



# Africa Staff News



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DAG HAMMERSKJÖLD: "CHAMPION OF WORLD PEACE"

(No. 4 September 1971)

OUR COVER

DAG HAMMERSKJOLD : "Champion of World PEACE"

Born, Sweden, 29 July 1905,  
Died, Africa, 17 September 1961.

This month marks the tenth anniversary of the death of Dag - Hammerskjold Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation from 10 April 1953 to that fateful night of 17-18 September 1961 where he died in a plane crash near Ndola in what is now Zambia. He was flying to Ndola from Leopoldville (Kinshasa) for talks with President Tshombe of Katanga province. The mission was one of several efforts to achieve a cease - fire in the fighting between United Nations troops and Katangan forces led by foreign mercenaries, which had broken out at about the time of his arrival in the Congo.

The various associations of international civil servants will this month join forces to commemorate the tenth anniversary of his death and that of six members of the United Nations Staff and a crew of six who also perished with him in the crash.

Statement by the Executive Secretary, Mr. Robert K.A. Gardiner on the Occasion of the Commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld. - Former Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization.

ECA has a special relationship with the late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. Although a request had been made as far back as 1950, it was in his time that the General Assembly decided to establish a UN Economic Commission for Africa. In a very real sense, it could be said that the Commission is the physical expression of Hammarskjöld's personal interest in Africa and Africans.

He attended the first and second sessions of the Commission and, on both occasions took advantage of the opportunity to visit a number of African countries to gain first hand knowledge of conditions in this continent. Long before the débâcle in the Congo, Hammarskjöld foresaw the responsibility of the United Nations to assist in the interest of Africans and the world at large. He saw Africa as a new factor in international relations, and devoted his extraordinary intellect and foresight to help guide the newly independent countries in the exercise of their sovereign options. By his death the world lost a brilliant international servant and Africa, a true friend. While we mourn his passing, we can perhaps ironically rejoice that our age produced such a man.

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Dag Hammarskjöld then UN Secretary-General is seen here (left) as he arrived at Haile Selassie I International Airport in the morning of 28 December 1958. He is being welcomed by the Minister of the Imperial Court H.E. Teschafi Teezaz Tafara Work-Kidano Wol' (shaking hands with Mr. Hammarskjöld); and Foreign Minister H.E. Ato Yilma Deressa (behind hat in hand). Mr. Hammarskjöld was in Addis Ababa to attend the first session of ECA which was opening in the Parliament building in Addis the following day.

There are many facets of Hammarskjöld's life which are remembered today. We remember above all the thoughts of the man and his service to the ideals and purposes of the United Nations. We reproduce here extracts from his various public pronouncements that reflect his extraordinary intellect, his conscience and responsibility.

#### ON BEING ELECTED SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

With humility I accept an election expressing a confidence in me which

I have still to justify; with humility inspired as much by my knowledge of powerful limitations as well as by my awareness of extraordinary responsibilities which you impose on me by your election. I bring to this task the firm will to devote myself without any reserve to the work carried out by the United Nations organization in pursuit of its high aims. I am here to serve you all.

#### ON THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

The Secretary-General is in a position of trust vis-a-vis all the Member Governments. He speaks for no Government. It should go without saying that in the course of a negotiation, or a mission of good offices, he must respect fully the laws of diplomatic discretion. He can never give away what must be considered the property of the Government with whom he is working. Nor could he pass public judgement upon their policies without wrecking the use of his office for the diplomatic purposes for which experience shows that it is much needed.

#### ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The principles of the Charter are, by far, greater than the Organization in which they are embodied, and the aims which they are to safeguard are holier than the policies of any single nation or people. A Secretary-General cannot serve on any other assumption than that within the necessary limits of human frailty and honest differences of opinion - all Member nations honour their pledge to observe all Articles of the Charter.

#### ON THE VALUE OF SERVICE

We all know that if we feel that what we do is purposeful, not to say essential for the progress of men and human society in a broader sense - yes, even if we believe that what we do is essential only for a small group of people and its future happiness - we are willing to accept hardships and serve gladly for the value of serving.

#### ON THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVANT

The international civil servant must keep himself under the strictest observation. He is not requested to be a neuter in the sense that he has to have no sympathies or antipathies, that there are to be no interests which are close to him in his personal capacity or that he is to have no ideals or ideas that matter for him. However, he is requested to be fully aware of those human reactions and meticulously check himself so that they are not permitted to influence his actions. If the international civil servant knows himself to be free from such personal influences in his actions and guided solely by the common aims and rules laid down for, and by the Organization he serves and by recognized legal principles, then he has done his duty, and then he can face the criticism which, even so, will be unavoidable.

#### ON THE NEW NATIONS AND THE UN.

The United Nations stands today strengthened by the dramatic approach to universality. 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. 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.

