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PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH MEETING

held at Africa Hall, Addis Ababa,
on Thursday 6 February 1969, at 3.20 p.m.

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Lissouba (Congo (Brazzaville))
<u>Executive Secretary:</u>	Mr. R.K.A. Gardiner
<u>Secretary:</u>	Mr. H.L. Senghor

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WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS (EQUATORIAL GUINEA, MAURITIUS, SWAZILAND)
(item 5(a) of the provisional agenda)

The CHAIRMAN announced that Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius and Swaziland, as Members of the United Nations, could now automatically become members of the Commission. A change in paragraph 5 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure (E/CN.14/III/Rev.3) had therefore been proposed. He warmly welcomed the three new members of the Commission.

Mr. KHUMALO (Swaziland) conveyed greetings from His Majesty King Sobhuza II and from the Prime Minister, Prince Makhosini Dlamini, who had asked him to congratulate the Commission on its tenth anniversary and to extend their best wishes for the success of its work during the Second Development Decade. Swaziland hoped that the more affluent countries would do more to assist the developing countries through liberalization of trade and the sharing of material resources and technical skills; but the surest way was for members of ECA to put the house in order through economic co-operation within the continent.

Swaziland, formerly an associate member, had gained its independence on 6 September 1968 and was proud and privileged to be accepted as a member of that dynamic body which had done so much to promote economic co-operation in Africa. Co-operation, with its accompanying development, was of vital importance to his country, one of the smallest member States, which nevertheless hoped to contribute effectively to the Commission's work. Prior to independence, it had sent trade missions with the help of the then protecting Power to several east African countries where the spirit of co-operation engendered by the Commission was very much in evidence. Similar visits to other member States were planned for 1969. The Executive Secretary, in the course of one of his visits to Swaziland, had given most valuable advice concerning, in particular, communications that were vital to Swaziland as a landlocked country. He was grateful for the warm welcome extended to his country, which would do its utmost to help achieve the lofty aims of fellow members.

Mr. RINGADOO (Mauritius) expressed his gratitude for his country's admission to ECA. He welcomed the proposed reforms which would enable member States to participate in the Commission's work and give it better guidance.

Mauritius was prepared to co-operate fully with all member States for the welfare of Africa.

The CHAIRMAN said that the temporary absence of the representative of Equatorial Guinea would not prevent the official admission of that country to membership of ECA.

Mr. BOUDJAKDI (Algeria) greeted the three new members which extended the scope of ECA. If the independence of the African countries was to become meaningful in its true sense it would have to go beyond mere politics. The Commission provided the possibility of acquiring independence of that kind.

Mr. ALEMAYEHU (Ethiopia) congratulated the three new members on their admission and hoped that other African countries would be set free from colonial domination and be able to follow their example.

Mr. EL NABI (Sudan) warmly welcomed the new members to ECA. They would help to give Africa more weight on the international scene.

Mr. OMABOE (Ghana) welcomed the three new African countries whose presence would strengthen the Commission, not only in number but also by introducing new ideas. He, too, hoped that other African countries still colonized would soon be free to join.

Mr. OLU SANU (Nigeria) joined the previous speakers in welcoming the three new sister-countries whose participation in the Commission's work would certainly be extremely useful. Nigeria remembered the ties that bound it to Equatorial Guinea, whose admission would strengthen the West African sub-region.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

(Item 2 of the provisional agenda - continued)

Mr. ALEMAYEHU (Ethiopia) said that the Commission, in celebrating its tenth anniversary and starting the work of its ninth session, should tackle the task of charting Africa's course for the Second Development Decade. It was an opportune moment, since the vast majority of the people of Africa had gained sufficient experience in determining their political destiny. They were also in the throes of economic and social awakening, and the governments of Africa and the African peoples were well aware of the weight of responsibility that rested upon them. They knew, too, that they must accomplish the stupendous task of reducing the gaps between Africa and the developed world.

The Commission's achievement to date must therefore be evaluated and appropriate guidelines evolved for the future. A distinction should be made between the long-term objective of creating a strong, united Africa and mapping out a realistic programme of work for the next two years.

In the first decade of its existence ECA had provided a forum where African countries could diagnose their problems and achieve a greater degree of understanding among themselves. The secretariat had become a repository for a wealth of data which had greatly assisted member States and sub-regional organizations. The United Nations specialized agencies and other bodies had helped ECA to draw up programmes which contributed towards developing the region.

