

international character of

simply stated:

The permanent Secretariat shall have the same character as the Secretariat of the League of Nations, consisting of a Secretary-General and such secretaries and staff as

for granted that there could not be a truly international secretariat, but that the

international responsibilities. The latter principle found its expression in the Regulations subsequently adopted which define the functions and powers of the international civil servant, and which provide that the international civil servant shall be independent, internationally, of the Government or other authority, except in so far as the League of Nations may otherwise determine.

We recommend with special urgency that in the interests

Secretariat
the pre-
organiza-

functions of the League, it should regard
the relevant documents, and to prepare
decisions without suggesting w

ren by the bodies

society responsible

de
on

entre application et interprétation, non pas, à coup sûr,
demande au Secrétaire de ne jamais interpréter: c'est son
métier! Mais je lui demande, et vous lui demanderez certain-
ment, tous d'interpréter le moins loin possible. Je n
si substituer son

-restraining role
ed the Assembly

To speak as a

Secretary of a committee and not

the taking of a position was regarded as compromising the
basis of the impartiality essential for the Secretariat.

s as such were
interests. It has

True, this does not mean that political

been reported by Sir Eric Drummond and others
role behind the scenes, acting as a confidential chan-
nel to Governments engaged in controversy or

behind-the-scenes role was never extended to taking action in a
politically controversial case that was deemed objectionable by one
of the sides concerned.

III

The legacy of the international Secretariat of the League is

* Report on Committee Formed
Statement by Mr. Noblemaire

dependence and inter-
national responsibility, sharing and seeking or receiving of

by Article 105, which
inization of such privileges
independent exercise of
organization'. It was in fact
onal circumstances there

might be a clash between the independent of
the

essary for
ual govern-
al responsi-

In all of the
the experience

accepted
authority of

cribed as the 'chief'
phrase not found in
the position of the

administration of the Grants

Commission observed that the administrative responsibility under

decisions of the organs and of 'executing' them in cooperation

retains a responsibility,
made

question of the 'neutrality' of the international civil

servant of his as so because the decisions and actions of the Secret

is regarded as limited to administrative prob

...to the problem of neutrality in a sense of the League of Nations.

In Article 98 it is, thus, provided not only

...shall perform the functions as are entrusted to him
...those organs'. This latter provision was not in the Covenant of
the League. It has substantial significance in the Charter, for it

entitles the General Assembly and the Secretary-General

the Secretary-General with tasks involving the execution of decisions even when this would bring him

...the organs, and the Secretary-General is entrusted with tasks to the Secretary-General but it is clear that

Moreover, it may be said that in doing so the

...in conflict with the spirit
...like to give the word 'executive'

an explicit political role.

...have transformed the Secretary-General

with an explicit political

delegates appeared to share Smuts' opinion that the position of Secretary-General 'should be of the highest importance and for this reason a large measure of initiative was expressly conferred

legal scholars have observed that the Secretary-General

to conduct inquiries and to engage in regard to matters which 'may

threaten the maintenance

It is not without significance that the Secretary-General of the United Nations is rather than the United States

States gave serious consideration to the idea that the organization should have a President

consideration to the idea that the organization should have a President

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

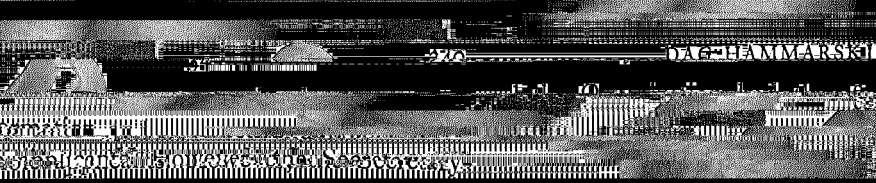
... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

as Article 99 would be
Reverting for a moment to our initial question, I have tried to make the distinction in my report. If a demand for action is made, by present critics of the international civil service, it is in the interest that the international civil service

... fragile institution dedicated to the international community. Govern-
of only strove for the sake of the organs. ...
Organization, but they concerned themselves in varying
with the attitude of their nationals in the Secretariat. Some
ments sought in one way or another to revive the substance



IS
anization, s
one might

have so large a proportion of the Secretariat staff in the seconded category would be likely to impose serious strains on its ability to function as a body dedicated exclusively to international responsibilities. Especially if there were any doubts as to the principles ruling their work in the minds of the governments on which their future might depend, this might result in a radical departure from the basic

in the United Nations.

succeeded in

is possible from the inevitable

been done in spite

in terms of historic

er, the problem is

in the spirit of service shown by the international

is civil servant and respected by Member governments. The Inter-

til the day when

out the risk that

to be under—

V

independence and international

required not only rigorous national

dependent

implementation of such a policy

It could
tion would assign to the Secretary-General functions which necessarily required him to take positions in highly controversial political matters. A few examples of these mandates in recent years will demonstrate how wide has been the scope of authority delegated

Assembly in matters of peace and security.