## ON THE CONGO CRISIS AND THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

There should not be any hesitation because we are at the turn of the road where our attitude will be of decisive significance, I believe, not only for the future of this Organization, but also for the future of Africa - and Africa may well, under present circumstances, mean the world.

### THE SERVANT OF PEACE

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, of course, 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 co-operate.

### WANTED:

STAFF NEWS CORRESPONDENTS IN THE FOUR ECA SUB-REGIONAL OFFICES.

DUTIES: To collect and send to the Editor every month, essays, human interest stories, letters, field experiences and problems, staff movements, family life etc.

Interested parties please write to the Editor, Staff News, ECA Addis Ababa and begin work now.

## IN AND AROUND AFRICA HALL IN AUGUST

### Work On Africa Hall Extension Begins:

The first steps towards the construction of the proposed Eth. \$16 million extensions to the ECA Secretariat were taken here on August 18 when the firm of Rodio and Co. S.P.A. which has been given the contract for the sub-soil investigations of the proposed site region drilling work. Noise conscious staff members must have established a working relationship with the drone coming from the drilling machines deployed in the parking space behind the secretariat building.

A thorough investigation of the sub-soil conditions which will take about three months to complete, is necessary for the consultants to be able to design suitable foundation for the building that is to be erected on the site.

The sum of Eth. \$16 million, which is the estimated cost of the extensions was approved by the United Nations General Assembly last year.

### THE TRANS-AFRICAN HIGHWAYS:

THREE JAPANESE EXPERTS ARRIVED HERE FROM TOKYO.

Three Japanese experts - Mr. TSUNNEAKI TERAUCHI, Engineer of the Japan Metropolitan Expressways, Mr. TSUYOSHI MITSUOKA, Engineer of the Japanese Engineer Institute, and Mr. MORIHIKO KAWARAZAKI, a staff member of the Japanese Economic Cooperation Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - met with Mr. Gardiner and senior officials of ECA before proceeding to the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic for a four-week pre-reconnaissance mission on routes for the proposed Trans-African Highway.

The experts were accompanied by Mr. TATSUO MIKAWA, Counsellor of the Embassy of Japan in Addis Ababa, who introduced the three experts to Mr. Robert K.M. Gardiner, Executive Secretary of ECA, Mr. Mamadou A. Aw, Co-ordinator of the ECA Bureau of Trans-African Highway, Mr. Marc Pasquet, Chief of the ECA Trans-African Highway Bureau.

The Japanese experts met with officers of the Bureau and were briefed by ECA experts, namely Mr. Tilahun and Mr. Gueye, with whom they will proceed to the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic for pre-reconnaissance studies on the routes for the African Highway.

### An Attempt At Rationalizing Intra-African Transport.

The important multinational African Project for connecting Mombasa (Kenya) to Lagos (Nigeria) really means making a rational selection of existing road links and developing them, bearing in mind the need for uniformity in required standards and inter-connexion. The project, therefore, does not imply the construction of a new highway over a distance of 7,000 km across Africa from east to west as some ill-formed sources would have it, involving an outlay of millions of US. dollars.

### Background

A resolution adopted at the ECA Conference of Ministers held in Tunis in February 1971 (resolution 226(X)) requested the ECA secretariat and the member States concerned, to study the feasibility of connecting existing segments of the road network across Africa from east to west, and this explains why preparations are being made for a highway using existing roads.

At the first meeting of the Trans-African Highway Committee, agreement was reached on a work programme which provides for the establishment of a Trans-African Highway Co-ordinating Committee, a Trans-African Highway Bureau and a Consultative Group to advise and assist the Bureau in discharging its functions and responsibilities.

The Trans-African Highway Bureau was established on 1 July and Mr. Mamadou A. Aw, a Special Advisor at ECA, was appointed the Executive Secretary's representative on the Co-ordinating Committee. Two ECA staff members, a civil engineer and a geographer have already been made available to the Bureau and will, among other things, serve as the secretariat of the Co-ordinating Committee, co-ordinating all the activities connected with the construction of the Highway.

#### The Trans-African Highway and its construction.

The Highway will traverse the territories of Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, the Federal Republic of the Cameroon, Kenya and the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Sections of the road already exist between these countries through whose territories these portions of the Trans-African Highway will pass, but at the first meeting, in June, the representatives of the countries just mentioned informed the Highway Committee that the major portion of the existing links were single carriageways, not usable only in dry weather. They were asphalted only in certain sections and had been built many years ago. Some of them had defective bridges or were even joined by wooden ones. Repairs had been or were being made to certain sections of these roads, but some of them would have to be widened to conform to modern

specifications and standards.

The distance to be covered by the Trans-African Highway has been estimated at 7,059 km. Of this distance, 5,595 kilometres consisted of all-weather roads, was clear that if the Trans-African Highway Project was to have an all-weather road over the entire distance of 7,059 km, the additional work required would be restricted mainly to 1,864 km. Most of the work would, therefore, be taken up with improving existing roads and building new roads only for about 5 percent or one-twentieth of the total distance. The Highway could therefore be completed during this Second Development Decade, especially if work on a number of sections could be undertaken concurrently.

