, has left us. He was a firm believer in the possibility, through good will and zealous work, to build a better world for this and coming generations. This made him a militant representative of the international civil servants who work for the United Nations within the terms of the principles laid down in the Charter. It made him also, typically, a supporter of that United Nations of youth which we find represented in the international Boy Scout movement and the United Nations International School.

He used to the full the opportunity given him by his position as an Under-Secretary in the United Nations Secretariat to translate into words and action his faith in the causes which the United Nations is serving. Its information services were established under his leadership at the very beginning of the Organization and he directed and inspired their development for nine years. His later period of service in charge of the Department of Trusteeship was one of marked progress of long dependent peoples toward independence.

In these and other respects he made an invaluable and lasting contribution to the work of the Organization. He was a tireless missionary for the aims of the Charter who won, through his democratic approach and his genuine love for humanity, countless friends with the people generally, within the Secretariat, and among Delegations. The staff under his direction were always inspired in their own tasks by his example of hard work, devotion to duty, and his efforts to achieve constructive results. Even when illness recently began to exact from him its heavy toll, he did not relax his efforts in support of the Organization until almost the very end.

Now he has gone, but we shall remember how much he has helped to give life and substance to the United Nations during its early years and to carry its ideals out to people everywhere.

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TRANSCRIPT OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOLLOWING THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
ADDRESS TO THE ECONOMIC CLUB OF NEW YORK

Hotel Astor, New York City, Tuesday, 8 March 1960

(A full text of the Secretary-General's address to the Economic Club is given in Press Release SG/900)
QUESTION: Before asking my questions of you, Mr. Secretary-General, perhaps you would care to comment on Mr. Thomas Hamilton's article this morning on the front page of The New York Times, if you read it.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is the privilege of the Press people to comment on me; I never comment on them. But in this special case I would say that what I said here brought you as far as I have come in my own thinking, that is to say, as far as we are on safe ground. What is beyond that stems from Mr. Hamilton, not from Mr. Hammarskjold.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, when all the French areas in Africa gain their independence we will have at least twenty-five new nations since the inception of the United Nations, all with equal votes in this Organization. In other words, in the United Nations in 1965 the combined vote will outweigh the United States in spite of our being the largest contributor to world stabilization. Assuming private investment abroad is infinitesimal to the capital needs of these newly emerging nations and Russian availability of aid, which they can concentrate in any one area, would you not conclude, therefore, that the United States would be risking her international leadership by reducing her unilateral foreign aid at a time when Russia is expanding here?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have a little quarrel with the basic assumption, and that is that international aid must be competitive. I have a feeling that Africa is a part of the world which at present is outside the conflict, the competition, the cold war, if you want to put it that way, under which we are all suffering at present, and I would like to see that part of the world remain outside. That is to say, I feel that it is in the world interest that development in Africa, which is not the making of any one nation or the making of the United Nations, but is one of those tidal waves in history which we have seen in the past and which we will certainly see in the future, that this development in Africa will be a contribution to world peace and world stability by creating reasonably happy people progressing in peace towards greater well-being. If that

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is the common aim, I would say that I would like to see all parties concerned contributing without expecting anything in return. And -- without making any kind of propaganda for the Organization which I happen to serve -- I think that there is machinery available for that kind of co-operation in international assistance to an area which I think both parties would like to see making progress and which no party has any reason to try to enlist on anyone's side. After all, a very great part of the world, Asia, already is very much in that position, and I think that Africa naturally takes the same place.

I think that, generally speaking, the trend is in the direction of less competition and more interest in the common aim. I note in that respect with very great satisfaction the most important address made yesterday by the brother of the distinguished guest we have here, Ambassador Cabot Lodge, where he stressed very strongly the truly international character of international assistance to countries of this type.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, thirteen years ago, I was told by an Indonesian friend that it would take ten years before they could equip themselves from a training and education standpoint to be really self-governing. It has been thirteen years since that time and I have not seen too many indications that they have yet equipped themselves. How long do you think it might take these newly independent nations in Africa to reach a stage where they can really govern themselves according to the principles of self-government?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It would be a very wild guess to say anything about that indeed, but I think we have to apply a kind of time perspective different from the one we usually apply. If I think back to my native country in Europe, it took quite a while before we reached the stage where the country was self-governing and stable politically in the sense in which we now talk about political stability. We survived it.

I would like to quote here a somewhat fantastic observation that was made to me recently in Africa. It was -- well, you can guess the nationality from what I tell you. The man who spoke to me said that he felt that unavoidably the transition to independence in Africa would lead to a certain setback economically and in other respects, because the new people naturally had to find their way, they would make unavoidable mistakes and so on and so forth. But then he added, with a very mild smile, "But after all the British kicked out the Romans once upon a time and it led to a kind of setback for 1,000 years and they never regretted it."
QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, while the larger free nations are abdicating sovereignty over areas in the Near East and in Africa, Russia is advancing its so-called preclusive development programme, moving in rapidly and forming a new type of colonialism in Egypt, the Sudan, Guinea, and in certain parts of Ghana. While the United States is working in concert with other nations, Russia is advancing its economic domination through its preclusive development programme to smaller nations. What assurance is there to the United States that the same smaller nations will not be voting against United States intentions with funds contributed by the United States through the United Nations at the very same time they could be receiving direct unilateral aid from Russia?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I should like to go back to the problem facing those nations, without pleading any special political cause at all. Ambassador Lodge mentioned a few minutes ago that the per capita income in Spain is something like $300, compared to more than $2,000 -- certainly more than $2,000 -- in this country. In the part of the world which we are looking at here -- you mentioned Egypt -- I think a fair guess would be that per capita national product is in the range of $40 to $60. In such a situation with the growing population, of course, the countries are facing a desperate problem, because people make comparisons and they just cannot accept living on this kind of level. In those circumstances they turn around and take money wherever they can get it. In fact, it is not a question of playing "A" against "B" or "B" against "A". It is very much that "A" and "B" are both wooing those Governments and those countries.

My own feeling is what I expressed a few moments ago: that, with problems of that type, of that desperate nature, it is in the joint interests of all to go together and to get something done about it because -- just as in a nation, that kind of poverty in certain classes creates very great instability -- we have the danger to the world balance and world peace in the very fact of this kind of poverty.

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I must say, for that reason, that when, in this case, the Soviet Union comes in and makes certain contributions on commercial conditions, it makes a contribution which I, from my angle, must welcome. It is for the country concerned, the receiving country, to see to it that it does not receive it under such conditions as would tie its hands when it comes to questions of policy-making -- for example, voting in the United Nations. I have not seen so far any such consequences of a bad nature. I have never seen any votes influenced in the United Nations by this assistance. And I tie this together with what I said before about the needs of those countries by stressing that those countries, when they receive aid, receive it as a basic contribution and they do not feel that, in accepting that contribution, they, so to say, engage themselves in any kind of obligation to the country giving it. I should add in this context that I have seen the various Governments taking a stand which is quite natural. They regard political conditions as even worse than bad economic conditions.

At least -- to go back to the basic consideration -- I hope that we shall be able to maintain this economic assistance, from wherever it comes outside the sphere of politics. There is a constant tendency to drift into that sphere, but I think the natural line of approach is to try to keep away from that. I, for one, would say that I do not feel disturbed about any source of money in the cases where it is put to good use in countries of this nature, provided the economic conditions do not mean exploitation, and provided there are no political conditions which tie their freedom of action in the political field.

**QUESTION:** Mr. Secretary-General, you mention the need for private investment in these newly created countries. Some of us have been looking at a place much nearer home where the conditions for private investment have not been too good in the last two months. The United Nations, in sponsoring this kind of program, must have in mind some approach to creating the right kind of conditions to encourage private investment. Is this a part of your programme?
The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Very much so, in two respects. On the one side, we try to help the Governments in exploring what are A-1 projects for investment in the development of a country and we have, for the most part, very high marginal yields in those investments. In the second place, we try to help them administratively in the field of sound finance, accounting, etc. In those two ways I think we do prepare the ground for private investment. It leads on to the activities of the Special Fund, the "Hoffman Fund," where we go one step further in the direction of investment. And from then on, I think it is natural to look to the World Bank, which has other possibilities of opening the field for private investment.

Finally, when we have got the necessary infrastructure by those means, I hope that private investors will begin taking an active interest in those projects.

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My theme today will be the help that the United Nations may be able to give in connection with the economic, and associated social and administrative problems of independence and impending independence. It seems to me important that we should identify the points where the limited financial resources which the United Nations can bring to bear may have the maximum impact. When I speak of "limited resources" I am thinking only of that area of study and consultation, technical assistance and preinvestment activities which are the present domain of the United Nations itself and certain of the specialized agencies. I am not including the World Bank with its affiliates, the International Finance Corporation and the future International Development Association, or the International Monetary Fund. These members of the United Nations family are concerned with investment and the financing of trade. We all have high hopes that newly independent countries will benefit from the assistance they are in a position to offer.

I shall talk mainly about Africa, not because the problems of the new and emerging African states are necessarily more acute or difficult than those which are found in other parts of the world, but because it is in Africa that these problems exist in their most concentrated form and to Africa that the United Nations has lately had to give special attention.

Let me begin by saying a few words about some of the recent economic and social changes in Africa which provide the context in which the movement toward independence has occurred; though less spectacular than the political events, they have been in some respects quite remarkable. The United Nations has done over the years a great deal of fact-finding on the economic conditions (more)
and problems of Africa and the nature of the structural changes occurring there. This research, much of which is embodied in the "Economic Survey of Africa since 1950" just published, will be helpful in determining where the UN can act with the greatest chance of success.

Africa comprises one-fifth of the world's total land area and encompasses a very wide range of climate and topography and of economic and social conditions. Most of the countries are in varying stages of transition from traditional economies based on subsistence agriculture to modern economies based on production for exchange. The course and pattern of their economic development is still largely determined by their position in the world economy. They are important suppliers -- by and large, increasingly important suppliers -- of primary products. Thus Africa supplies about a fifth of the world's output of copper and manganese, about a quarter of the world's antimony, most of its gold and cobalt, and practically all of its diamonds. Tropical Africa alone supplies two-thirds of the total world production of cocoa and sisal and nearly three-quarters of its palm kernels. Of course, the level of African exports, which consist almost entirely of primary commodities, is determined by the demand for them in industrialized countries, nowhere is the economic interdependence of countries at different stages of development more clearly apparent. Depending on each of them does on a narrow range of commodity exports, most African countries are especially vulnerable to price fluctuations and to a fall in the level of activity in industrial countries, and not only private but also public investment may be seriously affected by a fall in export earnings.

In recent years, relatively high rates of government expenditure and investment have in certain cases offset the effects of lagging export income. This has been in large measure due to strict measures of financial and administrative control exercised during the commodity boom period and to financial aid from metropolitan and other governments. Even so, dependence on external sources of investment was high, in the order of 50 per cent to 40 per cent in the sterling area and 75 per cent in the franc zone. Of this investment, the former metropolitan countries were the largest providers.
Economic growth is bringing about throughout Africa rapid changes in its whole economic and social life and aspirations. In illustration of this fact we may note the growth of new urban centers and of urban populations. For example, the population of Dakar increased tenfold (from 30,000 to 300,000) between 1926 and 1956, that of Conakry has more than doubled in the last twenty years, that of Leopoldville increased from 209,000 in 1950 to 389,000 in 1958. Such growth has inevitably brought with it serious social problems and tensions.

In education there is taking place a very rapid growth in schools and the school population. Typical cases are those of Ghana, where the number of primary schools increased from approximately 1,100 in 1951 to about 3,500 in 1958, and where, over the same period, the school population rose from 312,000 to 634,000. In higher education the developments are no less impressive. Many new universities, medical schools and research institutes have been established or greatly expanded. This "human investment" is at least as significant for the future as is the accumulation of capital.

Despite the progress to which I have just referred, most of the African countries, and in particular those south of the Sahara with their large subsistence sectors, are still among the poorest in the world in terms of money income. Only the first steps have been taken on the long road toward education. With a few exceptions, manufacturing industry still comprises a very small part of total economic activity and represents only a beginning. As in all other countries in a similar stage of development, industrialization in Africa is impeded by the lack of basic technical skills, of power, transport and other basic facilities, of social services and in general of that economic and social infrastructure without which investment is inhibited.

We all know the present scope and pace of the emergence of African countries and territories into political independence. It is essential that African economic growth acquire sufficient momentum to match the pace of political change. The early period of independence may in this respect prove decisive.
At the moment of obtaining independence, new countries are usually faced with the need to take basic decisions which are likely to determine, for many years to come, the pattern of their national life as well as their relationships with the rest of the world. These decisions may have to be taken under the duress of monetary or other pressure, such as easily arises in connection with the difficult problems of realignment of monetary and currency systems, of trade relationships and, in general, of political, economic and social organization. They may have to be made at a time when a country yet lacks a precise notion of its assets and liabilities -- which sometimes are inextricably entangled in those of another country or of a larger economic area -- and of its own resources and needs. And these decisions are not easily reversible.

However encouraging the long range prospects may be, and however harmoniously and constructively the transition has been planned, it is bound to bring with it temporary complications. To mention only a few: people in the administration may want to leave; private investors may react as they do to any uncertainty; old-established channels of aid and support may become inoperative. And all this happens just at the time when, for the reasons just mentioned, it is of unusual significance that the authorities be free to judge and decide calmly. The need for measures facilitating the task of the newly independent nations, so as to pave the way to a sound economic future, is in these circumstances obvious.

Talking, in general terms, about the responsibility of the international community in relation to newly independent countries, I recently stated in a press conference at the United Nations: "There is the problem of personnel; there is the problem of money; there is the problem of education and there is the problem of, let us say, moral support in the reshaping or the shaping of a nation." I do not have to elaborate on the need for personnel, for investment, for education -- these needs are evident. But I must say just one word about "moral support." As I said on the same occasion, I mean by this "such attitudes from the outside and from those who work with the governments which reflect an understanding of the problems facing those countries, a sympathetic understanding, neither a feeling of false superiority, nor a feeling of sterile pessimism, nor a feeling of facile optimism. What is needed is realism and understanding, joined into something which really helps those leaders and those peoples."

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The metropolitan powers, as well as the United States and other countries, have been making notable contributions toward easing economically the transition to independence. It goes without saying that the various agencies of the United Nations family could never replace them. Nor, of course, should the United Nations act so that it might lead to a weakening of the network of existing relationships between African countries and others. Such relationships can be, after independence, a source of great strength and indeed provide a major basis for future economic and social progress. But I believe that, in meeting the specific economic problems which arise in connection with independence, the United Nations has a special role to play.