One might begin in 1956 with the Palestine armistice problem when the Security Council instructed the Secretary-General 'to arrange with the parties for adoption of any measures' which he would consider 'would reduce existing tensions along the armistice demarcation lines.' A few months later, after the outbreak of

in Egypt, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General immediately to obtain foreign forces. At the same session he was requested to submit a plan for a United Nations force to secure arms, provide assistance of hostilities
ective action to organize this

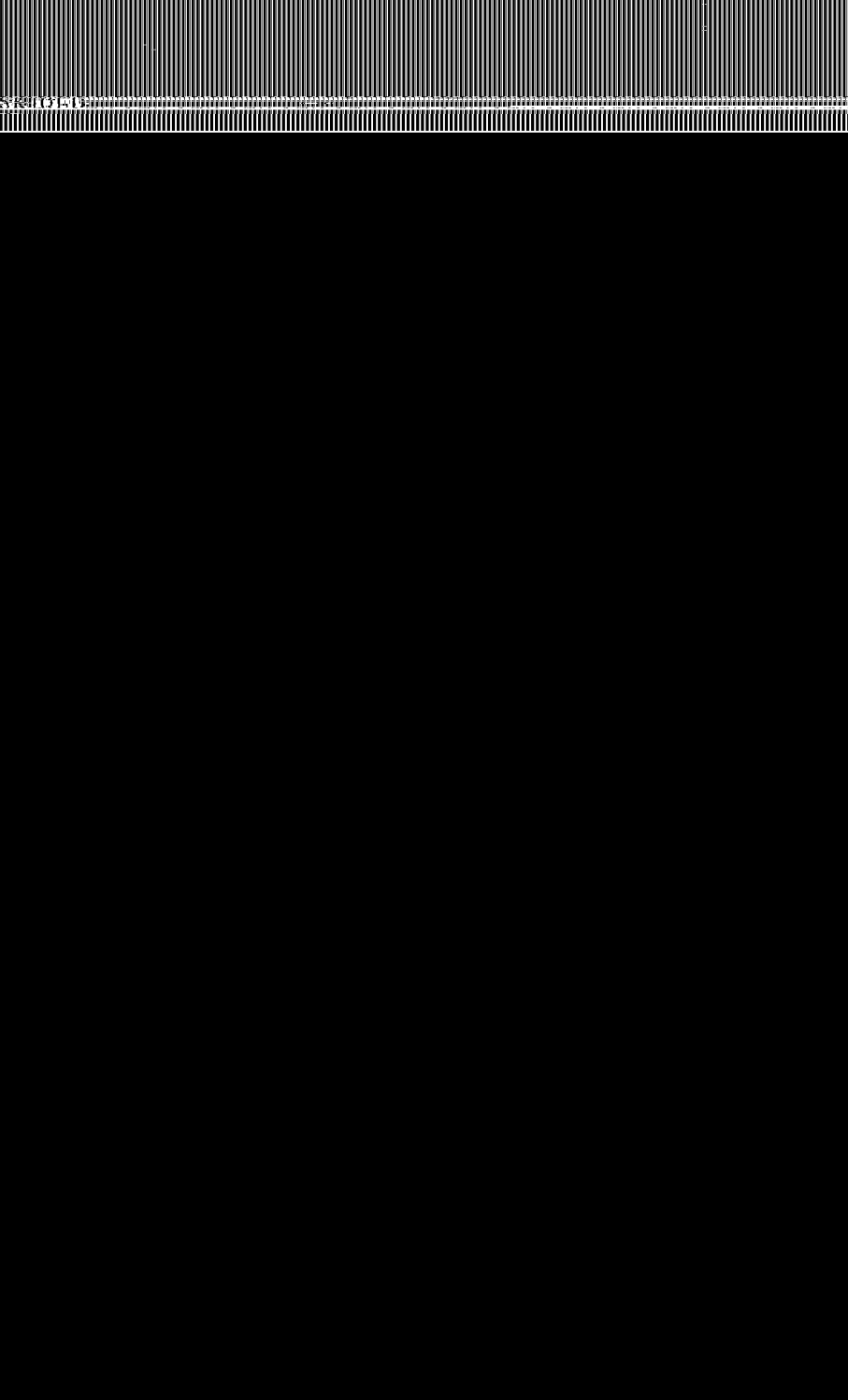
force and dispatch it to Egypt
In 1957 the Secretary-General was requested to send urgently an Observation Group to Lebanon so as to insure that
of Lebanese forces or Government or members of armed forces
made to cross into Lebanese territory
asked to make contact with United Nations

may be able, in the opinion of the Government, to meet fully their tasks.'