#### ECA and the Highway

ECA will be generally responsible for the implementation of the project, its functions being those of an "overseer". ECA would have to prepare the general programme of studies and work to be carried out. To accomplish this task, the Trans-African Highway Bureau has worked out a programme in three main stages:

- (1) Preliminary survey (on the basis of ECA Documents and field work);
- (2) Pre-feasibility studies of the different sections of the Highway which fall within the territories of individual States;
- (3) Execution and supervision of work.

Of the three phases in the ECA operational programme the first is by far the one when the full responsibilities which ECA will have to assume will determine the success or failure of the project.

It is during these studies and negotiations with the interested parties that the final routes for the Highway will be decided. Clearly, this is an undertaking to co-ordinate six national road plans with all this involves by way of conciliating national interests and accepting compromise solutions in the interest of African multinational co-operation.

The factors involved include, among other, the economic advantages of the project from the standpoint of its potential in the transport of goods and persons, as each of the States concerned will be legitimately interested in the socio-economic implications and the effect of the national section on the domestic economy. The difficulty in selecting a route acceptable to all of them lies in the fact that there are two requirements to be met: incorporating the regions served by the Highway into the national development plan and into the scheme for integrating the regions as a whole to promote a rational African transport policy.

If the Highway Project is to be carried through successfully, it will require close co-ordination at two levels between African countries to ensure that there is a rationally selected route, and also with some of the industrialized countries which have displayed an interest in the project. These countries include Belgium, the United States of America, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Italy. They all sent representatives to the meeting of the first committee and would be prepared to help in the implementation of the first phase of the work programme, namely, the feasibility studies necessary for determining the routes.

As part of this co-operation, Japan is sending an advance field mission of Japanese specialists to undertake

preliminary studies in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa) and in the Central African Republic under the auspices of ECA.

The Trans-African Highway Bureau has just decided to hold a meeting of the industrialized countries and the parties concerned, to make an initial assessment of the amount of assistance which would be made available by the industrialized countries for preliminary survey studies. The conference will also provide an opportunity for evaluating the possibilities for later phases of the Highway Project. It will be held at ECA headquarters, Addis Ababa, in the second half of September.

The Trans-African Highway Bureau has already got down to business, and begun programming studies and work to be executed, as well as preparing the necessary estimates. It is too early yet to give a figure for expenses and possible stages of completion and everything must be done to resist the temptation to produce estimates which represent as a colossal task what is really a project rendered feasible by the determination of Africans to build a united Africa.

#### ABOUT THIRTY-TWO INTERNATIONAL NGO'S AND UN AGENCIES PARTICIPATE A SYMPOSIUM ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA.

A five-day Symposium on Rural Development in Africa ended at ECA headquarters on 13 August 1971 after it had adopted recommendations on Mobilization of savings and Directory of Non-Governmental Organizations' activities in Africa, and on African countries in special need.

The Symposium was organized by ECA in co-operation with UNICEF, FAO and



WHO, and it was attended by representatives of 27 international voluntary organizations, of United Nations specialized and operating agencies, - FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, and the Organization of African Unity.

The purpose of this meeting was to share experiences, to compile these experiences, and to agree on the means and methods by which inter-organization and inter-agency co-operation might be encouraged.

At its closing session on Friday 13 August 1971, the Symposium unanimously "recognized the importance of Rural Development and the integrated approach to such Development and the relevance of voluntary agencies, the ECA, and the United Nations agencies in the process".

#### Recommendations adopted.

The Symposium agreed to recommend support for the African Co-operative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA) as the present channel for such activities in relation to rural areas. ACOSCA was aiming to establish a number of training centers in Africa, has other plans for expansion and estimated project budget of 5½ million dollars for the next five years (some 3% of the annual expenditure of NGO's financing projects in Africa).

It was suggested that a broadcasting service might be willing to prepare suitable programmes from information received, use such information and make tapes available to National Broadcasting Services and other broadcasting authorities in Africa or for beaming to Africa.

In the field of Research and Information, ECA had considered the appointment of a Head of Voluntary Agencies Bureau within the secretariat with the following sections of ECA.

Unit for Rural Life and Institutions, Social Development Section, Project Formulation and Evaluation.

ECA had expressed willingness to put its services at the disposal of NGO's, and these services would be provided on request. There was general agreement to encourage ECA to go ahead with the production of the Directory (or handbook) possibly at two-yearly intervals. NGO's would, on a purely voluntary basis, supply further information. ECA indicated that the initial experimental effort it was making in attempting to publish a Directory or handbook of development projects sponsored by voluntary agencies could be regarded as Africa's contribution to any Global Directory which might be prepared under international auspices. It was put forward that, in order to obtain an overall picture of rural development in Africa, the inclusion of information on relevant UN activities.