In underdeveloped countries I have many times heard the hope expressed that as much as possible of the international aid needed should be channeled through the United Nations. The reasons for this attitude of leaders in the countries concerned are easy to understand. In the first place, the United Nations has had special responsibilities toward all the non-self-governing territories -- and of course the trust territories in particular -- since it came into existence. Just over a year ago it created an Economic Commission for Africa, with its seat at Addis Ababa, which has already established itself as a significant rallying point for African aspirations toward economic progress. With its associated specialized agencies, it has been active -- and I may perhaps claim, with increasing success -- in promoting the economic and social advancement of these territories. This is the so-to-speak historical reason; the other reason lies in the relation of the United Nations to these countries' national independence. It is understandable that assistance, whether financial or technical, may be easier for them to accept when extended through, or in association with, an international body of which they are full and equal members. The mere existence of a small amount of international aid under the United Nations, utilized on the right level and on the right points, may make it a lot easier for them to seek continuing aid under bilateral programs.

I am happy to note that the governments members of the United Nations seem to be increasingly aware of the possible advantages to all parties concerned to be derived from a somewhat more extensive use of the United Nations in the problems of the newly-independent countries. (more)
In respect of trust territories about to achieve independence, the General Assembly, a few months ago, asked the Economic and Social Council to explore how more and better use can be made of the manifold facilities which the United Nations has to offer for dealing with their administrative, economic, social and educational problems. This year, 1960, Togo, Cameroun and Somalia are directly involved.

In respect of all non-self-governing territories, the General Assembly asked me, and my colleagues in the specialized agencies, to give urgent and sympathetic consideration, without prejudicing present assistance to other member states, to requests from newly independent or emerging states for all forms of expertise and technical aid "required by the special circumstances in which they have acceded to independence." You will note the reference to the special circumstances of new or impending independence, which I underlined a few moments ago.

The Economic and Social Council will have these matters before it next month, and I shall be submitting some ideas to it as a basis for discussion. Today I should like to indicate to you the general direction in which my thoughts -- and I believe the thoughts of many governments -- are moving.

Our aim is, of course, to help in the ways in which help is wanted by the countries themselves, and, as I said before, in a spirit, not of paternalism, but of realism and understanding. There is likely to be a special need for help in working out constructive projects, particularly the kind which could lead to sound investment, private or public, by international organizations, individuals or governments. I am now considering in what ways we can best meet this particular need.

There is room for more -- much more -- technical assistance in response to requests for expert advice, for training, for fellowships, at key points along the established lines. There is need for concentrated and systematic assistance in surveys of resources and in training, such as is provided by the new United Nations Special Fund. Within the limits of the regulations, we are doing what we can, under the programs just referred to, to increase the sums allotted to the newly-independent countries and to satisfy their legitimate requests.

We have recently initiated a scheme under the title of OPEX -- an abbreviation of "operational and executive" -- whereby the United Nations provides experienced officers to underdeveloped countries, at their request, not as advisers, and not (more)
reporting to the United Nations, but as officials of the governments to which they have been assigned and with the full duties of loyal and confidential service to those governments. OPEX officials have already been requested by, and assigned to, several newly-independent countries, and I hope that we may be able to use the scheme much more widely in the years to come.

We may also be helpful -- thanks to world-wide arrangements for recruiting technical assistance experts -- in merely providing such countries with the names of possible candidates whom they could themselves approach and, if they so wish, employ. By these means we can hope to serve only as a stopgap during a period of transition. What is necessary is the rapid training of special groups of qualified people in nearly all underdeveloped countries, but especially in those newly-independent. Beyond professional training, there is, of course, finally the urgent problem of speeding general educational advance, as a precondition of enlightened citizenship.

What is often called for is a type of consulting service under which the new countries can get impartial and effective advice at short notice on a wide range of problems with which they need immediate help, particularly perhaps in connection with that critical point where preinvestment activities should bear fruit in the shape of investment itself. The proper preparation of sound investment projects, the proper way of discovering sources of finance at home or abroad for these projects, the proper way of administering and executing investment projects -- here are strategic problems where such consultations might prove particularly valuable and yield rich returns.

It should be possible for the United Nations to carry out its additional tasks for the newly-independent countries largely through existing procedures and methods. Some readaptation may, however, be necessary for example in the present methods of programming technical assistance, which were not intended to apply to the urgent problems of the transition to independence.

As regards the necessary resources and finance, we would naturally see what could be done by means of the redeployment of some existing programs. However, the possibilities here are bound to be very limited, because of the necessity to maintain on a basis of equity essential assistance to other underdeveloped countries. It would, indeed, be unrealistic not to envisage some increase in total United Nations resources for the purpose in view. The order of magnitude of the sums I have in mind in order to render possible some time priority of a limited scope for the pressing needs emerging after independence is very small indeed. I am
broad enough to hope that, in the face of the challenge I have indicated, a modest addition to the United Nations appropriations, for the period during which this particular problem will be with us, will prove acceptable. Whether the funds are used to increase existing credit lines, or are specially set aside for the purpose of newly-independent countries, organs for proper governmental control are in existence, and I do not foresee that any new machinery would have to be created.

Let me say in conclusion how gratified I have been by recent developments in the policies toward Africa of certain important governments. I refer particularly to the new $20 million of Special Assistance funds, requested by the United States Administration for the next fiscal year in order to initiate a Special Program for Africa South of the Sahara. This program would concentrate on the need for education and training, particularly those needs which are common to a number of countries in the area. I refer also to the statement made by Secretary Herter when introducing that request to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He pleaded for support and encouragement to the newly-independent countries in the rapid development of their human skills and material resources and in their efforts to progress under institutions of their own choice. I can assure the Secretary of State that his words find a ready echo in the United Nations.

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The United Nations
and the
Newly Independent Countries

Two Addresses
by the Secretary-General
of the United Nations
3 Address before the Economic Club of New York
   March 8, 1960

13 Statement before the Economic Commission
    for Africa
    January 26, 1960

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MY THEME today will be the help that the United Nations may be able to give in connection with the economic and associated social and administrative problems of independence and impending independence. It seems to me important that we should identify the points where the limited financial resources which the United Nations can bring to bear may have the maximum impact. When I speak of "limited resources" I am thinking only of that area of study and consultation, technical assistance and preinvestment activities which are the present domain of the United Nations itself and certain of the specialized agencies. I am not including the World Bank with its affiliates, the International Finance Corporation and the future International Development Association, or the International Monetary Fund. These members of the United Nations family are concerned with investment and the financing of trade. We all have high hopes that newly independent countries will benefit from the assistance they are in a position to offer.

I shall talk mainly about Africa, not because the problems of the new and emerging African states are necessarily more acute or difficult than those which are found in other parts of the world, but because it is in Africa that these problems exist in their most concentrated form and to Africa that the United Nations has lately had to give special attention.

Let me begin by saying a few words about some of the recent economic and social changes in Africa which
provide the context in which the movement toward independence has occurred; though less spectacular than the political events, they have been in some respects quite remarkable. The United Nations has done over the years a great deal of fact-finding on the economic conditions and problems of Africa and the nature of the structural changes occurring there. This research, much of which is embodied in the Economic Survey of Africa since 1950, just published, will be helpful in determining where the United Nations can act with the greatest chance of success.

Africa comprises one fifth of the world's total land area and encompasses a very wide range of climate and topography and of economic and social conditions. Most of the countries are in varying stages of transition from traditional economies based on subsistence agriculture to modern economies based on production for exchange. The course and pattern of their economic development is still largely determined by their position in the world economy. They are important suppliers—by and large, increasingly important suppliers—of primary products. Thus Africa supplies about a fifth of the world's output of copper and manganese, about a quarter of the world's antimony, most of its gold and cobalt, and practically all of its diamonds. Tropical Africa alone supplies two thirds of the total world production of cocoa and sisal and nearly three quarters of its palm kernels. Of course, the level of African exports, which consist almost entirely of primary commodities, is determined by the demand for them in industrialized countries. Nowhere is the economic interdependence of countries at different stages of development more clearly apparent. Depending as each of them does on a narrow range of commodity exports, most African countries are especially vulnerable to price fluctuations and to a fall in the level of activity in industrial countries, and not only private but also public investment may be seriously affected by a fall in export earnings.
In recent years, relatively high rates of government expenditure and investment have in certain cases offset the effects of lagging export income. This has been in large measure due to strict measures of financial and administrative control exercised during the commodity boom period and to financial aid from metropolitan and other governments. Even so, dependence on external sources of investment was high, in the order of 30 per cent to 40 per cent in the sterling area and 75 per cent in the franc zone. Of this investment, the former metropolitan countries were the largest providers.

Economic growth is bringing about throughout Africa rapid changes in its whole economic and social life and aspirations. In illustration of this fact we may note the growth of new urban centres and of urban populations. For example, the population of Dakar increased tenfold (from 30,000 to 300,000) between 1926 and 1956, that of Conakry has more than doubled in the last twenty years, that of Leopoldville increased from 209,000 in 1950 to 389,000 in 1958. Such growth has inevitably brought with it serious social problems and tensions.

In education there is taking place a very rapid growth in schools and the school population. Typical cases are those of Ghana, where the number of primary schools increased from approximately 1,100 in 1951 to about 3,500 in 1958; and where, over the same period, the school population rose from 312,000 to 634,000. In higher education the developments are no less impressive. Many new universities, medical schools and research institutes have been established or greatly expanded. This “human investment” is at least as significant for the future as is the accumulation of capital.

Despite the progress to which I have just referred, most of the African countries, and in particular those south of the Sahara with their large subsistence sectors, are still among the poorest in the world in terms of money income. Only the first steps have been taken on the long road toward education. With a few exceptions,
manufacturing industry still comprises a very small part of total economic activity and represents only a beginning. As in all other countries in a similar stage of development, industrialization in Africa is impeded by the lack of basic technical skills, of power, transport and other basic facilities, of social services and in general of that economic and social infrastructure without which investment is inhibited.

We all know the present scope and pace of the emergence of African countries and territories into political independence. It is essential that African economic growth acquire sufficient momentum to match the pace of political change. The early period of independence may in this respect prove decisive.

At the moment of obtaining independence, new countries are usually faced with the need to take basic decisions which are likely to determine, for many years to come, the pattern of their national life as well as their relationships with the rest of the world. These decisions may have to be taken under the duress of monetary or other pressure, such as easily arises in connection with the difficult problems of realignment of monetary and currency systems, of trade relationships and, in general, of political, economic and social organization. They may have to be made at a time when a country yet lacks a precise notion of its assets and liabilities—which sometimes are inextricably entangled in those of another country or of a larger economic area—and of its own resources and needs. And these decisions are not easily reversible.

However encouraging the long-range prospects may be, and however harmoniously and constructively the transition has been planned, it is bound to bring with it temporary complications. To mention only a few: people in the administration may want to leave; private investors may react as they do to any uncertainty; old-established channels of aid and support may become inoperative. And all this happens just at the time when, for the reasons mentioned, it is of unusual significance
that the authorities be free to judge and decide calmly. The need for measures facilitating the task of the newly independent nations, so as to pave the way to a sound economic future, is in these circumstances obvious.

Talking, in general terms, about the responsibility of the international community in relation to newly independent countries, I recently stated in a press conference at the United Nations: "There is the problem of personnel; there is the problem of money; there is the problem of education and there is the problem of, let us say, moral support in the reshaping or the shaping of a nation." I do not have to elaborate on the need for personnel, for investment, for education — these needs are evident. But I must say just one word about "moral support." As I said on the same occasion, I mean by this "such attitudes from the outside and from those who work with the governments which reflect an understanding of the problems facing those countries, a sympathetic understanding, neither a feeling of false superiority, nor a feeling of sterile pessimism, nor a feeling of facile optimism. What is needed is realism and understanding, joined into something which really helps those leaders and those peoples."

The metropolitan powers, as well as the United States and other countries, have been making notable contributions toward easing economically the transition to independence. It goes without saying that the various agencies of the United Nations family could never replace them. Nor, of course, should the United Nations act so that it might lead to a weakening of the network of existing relationships between African countries and others. Such relationships can be, after independence, a source of great strength and indeed provide a major basis for future economic and social progress. But I believe that, in meeting the specific economic problems which arise in connection with independence, the United Nations has a special role to play.

In underdeveloped countries I have many times heard the hope expressed that as much as possible of the
international aid needed should be channeled through the United Nations. The reasons for this attitude of leaders in the countries concerned are easy to understand. In the first place, the United Nations has had special responsibilities toward all the non-self-governing territories—and of course the trust territories in particular—since it came into existence. Just over a year ago it created an Economic Commission for Africa, with its seat at Addis Ababa, which has already established itself as a significant rallying point for African aspirations toward economic progress. With its associated specialized agencies, it has been active—and I may perhaps claim, with increasing success—in promoting the economic and social advancement of these territories. This is the so-to-speak historical reason; the other reason lies in the relation of the United Nations to these countries’ national independence. It is understandable that assistance, whether financial or technical, may be easier for them to accept when extended through, or in association with, an international body of which they are full and equal members. The mere existence of a small amount of international aid under the United Nations, utilized on the right level and on the right points, may make it a lot easier for them to seek continuing aid under bilateral programs.

I am happy to note that the governments members of the United Nations seem to be increasingly aware of the possible advantages to all parties concerned to be derived from a somewhat more extensive use of the United Nations in the problems of the newly independent countries.

In respect of trust territories about to achieve independence, the General Assembly, a few months ago, asked the Economic and Social Council to explore how more and better use can be made of the manifold facilities which the United Nations has to offer for dealing with their administrative, economic, social and educational problems. This year, 1960, Togo, Cameroun and Somalia are directly involved.
In respect of all non-self-governing territories, the General Assembly asked me, and my colleagues in the specialized agencies, to give urgent and sympathetic consideration, without prejudicing present assistance to other member states, to requests from newly independent or emerging states for all forms of expertise and technical aid "required by the special circumstances in which they have acceded to independence." You will note the reference to the special circumstances of new or impending independence, which I underlined a few moments ago.

The Economic and Social Council will have these matters before it next month, and I shall be submitting some ideas to it as a basis for discussion. Today I should like to indicate to you the general direction in which my thoughts—and I believe the thoughts of many governments—are moving.

Our aim is, of course, to help in the ways in which help is wanted by the countries themselves, and, as I said before, in a spirit, not of paternalism, but of realism and understanding. There is likely to be a special need for help in working out constructive projects, particularly the kind which could lead to sound investment, private or public, by international organizations, individuals or governments. I am now considering in what ways we can best meet this particular need.

There is room for more—much more—technical assistance in response to requests for expert advice, for training, for fellowships, at key points along the established lines. There is need for concentrated and systematic assistance in surveys of resources and in training, such as provided by the new United Nations Special Fund. Within the limits of the regulations, we are doing what we can, under the programs just referred to, to increase the sums allotted to the newly independent countries and to satisfy their legitimate requests.