However encouraging those results, plans must be laid for the future at three different levels at the same time - the national, the sub-regional and the continental - so that no action taken at one level would prejudice the steps to be taken at other levels. On the path to self-reliance each individual member State would become an increasingly stronger social and economic unit through efficient exploitation of its resources. Especially in the field of agriculture, in developing human

resources and studying natural resources, Ethiopia planned to strengthen herself economically under the Third National Development Plan. As the development plans of the other African nations, particularly in East Africa, would certainly be along similar lines, it should not be difficult to harmonize them and even fit them into the wider schemes. Nevertheless, the effort to accelerate economic integration should proceed sure-footedly, and not cause mistakes that might well impede progress. Sub-regional institutions would have to be developed, together with a sound basis for economic co-operation, such as improved transport and communication facilities. Trade negotiations should lead to well-considered agreements which would not be prejudicial to any economy in the region.

The importance of education, the development of human resources and the need for training skilled and professional manpower to tackle the region's problems in a way appropriate to its peoples, were all of deep significance. The African countries also needed help from the advanced countries, and it was food for concern that a vast share of the world's wealth was spent on armaments and the space race. Advantage should be taken of the ECA forum to call upon the advanced nations to bridge the chasm dividing them from Africa. The natural and human potential of the continent was almost unlimited and, if efficiently exploited, could provide a much higher standard of living.

Africa was in a very special and very difficult situation; what she needed most of all was a chance to help herself, by a massive training programme for Africans. The African Development Bank could attract contributions from other parts of the world and try to obtain large-scale investments which would benefit the continent as a whole. Africa should try to secure better tariff arrangements through UNCTAD for her processed and manufactured products.

The ECA work programme for 1969-1971 should identify the basis studies which must be undertaken and the types of institutions needed to establish closer economic co-operation, with the help of the appropriate United Nations agencies and other bodies. Lastly, overlapping must be avoided, and greater flexibility was needed in the regulations governing international bodies so that they could more readily adapt themselves to the peculiar conditions in Africa. Those were stupendous problems, but the will to tackle them and to find solutions, in a spirit of unity and solidarity, was equally great.

Mr. SINGH (Observer for India), having congratulated the Chairman, said that India had deep feelings of friendship for Africa. It was on the African continent that the father of the Indian nation, Mahatma Ghandi, had launched his non-violent struggle campaign which achieved independence for India.

The establishment of ECA ten years earlier had been a historic step in the right direction. The political emancipation of most African countries was nevertheless only the first stage towards complete liberation of the common man. Economic emancipation would also have to be achieved, and that was the task to which the African nations had applied themselves soon after attaining political freedom.

To achieve a stable and lasting peace, the wide gulf between affluence and poverty must be narrowed down as quickly as possible.

India, a developing country, had much in common with the African nations. It was therefore advisable to establish closer economic co-operation, and also to bring order into international economic relations. He was convinced that the efforts made^{at} the current session would provide valuable guidance for concerted international action.

It was recognized that trade expansion, like economic co-operation and integration, was an important factor in the overall strategy of development. The international community was now working out a coherent international development strategy for the United Nations Second Development Decade, and he looked forward very keenly to the views and plans of action that would emerge from the Conference. India had collaborated with the emerging African countries in the "Group of 77", which had recognized that real strength of the developing countries lay in a united approach to the problems facing the developing world. That principle was written into the Charter of Algiers, the Declaration of Bangkok and the Charter of Tequendama. In that connexion, although the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New Delhi, had not

fulfilled all the high hopes placed in it, it had nonetheless pointed to the directions, in which further efforts should be made.

His country's experience where economic planning was concerned might be of interest to other developing countries.

In India they had reached the conclusion that in order to develop the economy various sectors - agriculture, mineral resources, machinery, power, transport and the like - must systematically be built up, and that national resources - human, material and financial - must be exploited to the best advantage.

The leaflet entitled "India 1969 - Some Glimpses", circulated by the Indian delegation, showed how, apart from the basic heavy industries, several small-scale industries had been started in India and were helping to raise the standards of living throughout the country.