Talking about African countries in special need, the Executive Secretary indicated that whilst all help was welcomed and Voluntary agencies had complete freedom of choice, it was noted that on the basis of various criteria certain countries showed evidence of special need. These were: Niger, Upper Volta, Togo, Dahomey, Mali, Gambia and Guinea, in West Africa; Chad, Central African Republic, Burundi, Rwanda and Congo (Brazzaville), Equatorial-Guinea, in Central Africa; Somalia and Ethiopia, in East Africa and Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Malawi, in Southern Africa; and then Guinea (Bissau), Angola and Mozambique represented special cases.

#### Executive Secretary's statement

The Executive Secretary, Mr. Robert K.A. Gardiner, stated at the closing session that the report and the recommendations of the Symposium

would constitute a textbook "in this exercise". He said that the United Nations appreciated the work done by voluntary agencies operating in developing countries. These agencies were preparing the ground and the conscience of the world would work towards making this planet a happier place. He said that the ECA Secretariat was grateful that so many experts on rural development, representing a large number of voluntary agencies, had come to the Symposium and shared experiences together, and he mentioned that the result of the deliberations of the Symposium would be communicated to all African Governments.

He told the participants that ECA would organize an agenda and select a date for the next Symposium as participants had indicated the need for continuity in this exercise.

Representatives of NGO's paid tribute to ECA for the initiative taken in organizing a meeting of this kind.

Mr. Lars-Gunnar Eriksson of the International University Exchange Fund said that the conclusions and recommendations of the Symposium were very positive.

In speaking on behalf of the participants, Mr. Noel Charles of the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development expressed the Symposium's appreciation to Mr. Gardiner for the very able manner in which he had guided the deliberations.

UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION'S ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR NEAR EAST AFFAIRS VISIT ECA HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Mohamed A. Nour, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO's) Assistant Director-General for

Near East Affairs, met with ECA's Executive Secretary, Mr. Robert K. Gardiner, on 4 August 1971, and had talks with heads of Divisions, Centers and Sections of the Commission during his five-day visit here. The purpose of this visit was to get acquainted with the work done by ECA.

The Economic Commission for Africa covers the four countries in Africa which belong to the FAO's Near East Region, namely: Libya, Somalia, Sudan, and the United Arab Republic. By talking with ECA high officials on the Commission's activities and getting acquainted with the work being done here, Mr. Nour gathered information and experience which could be taken into account when he is dealing in future with action programmes to be initiated in the FAO Near East Regional Office, particularly with regard to inter-country and regional co-operation.

Mr. Nour first assumed responsibilities of the FAO Near East Regional Office nine months ago and has spent most of this period visiting different countries of the region to get himself acquainted with these countries' agricultural and economic development in order to augment on part of the Regional Office relevant action programmes.

NETHERLANDS CONTRIBUTES ETH.\$71.000 TO ECA SYMPOSIUM ON EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS.

The Netherlands Government has made a contribution of Eth.\$71.000 (approx.) towards financing the Symposium on Educational Innovations, which will be held in Addis Ababa from 1-10 September 1971, under ECA's auspices. The cheque for the amount was presented to the Executive Secretary Mr. Gardiner, by His

Excellency Mr. W.P.L.G. de Boer, the Ambassador of the Netherlands to Ethiopia, in Mr. Gardiner's Office on 12 August. (see photo Back Page).

### Objectives of the Symposium

The objective of the Symposium is, to identify the practical problems of innovating in the educational field in Africa, through an analysis and evaluation of case studies and reports.

It is an exercise in the comparative approach to the study of educational problems, and it is hoped to learn from the actual experiences of the authors of the studies and reports that will be presented to the Symposium the "know-how" of innovative educational projects, and to identify the strategies for their diffusion in the general educational system.

The focus will be on the conditions and requirements, the dynamic forces which may impede or facilitate the introduction of educational change and reform, and it is hoped that the Symposium will provide a body of knowledge needed for planning and implementation of continuous innovation of educational systems and programmes in Africa.

### Participation

This Symposium will bring together African and non-African educationists, educational planners, administrators and researchers, and human resources development specialists, to analyze and evaluate selected case studies and factual reports on educational innovations undertaken or attempted in Africa.

At the presentation ceremony, Mr. de Boer told Mr. Gardiner that he was very happy to present the cheque to the ECA, and said also that the Netherlands' approach to foreign aid was one of development co-operation. This meant that

developing countries draw up their development plans themselves, and the Netherlands Government looked for possibilities of co-operation with regard to the implementation of the plans or projects.

The ambassador said although Dutch aid was worldwide, there was "concentration on certain countries", and it was "estimated that in the coming five years we will produce as assistance to developing countries a total amount of Eth. \$3,500,000,000 (or Eth. \$700,000,000 a year)", which would represent 1 per cent of the Netherlands annual national income.