We have recently initiated a scheme under the title of OPEx—an abbreviation of "operational and executive"
whereby the United Nations provides experienced officers to underdeveloped countries, at their request, not as advisers, and not reporting to the United Nations, but as officials of the governments to which they have been assigned and with the full duties of loyal and confidential service to those governments. OPEX officials have already been requested by, and assigned to, several newly independent countries, and I hope that we may be able to use the scheme much more widely in the years to come.

We may also be helpful—thanks to worldwide arrangements for recruiting technical assistance experts—in merely providing such countries with the names of possible candidates whom they could themselves approach and, if they so wish, employ. By these means we can hope to serve only as a stopgap during a period of transition. What is necessary is the rapid training of special groups of qualified people in nearly all underdeveloped countries, but especially in those newly independent. Beyond professional training, there is, of course, finally the urgent problem of speeding general educational advance, as a precondition of enlightened citizenship.

What is often called for is a type of consulting service under which the new countries can get impartial and effective advice at short notice on a wide range of problems with which they need immediate help, particularly perhaps in connection with that critical point where preinvestment activities should bear fruit in the shape of investment itself. The proper preparation of sound investment projects, the proper way of discovering sources of finance at home or abroad for these projects, the proper way of administering and executing investment projects—here are strategic problems where such consultations might prove particularly valuable and yield rich returns.

It should be possible for the United Nations to carry out its additional tasks for the newly independent countries largely through existing procedures and me-
thods. Some readaptation may, however, be necessary—for example, in the present methods of programing technical assistance, which were not intended to apply to the urgent problems of the transition to independence.

As regards the necessary resources and finance, we would naturally see what could be done by means of the redeployment of some existing programs. However, the possibilities here are bound to be very limited, because of the necessity to maintain on a basis of equity essential assistance to other underdeveloped countries. It would, indeed, be unrealistic not to envisage some increase in total United Nations resources for the purpose in view. The order of magnitude of the sums I have in mind in order to render possible some time priority of a limited scope for the pressing needs emerging after independence is very small indeed. I am bold enough to hope that, in the face of the challenge I have indicated, a modest addition to the United Nations appropriations, for the period during which this particular problem will be with us, will prove acceptable. Whether the funds are used to increase existing credit lines, or are specially set aside for the purpose of newly independent countries, organs for proper governmental control are in existence, and I do not foresee that any new machinery would have to be created.

Let me say in conclusion how gratified I have been by recent developments in the policies toward Africa of certain important governments. On this occasion it is appropriate that I refer particularly to the new $20 million of Special Assistance funds, requested by the United States Administration for the next fiscal year in order to initiate a Special Program for Africa South of the Sahara. This program would concentrate on the need for education and training, particularly those needs which are common to a number of countries in the area. I refer also to the statement made by Secretary Hertler when introducing that request to the House.
Foreign Affairs Committee. He pleaded for support and encouragement to the newly independent countries in the rapid development of their human skills and material resources and in their efforts to progress under institutions of their own choice. I can assure the Secretary of State that his words find a ready echo in the United Nations.
The Secretary-General made the following statement in January 1960 at the second session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa at Tangier, Morocco:

MAY I begin, Mr. Chairman, by expressing my gratitude to His Majesty King Mohamed V, the Government and people of Morocco for the gracious hospitality that they have extended to this Commission on the occasion of its second session. My personal gratitude is intensified by the fact that I have enjoyed their hospitality during the last few days at the lovely capital of Rabat.

Mr. Chairman, there could hardly be a more fitting conclusion to my recent trip through much of this surging continent of Africa than to come to Tangier to attend the opening of the second session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. During the past five weeks, I have visited many countries and territories, but even as extended a tour as this does not permit one to do justice to them; the short stopovers, unavoidably, make it impossible to become acquainted with the countries visited, and by necessity one must miss large and important portions of the continent.

The time I could take from my other continuing duties for this trip in order to spend it in your countries was, however, quite sufficient to make an indelible impression on my mind. The image I take back with me is a refreshing one of youth and vigor, and generally speaking of a remarkable aptitude on the part of the leaders to grasp facts and adhere to facts, notwithstanding the understandable impatience and the strong ideological currents which are necessary ingredients of the rapid changes now taking place. It also
strikes me that, as Africa gradually assumes its rightful place in the international community, it approaches the rest of the world—and here may I use the words spoken by Mr. Sékou Touré at the last General Assembly—"not as an antagonistic element but, on the contrary, in a complete spirit of cooperation."

Partnership and solidarity are the foundations of the United Nations and it is in order to translate these principles into practical measures of economic cooperation that we are gathered today in this hall.

Fortunately, Africa's awakening is taking place at a time when the sense of interdependence among all nations is growing, however gropingly, and when there is also a clearer understanding of the fact that political independence, whether in a developed country or underdeveloped country, can exist and thrive only in a society of nations in which national and international interests harmonize. The emergence of Africa on the world scene, more than any other single phenomenon, has forced us to reappraise and rethink the nature of relationships among peoples at different stages of development, and the conditions of a new synthesis making room for an accelerated growth and development of Africa.

May I be permitted to repeat here what I stated under very different circumstances and in different surroundings in my address some months ago to the students of the University of Lund in Sweden:

"... it appears evident that no nation or group of nations can base its future on a claim of supremacy. It is in its own interest that the other groups have opportunities equal to those it has had itself. To contribute to this is an act of solidarity which is not only good for the whole but, in the long run, redounds to the advantage even of those who take action. It means that leadership is substituted for power—leadership both in giving other peoples their chances and in assisting them, without issuing commands, to find the best way to develop their spiritual and material resources."
Independence presents problems and responsibilities which, in the conditions of the modern world and of rapid change in your continent, are especially great. The very pace at which technological advances carry us along in the world of today calls not only for a certain mastery of technical skills but also for an ability to make adjustments to new demands. In Africa, the scarcity of skills and the magnitude of the adjustments to be made create problems which no one should underestimate. To forge modern states with the imperfect tools at hand is not an easy task. That these ventures should succeed is of the greatest importance, not only to the peoples of Africa but to the world as a whole and, while success depends primarily on the efforts of the peoples and governments of this continent, the international community has an important part to play.

It is a positive factor of the world of today that in such difficult circumstances new countries do not stand isolated, but can immediately enjoy the advantages and facilities of an international community which has been able to develop certain principles and rules of behavior as well as a diversified institutional system, and which offers a framework where new friendships can be easily and rapidly gained while historic links can continue to develop on a basis of equality, purged of their former exclusiveness.

In fact, in large sections of Africa, the process of speedy emancipation is now, to a significant extent, being carried out in a manner which is consonant with the principles of the Charter and which, in more than one respect, makes use of the possibilities offered by the Organization. Without detracting in any way from the efforts and the merits of the governments and the peoples themselves, I may stress with some pride and satisfaction that the Organization of which we are part has not been merely a witness to the process that now gains increasing momentum in Africa, but in more than one way is a participant, putting its weight on the scales and using whatever influence is available to it in order
to help make this momentous transition as peaceful and as humanitarian as possible, not only in political, but also in social and economic terms.

It seems to me that in respect of Africa and of its problems, the Organization has already shown encouraging resourcefulness and adaptability. The trusteeship provisions of the Charter have proved sufficiently flexible to permit an evolution speedier—while generally peaceful—than may have been originally envisaged.

The creation of this Commission for the economic advancement of all parts of Africa is itself a measure of progress on the continent, in that the concepts of cooperation and solidarity begin to take the place of the more restricted concepts of international protection and supervision. Programs of assistance under the auspices of the United Nations family have flourished on this continent recently and, although we consider that they are just a modest beginning, the framework for their future expansion exists. The shift of emphasis toward the economic and social factors is increasingly reflected in deliberations and decisions of the Trusteeship Council and of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

Problems confronting the African states are, in a great measure, the same problems that confront most of the underdeveloped areas, whether they have been independent for some time or have not yet reached their complete sovereignty. They are the problems of disease and illiteracy; of economies dominated by the production for export of a small range of primary products; of countries with a still large subsistence sector more or less isolated from the local and world markets.

But in certain important respects, problems affecting countries during the first years of their independence are quite specific. However peaceful and orderly the transition, independence still represents a kind of shock-impact, in that it confronts countries with an entirely new set of conditions.

New independent countries have to make, often in a
relatively short period, certain basic decisions which will, for many years to come, determine the patterns of their national life, as well as their relationships with the rest of the world. They will have to decide on difficult problems of monetary and currency systems involving international as well as national considerations. They often will have to reassess the orientation of their trade relationships and to conclude international agreements or arrangements. They will, at least, have to move toward a certain model of social organization, to define the role and magnitude of the public sector and the system of property relationships.

These are momentous decisions, and not always easily reversible once they have been made. What is more, they may have to be made at a time when a country may lack a precise notion of its own identity in economic and financial terms, when it has had no time to draw a balance sheet of its assets and liabilities which sometimes are inextricably entangled in those of another country or of a larger economic area, and when it has not been able to get a clear picture of its own resources and needs.

These are fundamental decisions which, of course, new governments have to make for themselves and for which outside expertise cannot be of great assistance. Nevertheless, it is quite worth while considering whether special measures on an international level could not be undertaken, both in anticipation of the day of independence and of its early stages. Such measures might permit governments at least to dispose in due time of the tools of analysis and evaluation which would assist them in arriving at the most rational decisions. In certain cases, the international community might also help in creating a favorable climate where decisions having long-term and far-reaching effects would not be influenced by the pressure of the immediate and pressing difficulties.

There is one aspect of independence in Africa to which I referred last year and to which I feel compelled
again to draw the attention of this Commission. The process of emancipation does not always permit the creation of states with a geographic configuration most conducive to rational economic development. This is not the first example of such a phenomenon in human history. It should, however, be one of the determining factors in the definition of the role and orientation of this Commission. The sharing of experiences, the discussion of common problems on the basis of comparative studies and the initiation of technical cooperation—all those are within easy reach of the Commission and will, no doubt, occupy a great deal of its time and energy. They follow established patterns and can rapidly be organized without creating difficulties for governments. But they will not solve the problems to which I have referred. It seems to me that this economic commission will not fully realize the hopes placed upon it a year ago if it does not boldly enter the field of direct economic cooperation through the harmonization of policies, through the expansion of regional trade, through concerted action in transports and basic investments. I do not say that many opportunities for such types of action are immediately at hand, but rather that work should be initiated early with this type of action in mind, and that such opportunities as already exist and can be readily identified should be fully exploited. This may for some countries represent something of a sacrifice, or at least an additional effort; for others, it may mean the forming of a new habit; but it is clear that advancement will be much more difficult if each country must proceed on its own and only with whatever direct help it can get from outside this continent.

We must recognize the fact, inevitable under historic circumstances, that very often political borders will cut across natural economic regions in a manner which will make useful development schemes impossible without concerted action among contiguous areas. Coming from a cross-continental tour, it is perhaps not unnatural that I should mention the overriding importance of a na-
tional network of inland transport and communications and of international rivers without which the economic potentialities of Africa cannot be realized. Perhaps also, in this context, may I be permitted to single out, as a pointer in the right direction, the agreement recently signed between the United Arab Republic and the Sudan for the further development of the Nile, beneficial to both countries.

Contemporary experiences in other parts of the world clearly demonstrate that economic cooperation, and even association of an intimate type, is possible without political integration or federation, and need not be predicated upon the possibilities of such developments.

It would be wrong to postpone action until conditions are quite appropriate, until the time can be considered quite ripe, before Africa begins to establish the close links, the tight weaving of economic and other relationships among its own countries which is one of the conditions to its future development, probably no less important than is the inflow of help from outside the continent.

The extent to which this Commission is permitted to play a part in such development will depend on the member governments, on their willingness to use its facilities and to work out the proper organizational arrangements to that effect. In such a vast and heterogeneous continent, opportunities for this type of cooperation will not be the same everywhere. The nature, degree and geographic scope of cooperation need not follow a single and uniform pattern. The Commission is an instrument flexible enough to adapt itself to this variety of requirements. I am encouraged to emphasize this point by recent developments which have taken place in other regional commissions: the Mekong River Development Project and the International Road Program in Southeast Asia and, perhaps even more far-reaching and significant, the various schemes for freer trade and economic integra-
tion in Latin America, are clear illustrations of the potentialities of regional economic commissions.

When I had the privilege of addressing you a year ago in Addis Ababa, this economic commission was just a new symbol of Africa's aspirations. In the course of the past twelve months it has become a going concern; meetings have been held under its auspices; its secretariat has gradually been built up, although it is, of course, far from having reached its optimum dimensions; and, following the guiding principles laid down at your first session, your Executive Secretary, Mr. Mekki Abbas, has provided you with a thoughtful work program of high-priority tasks. It is in this early stage of the life of the Commission that habits will be formed, precedents established, and the orientation of the Commission's action, to a significant degree, determined for the years to come. It is, therefore, I am sure, with a vision of the future of this Commission, and of the continent itself, that your deliberations will be conducted and your decisions taken. It is in that spirit that I wish to express my sincere wishes for the full success of this session.
UNITED NATIONS
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Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(For use of information media -- not an official record)

Press Release SG/899
8 March 1960

MESSAGE FROM UN SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJOLD
TO UNESCO DIRECTOR-GENERAL VITTORINO VERONESE ON THE
OCCASION OF LAUNCHING THE NUBIAN MONUMENTS CAMPAIGN

(8 March 1960)

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has sent a message to Dr. Vittorino Veronese, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on the occasion of today's official launching of an international campaign to save monuments of the Nubian Valley threatened by submersion as a result of the building of the Aswan high dam.

The campaign is being launched at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris in accordance with a decision of UNESCO's Executive Board, following requests from the governments of the United Arab Republic and the Sudan.

Mr. Hammarskjold is a member of the Committee of Patrons for the international campaign.

The message from the Secretary-General follows:

I count it a privilege to be associated with the Campaign that is about to be launched for the safeguarding of the monuments of Nubia and I should like to express to you my earnest hope that the Campaign will be an outstanding success.

All of us who recognize the imperative human needs which necessitate the flooding of the Nubian Valley must also welcome, and wish to further, the efforts to safeguard the threatened archaeological treasures that form so significant a part of man's cultural heritage. You have taken the first steps for achieving this purpose, in cooperation with the United Arab Republic and the Sudan. It remains to find the necessary funds, and I cannot but believe that a full and generous response, from all parts of the world, will be forthcoming.

The Charter provides that the United Nations shall promote international cultural cooperation; the United Nations stands ready to lend UNESCO and the governments concerned any support it can in the great task to which they have set their hand.

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[For additional details on the campaign, see Press Releases UNESCO/1281 and 1283. A statement by the UNESCO Director-General on the launching of the campaign will also be issued today.]
UNITED NATIONS
Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N. Y.