The great variety of resources and products between different countries constituted the complementarity of economies and formed the basis of mutually advantageous co-operation. Some Indian manufactures, for instance, could be of interest to the developing countries in Africa, which would surely be able to supply India with other products. Advance planning was needed to develop a two-way trade with a view to identifying the products in which each country could specialize and supply to other countries on advantageous terms.

India would also be happy to share with other developing countries the experience she had acquired in industrial development. She had already helped a number of African countries to set up textile and pharmaceutical industries etc. The National Industrial Development Corporation, more especially, was prepared to render advice and assistance. India could also supply machinery and capital goods at advantageous terms.

Since independence, India had embarked on an economic and technical co-operation programme with other developing countries, with particular emphasis on Africa.

In addition, the Government had always maintained close, direct relations with ECA, which had been greatly facilitated by the Commission's Executive Secretary, Mr. Robert Gardiner. India hoped in the future to extend her co-operation with ECA and the African countries in the commercial, technical and scientific fields.

Mr. STANLEY FRYER (United Kingdom) said that the Commission's work was of great importance to the economic development of Africa. His government greatly appreciated the opportunities afforded by its associate membership of the Commission to learn the thoughts of the African countries, to exchange ideas, and to play its part in helping to achieve African prosperity and growth.

In providing financial and other assistance to the developing countries, his government's first objective was to help those countries in their own efforts towards development and the raising of living standards. In connexion with external assistance, he agreed with the representative of Kenya that it was a country's own efforts, both nationally and regionally, which were the most important of all.

The shortage of trained manpower was a serious problem in many African countries, and a Manpower Planning Unit had been set up the previous year in the British Ministry of Overseas Development. A number of African students had followed training courses in the United Kingdom in recent years. Twelve months previously some 10,800 British officers were serving African governments and 500 British-paid technical assistance experts were working in Africa at that time. Under its 1967-1968 programme, his government had sent nearly 1,000 voluntary workers to Africa.

The United Kingdom co-operated closely with national and international development agencies as well as with the developing countries themselves. It was willing to do what it could to help in the growth of regional and sub-regional co-operation among developing countries, and to channel its aid progressively through the regional organizations and groups of adjacent countries.

His government had given increased technical assistance to the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa; extensive assistance to the East African Community over a number of years, and had offered capital aid to the African Development Bank.

The United Kingdom was also ready to help in agriculture, which had been awarded high priority in development plans. The Tropical Products Institute had the specific function of helping developing countries, like its affiliate, the Tropical Stored Products Centre. Some photographs showing the work of the Centre could be seen at the Small-Scale Industries Exhibition in Addis Ababa.

The Intermediate Technology Group was putting potential users in touch with manufacturers and distributors of equipment which was technologically adapted to the economic circumstances of developing countries.

He welcomed the proposal to set up sub-regional industrial promotion centres. As to the role of private enterprise and private foreign capital in industrialization, national governments would have to make clear statements of policy and support them by appropriate fiscal and legislative action. The terms upon which external industrial finance was provided should be studied attentively. His government was ready to help the Commission with consultancies and feasibility studies into worthwhile projects.

Although the first United Nations Development Decade had not come up to expectations better arrangements would certainly be made for the second Decade, which was at present in the planning stage. His Government intended to take a constructive part in the United Nations discussions on formulating a strategy for the second Development Decade.

As regards financial co-operation, his Government reaffirmed its acceptance of the minimum objective of 1 per cent of the gross national product for financial aid to be granted by the advanced to the developing countries, as laid down in decision 27(II) of UNCTAD.

The Commission had an important part to play in Africa in the second Development Decade. It should work in close collaboration with other United Nations bodies, and every effort should be made to avoid duplication of activities.

M. PAN DE SORALUCE (Spain) congratulated the Economic Commission for Africa, its member countries, its Executive Secretary, and all those far or near who had assisted in the splendid task performed over the past years.

Although Spain was in several respects heavily dependent, for its own development, on foreign capital inflow, it would try its best to assist effectively the Commission's work. Those activities were many and varied and if they took wider dimensions yearly, they only reflected the increasingly important role of Africa in all fields. Spain had contributed, in keeping with its resources, to the Commission efforts, by taking part in various meetings. In that connexion, it was possible to mention the participation of Spanish technicians in the recent conference on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments and the interest aroused, at that time, by the activities of the National School of Public Administration at Alcala de Henares. The Director and The Secretary-General of that School even came down to Addis Ababa at that time so as to acquaint themselves with the problems of Africa. Mention should be made of the Seminar on Management of Public Enterprises, held at Dizeña.