### STAFF ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS

#### Our Common Duty

by  
T. Samba Matundu, Vice-President,  
ECA Staff Association.

It is over ten years now since the UN Economic Commission for Africa was established. From reports coming in from the regions, we are bound to conclude that the ECA member States are trying hard to make the Commission a key institution, capable of responding to their ever-growing needs. Those who play the leading roles in the ECA member States rightly believe the secretariat can help them solve some of the crucial problems they will have to tackle in the Second UN Development Decade; and if the Commission is to win the confidence of its member States, it must do all it can to satisfy them within the limits of its possibilities. By giving the ECA secretariat its unqualified support, the Staff Association would be helping it to improve its chances of fulfilling its mandate in the general interest of all concerned.

It is in this spirit that the following suggestions are made:

1. ECA divisions, centres and sections should be adequately equipped with well qualified staff.
2. The Chiefs of each of the above units should from time to time provide staff members with information on the status of their work.
3. Regional advisers, too, should periodically in their own field of specialization, give a general picture from their experience, of the region and its problems.
4. The Administration should constantly bear in mind the welfare of the staff, revise general service staff salaries periodically and, where necessary, improve the general working conditions of all the employees of the Commission.
5. ECA staff members should endeavour to enhance their value to the Commission by increasing their output and, as far as possible, observing the rules laid down.
6. As far as possible, the Administration should help staff anxious to improve their education and the quality of their work.
7. The newly established ECA Security Unit should be reorganized to handle more efficiently matters connected with the safety of goods and persons, and should be provided with the very latest equipment for relaying messages.
8. Every staff member should regard the Commission as his own concern and guard it against attack from within or without.

# NOTRE DEVOIR A TOUS

Par T. Santa Matania, Vice-Président de l'Association du Personnel de la CEA.

La Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique existe depuis plus de dix ans déjà. A en croire les échos qui nous parviennent de tous les quatre coins de la région, nous ne pouvons nous empêcher de conclure que les pays africains membres de la Commission luttent jalousement pour faire de la Commission une de leurs institutions la mieux assise et capable de répondre à leurs besoins qui ne cessent de se croître au fil des jours. Les dirigeants des Etats africains membres de la Commission croient, à juste titre, que le Secrétariat de la Commission peut leur venir en aide pour résoudre certains problèmes cruciaux qu'ils auront à affronter au cours de la deuxième décennie des Nations Unies pour le développement. Pour mériter la confiance de ses Etats membres, la Commission doit donc tout mettre en oeuvre pour les satisfaire dans la mesure de ses moyens. L'Association du Personnel pourrait apporter son appui inconditionnel pour aider le Secrétariat de la Commission à accomplir son mandat avec le maximum de chance de succès, et ce pour le bien et l'honneur de toutes les parties concernées. Pour ce faire, nous osons suggérer ce qui suit:

1. Que les divisions, centres et sections organiques du Secrétariat de la Commission soient bien pourvus en personnel qualifié;
2. Que chaque chef de division/centre/section organique informe périodiquement les membres du personnel de la CEA de la façon dont ils s'acquittent des responsabilités que lui sont imparties;

3. Que nos conseillers régionaux nous fassent périodiquement, chacun dans sa compétence, un tour d'horizon de leurs expérience et problèmes de la région;
4. Que l'Administration de la CEA ait toujours présent à l'esprit le bien-être du personnel de la CEA en revisant périodiquement les salaires des fonctionnaires de la catégorie des services généraux et en améliorant, si besoin est, les conditions générales d'emploi de tous les employés de la Commission;
5. Que tous les membres du personnel de la CEA essaient de se rendre utiles à la Commission en augmentant leur rendement de service et en respectant autant que possible, les règles établies;
6. Que dans la mesure du possible, l'Administration de la CEA s'efforce d'aider ceux des membres du personnel qui désirent pousser leurs études à un niveau pouvant leur permettre de mieux remplir les tâches qui sont imputées;
7. Que notre Unité de Sécurité (recommandée créée) soit réorganisée de façon à répondre plus efficacement à toutes les exigences que la sécurité des biens et des personnes imposent et qu'elle soit dotée du matériel de communication de dernier cri.
8. Que chacun fasse de la Commission sa Commission et soit prête à la défendre contre toute attaque intérieure ou extérieure.