(For use of information media--not an official record)

Press Release SS/905
21 March 1960

SECRETARY-GENERAL SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF MRS. TRYGVE LIE

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has sent the following cable, dated 19 March 1960, to Trygve Lie, former UN Secretary-General, and his family:

"We have just learned with deep regret and shock the news of the passing of Mrs. Lie. You and your family have the deep sympathy and sincere condolences of myself and all the members of the Secretariat. During Mrs. Lie's residence in New York while you served as Secretary-General of the United Nations she had won for herself through her simplicity, her friendliness and her understanding the warm friendship of the Secretariat, of delegations and of many New Yorkers. Her contribution to the United Nations community will always be cherished in the memory of those who had the privilege of knowing her."

* *** *
PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND INTERNATIONAL AID

(Address by United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to the American Bankers Association at Arden House, Harriman, N.Y.)

In accepting the kind invitation to be your guest this evening, I have undertaken to speak about private investment and international aid. I should like to examine in concrete terms these two vital factors in international economic relations in the perspective of the United Nations.

The promotion of economic and social progress is, as you know, one of the main themes of discussion in United Nations councils. The discussions are not more variations on this general theme. They have come to focus on the needs of the underdeveloped countries and the question how to meet these needs has come to assume overriding importance, as reflected in so many broad policy statements made today on the international scene.

Let me cite by way of example the character of the periodic examination of the world economic situation, both in the Economic and Social Council and in the General Assembly, on the basis of the surveys and reports made by the Secretariat. This examination is less and less used as an opportunity for industrialized and primary producing countries to air their differences and possible conflicts of interests, and more and more as an opportunity for them to consider together what has been done and what remains to be done to alleviate preoccupations which they intimately share and can only tackle collectively.

Over the years, a body of experience and knowledge has evolved, which transcends the agreements or disagreements among individual countries or groups of countries. There is nothing theoretical or doctrinaire about this. It can be best described as a growing consciousness of the nature of the problems which the community of nations must face; a growing consciousness of the interdependence these problems imply.

(more)
The international flow of capital is a subject about which much has been written in the records, resolutions and studies of the United Nations. At first it was considered in a very general context, as an underlying feature of the evolution of trade and payment relations among countries. But, with the realization that many countries cannot raise or even maintain the low levels of living of their people without an external contribution to their capital formation, and with the growing awareness that every member of the community of nations is vitally affected by such a predicament, capital movements have come to be the subject of special consideration from the point of view of their role in the financing of economic development. A priori distinctions between private investment and public aid have lost their importance in favor of a pragmatic approach to the problem, which is basically one of unlimited needs and of limited resources. In global terms, the question is not how much should be provided by governments and how much by private investors, but how to maximize the help to developing countries through foreign resources of all types under mutually acceptable conditions.

Since the end of the war, the governments of industrialized countries have made increasing provisions in their budgets for making funds available to low-income areas to serve their development. In recent years the loans and grants made to the authorities of such areas by France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR have totaled billions of dollars. This has not made the demand for private capital less pressing. On the contrary, as the contribution of public funds has been mainly oriented toward infrastructure development, it has often improved -- and indeed has been intended to improve -- the physical environment for private ventures. And the magnitude taken by movements of public funds does not overshadow the importance of private foreign investment in the international flow of capital. True, foreign loans floated on the world capital markets have lost the significance they had a few decades ago and their recent increase is still of modest proportions. But the decline of portfolio investment has been more than offset by the growth of entrepreneurial investment. On the whole, we have noted that, if the reinvested profits of foreign enterprises are considered together with the inflows of fresh funds, low-income underdeveloped countries have not received less from private investors than from official sources.

At present, private investments are mostly in extractive industries and are unevenly distributed, with the less developed countries of Asia and the Far East attracting very little foreign private capital. Clearly, private investors will
continue to have a predilection for the areas which are closest or most familiar to them. Private capital movements among industrialized countries, which are already so active, will be further stimulated by the very dynamism of the economics concerned and the removal or lowering of tariff barriers. But, with the rise of personal incomes and the emergence of new demand patterns, markets are also appearing and expanding in the developing countries. The governments of these countries are making increasing efforts to induce the participation of foreign entrepreneurs, that is of foreign capital and know-how, in their industrialization and resource development.

An increasing volume of private investment in underdeveloped countries is induced by the expanding activities of public institutions. The private commitments made in connection with the loan operations of the Export-Import Bank are not always of a long-term nature but they prove to be of increasing significance. Private investments are also associated with operations of a public character in France and in the United Kingdom. The participation of private banks in the activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has done much to demonstrate the possibility of sound investments in low-income countries.

The governments of low-income countries put emphasis, in the United Nations, on their need for more external assistance provided on a multilateral basis. They voice much concern for a greater availability of development capital in the administration of which they can participate. But much attention is also devoted to the role of private investment and to the means of increasing it. The example of the International Finance Corporation, which has been especially set up to stimulate private investors, suggests itself immediately. Yet it is only one among many projects that have emerged from discussions in our General Assembly and in our Economic and Social Council.

The Organization has made recommendations to both capital-exporting and capital-importing countries for removing the impediments to the flow of private capital and for attracting private investment. In several problem areas significant progress has taken place along the lines of these recommendations. To take only one example, the changes which have been recently made or proposed regarding the taxation of foreign business profits in the main capital-exporting countries are changes in the direction indicated by the Economic and Social Council. In 1953, the Council recommended to the members of the United Nations that the highly developed countries should endeavor to ensure that income from investment in underdeveloped countries is taxable only or primarily in the country in which the (more)
income was produced. This widens the possibilities for underdeveloped countries to strengthen their revenue structures. At the same time, it puts them in a better position to offer tax incentives to private investors.

At the request of the General Assembly, we are now investigating the opportunities and conditions of private foreign investment in underdeveloped countries; consulting not only government officials but also industrialists and bankers. We have attempted to ascertain the significance of the various incentive measures adopted by a growing number of countries and also to inquire about the deterrents to foreign investment. The picture, as we have tried to reflect it in a progress report issued a few days ago for our Economic and Social Council, is one of many lights and shadows and is complicated by the acceleration of political change.

The authorities in underdeveloped countries naturally have their requirements as to the fields and forms in which foreign capital should be invested. On the other hand, foreign investors have their preferences as to the where and how they shall commit themselves. There are circumstances in which irreconcilable differences have appeared and only time will say whether such differences are transitory and amenable to solution. In general, however, governments have become quite flexible in applying their criteria to individual cases and this flexibility is meeting greater response from foreign entrepreneurs. In the field of natural resource development, new concession agreements are being signed in which foreign companies meet increased demands on the part of governments; and, in countries which restrict the ownership and development of petroleum resources to the public sector, we have seen that participation of foreign investors can be arranged by the conclusion of service contracts. In the field of manufacturing, a greater number of developing countries attract foreign investment in intermediate industries such as synthetics, chemicals and vehicle assembly.

To be sure, the objectives are not always reconciled without difficulty and a process of trial and error. We have heard grievances against foreign investors; about balance of payment positions adversely affected by remittances abroad; about domestic investors being deprived of their share of local funds; about privileged positions brought about by customs exemptions, etc. But, on the whole, these are misunderstandings which can be cleared up or difficulties which can be ironed out, rather than fundamental disagreements, if we assume that private investors who deal at arm’s length with governments also know how to use political judgment and how to make political prognostications. In fact, there are many areas of fundamental agreement.
Underdeveloped countries do not want foreign ventures motivated purely by the hope of pulling out after a few years of very large profits; but most foreign entrepreneurs think in terms of long-term growth and some make investment plans over a period of 10 to 20 years, regardless of where the investment is to be made -- profits being systematically ploughed back into the venture. Underdeveloped countries are often concerned about foreign control; but there are many industrialists who are ready to set up a foreign subsidiary in which they will not hold the majority of the shares, and both sides usually agree that formal control is less important than active participation at the technical and managerial level.

Experience on joint ventures is still very limited; but this form of associating local and foreign capital and skills has given good results. Underdeveloped countries insist that foreign investors train nationals in their techniques; but foreign industrialists are themselves eager to rely on local personnel, be it only to minimize the costs of bringing specialists from abroad.

On the other hand, there are numerous instances in which foreign industrialists are adversely influenced by uncertainties of a nonbusiness nature and in which capital is not forthcoming because there is no well-defined project to attract it.

Political uncertainties may or may not be removed by the assurances given by governments in policy statements or legislative enactments. The influence of such statements or enactments is sometimes important, sometimes negligible. In any case, it is becoming apparent that, if a system commanding wide acceptance in the United Nations could be set up for the arbitration of disputes arising between governments and private foreign investors in connection with such matters as the amount of proper compensation in case of expropriation, the investment climate would be considerably improved.

Whatever the climate may be, however, any expansion of foreign investment in underdeveloped countries is, initially and basically, conditioned by the uncovering of investment opportunities, and this is an area where much has to be done. Large corporations have investment opportunities brought to their attention by their establishments abroad and their research staff. A number of underdeveloped countries effectively promote interest in investment in their territory through investment centers or services, development banks and the like. But this is still very little in terms of translating needs into effective demand for investment.

I spoke earlier of unlimited needs and limited resources. I must now qualify this statement. There may be more risk or loan capital at hand than can be usefully (more)
absorbed for want of well-defined projects. This applies to public as well as to private investment. The proper definition and selection of government projects is crucially important for the efficient utilization of public grants and loans. All low-income countries have development aspirations, but most of them need more than financial help to implement the policies, plans or programs into which these aspirations can be translated. They also need technical assistance to identify, formulate and carry out sound development projects.

I must now try to make clear the place and role of the United Nations in the provision of international aid. If we restrict the notion of international aid to aid of a financial nature, then the operational activities of the United Nations are hardly worth mentioning. Even the projects undertaken by our new Special Fund under the direction of Paul Hoffman are modest in size and number, and these projects are all concerned with preinvestment activities such as the carrying out of resource surveys and the provision of training facilities. And, among technical assistance schemes, our programs are dwarfed in size by the programs of various national agencies, just as, in money terms, the millions of dollars loaned by the IBRD are dwarfed by the billions spent by the big powers on economic aid to less advanced countries.

United Nations assistance, however, is of a specific character. It is not foreign to the recipient countries, as these countries participate in the life of the organization dispensing it. Through the United Nations, developing countries receive help not only from outside but also from each other. Thus we find that it is often possible to adapt the experience acquired in Latin America and in Asia to the problems of Africa. The United Nations expert may himself come from an underdeveloped country. Yet his national origin matters little. It is transcended by the fact that he serves on a United Nations mission, that he is part of a team offering the highest guarantees of impartial understanding.

I am conscious that these propositions may sound a bit idealistic, but I found their vivid and concrete expression during my journey in Africa a few weeks ago. In all the countries which have recently become independent or are soon to acquire sovereignty, political leaders have told me the special value they attach to the moral support of the United Nations, however limited our aid can be when expressed in dollars and cents.
Some weeks ago I had an opportunity to explain to the press how this notion of moral support should be understood. I said that by moral support I mean "such attitudes from the outside and from those who work with the governments which reflect an understanding of the problems facing these countries, a sympathetic understanding, neither a feeling of false superiority, nor a feeling of sterile pessimism, nor a feeling of facile optimism. What is needed is realism and understanding, joined into something which really helps those leaders and those peoples."

We would, of course, cause great disappointment if our help was not concentrated on impact projects; on endeavors of special leverage, if I may dare to borrow from your terminology. A moment ago, I said that the activities of our Special Fund were at the preinvestment stage. Many of our regular technical assistance operations are also taking place at that stage, as we have found that it is there that great results can be achieved with little means, provided these are well applied. The most striking examples which can be found are perhaps some of the projects undertaken by our colleagues from UNESCO to fight illiteracy and promote education.

Of more direct concern to the bankers and investors are the feasibility studies we carry out in the field of industry, and the investigations we make to secure the information which is the prerequisite for any public or private attempt to exploit natural resources.

With respect to financial counseling, our help goes mainly to countries which are not yet members of the IMF and IBRD; to countries who need assistance to develop their monetary and financial systems to engage in international financial and monetary intercourse and to make credit available to a nascent private industrial sector. In most cases, the work is of a fact-finding and diagnostic character. Thus, in United Nations technical assistance missions, the so-called "economic planners" are in fact diagnosticians. Their task is mainly to determine the best approaches for the utilization of the resources available to the country concerned from within and from without, be it from private or public sources, bilateral or multilateral.

A majority of the industrialists with whom we have consulted in the investigation to which I have made reference showed great concern for the training of managers and engineers in underdeveloped countries and evidenced interest for United Nations efforts in this respect. In addition to the training done by our experts and in close relation with their activities, we have fellowship programs oriented towards enabling people in responsible positions to observe how things are done in a variety of foreign and more advanced countries. In a few instances, we have trained (more)
financial technicians. We hope to be able to place United Nations fellows in banking institutions, especially in the case of countries where few, indeed extremely few, people have been exposed to the ways of thinking of the world of business. Our in-service training program for African economists at Headquarters gives us a modest but valuable opportunity to put young and promising people from that new continent in contact with thinkers and doers in the public service and business circles of North America.

I could give you many examples. Examples of failure as well as of success. By their very nature, our technical assistance operations are often speculative. We go into uncharted areas. We are called upon in emergency situations. Those who request and receive our assistance find it sometimes stimulating, sometimes merely reassuring, because of the experience and authority of the experts. We often help in solving specific technical problems but sometimes we act only as a catalytic agent. Sometimes we must ask governments to reconsider their requirements. Sometimes also we help them to formulate requests which can be properly addressed to other institutions or agencies.

Formulation of requests, identification of investment opportunities... We can also speak of the definition of bankable projects. Infrastructure projects, on which public resources are worth concentrating; and industrial projects, which can attract private investment. Whether we are referring to private investment or to international aid, to business ventures or to non-self-liquidating undertakings, the question remains how to make the best use of the limited resources available.

I have attempted to give you an idea of United Nations efforts in this direction. I have spoken of these efforts in qualitative terms because it is obvious that our operational activities can only be significant in such terms. This does not mean that we are not concerned about the disproportion between our means and the needs we are asked to meet. The new and challenging demands made upon us by trust and other dependent territories which are acceding to independence are resulting in a severe strain and, as I indicated a few days ago when addressing myself to the problems confronting us in Africa, call for an enlargement of our programs.

Whatever their size, the United Nations programs are not an adjunct of what is being done by others. They have a key function of their own to perform. In this respect the United Nations finds itself in a specific strategic position which unavoidably gives rise also to specific responsibilities. Our programs can do much (more)
in helping to mobilize other resources more effectively, and they tend to increase the possible efficiency of the investment of such resources. They are finally a concrete manifestation of the will to honor the pledge to promote the economic and social advancement of all peoples which is embodied in the preamble of the United Nations Charter.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

AT THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE SWEDISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION

IN THE CONCERT HALL OF STOCKHOLM, SATURDAY 27 FEBRUARY 1960

(Note: Mr. Hammarskjold is Vice-President of the Swedish Tourist Association and has been a member of its Executive Board since 1940. The following text is a translation from the Swedish.)