Spain had also tried its best, on a bilateral basis, to contribute to the development of the African countries, by offering technical assistance to numerous countries including the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Mauritania, Nigeria, Morocco and more recently Algeria. Algeria was examining currently about thirty projects. The co-operation treaty signed with Tunisia in July 1966 and the signature in the immediate future of another treaty between Tunisia and Spain granting the former a credit line of \$10 million should also be mentioned. But that was not all, because the development of Equatorial Guinea was foremost in the minds of Spain. It should be recalled that the per capita income of Equatorial Guinea rose from 183 to 200 dollars between 1964 and 1966 and was one of the highest per capita incomes in the African continent.

Spain had not only complied strictly with its decolonizing commitments; it proposed to help, on a basis of a complete equality between the two States, to promote the development of Equatorial Guinea, as stated in the Declaration of Intentions, published by the Spanish Government on 22 June 1968. The agreements that would be concluded with that country would cover the supply of trained personnel and the training of local personnel. If it was difficult to foretell the contents of the treaties, the Spanish delegation could however state that Spain would remain faithful to the spirit and the principles that had led to the independence of Equatorial Guinea. Meanwhile, Spain would maintain the same level of economic and financial assistance as in previous years.

With Africa as a whole, as with Equatorial Guinea, Spain would follow an open-door trade policy as indicated by its balance of trade deficit with the continent as a whole. That state of affairs was fairly in line with the wishes expressed during the present session by some delegations.

Those were the modest accomplishments of Spain; furthermore Spain would continue in its endeavour to participate in the work of the Commission and the development of the African countries. The Spanish Government would be ready and willing at any time to study requests of assistance particularly in fields where it had acquired valuable experience, such as tourism, training of mercantile and fishing crews. It would be better, obviously, if such requests were to be channelled through the Commission.

Mr. CHIDZERO (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) recalled that in their message to ECA on the occasion of its tenth anniversary, Mr. Raul Prebisch, the outgoing Secretary-General of UNCTAD and his successor, Mr. Manuel Pérez-Guerrero, had expressed their admiration for the way in which ECA had helped the African countries in their efforts towards development. Those ten years had coincided with the period during which the majority of the African countries had acceded to independence. National independence was the foundation of self-reliance and international co-operation which were the very aims of ECA. At

present it was essential for countries to mobilize, distribute and utilize the capital and technical and human factors of production and to accelerate their growth rate. But each country must also mobilize its own resources and thus contribute to the work of the world community.

Primary products were of particular interest to the developing countries since they depended, and would do so for many years, on a narrow range of commodities. In spite of the efforts of UNCTAD there still remained a gulf between the thinking of the developed and the developing countries on that matter. However, a certain amount of agreement had been reached since the New Delhi conference, including agreement on proposals concerning buffer stocks and diversification. Negotiations on individual commodity agreements had, however, made little progress, although since 15 January 1969 a new international sugar agreement had entered provisionally into force. The five commodity agreements so far concluded - on sugar, grains, coffee, olives and tin - represented trade to a total value of some 5 thousand million dollars. In addition UNCTAD had embarked on cocoa negotiations and it was of the utmost importance to conclude a cocoa agreement now that prices were high, for that would discourage the trend towards excessive cocoa planting. The developing countries would now be able to negotiate from a position of strength.

As regards regional co-operation, UNCTAD had a special programme for trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries. Multi-national plans in that field could open up excellent prospects for intra-African trade. Under the concerted Declaration in UNCTAD Resolution 23 (II), the developed countries would further that development. The developing countries should submit concrete plans formulated at the regional or multi-national level.

As regards the second Development Decade, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD had already made his views known in his report entitled "Towards a global strategy of development" submitted to the second session of UNCTAD at New Delhi. That report stressed the need for self-reliance and international co-operation, which was also the theme of ECA's tenth anniversary. UNCTAD had also set up an inter-governmental group to study its role in the

second Decade. UNCTAD's failure over the last four years had been that of both the developed and the developing countries; remedies should be sought in a new spirit of co-operation.