FROM THE SUGGESTIONS BOX

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To the Board members of the UNECA Savings Club:

PROJECT

1. That UNECA Savings Club be registered in the appropriate ministry or agency, and after it bears its legal personality some plot of date to build some 4 to 5 story buildings.
2. There is some 2,600 sq.meters of land located adjacent to the ECA fence, exactly to the East of the language laboratory.
3. Cost of land per sq.meter is \$26,00 Eth.  $26 \times 2600 = \$67,600.00$ .
4. The building could accomodate from 32 to 40 families - i.e. if four story buildings - duplex  $4 \times 2 \times 4 = 32$  or if five story -- buildings.
5. People who will reside in those proposed apartments will be the International UN Employees including UN Specialized agencies and possibly OAU staff members at a very reasonable price. - the monthly rent, which may not be less than \$160,000.00 Eth., will go to the Savings Club.
6. Distribution of profits will be according to the individual share holdings.
7. With the kind collaboration of the ECA administration the mortgage Bank of Ethiopia S.C. can finance the construction of the buildings with a small portion to be raised by the club.

Gabre Yesus Hailomariam  
Ex. 309

Some of us, less paid staff members have no land of our own to build a house; so we have been paying house rents since we joined the ECA.

Therefore, why doesn't the Administration help us buy our own land and make the necessary deduction from our monthly salary. I am sure it will certainly benefit the G.S. staff greatly.

A Land-Hungry,  
G.S. Staff member.

To: The Chairman of the Staff Association.

I believe the new staff committee has been doing its best for the benefit of the staff in the last few months. The staff club and the monthly staff news are among the several activities to its credit. I should however, like to make the following suggestions:

1. It would be most appreciated if the committee provides larger, preferably partitioned rooms for the staff club so that the various club activities and entertainments will be more conveniently carried on. Why doesn't the staff committee arrange for the construction of an auditorium comprising 5 - 6 rooms somewhere in the compound?
2. Tell us how much we contribute, monthly, yearly and the total amount contributed since the formation of the ECA Staff Association in the late 60's as well as the total amount expended.

3. Don't you think that we pay too much for the staff association could be for much help in establishing lower and more reasonable rates, so that the deduction can go to the pension fund.

Akalu Mammo.

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FROM OUR CLUB CORRESPONDENTS

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UN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION  
GRAND BAZAAR.

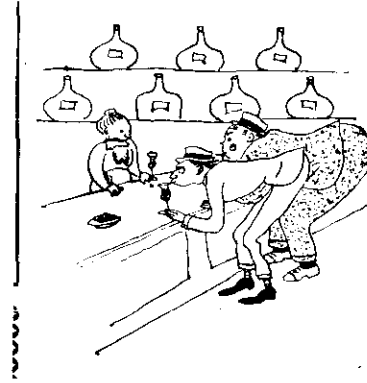
Saturday 16th October has been set aside for what is going to be the "Bazaar of the Season". Already a lot of spade work is going into making the occasion tremendous fun. Individuals and groups wishing to help with the various bazaar projects can do so in a number of ways:

There is the do-it-yourself workshop which is making items for sale at the Bazaar every Thursday morning from 10.00 a.m at Mrs. Gwen Millager's house, Tel. 18804. Screw top jars are needed for preserves and chutneys which Mrs. P. Shukri (Tel. 44331) is taking care of. There is at present a massive hunt for a witch who is wanted for fortune - telling. Amateur witches are requested to give themselves up. White elephants, unwanted, bottles of drinkables, goods of all sorts are all welcomed and can be left at Mrs. Millager's and Mrs. Grant's houses.

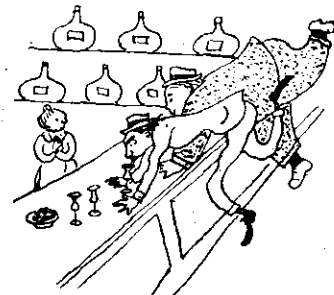
You are warned that the bazaar committee will shortly be conducting a telephone campaign to solicit specific help.

Monthly Tea - 21 September

The venue for this month's tea session is Mrs. Millager's home. Mrs. Millager will co-hostess with Mrs. Makonnen and the theme for the session will be on Ethiopian/American Activities. A speaker from the United Abilities Company will also speak on the activities of the Company.



First you hold the glass firmly by its stem, then bend towards it.



Taking your first sip, then your second and third....



Until finally the last delicious drop is gone. PS: It's OK - after the first sip you can pick up the glass!

La géographie et les mots

Par

H. Lapierre,  
Groupe de contrôle de la  
rédaction

Il se trouve que nous avons établi nos pénates en Ethiopie, c'est à dire dans un des pays que travers la Rift Valley.

Cette Rift Valley est un accident géologique tellement remarquable qu'il a certainement reçu un nom en français, si l'on veut bien considérer qu'après tout il existe des géographes en France.

Quel est donc le correspondant français de cette Rift Valley?

Où chercher des références?

René Dumont, éminent agronome et occasionnel de la CEA (L'Afrique noire est mal partie), dit Vallée du Rift. C'est son droit, mais il se trompe.

Joseph Kessel, de l'Académie française (Le lion), dit Vallée du Rift. C'est aussi son droit.