After long years of wandering, far from the forest of Tiveden and Lake Vättern, Heidensten found a couple of poems in "Thoughts in Solitude" found pregnant words to express the deep roots he felt he had in his native soil and the openness towards the world beyond the borders of his own country which, in apparent contrast, had grown out of his rich experience from other parts of the world.

One poem ends with the well-known words:

"... I yearn for the ground,
I yearn for the stones where as a child I played."

The other poem, likewise in the confessional first-person form, begins:

"Around half the world I have searched
For a point I might call the most beautiful.
So beautiful were they, all of them,
That none excelled the others."

On the one hand the pilgrimage of emotion to a country so dear to the poet as to make the very stones seem to speak to him. On the other, the wanderer experiencing a world of such abundant beauty that this country had no prior claim to it. His feeling of deep roots in Sweden, which might have degenerated into complacent provincialism, was balanced by his alert awareness of all that the world had to offer, in a way which in turn, without its counterpoise in his lively feeling for the homeland, might have transformed him into a rootless cosmopolitan.

(more)

1/ Verner von Heidenstam, Swedish author and poet, 1859-1940, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, 1916.
When the founders of the Swedish Tourist Association rallied around the maxim "Know your country," this was surely no mere popular propaganda catch-phrase for them. What they had in mind was not just superficial publicity for more travel, no matter what ideas in such a direction the name of the new organization might evoke, at least with the connotation the word tourist has gained in every-day parlance. We have a right to assume that the founders of the Association looked farther and wanted more. They belonged to the same generation as Heidenstam, those vital people of the late 1850's and the 1860's who were to pour new life into Swedish art and letters, as they did into Swedish politics and economics. The new national feeling of which these generations were the bearers grew out of a reaction both against the patriotism of hollow phrases and banquet toasts and against a weakness for spiritual imports caused by uncertainty about one's own abilities and values. Without violating psychological truth, this background permits us to interpret the sentence the founders chose as the motto of the Swedish Tourist Association in the light of the twofold sentiment and insight reflected by the Heidenstam poems.

"Know your country" -- the formula was directly linked to the famous classical maxim. It demonstrates that the knowledge sought was seen as a way to increased knowledge of one's self. As always, and in all contexts, such a knowledge of one's self can widen the understanding of the worlds of others. In the situation confronting the founders of the Association the road they chose appeared as a road ahead. But it was also a road that led inwards. Therefore, it could in the end become a road outwards. "Know your country" meant both "Know yourself' and "Know your world." Thus interpreted, the slogan excluded just as emphatically both an empty internationalism and a narrow isolation within the limited confines of the homeland.

The present generation, with its increased opportunities of seeing for itself the world around it, can fully appreciate the importance, in a wider sense, of the experiences to which the Tourist Association extended an invitation. Just as Heidenstam during his years of wandering, Swedes of today, during easily organized tours to more colorful countries with a different heritage and different problems, may learn to see their own country in a free perspective which must sharpen their eye for its limitations and weaknesses, but at the same time strengthen their feeling for its individuality and their awareness of what it, and it alone, has to offer.

(more)
Faced with the worlds of others, one learns that he who has fully absorbed what his own world has to offer is best equipped to profit by what exists beyond its frontiers. Nothing is more natural. Is it not our profound childhood familiarity with the fields and forests round the corner from our own house which enables us to move with assurance on the soil of others? Is it not on the basis of a deeper feeling for and insight into our mother tongue that we learn to speak other languages most easily?

We go to other countries and other continents. We may experience the overpowering greatness of the mountain ridges of Asia, the other-worldly calm of the deserts of Africa, the rain forests of South America or the wide water expanses of Polynesia. We meet people of other races and other creeds. But the more we see and the more we widen our contacts with our fellow beings in other parts of the world, the more it is also revealed to us that the essential beauties and the ultimate human values are equally present among "the stones where as children we played" as in these other, far larger worlds. The road inwards can become a road outwards. For the traveller with open eyes and alert senses, on the other hand, the outward road can in a deeper sense become a road home. For Heidegger, the wandering ended in pilgrimage. As happened to him, our experience of the wealth of the world may form the basis for a new love of the homeland. "The world nomad" returns, and he it is who explains to us "The Grasses of Thule." 1

Recently I made a long journey through Africa. It may seem surprising, but my contact with the young representatives of the population in the various countries and territories I visited often evoked that period in Swedish and Scandinavian history which counts the Swedish Tourist Association among its offspring.

There is much talk today about a new nationalism. In the first place, this refers to the deep and strong currents on which the freedom movements of the Asian and African peoples are forging ahead. When these things are discussed, it is often done in a tone of critical superiority which does not limit itself to the primitive, or at least immature, expressions these currents sometimes find, but which actually regards the basic attitude itself as naive and obsolete.

To counter this new nationalism, there is created the image of a new internationalism, characterized by awareness of all that unites people and nations, regardless of race, history, ideology or economic conditions. The attempts to argue that there is such a contrast are superficial and unfair. They are as unfair as are tendencies to deride the spirit which carried our own national renaissance forward during the final decades of the 19th Century.

1/ Title of a collection of poems by Harry Martinson, Swedish poet and writer, 1904- , who in "Cape Farewell" (English translation by Naomi Walford, London 1934) referred to himself as a "world nomad."
I recall a small occurrence which in its own way sheds light on how the question of a new internationalism and a new nationalism appears to young intellectuals in Africa today. When I talked to a student at Makerere University in Uganda about the present phase in African history and about how exciting it must be, at this moment, to be trained for a professional task in Africa, he replied: "Sir, I regard myself first of all as a citizen of the whole world. But, that being said, I am rather proud to be an African." Is it too bold a parable to trace in such a reaction the spirit which once inspired the founders of the Tourist Association and those who followed up their initiative?

A nationalism seeking self-glorification at the expense of others, or geared to an aggrandizement of power or territory, undoubtedly appears as the expression of a social concept we have to overcome. Such a nationalism -- no matter what historical, legal or moral guise it assumes -- is quite different from the kind of national feeling I am thinking of. This was not the sort of nationalism which found one of its expressions in the creation of the Tourist Association. Nor is this the kind of nationalism one encounters in the young Africans who represent a new-born national consciousness at such universities as those of Ghana, Nigeria, the Congo, Uganda or the Sudan. In neither case is there a question of overrating what one has to offer oneself or of underrating the world outside one's national borders and the necessity of full integration in this world of ours. But there has been an awakening to a living sense of heritage and resources, and to a healthy pride in the awareness of one's individuality, regarded not as a limitation but as an asset. That which is one's very own is experienced not as something provincial on the outskirts of the world, but as an essential part of the resources humanity as a whole has to manage.

Such a national feeling can be harmoniously merged with a feeling of international responsibility. Within the borders of the homeland it seeks to lay the groundwork for international influence and international respect. Regardless of the differences in almost all those respects which are primarily relevant in comparing peoples and countries, they can share, in common, an attitude such as the one I have now described. It can appear in the 1960's south of the Sahara as well as in the 1880's and 1890's in Scandinavia. A young nation which is a mature nation knows itself without overbearing or self-infatuation, but it also feels its strength in being faithful to its heritage and its individuality.

(more)
These thoughts may seem to have led us far outside the framework of today's celebration. But I think they are justified. The 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Swedish Tourist Association and the problems of the period we are commemorating give ample cause for reflection on our view of the homeland and of the world, and on the orientation of our national feeling. The Tourist Association is too modest an organization to serve as a point of departure in judging these delicate and far-reaching problems. But it is fully justified to place the Tourist Association, with the tasks it has taken upon itself and the place it has gained in Swedish every-day life, in the wider perspective which these questions create.

The Tourist Association has only a very limited role in the large problems of how we are to fit into the world of today, but in its field it has such a role. And this role assumes increased meaning and increased value if it is viewed in clear awareness of the larger problems and the greater demands now placed on us all.

The Tourist Association might have contented itself with the task of being an organization for leisure, with obvious and practical services to offer travellers. Its leaders have given it a wider task and have tried to mould it into what I venture to call an instrument for self-education. Such self-education is going on in many forms, here as well as in other parts of the world. It is a task which has to cover a wide field, and ultimately may help us attain a coexistence of nations in harmony with themselves and with respect for others. How has the Tourist Association transformed its program into action and how has it sought to carry out its self-assumed responsibility?

"Know your country!" If we go back to the earliest yearbooks it is evident that regardless of possible larger purposes the first concern was to use the limited means at hand to help the Swedes get to know the country. The attempts were somewhat groping and at times strike us as a little pathetic in their lack of perspective and their amusing tendency to a kind of exoticism. Top priority was given to the mountains of the north, and this led to important initiatives both in the creation of huts, stations and hiking trails and in the publication of elementary hiking manuals. Sometimes, the difficulties may have been overrated, and the experiences to be expected may have been overdramatized. But it would be misleading to apply the perspective of today, not least because mountain tourism has become so much easier and simpler nowadays largely thanks to the pioneer contributions of those we may feel tempted to criticize. And, anyway, did not the pioneers have the most august examples? We probably all remember the self-admiration and urge to dramatize evinced by Linnaeus in his "Lapland Journey."
Apart from the mountains, what may be called the romantic provinces were given prominence: Dalecarlia, Värmland, the Upland of the runic stones, Scania, Bohuslän. The interests of the Tourist Association naturally ran parallel to literary and artistic currents. The view of scenery and history of the 90's, the color scheme of the 90's, put their stamp on the work of the Association to open up the country and spread knowledge about it.

But the viewpoint of the 90's faded. And, as it did, the program of the Tourist Association underwent changes also. Fröding's mining region of Bergslagen were followed by Bo Bergman's and Sten Söderberg's Stockholm or Frändefarend's and Moberg's share-croppers' country. From the romantic mountain world with overtones of Nietzsche there was a descent to the marshlands and river valleys of Eyvind Johnson and Stina Aronson. The sweeping nocturnal vistas of Eugene Jansson were succeeded by the Hagalund streets of Olle Olsson, the bright-colored Lapland slopes of Leander Engström by the bushy foothills of Folke Ricklund. The names are chosen at random, but they represent a turn we all know that developments have taken during the past half-century.

While in earlier years the Tourist Association was principally concerned with living up to its motto of teaching the people to know their country, the changes I have recalled have led to a greater interest in the people. "Know your country" came to mean "know your people."

The tinge of exoticism vanished. Romanticism was subdued, although the strong Swedish feeling for nature always retained it in the picture to some extent. Instead, attention was focused more and more on Swedish work-a-day life. Industrial Sweden entered the arena. Castles and manors were succeeded by crofters' cottages and the homesteads of poor small-farmers. The new city landscape and the beauty of its life gained a place side by side with natural scenery.

During the period of the life of the Association I now have in mind, there were of course other changes in Swedish life than those reflected in poetry and art, and they have also affected the work of the organization. The democratic break-through, followed by a democratization also of the economy, with the large popular and civic organizations as dominant factors in the social make-up, caused a certain change of

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1/ Gustaf Fröding, Swedish poet, 1860-1911.
4/ Jan Frändefarend, 1877- , Wilhelm Moberg, 1898- , Swedish novelists.
5/ Eyvind Johnson, 1890- , Stina Aronson, 1904- , Swedish novelists.
course in the activities of the Association and created new tasks for it. The Tourist Association organized and conducted the hikers' hostel project. In this and other ways it tried to find forms of travel which offered a penniless schoolboy or an adult with limited resources wider opportunities of familiarizing himself personally with his far-flung country in all its facets. In these efforts the Association had the natural, welcome and efficient competition -- and help -- of, inter alia, the travel organizations of the civic movements. Close cooperation was organized with the trade union movement and with other mass organizations.

This evolution, conditioned by the times, has run parallel with a channeling of the interests of the Association in a new direction in one other respect. "Know your country" and "Know your people" have increasingly taken on the meaning also of "Know its history," know it as it is reflected by the country and its people of today.

Interest in history has always existed, but as in other fields the tone and the perspective have changed. In this respect it is also appropriate to talk of a move away from romanticism towards matter-of-factness, from the large colorful vista to a living understanding of the telling detail and what it has to say to us. It may not always have been popular, but I believe that it has been right and essential for the Tourist Association, in its continuous description of the country and in its efforts to open it up to the people, to have striven increasingly for scientific accuracy and concrete enlightenment. This has lent a perspective in depth to the picture of country and people and helped to prevent the banalization which may easily result if one forgets the past or permits it to be simplified into a myth.

Among the numerous publications of the Tourist Association the yearbooks naturally take pride of place. This is where we can best follow the evolution which the interpretation by the Association of its own tasks has undergone. This is also where we can best see how its activities have been widened and received a new content. But aside from the yearbooks there is also a small volume, published in 1943, whose existence I want to recall here in particular because it may be seen as a comprehensive symbol of the aspirations of the Tourist Association such as they are expressed in its motto.

The book I have in mind is called "Swedish Nature." How this title is to be understood emerges from the introductory words, which explain that the plan to publish this selection of nature descriptions from Swedish poetry and prose literature had come to fruition at a time when Sweden, threatened by war and isolation, had emerged for us all with renewed force as our country. The Association, it was
said, wanted to place within reach of all, a book in which the cycle of seasons and the varieties of scenery from Sandhammaren in the far south to the Lapland mountains in the north wove together fragments of our literature into a picture of this country as it had been experienced by Swedes, separated in time, separated also by origin, philosophy and ambition, but joined in their ties to the soil out of which they had grown.

The words I have quoted indicate, in one limited field, what has been the aim of the Tourist Association over the years. What it has tried to do is to present the country and the people in the light of their history as it is mirrored in the living landscape -- our country, directly experienced or as it has been seen and described in words and pictures by representatives of the people. In this, the Association has sought and found support from writers, scholars and artists as well as from Swedes of various social stations who have shared the desire of the Association to transform the words of its motto into action. Its gratitude goes out to them all today.

Let me conclude these remarks by quoting from the first few pages of the book I just mentioned. Here is Torsten Fogelqvist speaking in a fragment from "Odyssey in the Provinces":

"I see the first snowclouds flocking around the rhythmically towering Kebnekajse massif, I see the steep banks of Indal river decorated in the golden glory of autumn, I see the Järves peak blue as light ink. I see Sveg reeking in white cold, fifty degrees below freezing, and strong men in bearskin coats with icicles in their beards. I hear the spring ice cracking under the sleigh runners on the thawing lakes of Dalecarlia and see the long lumber hauls splashing ahead in the slush gilded by evening. I see the birches mirroring themselves in the early summer glitter of the Fryken lakes. I hear the Sunday chimes from the dark little medieval churches of Roslagen. I see the plains of Östergötland in a burning sun with trickling ditches and jubilant larks falling like drops in space. I walk ahead silently under stars and fires in the somber forests of the Småland highlands. I see the meager ridges of Halland fade like silent melodies against an autumnal, troubled sea. And I see the farmer in Scania standing beside his willow hedge and his village pond, brown against the brown sod."