Mr. KRZYWICKI (Observer for Poland) recalled that the history of relations between Poland and most of the African countries was relatively short, since it had begun with the establishment of ECA; but his country, which had long been submitted to the yoke of the foreigner, had never ceased to support the African countries' struggle for independence and continued to support it against the last bastions of colonialism. That legitimate fight had made a great contribution to the unity of the African countries, which was an indispensable prerequisite for economic development in the continent.

In his country's opinion, the best way of enabling the developed countries to further the development and strengthen the self-reliance of the African countries was to intensify their trade with Africa. Poland had done just that: its trade with the African countries was developing rapidly and had increased by 166 per cent between 1960 and 1967. Poland had trade relations with thirty-seven independent countries, had signed trade agreements with twenty countries, and had granted long-term credits to a number of countries including Ghana, Morocco, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic.

Poland had been developing its own industry at an increasingly rapid tempo during the last twenty-five years, and was very interested in the transformation of the international division of labour. It considered that industrial co-operation based on mutually advantageous long-term agreements was the best hope for such a transformation.

To help the African countries overcome their shortage of manpower, which was one of the great obstacles to development, Poland was educating and training many African students in varied fields. Moreover, there were many experts, technicians and specialists of all kinds sharing their knowledge with counterparts in the developing countries.

Poland was highly appreciative of the results obtained by ECA in aiding economic development and co-operating among the African countries. As one of the sponsors of the General Assembly resolution recommending establishment of ECA, it was happy to see that in ten years the Commission had become the most important and competent advisory body in Africa, in all fields of economic development.

Poland intended to increase its co-operation with the ECA secretariat in many respects and in that connexion would continue its recently-begun conversations.

Mr. BERGER (Observer for the Federal Republic of Germany) recalled that during the last ten years his Government had continued to pursue a policy of helping the African countries in their efforts to attain economic development. Nearly half of all the technical assistance granted by the Federal Republic had gone to Africa.

The Federal Republic had also intensified its efforts to grant financial assistance and encourage private investment in the African countries, and during the last decade its total contributions had been \$ 560 million. It had increased its contributions under bilateral agreements as well as to multilateral institutions. His Government had provided a total of \$ 117 million for the second IDA replenishment, had lent over \$ 250 million to the World Bank, and had provided \$ 200 million for the first European Development Fund and \$ 246 million for the second Fund. It was worth recalling that in 1968 his country's contributions to the developing countries had exceeded the target of 1 per cent of the gross national product set at the second session of UNCTAD.

The Federal Republic had worked with the ECA on a number of projects - the German Foundation for the Developing Countries had organized various seminars on important subjects - and intended to co-operate even more closely and constructively with it in the future.

It was accepted that acceleration of economic development required a great effort from the African countries. As His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia, and the outgoing Chairman had pointed out, economic co-operation and integration should be extended beyond existing frontiers so that larger markets could be established in Africa. In that connexion the foundation of the East African Community, the Community of Senegal River States, the Maghreb Standing Consultative Committee and the proposed West African Community were all matters for satisfaction.

The harmonization of investment programmes and the diversification of African economies were also important factors in development. The same was true of trade between African countries and between the latter and the developed countries. The Federal Republic's own trade with those

countries had increased steadily during the last ten years: total imports and exports had risen from 2.9 thousand million DM in 1958 to 7.1 thousand million in 1967. However, there was still much to be done, and he suggested that African participation in the various annual fairs held in the Federal Republic might be intensified for such events could help in marketing African products.

During the last few years his country had bought more goods from the African countries than it had sold to them; it had imported 4.7 thousand million DM in 1967 and exported 2.4 thousand million DM.

He assured the Commission that his country would make every attempt to strengthen its economic relations and intensify its co-operation and trade with the African countries and that it would continue to encourage German entrepreneurs to invest more in Africa. In that connexion he pointed out that the best way of encouraging private investment was to create a suitable climate.

His country hoped that concerted action by the industrialized countries and Africa would soon enable the latter to reach the stage of economic independence.

Mr. OKHOTIN (Observer for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) congratulated the Chairman upon his election and welcomed the new members of the Commission.