Certains traducteurs de la CEA disent Vallée du Rift. Ils sont en bonne compagnie... mais encore devraient-ils, à qualités, se souvenir qu'une des obligations du traducteur, c'est la recherche du "mot propre".

Comme s'il existait un fleuve nommé Rift.

S'il existait, ce fleuve, on le saurait. Comme on sait qu'il y a un fleuve qui s'appelle le Ruzizi, un autre le Limpopo, un autre encore l'Amour, etc.

Mais le Rift?

Rift et Valley sont deux mots anglais. Il semblerait à première vue que Valley soit Vallée, encore que la circonspection soit toujours de rigueur avec les mots anglais. Quant à Rift, si d'aventure on en avait publié le sens, pourquoi ne pas consulter un dictionnaire? On y trouvera fente, déchirure, fissure (dans la terre, dans une roche, etc.). On commencera alors à entrevoir ce dont il s'agit: une vallée correspondant à une fissure géologique (tectonique, plus précisément).

Mais on n'a pas encore le nom français de cette Rift Valley.

On sait que cette Rift Valley, qui est matérialisée par un chapelet de lacs, commence au Mozambique, pour passer ensuite par le Malawi, la Tanzanie, le Burundi, le Rwanda, l'Ouganda, le Kenya, l'Ethiopie, et aboutir dit-on, à la Mer Morte, en Israël, après avoir coïncidé avec la Mer Rouge.

Dans les dictionnaires, tous les pays font l'objet d'une présentation, dont une partie est géographique. Dans les dictionnaires français, il n'est pas impossible que cet accident tectonique qui nous intéresse soit mentionné avec son nom.

Donc consultons le dictionnaire.

Pour le Mozambique, motus. Pour le Malawi (Nyassaland), il est question de fossé tectonique. On brûle.



Pour la Tanzanie (Tanganyika), il y a aussi fossés tectoniques. Pour le Burundi et le Rwanda, rien. Avec l'Ouganda, ça y est: le Grande Fosse orientale, qui se retrouve pour le Kenya, et qui devient pour l'Ethiopie le Grand Fossé de l'Afrique orientale.

Il nous reste à opter pour la Grande Fosse (de l'Afrique orientale)

Et voilà trouvée la traduction de notre Rift Valley.

Il est évident qu'on ne pouvait pas l'inventer, mais encore fallait-il la chercher.

Plus exactement, encore fallait-il avoir conscience de la nécessité de chercher - c'était tellement plus "commode" de dire la Vallée du Rift.

On s'étonne qu'un francophone vivant en Ethiopie n'ait pas la curiosité de savoir ce qu'est cette Rift Valley, d'autant plus qu'elle abrite précisément cette série de lacs touristiques que sont (selon la carte Michelin) Chamo, Abaya, Awasa, Ahala, Abitata, Langano, Zwai.

N.B. - En passant, dois-je rappeler que la traduction de Rift Valley est donnée dans un bulletin de terminologie relatif à la cartographie que j'ai établi et distribué il y a plusieurs années déjà?

#### Smile Awhile

Returned home from Christmas holidays, a young bachelor found two notes awaiting him.

One from a prosperous girl friend, was in his mail box. It reads,

"There was no answer when I rang, so I left your christmas gift in the mail chute!" The second note was in the mail chute. It read "Thanks a million for the wonderful bottle of Scotch!" signed "your Mail Man".

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#### Never on Tuesday

Tribalism has its compensations. An official of Ghana's Ministry of Agriculture went to the Accra quayside on Tuesday to demonstrate a new oven for smoking herrings. The ungrateful fishermen protested that he had broken one of the strictest customs of the Ga tribe by smoking fresh fish on a forbidden day.

According to the custom, sea fishing is banned on Tuesdays and fresh fish must not be sold or displayed in Accra markets. Tribal elders seized the oven (worth £56) and demanded one goat and two bottles of whisky to pacify the gods of the sea.

Guardian Weekly

May 1, 1971.

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From the Research Files of  
T. Sandu Matundu.

#### SIX MISTAKES OF MAN

Over 2,000 years ago a Roman philosopher named Cicero compiled what he considered to be the prime six mistakes of man.

1. The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others.
2. The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.

3. Insisting that a thing is impossible because we cannot accomplish it.
4. Refusing to set aside trivial preferences.
5. Neglecting development and refinement of mind, and not acquiring that habit of reading and study.
6. Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do.

not help but secretly admire you for your moral courage.

When you know some course of action to be right, follow it in spite of everything that is true moral courage.