Thus, in the perspective of memory, does a great Swedish traveller sum up his picture of this rich and varied land which it is our duty and our good fortune to know and to learn to know better.

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Swedish author and critic, 1880-1941.
OPENING REMARKS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD ON THE OCCASION OF THE CONCERT GIVEN IN THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL TO MARK THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF FREDERIC CHOPIN

23 February 1960

As one of the series of concerts given in the United Nations Assembly Hall, the Government of Poland has generously offered us the one to which we shall have the privilege to listen tonight. This concert has been arranged in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Frederic Chopin.

Chopin was a son of Poland, not only in a formal sense of the word. He was deeply imbued with the great spiritual and artistic traditions of his country, and much of his creation is inspired by themes in the spirit of Polish folk music. He was also a patriot for whom it was a sacred duty to interpret to the world the independent and free spirit of his people.

However, in his art Chopin widely surpassed the limits of nationality and national traditions. He was one of the great personalities in European romanticism and ranks with the best of the creative geniuses of Europe of that remarkable period of artistic revival.

In the present perspective we see that in his greatest works he reached universality. In its pure and definite expression of the nobility of human aspiration and of the tragedy of individual fate his work is today part of the common human heritage. This universality of his music makes it natural that the Government of Poland has considered it appropriate to provide this concert at the site of the Organization which joins together all the peoples of the world.

One hundred and fifty years is a short time in human development. In this case it is sufficient to prove to us that just as Chopin in his art has reached universality, so his highest achievements are beyond the limits of time. Within the scope of his chosen form of expression his true integrity as an artist has given lasting and general validity to his work.

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Press Release SG/897
23 February 1960
Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and his party consisting of Dr. Ralph Bunche, Wilhelm Wachtmeister and William Ranallo, arrived this morning at 8:15 at Idlewild Airport after completing a six-week trip to Africa.

The following are the Secretary-General's remarks upon arrival.

"I have just returned from a long journey through Africa or most of Africa. In the course of five to six weeks, I and my collaborators have visited some 24 countries, territories or regions.

"I had the privilege of meeting the majority, I think, of the national African leaders in the countries which I visited. That means that I have had a very solid experience of where Africa is today in early 1960, which is intensely useful and it will help us a lot in the United Nations in doing what we can to contribute to a happy development for the continent.

"At the same time, I would say that this experience over this long journey makes me less inclined than ever to generalize, less than ever willing to say this or that about Africa or this or that about the Africans, because just as there is very much in common, especially the aspirations, there is also an enormous diversity of problems, of attitudes and of traditions.

"In such a way, the journey makes me both a little bit wiser and a lot more humble. We are facing very great problems. One most encouraging fact is that over a wide range of countries you find the people of the present generation of African leaders of the highest seriousness, devotion and intelligence.

"I am sure that in their hands those countries will go on to a happy future."
CAUTION -- ADVANCE RELEASE

Text prepared for delivery
Not to be made public until
6 AM EST (1100 GMT) 26 January

Text of Statement by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld

May I begin, Mr. Chairman, by expressing my gratitude to His Majesty King Mohamed V, the Government and people of Morocco for the gracious hospitality that they have extended to this Commission on the occasion of its second session. My personal gratitude is intensified by the fact that I have enjoyed their hospitality during the last few days at the lovely capital of Rabat.

Mr. Chairman, there could hardly be a more fitting conclusion to my recent trip through much of this surging Continent of Africa than to come to Tangier to attend the opening of the second session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. During the past five weeks, I have visited many countries and territories, but even as extended a tour as this does not permit one to do justice to them; the short stopovers, unavoidably, make it impossible to become acquainted with the countries visited, and by necessity one must miss large and important portions of the continent.

The time I could take from my other continuing duties for this trip in order to spend it in your countries was, however, quite sufficient to make an indelible impression on my mind. The image I take back with me is a refreshing one of youth and vigor, and generally speaking of a remarkable aptitude on the part of the leaders to grasp facts and adhere to facts, notwithstanding the understandable impatience and the strong ideological currents which are necessary ingredients of the rapid changes now taking place. It also strikes me that, as Africa gradually assumes its rightful place in the international community, it approaches the rest of the world -- and here may I use the words spoken by Mr. Sekou Touré at the last General Assembly -- "not as an antagonistic element but, on the contrary, in a complete spirit of cooperation."

Partnership and solidarity are the foundations of the United Nations and it is in order to translate these principles into practical measures of economic cooperation that we are gathered today in this hall.

(more)
Fortunately, Africa's awakening is taking place at a time when the sense of interdependence among all nations is growing, however gropingly, and when there is also a clearer understanding of the fact that political independence, whether in a developed country or underdeveloped country, can exist and thrive only in a society of nations in which national and international interests harmonize. The emergence of Africa on the world scene, more than any other single phenomenon, has forced us to reappraise and rethink the nature of relationships among peoples at different stages of development, and the conditions of a new synthesis making room for an accelerated growth and development of Africa.

May I be permitted to repeat here what I stated under very different circumstances and in different surroundings in my address some months ago to the students of the University of Lund in Sweden:

"... it appears evident that no nation or group of nations can base its future on a claim of supremacy. It is in its own interest that the other groups have opportunities equal to those it has had itself. To contribute to this is an act of solidarity which is not only good for the whole but, in the long run, redounds to the advantage even of those who take action. It means that leadership is substituted for power--leadership both in giving other peoples their chances and in assisting them, without issuing commands, to find the best way to develop their spiritual and material resources."

Independence presents problems and responsibilities which, in the conditions of the modern world and of rapid change in your continent, are especially great. The very pace at which technological advances carry us along in the world of today calls not only for a certain mastery of technical skills but also for an ability to make adjustments to new demands. In Africa, the scarcity of skills and the magnitude of the adjustments to be made create problems which no one should underestimate. To forge modern states with the imperfect tools at hand is not an easy task. That these ventures should succeed is of the greatest importance, not only to the peoples of Africa but to the world as a whole and, while success depends primarily on the efforts of the peoples and governments of this continent, the international community has an important part to play.

It is a positive factor of the world of today that in such difficult circumstances, new countries do not stand isolated, but can immediately enjoy the advantages and facilities of an international community which has been able to develop certain principles and rules of behavior as well as a diversified institutional system, and which offers a framework where new friendships can be easily and rapidly gained while historic links can continue to develop on a basis of equality, purged of their former exclusiveness.
In fact, in large sections of Africa, the process of speedy emancipation is now, to a significant extent, being carried out in a manner which is consonant with the principles of the Charter and which, in more than one respect, makes use of the possibilities offered by the Organization. Without detracting in any way from the efforts and the merits of the governments and the peoples themselves, I may stress with some pride and satisfaction that the Organization of which we are part has not been merely a witness to the process that now gains increasing momentum in Africa, but in more than one way is a participant, putting its weight on the scales, and using whatever influence is available to it in order to help make this momentous transition as peaceful and as humanitarian as possible, not only in political, but also in social and economic terms.

It seems to me that in respect of Africa and its problems, the Organization has already shown encouraging resourcefulness and adaptability. The trusteeship provisions of the Charter have proved sufficiently flexible to permit an evolution speedier -- while generally peaceful -- than may have been originally envisaged.

The creation of this Commission for the economic advancement of all parts of Africa is itself a measure of progress on the continent, in that the concepts of cooperation and solidarity begin to take the place of the more restricted concepts of international protection and supervision. Programs of assistance under the auspices of the United Nations family have flourished on this continent recently and, although we consider that they are just a modest beginning, the framework for their future expansion exists. The shift of emphasis toward the economic and social factors is increasingly reflected in deliberations and decisions of the Trusteeship Council and of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

Problems confronting the African states are, in a great measure, the same problems that confront most of the underdeveloped areas, whether they have been independent for some time or have not yet reached their complete sovereignty. They are the problems of disease and illiteracy; of economies dominated by the production for export of a small range of primary products; of countries with a still large subsistence sector more or less isolated from the local and world markets.

But in certain important respects, problems affecting countries during the first years of their independence are quite specific. However peaceful and orderly the transition, independence still represents a kind of shock-impact, in that it confronts countries with an entirely new set of conditions.
New independent countries have to make, often in a relatively short period, certain basic decisions which will, for many years to come, determine the patterns of their national life, as well as their relationships with the rest of the world. They will have to decide on difficult problems of monetary and currency systems involving international as well as national considerations. They often will have to reassess the orientation of their trade relationships and to conclude international agreements or arrangements. They will, at least, have to move toward a certain model of social organization, to define the role and magnitude of the public sector, and the system of property relationships.

These are momentous decisions, and not always easily reversible once they have been made. What is more, they may have to be made at a time when a country may lack a precise notion of its own identity in economic and financial terms, when it has had no time to draw a balance sheet of its assets and liabilities which sometimes are inextricably entangled in those of another country or of a larger economic area, and when it has not been able to get a clear picture of its own resources and needs.

These are fundamental decisions which, of course, new governments have to make for themselves and for which outside expertise cannot be of great assistance. Nevertheless, it is quite worthwhile considering whether special measures on an international level could not be undertaken, both in anticipation of the day of independence and of its early stages. Such measures might permit governments at least to dispose in due time of the tools of analysis and evaluation which would assist them in arriving at the most rational decisions. In certain cases, the international community might also help in creating a favorable climate where decisions having long-term and far-reaching effects would not be influenced by the pressure of the immediate and pressing difficulties.

There is one aspect of independence in Africa to which I referred last year and to which I feel compelled again to draw the attention of this Commission. The process of emancipation does not always permit the creation of states with a geographic configuration most conducive to rational economic development. This is not the first example of such a phenomenon in human history. It should, however, be one of the determining factors in the definition of the role and orientation of this Commission. The sharing of experiences, the discussion of common problems on the basis of comparative studies and the initiation of technical cooperation -- all those are within easy reach of the Commission and will, no doubt, occupy a great deal of its time and energy. They follow established patterns and can (more)
rapidly be organized without creating difficulties for governments. But they will not solve the problems to which I have referred. It seems to me that this economic commission will not fully realize the hopes placed upon it a year ago if it does not boldly enter the field of direct economic cooperation through the harmonization of policies, through the expansion of regional trade, through concerted action in transports and basic investments. I do not say that many opportunities for such types of action are immediately at hand, but rather that work should be initiated early with this type of action in mind, and that such opportunities as already exist and can be readily identified should be fully exploited. This may for some countries represent something of a sacrifice, or at least an additional effort; for others, it may mean the forming of a new habit; but it is clear that advancement will be much more difficult if each country must proceed on its own and only with whatever direct help it can get from outside this continent.

We must recognize the fact, inevitable under historic circumstances, that very often political borders will cut across natural economic regions in a manner which will make useful development schemes impossible without concerted action among contiguous areas. Coming from a cross-continental tour, it is perhaps not unnatural that I should mention the overriding importance of a national network of inland transport and communications and of international rivers without which the economic potentialities of Africa cannot be realized. Perhaps also, in this context, may I be permitted to single out, as a pointer in the right direction, the agreement recently signed between the United Arab Republic and the Sudan for the further development of the Nile, beneficial to both countries.

Contemporary experiences in other parts of the world clearly demonstrate that economic cooperation, and even association of an intimate type, is possible without political integration or federation, and need not be predicated upon the possibilities of such developments.

It would be wrong to postpone action until conditions are quite appropriate, until the time can be considered quite ripe, before Africa begins to establish the close links, the tight weaving of economic and other relationships among its own countries which is one of the conditions to its future development, probably no less important than is the inflow of help from outside the continent.
The extent to which this Commission is permitted to play a part in such development will depend on the member governments, on their willingness to use its facilities and to work out the proper organizational arrangements to that effect. In such a vast and heterogeneous continent, opportunities for this type of cooperation will not be the same everywhere. The nature, degree and geographic scope of cooperation need not follow a single and uniform pattern. The Commission is an instrument flexible enough to adapt itself to this variety of requirements. I am encouraged to emphasize this point by recent developments which have taken place in other regional commissions: The Mekong River Development Project and the International Road Program in Southeast Asia and, perhaps even more far-reaching and significant, the various schemes for freer trade and economic integration in Latin America, are clear illustrations of the potentialities of regional economic commissions.

When I had the privilege of addressing you a year ago in Addis Ababa, this economic commission was just a new symbol of Africa's aspirations. In the course of the past twelve months it has become a going concern; meetings have been held under its auspices; its secretariat has gradually been built up, although it is, of course, far from having reached its optimum dimensions; and, following the guiding principles laid down at your first session, your Executive Secretary, Mr. Mekki Abbas, has provided you with a thoughtful work program of high-priority tasks. It is in this early stage of the life of the Commission that habits will be formed, precedents established, and the orientation of the Commission's action, to a significant degree, determined for the years to come. It is, therefore, I am sure, with a vision of the future of this Commission, and of the continent itself, that your deliberations will be conducted and your decisions taken. It is in that spirit that I wish to express my sincere wishes for the full success of this session.

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ADDRESS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJOED
BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SOMALIA

Mogadiscio, Somalia, 15 January 1960

Mr. President and Distinguished Delegates,
Your Excellency and Distinguished Members of the Government.

I wish to thank you most sincerely for your kind and eloquent words of welcome. It is for me a cherished privilege to be received by you in the Assembly.

The United Nations has been a part of your history since 1950. It was, indeed, under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement that, uniquely among Trust Territories, the date of your independence was firmly established in advance. As you have recalled, Mr. President, now, in accordance with your mutual wishes, the General Assembly has approved unanimously, on 5 December 1959, as the date of independence, 1 July 1960, from which a few short months separate us. On that date, therefore, Somalia will be a free sovereign state ready to take its seat at the international council tables as a member of the United Nations.

It is only eight days ago that you approved the law entrusting your Assembly with constituent powers for the elaboration and the approval of the Constitution of Somalia. Developments of historic importance are before you and will increasingly demand from you high qualities of statesmanship, unity and harmony.

Under the law establishing you as a Constituent Assembly, you will be authorized to adopt rules and regulations. Your work will include the consideration of the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, adopted at its 24th session and recalled expressly in General Assembly resolution 1418 (XIV). As Secretary-General, I do of course, represent here all of the United Nations organs, the General Assembly as well as the Trusteeship Council, and it is unnecessary for me to say more than that on this subject.

