

international character of

simply stated:

The permanent Secretariat shall have its headquarters in Geneva, the Office of the League of Nations General and such secretaries and staff as

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 his relationship with the Government or other authority exercising the conception of an independent, internationally

We recommend with special urgency that in the interests

Secretariat

Organization

Secretary

... of the League, it should regard the relevant documents, and to pre- decisions without suggesting w

... by the bodies

... responsibility

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 certainement, tous d'interpréter le moins loin possible. Je s

... substituer son

... restraining role

... 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.

True, this does not mean that political

... as such were

... interests. It has

... been reported by Sir Eric Drummond and others

... role behind the scenes, acting as a confidential chan

but this

... behind-the-scenes politically controlled of the sides cor

The legacy

... Article 30, follows

... Second Assembly

... Assembly, October, 1947

almost verbatim the League regulations on independence
receiving an official

by Article 105, which
organization's privileges
independent exercise of
organization'. It was in fact
on circumstances there

might be a clash between the independent of

only necessary for
actual govern-
mental responsi-

In all of
the exper
accept
author

described as the 'chief
of the press and public
relations' position of the
Executive Council

Commission observed that the administrative responsibility

the decisions of the organization are exercised by the individual
with the Member States

status of the
organization, as well as
for the Secretariat's position,
however, it does not
presently wish

raises the question of the 'neutrality' of the international 'civil
servant' in this case because the decisions and actions of the Secretariat

visaged as limited administrative

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

In Article 98 it is thus provided not only

that the Secretary-General will take part in the decisions, even when this would bring him

confronted with the highest, and possibly, the most important tasks to the Secretary-General but it is clear that

Moreover, it may be said that in doing so the

you in conflict with the spirit

it is to give the word "and"

Yes, in the Charter, Article 98

an explicit political role.

in this article

have transformed the Secretary-General

into a political figure of

of its importance

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

the Secretary-General

to conduct inquiries and to engage

in regard to matters which may

threaten the maintenance of

It is not without

Secretary-General

rather than the United

States gave serious consideration

should have a President

consideration to the idea that the Organization

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



STADT DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN

1910

DAG-HANMARSKI

STADT DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN

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anization, s
one might

tion, I would assign to
necessarily required him
political matters. A few

monstrate how wide has been the scope of authority delegated

to the Secretary-General by the Security Council and the General 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 hostilities in Egypt, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General

to request the Secretary-General immediately to obtain competent foreign forces. At the same session he was requested to submit a plan for a United Nations force to secure and supervise cessation of hostilities.

action to organize this

force and dispatch it to Egypt

In 1957 the Secretary-General was authorized to dispatch a group of observers to the Middle East to monitor the situation and to report to the Security Council.

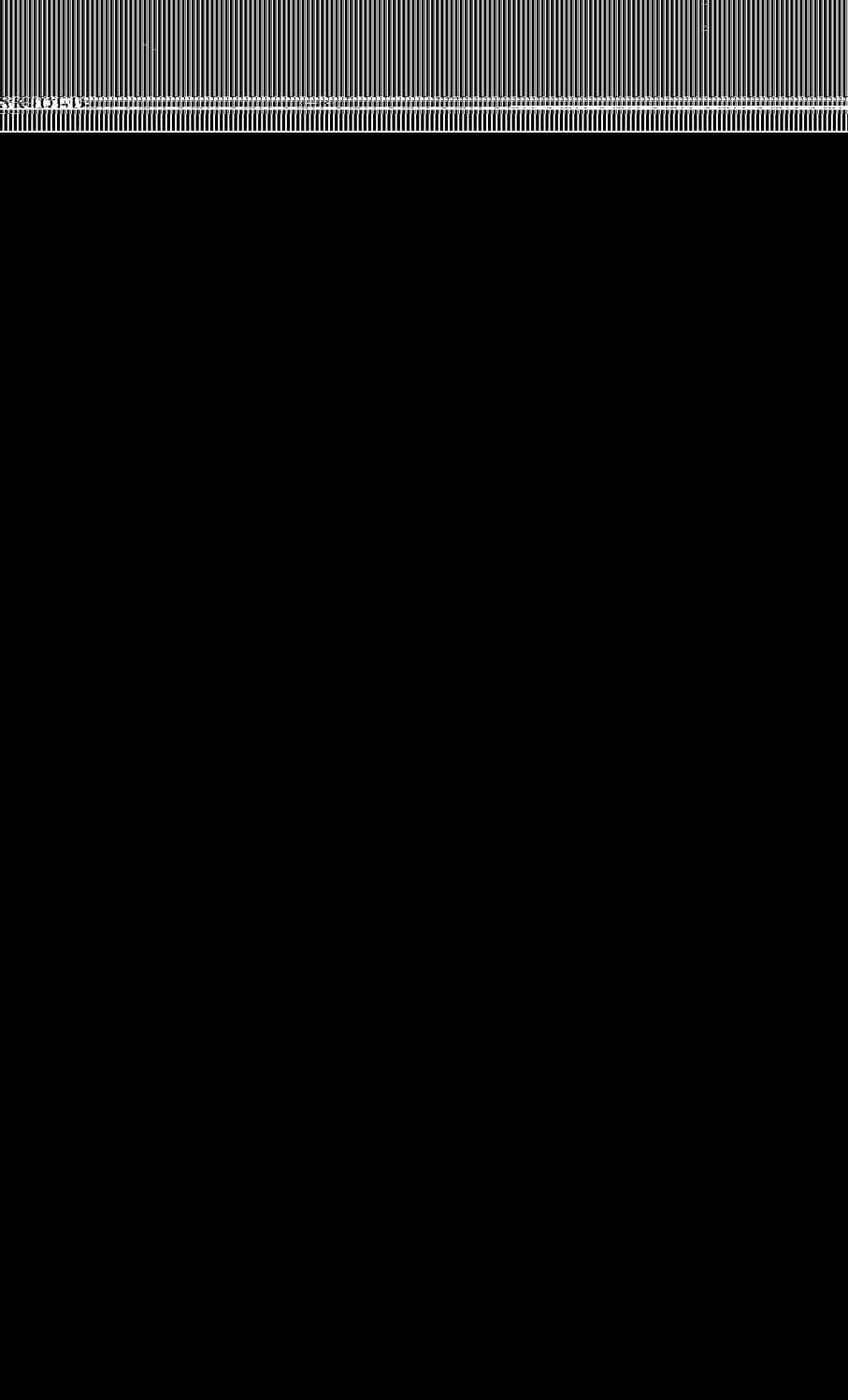
made across and through borders,
asked to make forthwith such

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,

the whole process of international law would be

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 an individual, because, as a neutral individual, has to have his ideas and ideals—things which

carry through.

is to say, I

but have integrity,

develop after all, into a kind of a Charter of the United Nations for neutral states

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

think there is no insurmountable difficulty for anybody

neutrality one hundred per cent.

* * *

QUESTION: A part of the discussion this morning has centered on an intergovernmental

the picture, too
in such matters.

periodic review of the Secretary-General's performance
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