During the ten years since the establishment of ECA, important historical changes had taken place: new sovereign States had replaced former colonies and Lenin's prophecy that the colonial system would inevitably disintegrate had been fulfilled. However, although many countries had freed themselves from the yoke of colonialism, there were still countries labouring under it, and the USSR condemned those who continued to wish to impose their domination.

During those ten years, the Commission had become an important international organization and its field of competence had widened. Having studied the evils handed down by colonialism, it was now, rightly, giving the first place in its studies on the economic and social development of Africa to problems of industrialization, electric power, use of water

resources, modernization of agriculture, principles of equality in trade and promotion of regional and international economic, scientific and technical co-operation.

His country attached great importance to international co-operation. Its own co-operation with the countries of Africa was based on mutual profit and contributed to the consolidation of those countries' political and economic independence. In 1959 it had concluded agreements with seventeen African countries. It was helping the African countries to implement 320 industrial projects, and its assistance extended to matters such as prospecting, transport and communications, public education and expert training. The total assistance given by the USSR to the developing countries was over five thousand million roubles and between 1960 and 1967 trade between the USSR and the African countries had more than doubled.

It seemed that the countries of the region had decided to make further calls upon the Commission, particularly to accelerate their development. The Commission should therefore lay down the main lines of its activities and use the means at its disposal to the maximum. It was necessary to work out new forms of co-operation among the African countries and there was a particular need for joint studies in fields such as the choice of industries for priority development; electric power; establishment of models and projections for economic development, and so on. That work would be more useful if it were co-ordinated with the activities of OAU, the collective political organ of the African continent.

The Commission could also help the African States in solving their most urgent problems, i.e. the unidentified spending of their national resources which was said to reach some thousand million dollars a year. A study should be undertaken on the losses of the African States because of lack of equivalent terms of trade and excessive export of profits made by foreign monopolies.

The Commission could also make a contribution to the second Development Decade programme. However, that programme could not be implemented unless members continued to work for complete disarmament and the fulfilment of the

objectives laid down in the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and if it tried to translate into reality the principles adopted by the first session of UNCTAD.

At the same time, the Soviet Union agreed with the African representatives that the success of ECA's work would also depend on the extent to which the Commission translated the real interests of the African people.

The Soviet Union was ready to carry out activities within the purview of ECA and, through UNDP contributions, if so requested. It was ready in particular to organize in the Soviet Union a technical and vocational training centre for training skilled workers for the developing countries, to help establish a similar centre in Africa, to organize in the Soviet Union seminars on various technical subjects for African specialists and to set up in Africa a statistical institute for applied economics.

Organizations in the USSR were also ready to send every year for nine months, one or two specialists in planning to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Dakar.

After political independence, the African countries should then consolidate their national independence which depended largely on economic advancement. These countries had substantial natural and human resources, but to exploit them there should be a division of labour between the African countries, a pooling of resources and an interchange of knowledge. The Soviet Union would like to see future Africa not as a region split between political ideologies, opposed and divided by customs barriers, but as a region dominated by co-operation among the various countries, a pledge of their success.

M. SYLLA (Senegal) wished to speak of some aspects of development, firstly of the idea of assistance, a many-sided idea covering numerous perspectives not always visible to the African eye. The African countries, thrown unprepared into the modern world, which was ruled by a liberalism that condemned the weak to be devoured by the strong, tended in their confusion to run back to their former masters for assistance.

That assistance was not disinterested; for the donor countries it was a profitable investment or a means of establishing themselves on the potential markets of the African countries. The African countries should therefore become self-reliant so as to ensure their development.

Passing on to economic independence or preferably economic assertion, he stressed that such independence must be attained through industrialization and that the African countries must go beyond the stage of agriculture. There too African countries could hardly expect the developed countries to grant assistance that would enable them to compete with their donors industrially. There again, the African countries should be self-reliant. However, they would achieve their goals only if they were capable of transcending ideas of nationalism and setting up inter-regional co-operation, based on the complementarity of their respective wealth and production. Only at that price could the African countries expect to develop and be regarded by the developed countries as equal partners.

The developed countries, for their part, would benefit from promoting African efforts so as to avoid clashes that might be more serious than any in the past, for they would involve the proletarian Africans against a group of rich countries.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the delegations that had expressed a desire to help the African countries in their development.

He declared the commemorative ceremonies of the Tenth Anniversary of ECA closed.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.