(more)
I am happy to know that it will be your aim that the constitution, while naturally faithfully reflecting the wishes of the people of Somalia, should embody the principles of the United Nations of which you and your government have been firm supporters all during the Trusteeship period and to which you, Mr. President, yourself just referred.

Independence involves rights, of course, but also obligations, a sense of responsibility, discipline, tolerance and mutual understanding. Countries may not be rich and powerful, but may yet contribute very effectively to the progress of mankind by moral values and by the very sincerity of their policies and aims. The membership of the United Nations that should follow independence means a pledge to work in unison with all other nations in a spirit of solidarity, respecting their rights as your own rights should be respected. This spirit of solidarity, mentioned also by you, Mr. President, will be your best support and protection as an independent state. It also imposes duties on you.

An independent Somalia may well seek continued assistance from the United Nations. I may assure you that the sincere wish of the United Nations is to have in independent Somalia a strong and healthy member of the family of free nations. The Organization will be happy to cooperate with you towards that aim.

For your constitution, for your work and for your independence, allow me to quote a "possibly inadequate" translation of a good Somali proverb:

"Whoever is born in justice does not refuse justice."

You have my best wishes for your work; I know that you will do it in justice and harmony.

You have my congratulations for your advance thus far, which you have made in cooperation with the Administering Authority and the United Nations, represented here by the Advisory Council.

We are partners in a first experience of a direct international participation in the development of a territory towards independence. With Somalia as an independent member of the family of nations as represented in the United Nations, this association may be fruitfully continued and extended in such forms as Somalia's position of full equality with all member nations would indicate as appropriate.

In conclusion, Mr. President, let me once again express to you and to the distinguished delegates my sincere gratitude for the reception which you have given to me.

* *** *
It is a privilege to be present on this occasion which marks one further date in the development of this continent and its peoples. May I first of all express my warm and sincere thanks for the words said here which I take as an expression of confidence in the efforts of the United Nations and thus indirectly in those serving that Organization, in the Secretariat, in various missions, in delegations, or here in Somalia.

This year saw, on the 1st of January, the creation of the new Republic of the Cameroons. It is the first Trust Territory to become independent. It will soon be followed by the Republic of Togo, and soon indeed, gentlemen, by the Republic of Somalia. That is a date we are all looking forward to; together with the other events, it marks this year indeed, as it has been said, as a Year of Africa, and we know that, beyond these Trust Territories which will reach independence and membership in the United Nations in 1960, there will be other African nations coming to and joining the family of nations and its organizations. By the end of this year I think that the group of African nations will be one of the strongest continental groups in the United Nations and in the family of nations. Thus it is timely to give thought to the question of international cooperation in Africa.

I have had the privilege of visiting many many countries and territories in Africa starting in the far west and reaching on this long Odyssey, at present, Mogadiscio and Somalia. I have had the privilege to meet the present generation of leaders, of, let me say so, remarkable leaders of this continent. I have had the privilege to visit the universities of Ghana, Lovanium and Makerere, three great institutions of learning which may serve as nucleus organizations in the vast work of education and studies which is going on and which is so vital for the future of this continent and indeed for all of us. Now, I come here.

(more)
Trying to look backwards over the experiences of the last few weeks, I would say that there are a couple of things which have struck me with special vigor. One is the vitality, the vitality of the present generation and the present leaders of the African world. It is a somewhat superficial and sometimes misused expression to talk about an African renaissance, but I think that the word can be taken in a much deeper sense and here, in a setting where thoughts naturally go to Italy or the Renaissance, I think it is right to recall things which this time and that time have in common.

It is not only the vitality, it is not only width of perspective, it is also the emerging strong sense of the dignity of man, of the dignity of the individual, and of his rights. There are many features in the present situation in Africa and among its leaders, and among its young people, which unavoidably lead our thoughts to great men of that time in Italy and in Europe. That time was also the time of a new resurgence of learning; and, going around Africa and meeting these people, I would say that one of the things which have struck me most is the deep sense of responsibility for a widened and intensified education as a basis for the present phase in the development of Africa.

It is an enormous task which is facing our African friends. It is an enormous task by way of administration where fairly few hands have to do the job, and at the same time they have to foster and guide those who will help them and will succeed them and will build up that strong organization we wish to see all over the continent. In doing so -- in devoting themselves to that great and sacred task of building these nations from within and making them strong through the constructive approach to education which we see as one of their main aims -- in doing so they will face an interesting and twofold problem which, alas, I am not sure that the European Renaissance solved in the right spirit. The ideas were there, but the solutions were not always the happiest. The two problems they will have to solve is to create an international world, a world of universality and unity, and on the other hand to save not only what I would like to call the personality of Africa, but the personality of each country, each group, in this wonderfully rich continent.

I think it is possible; I think it is possible because also, my African friends, you can learn from mistakes in other parts of the world, in other phases of history. I think that you will see that what is needed is unity with diversity, diversity respected within the framework of an even deeper respect for unity. You (more)
can create, and I know you will create, the African personality as part of the picture of mankind today. But I know that, in doing so, you will preserve all the richness you have inherited; each group, each people within this continent. That means, however, that you will have to face the great practical task of finding the proper forms of cooperation, administratively, politically, economically and in the field of education. For that reason, anything that can be done in order to explore how that should best be accomplished is now an essential contribution to the future of this continent. It is also a contribution to the happy future of mankind and of the family of nations.

For that reason and in that spirit we bless your efforts and we wish you all luck.

* *** *
The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, ladies and gentlemen, I had the honor of addressing you yesterday and that, I think, gave you the starting point and a natural one. If there is anything at all to be added, it is one word in explanation of this general trip of mine. It has as you know covered a very wide area in Africa, and I am only half-way so far going up the East Coast and then back across the North Coast ending up in Rabat. I should in fact have taken this kind of contact long ago if it had not been for the reason that other and more pressing problems had arisen in other parts of the world. So there is nothing specific about the timing. The whole development around Africa and in Africa has, of course, called for personal contact and first-hand impressions, as I have said for some time. Now that I get them finally, it is not too late in order to serve a most useful purpose in the work of the Secretariat.

The Secretariat, of course, comes in in very different ways and in very different parts of Africa. There are those countries which have already been members of the United Nations for a long time, those which are newly admitted, and those which are now either trusteeship territories on the road towards independence or likely to develop into independence from colonial status. There are all variations. Our role in these different cases, of course, varies with the situation. In all cases, however, the United Nations, in this or that way, at least from the angle of assistance, comes into the picture; and for that reason I have needed to have first-hand knowledge, to be added to what I can read or what I can hear in New York. It does not, in the case of trust territories, in any way compete with or overlap with what are the duties of the Trusteeship Council. That goes without saying. This is independent, unrelated to general UN responsibilities.

I can add also one thing and that is, of course, that the value of experience in any single territory or country is vastly enhanced by the possibility of fitting it into a total impression of the African picture of today. That is to say, the shortness of the stay here or in other places is partly compensated for by the total length of the stay which is, as you may have noted, close to six weeks.

Well, gentlemen, that much as background, and the floor is yours.
QUESTION: I understand, Sir, that the Trusteeship Council has no funds of its own to administer the underdeveloped territories. Do you not think it might be a good idea for the Trusteeship Council to establish a fund or to make arrangements for such a fund for underdeveloped territories?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, you know, we have funds for so-called underdeveloped territories -- I would like rather to say industrially underdeveloped territories, to avoid all other implications. They are, however, so far not particularly addressed to territories in the position of, for example, Tanganyika.

At the last session of the General Assembly, proposals were adopted in the Fourth Committee, which has direct responsibility in this field. They addressed themselves not to the Trusteeship Council and its role, which is defined in the Charter, but to the Secretary-General and to the Directors-General of the specialized agencies.

It was a first initiative requesting what they called special attention to the problem to which you refer. Well, special attention is a matter of course, and there was no need to ask for it. But if I interpret it as I think I should, as an invitation to the Secretary-General to present proposals which may fill just the kind of need you mention, I think it was a most valuable and most timely attitude that the General Assembly took.

My response to that request will be partly determined by my experiences here in Africa. I have had very broad and rich experience of parallel problems in Asia, which, however, take on somewhat different aspects. In all these cases it is premature for me to say exactly what kind of form the proposals will take. I feel, however, that I can indicate as a general line an attempt to get special means reserved -- emergency funds, so to say -- reserved for countries, without too-strict formal distinctions.

I fail to see the reason for a sharp distinction between the immediate pre-independence stage, the first-days-of-independence stage, and the stage where a country has reached independence some time ago but where nothing of what should have been done has been done due to lack of funds. I would regard those problems as being very closely related and as having to be treated in similar ways. That is to say, I would not exclude Tanganyika from whatever new methods may be developed because of the fact that it is not yet formally in the position of a newly independent country. Nor would I exclude, on the other hand, a country which may have reached independence some two, three or four or five years ago and become a (more)
member of the United Nations but which has not been properly taken care of. This, of course, would also necessarily lead to an intensification and some reconsideration of the form in which our technical people are represented in various countries, because it is no use to put in money unless you put it within a framework which is the best possible one as to the people responsible and as to the plans on which we base the activities.

This much I feel I can say now; to go beyond this would be to speculate. I have, of course, to consult those governments which would have to agree to putting up the funds. Short of having such consultations, I cannot say what chances there are for success for this initiative on my side. However, I can say that what I have said here reflects the most serious intention on my side. To get back again finally to your question, I would say that I would follow the lead of the General Assembly and not tie this directly to trusteeship, in any way widening the task of that Council. It would be more a Secretariat activity and, as it is mainly in the economic field, more closely tied to the Economic and Social Council than to the Trusteeship Council.

QUESTION: Mr. Hammarskjold, I have one question concerning Tanganyika directly. If, as a result of unease or lack of confidence in the future among expatriate officers following the grant of responsible government, the number of such officers fell below the necessary minimum to maintain the public administration, would the United Nations be in any position to assist in sending to Tanganyika a sufficient number of such people to help until a sufficient number of locally trained people were available?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: First of all, let us hope that that situation will not arise. In the second place, I would say that the first and immediate response would be that we would assist in all possible ways to help the nationals, the Tanganyikans, to fill the gaps, that is to say, intensified quick training for specific tasks and so on and so forth, which can also be done even at the United Nations Secretariat if need be, in certain fields of administration, finance, or even international operations and things of that type.

The specific line you mentioned is a line which is being tried -- in fact we have been trying it now for a couple of years -- but in my view on a far too limited scale. The objections are clear. First of all, it may give rise to rather awkward situations and misunderstandings if we were to put international civil servants into the picture to fill the gaps. Again, I revert to what I already said: that in the
first instance, of course, one should see to it that they are filled from the national cadres. In the second place, I would not like to see it develop into a new international bureaucracy.

However, within strict limits and for specific tasks, where there is just no possibility to fill a vacancy due to a lack of candidates of national origin, we have gone in and sent a man or found a man for the government. I have established two very strict rules in that respect. It must be on the initiative and at the request of the government concerned. We do not want to poke our fingers into it uninvited. In the second instance, if a man goes in, half of his duty should be to see to it that, as quickly as possible, he schools somebody who can take his place. In that case, it is more relevant than ever that a major part of his service should be to render himself unnecessary.

QUESTION: One further question. As a representative of the United Nations, are you personally satisfied with the rate at which constitutional development is taking place in Tanganyika and has been taking place for the past few years?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I covered all that already with what I said yesterday, and I think you could hear a definite ring of satisfaction.

QUESTION: At what stage, Sir, in the constitutional development of, not necessarily Tanganyika but any trusteeship territory, does the United Nations relinquish all responsibility? Is it at the request of the government of the territory or is it after consultation within the United Nations and with the government responsible for the administration of the territory?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: That is a somewhat technical question and I think that the best reply could be given by the top expert on the job, Dr. Wieschhoff.

Mr. WIESCHHOFF: Mr. Secretary-General, the answer of course is laid down in the Charter, and the Trusteeship Agreement can only be terminated in cooperation between the Administering Authority and the United Nations. Both parties are necessary. We take it that the Administering Authority will in the first instance be guided by those governments which have been developed in the territories concerned.

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QUESTION: I would like to know, Mr. Secretary-General, whether your visit to Tanganyika is directly concerned with the recent announcement by His Excellency the Governor regarding part of the trusteeship problem?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: No, it is not. As I have already said, the timing has been determined by other factors. On the other hand, I am most happy to come at this stage when this declaration is on the table and when, for that reason, I can, so to say, form an opinion at a fairly advanced stage of development.

QUESTION: Tanganyika will comparatively soon be an independent country. Could you give us any indication just how many people are necessary to mount a delegation to the United Nations, which will, perhaps in three, perhaps in five years, be Tanganyika's task?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It will be for the government then responsible to decide. It varies very much. It varies from very major delegations and on to quite modest delegations. I must say that the weight of a delegation is not in any way determined by the number. With the very capable people undoubtedly available, I think the job can be done, on the points which really would interest Tanganyika at that stage, by a fairly small group. On the other hand, it is a very good experience, and for that reason it may be that those responsible will feel that to make a bigger delegation than the one strictly necessary is useful because it builds up more quickly than otherwise would be possible the necessary contacts with the international community.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, during your lecture yesterday you mentioned that you anticipated that a number of countries would join the United Nations in 1960. I wonder if you could perhaps elaborate on that and indicate what are the essential requirements for countries to do this?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is already, so to say, on record that the Cameroons is now independent and it will of course join the United Nations. There was a recommendation to that effect already in the course of the last General Assembly and I do not foresee any complications. As I said yesterday, the admission has become practically automatic.

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We further will have Togo, as you know, on the twenty-seventh of April, and that is exactly the same situation. We will then have Somalia on 1 July, and it is also a foregone conclusion that Somalia, which has been in a very special sense a kind of United Nations trust, will join the Organization. Furthermore, you all know about the timetable for Nigeria, and that will likewise lead to an added membership. There you have four which are, so to say, for all practical purposes although not formally, on record as possible or most probable members.

You also know about the developments within the French Community. I would think that it would be wrong for me to anticipate steps taken by this or that country within the Community, but your knowledge of the situation is as good as mine, and it would not be a surprise if a couple of the countries within the Community would take a step towards independence in a form which would entitle them to admission.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, following the reports of the progress that Tanganyika has achieved by now, would you please comment as to when, from your own point of view, Tanganyika would definitely get its full independence?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: That would be preposterous for me. There are others who are much closer to express a view on that. It is something which grows out of the discussions which are taking place here, and for me, who sits at a desk in New York, or with a very superficial experience on the spot, to express a view would certainly not be the right thing.

QUESTION: As Secretary-General of the United Nations, would you kindly tell the press men what steps your Organization is taking towards inaudible of the Africans by the Union Government in South West Africa?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The South West African problem is on the agenda of the General Assembly, and there are decisions about it. The matter is, so to say, pending before the General Assembly, and there is one rule of the game for the Secretary-General, and that is not to cross wires with other major organs of the United Nations, and for that reason I have to refer you to what the General Assembly has done and said. I do not want to add anything.