The only additional guidance was provided by a set of principles
ions of forces which had been
e United Nations Emergency

tion for the Christmas season. It is not clear from the text whether the
it seem to be for him to refer the problem to the

when they do not so instruct him and the resolution remains in
action, particularly in
peace and security? S





very logical... the spirit of the international character which I mentioned. If we were to look at the character of the executive, I think that it would be

principles in somewhat dramatic terms, as a whole process of international cooperation which we may risk if in the whole process of international cooperation we were to

Secretary-General, in connection with

of broader emergence of a new world order and

the individual from dependence on ideologies of particular countries. And secondly, to counter this new theory in order to make practical working of international organization

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: In a sense

international civil servant in the speech at Oxford to which has been made. But you put the question in more personal terms. I may try to explain myself in personal terms.

It may be true that in a neutral individual, because, as worth anything, has to have his

can very well undertake and carry through that as an act of integrity. That is to say, I

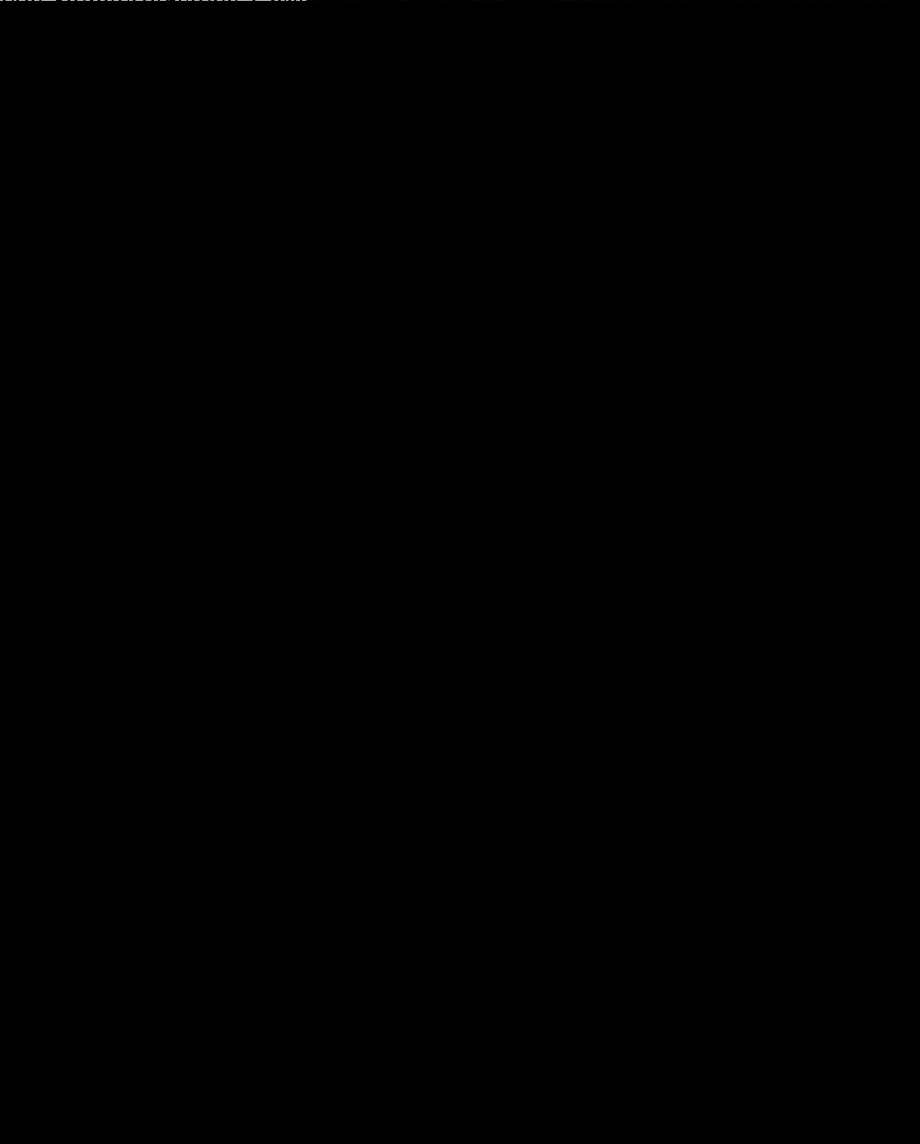
neutral man but there is, if you have integrity, a neutral as

not what we mean. What is meant by 'neutrality' in this kind of debate, is of course, neutrality in relation to interests; and there I



* *

discussion this morning seems to have been very good. I think it was very good. I think it was very good. I think it was very good.



the picture, too,
in such matters.

periodic review of the Secretary-General's work must be absolutely preposterous for the Secretary-General to do but he must, on the other hand, take into account the hard facts of the situation. Bringing the General Assembly into the question the way I did, I think that, if you want to translate it into constitutional