(more)
QUESTION: How could the United Nations help further the economic and social development of Tanganyika?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, we could help first of all by our intensifying the technical assistance from the United Nations proper and from the cooperating international organs. We can help further by using the Special Fund, as I indicated yesterday, for such special schemes as would prepare the ground for applications for investment -- inter-governmental of an international character or of a bilateral nature, or from the private capital market. The International Bank is part of the United Nations family, as you know, and it disposes of means which go far beyond the means of the United Nations itself, which is mainly a political organ. We have close contacts with the Bank. It is a completely autonomous body and decides on its own criteria, but, of course, we can on the other hand draw its attention to this and that development. The Bank, as you know, is already involved in and deeply interested in developments in Tanganyika, and I look to the Bank as the main organ for such further contributions as may be made. The Bank also has subsidiary organs, affiliated bodies, which dispose of quite considerable means, and it would be my hope that through the Bank, as the first natural channel, those means could be brought into action.

However, all that is a question more of money than of direct assistance and, as I have already said yesterday, I attach, on my part, more importance to the men than to the money. It may sound surprising, at first, but it is because of the fact that experience shows that money tends to follow the good men. That is to say, if you get good technicians working together with the authorities, the administrative authorities and the local authorities, it prepares the ground in such a way that we might get in a certain stage a certain snow-balling in the financial field.

For the moment, this sets roughly the limits to what we can do, but, as I pointed out in reply to one of your colleagues -- the first question in fact -- I do hope that in a case of the Tanganyika type we may open up other possibilities, I would not exactly call it of an emergency nature, but making possible a certain priority for countries with the specific problems you are facing here.

(more)
QUESTION: In view of the special status of Tanganyika in relation to the United Nations, would Tanganyika get some special preference over the other nations?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Not beyond what follows from what I have already said, that countries moving towards independence, or newly independent, or of recent independence, all present more or less similar problems of economic underdevelopment and they have a special claim in the sense that economic underdevelopment in these cases has a political bearing which it does not have in other cases. I would say also that in the case of trusteeship territories the United Nations does carry special responsibilities, because, even if the formal trusteeship arrangement ends, I do not think that the United Nations should feel morally free to turn its back just because that has happened. In that sense, special consideration may be given. So far, I do not have the legal possibilities for it, but from the whole philosophy I have tried to explain here it would follow that I would be happy -- as a kind of natural conclusion from previous United Nations responsibilities and as a natural conclusion also from the fact of the specific importance of economic problems in newly independent countries -- I repeat, I would be happy to be enabled to give them special attention, not only in thought but also in action.

QUESTION: Are there any Tanganyikans in the employment of the United Nations Trusteeship Council?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not know if there are any; I do not know any personally. You see, when you come to the recruitment of the Secretariat there is a very peculiar problem, because there, as a matter of course, countries that have become members have a priority. That is unavoidable.

QUESTION: I would like to ask something: I understand there will be a United Nations Visiting Mission to Tanganyika. Would you mind telling us what will be the terms of reference of that mission?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: They still have to be determined, so I do not know. (more)
QUESTION: Is it likely that the mission will be the same mission as will visit Ruanda-Urundi?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: That is rather likely. I would say that it is practically certain.

QUESTION: What will be the dates of the visiting mission?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: In late February and March; that is the plan, everything is open to revision but that is the present plan.

QUESTION: What will be the terms of reference of the mission visiting Tanganyika? Can they go beyond the seeking of information?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Again it is a question of practice, and I think the representative of the Trusteeship Department could best reply to that.

Mr. WIESCHHOFF: The Council has been following the same pattern for visiting missions all these years. The visiting mission is authorized to do almost anything which falls within the purview of the Trusteeship Agreement, and of course, in view of the special constitutional situation in this country, no doubt the terms of reference will make reference to an investigation of that particular phase of Tanganyika's development.

QUESTION: I understand there will be a conference of the Trusteeship Council in the summer. Will one of the subjects on the agenda to be discussed at that meeting concern the relevant data about Tanganyika's independence?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is sheer guesswork, but I think that is not likely; there is a development which is now well on its way, and I do not feel people would feel inclined to interfere. I do not know if that answers your question.

(more)
QUESTION: How are the contributions of member governments assessed, and how is the total amount of money divided among the specialized agencies of the United Nations itself?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: There are separate budgets -- and it is necessary to have separate budgets, because the membership is not quite identical. Some specialized agencies have a lesser number of members; others have a greater number. As to the United Nations budget, there is a special scale of assessment, and that scale of assessment is determined by the General Assembly itself on the advice of a special committee which goes into very detailed studies of population, national income and similar criteria. So far, there has practically always been complete unanimity on the question. That is to say, once you have passed the statistical stage, there is necessarily a stage of certain compromises -- but the matter is now fairly well stabilized.

QUESTION: How many Afro-Asian members of the United Nations would you say there are likely to be by the end of this year?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Well, I shall have to do a bit of counting on my fingers. First, you have those who are already members in 1960: Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Guinea, Ghana, Liberia -- that's nine -- and, of course, the Union, which makes ten. Then you will have, as I said before, certainly four more, or perhaps six, or perhaps even more than that. But let us work with the figure of six. That would bring us, at the end of the year, up to sixteen.

QUESTION: That is African --

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: African members.

QUESTION: (inaudible)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I'm sorry; it is difficult to hear. Will you speak a little bit more --

(more)
The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I do not quite get your question. I am sorry; it is difficult to hear. Perhaps you could stand up, because the sound is caught by the many --

QUESTION: (inaudible) ... Mr. Eisenhower ... he said that he wanted ...

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have no possibility of interpreting his words. It is for him to interpret them. But, from the United Nations point of view, all members are on an equal basis as to their rights, whatever their political affiliations.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary-General, I should like to ask one more question, this one regarding the detention of the political leaders ... (inaudible) ... Kenya. What considerations does the United Nations take regarding the release of these gentlemen?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: The United Nations as such does not take any consideration. There are in the United Nations certain arrangements for questions regarding so-called human rights. Under the Charter, however, the United Nations is not entitled to take any action in such cases. There are various applications, there is correspondence about it, it is registered. But that is one of the rather undeveloped parts of the present international legal system. If you take, for example, the Council of Europe, it has, in that respect -- for the European area, which it covers -- a position different from that of the United Nations. For the United Nations, the situation is as I have described it.

QUESTION: We hear a good deal about the Afro-Asian bloc as a sort of voting body, sticking together on particular issues. Now that the membership of that bloc is getting larger and larger, do you think it is becoming more and more powerful as a voting body or do you think that it is getting to be less cohesive?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I would say generally that our experience has been that the widening of the membership of the United Nations has moved the
General Assembly, in a certain sense, in a more democratic direction. There is less and less cohesion, which is quite natural with the widening of the groups. The Afro-Asian group, I think, was explained by the fact that, with a strong Asian group and a fairly limited number of African countries, the Africans associated themselves, so to speak, with the Asians. I do not think that there was a common denominator, either a positive or a negative one. For that reason, I would guess that, with the widening of the African group, there will certainly still be joint meetings of the Africans and the Asians but it is quite likely that, from a practical point of view, they will function more separately than before. Within each group, as I have said, the cohesion becomes less pronounced as the group becomes larger. That is the experience we have had.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, I think we have time for one more question.

QUESTION: Which member state gives most military aid to the United Nations?

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: We do not receive any military aid, I am sorry to say -- or happy to say -- I don't know which. We do not use military forces in the technical sense of the word. Another matter is that, as in the case of Gaza for example, or in the case of Lebanon a year ago, in order to get the kind of people we need, we have to go to the military cadres of various countries, not because it is a question of military service but because that is the area where you can get the kind of people you need for a specific task. They have the discipline, they have the training, and they have the equipment. I can reply to your question by referring to the countries from which we draw assistance in such situations, not for military purposes but for military sources. There is one firm rule, and that is that we never draw people from the big powers or from neighboring countries which may be considered as interested parties.

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C'est un vrai privilège pour moi comme Secrétaire général des Nations Unies d'être présent au moment où ce Territoire sous tutelle s'affranchit des statuts de tutelage et s'apprête à joindre la famille toujours grandissante des nations indépendantes. C'est aussi un très grand plaisir personnel que d'assister à ces cérémonies d'indépendance au seuil de l'année à venir qui sera d'une importance singulière dans l'évolution politique et économique de ce grand pays du continent africain.

En moins d'une heure, le rideau va tomber sur un chapitre dans l'histoire du Cameroun avec lequel les Nations Unies avaient une étroite association pendant les 14 dernières années et peut-être je puis aussi en faire mention, avec lequel la Société des Nations avait des relations suivies pendant près d'un quart de siècle.

Son but accompli, la responsabilité des Nations Unies est arrivée à sa fin et le Cameroun assumera sa place comme membre de la communauté internationale du vingtième siècle.


C'est maintenant mon privilège de rendre hommage à la France qui en tant qu'Autorité administrante a accompli ses obligations conformément à la Charte et qui a si hautement contribué au développement économique, social et politique de ce Territoire.

(more)
C'est avec un tout aussi grand plaisir que je félicite le Peuple du Cameroun pour tous les efforts qu'il a faits pour préparer la transition dont nous serons les témoins. La route vers l'indépendance n'est pas toujours facile. Elle n'a pas été facile pour le Cameroun, nous le savons. Pourtant, ce n'est pas le moment de se tourner vers le passé. L'instant est voué à l'avenir. Tout de même qu'il me soit permis de rappeler les longues heures de travail que nous avons consacrées au sein des Nations Unies pour mener à bien cette entreprise commune. Quatre missions de visite, la dernière en 1958, ont étudié avec soin et un sens profond de leur grande responsabilité, les affaires de ce pays. Je suis heureux de revoir plusieurs membres de ces missions de visite ici parmi nous, les félicitations s'adressent aussi à eux tous.

Les Nations Unies, fières de leur association antérieure avec le Cameroun s'intéressent vivement à l'avenir de ce pays. En tant que Secrétaire général, il me sera permis, au nom des Nations Unies et des représentants des membres de l'Organisation ici présents, d'assurer à l'Etat du Cameroun qui naîtra sous peu, l'intérêt continu que les Nations Unies porteront au bonheur des Camerounais. La République de France continuera à tendre, j'en suis convaincu, la même main de coopération au Cameroun indépendant. Les relations ne seront plus celles d'un père et d'un fils, elles seront maintenant celles basées sur l'égalité.

Je suis persuadé que pour la nouvelle ère, le Peuple du Cameroun entier se tiendra en rangs serrés comme des frères afin qu'ensemble ils puissent jouir pleinement des avantages pour lesquels ils ont si ardemment lutté. Il reste encore des problèmes à résoudre. Je suis certain qu'avant peu la question de l'avenir du Cameroun britannique trouvera une solution en conformité avec les principes démocratiques de la Charte.

Pour terminer, qu'il me soit permis d'exprimer à l'avance ma joie à la pensée du jour où la République du Cameroun joindra les Nations Unies comme un Membre nouveau parmi les trois États qui, au cours de l'année 1960, sortiront de la tutelle pour devenir des nations indépendantes. Je me réfère naturellement au Togo sous administration française et à la Somalie sous administration italienne.

L'année 1960 sera effectivement une grande année pour l'Afrique renée. Ces cérémonies ici à Yaoundé, aujourd'hui et demain, pourront être considérées comme une introduction symbolique à cette année qui marquera aussi pour les Nations Unies un pas important sur la longue route vers un monde dont l'idéal a servi les fondateurs.

Cher le Président, Cher le Haut Commissaire, Cher le Premier Ministre, au nom des Nations Unies, je salue le nouvel État indépendant du Cameroun. (more)
It is a real privilege for me, as Secretary-General of the United Nations, to be present at the moment when this trust territory emerges from trusteeship status and prepares to join the ever growing family of independent nations.

It is also a very great personal pleasure for me to attend these ceremonies of independence on the threshold of the coming year which will be of outstanding importance in the political and economic evolution of this great country of the African continent.

In less than an hour the curtain will fall on a chapter in the history of the Cameroons with which the United Nations has had a close association during the past 14 years; and with which, perhaps I may also add, the League of Nations had relations extending over nearly a quarter of a century.

With its goal achieved, the responsibility of the United Nations has come to an end and the Cameroons will take its place as a member of the international community of the twentieth century.

In cooperation with the Government of France, the United Nations -- through the intermediary of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly -- has accomplished the task laid down for the Organization by the United Nations Charter, with regard to trusteeship territories. The Government of France and the United Nations, in common agreement, have testified that the Cameroons is ready to assume all the obligations of an independent State. This testimony was confirmed in the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in March 1959.

It is now my privilege to pay a tribute to France, which as Administering Authority has discharged its obligations under the Charter and which has contributed so greatly to the economic, social and political development of this Territory.

It is with equal pleasure that I congratulate the people of the Cameroons for all their efforts in preparing for the transition we are about to witness. The road to independence is not always an easy one, and we know it has not been easy for the Cameroons. However, this is not the moment to look to the past. This occasion is dedicated to the future. Nevertheless, may I be permitted to recall the long hours of work which we in the United Nations have devoted to bring this joint effort to fruition. Four visiting missions, the last in 1958, have studied with care and with a deep sense of their great responsibility, the affairs of this country. I am happy to see here among us several members of these missions, and I include them all in my congratulations. The United Nations, proud of its earlier association with the Cameroons, is keenly interested in the future
of this country. As Secretary-General, I should like, in the name of the United Nations and of the representatives of the UN Members present here, to assure the State of the Cameroons which is about to come into being, of the continuing interest that the United Nations will have in the welfare of the Cameroonians. The Republic of France will, I am sure, continue to extend the same helping hand to the independent Cameroons. The relations between them will no longer be those of a father and a son; they will now be based on equality.

I am convinced that, in this new era, the people of the Cameroons as a whole will stand shoulder to shoulder like brothers so that together they may fully enjoy the benefits for which they have fought so ardently. There still remain problems to be solved. I am certain that soon the question of the future of the British Cameroons will find a solution in conformity with the democratic principles of the Charter.

To conclude, may I express in advance my joy at the thought of the day when the Republic of the Cameroons will join the United Nations as a new Member, as one of the three States which during 1960 will emerge from trusteeship to become independent nations. I refer, of course, to Togoland under French administration and to Somaliland under Italian administration.

1960 will truly be a great year for the rebirth of Africa. The ceremonies here at Yaounde today and tomorrow can be regarded as a symbolic introduction to this year which will mark for the United Nations too an important step on the long road toward a world, the ideal of which inspired the founders of the Organization.

Mr. President, Mr. High Commissioner, Mr. Prime Minister, in the name of the United Nations, I salute the new independent State of the Cameroons.

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