(Anonymous)

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#### NARROW VIEW POINT

If he talks on a subject--he's trying to run things,

If he's silent--he's dumb and has lost interest,

If he's usually at the office--he should get out more often,

If he's out when you call--he isn't on the job,

If he's home at night--he's neglecting outside contacts,

If he agrees with you--he lacks originality,

If he doesn't agree with you--he's ignorant,

If he seems too busy for casual talk--his job has gone to his head,

If he engages in casual talk--that's all he has to do,

If he can't give you an immediate answer--he's incompetent,

If he can give you an immediate answer--that's what he's paid for,

If he has an opinion--he's bullheaded,

If he explains both pros and cons--he's pussyfooting,

If he's on the job a short time--he lacks experience,

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#### ENVIRONMENT

The environment you fashion out of your thoughts, your beliefs, your ideals, your philosophy, is the only one you will ever live in.

(Alfred A. Montapert)

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#### TRUE MORAL COURAGE

PHYSICAL COURAGE is something that we all admire. The man who can face danger without flinching, and endure pain without complaining, makes us look up to and respect him.

But there is another kind of bravery that is just as admirable as this, and that is moral courage. What do we mean by moral courage? It is having the strength of Character to do what you know is right in spite of all difficulties and obstacles.

Usually it is only too easy to do wrong. Often you may be "made fun of" for standing by your principles and refusing to "follow the crowd" in something that you know is not right. But the very person who laughs at you can-

If he's been on the job a long time--  
he lacks new ideas,

If he's well-dressed--he's not a  
proper representative,

If he takes a vacation--he's been on  
one all year..

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### THE AFRICA HALL STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

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Some of us have been living with the symbolic stained glass windows that decorates the main entrance to Africa Hall which is the work of the Ethiopian Artist Afework Tekle. Most of us, however, can hardly interpret the language of windows. For your information the following explanation was given at the inauguration of Africa Hall.

#### Left-hand windows: "Africa Then"

In this study one will observe that the predominant colour is red, and this represents Africa in its bitter struggle against the heavy shadow caused by the impact of colonialism. The theme of the work is symbolized by a disunited family with a lost child in the middle foreground. (Further up, one will observe a group of Africans carrying the burden (which is in the shape of the African continent) symbolic of ignorance and illiteracy, and a huge dragon sitting with a shrewd face, all of which are again representing the colonial days.

On one side of the window it will be observed that there is a figure clad in red in the form of a skeleton lashing a group of Africans who are

carrying the burden, and reflecting this represents an evil force dragging the continent into backwardness. Beyond, one will also observe the rich and virgin landscape of Africa, and further up one will again see a symbolic city, again African, under the thunder and fire giving the work a total aura of the horror, suffering and struggle. Covering the picture in the form of a frame, one sees a huge black unbroken chain, a symbol of slavery.

#### Right-hand window: "Africa Then And Now"

In this study it will be observed that the predominant colour is green, and in the foreground one will see that an African is destroying the dragon which is symbolic of colonialism. Beyond, one will see a big sun rising and in it, one will observe the various lands of Africa and the types of people who inhabit it, and who are, as it were, engaged in an act of watching the scene from within. Above, one will also see the red-clad skeleton (signifying evil force) being bashed up and flying away, leaving everything behind in desperation.

#### Middle window: "Africa Now And The Future"

In this study one will observe that the predominant colour is yellow, and in the foreground there are two immense figures and a child advancing forward with a burning torch in his hand, symbolic of knowledge and re-awakening, and the people marching forward after having eliminated illiteracy and colonial suppression. These two figures wear Ethiopian national dress, because it is felt by the artist, Afework Tekle, that Ethiopia should occupy this leading place for having solidly stood behind the advancement of these ideals. Beyond these figures one will observe a galaxy of other Africans standing in their national

dress symbolic of their full participation in this great struggle for freedom and the responsibility it entails with all seriousness coupled with their incessant search for knowledge. On one side of these figures and in the background, one will see an armoured knight with a scale of justice in his hands, and a sword with the United Nations emblem on his chest, which is symbolic of what the United Nations stands for, and of Africa believing and appreciating its justice and willing to co-operate in the support of its ideals and aspirations. Beyond and further up one will see the serene landscape of Africa and the rising sun symbolic of vision and hope and the beginning of an active creative day in the life of the nations.

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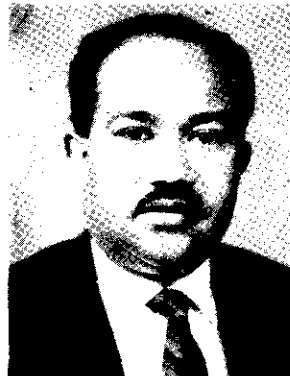
#### THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall."

(Oliver Goldsmith)

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#### HAILS AND FAREWELLS



Mr. Ali El Tom

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We welcome Mr. Ali El Tom of Sudan who arrived here in August to take up the post of Director of the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division. Mr. El Tom has been appointed to his new post by the Director-General of FAO, Mr. A.H. Boerma.

Mr. El Tom has been a staff member of FAO since 1963. During this period he worked as Agricultural Planning Economist, as Regional Land Tenure and Settlement Officer for Africa and as Investment Economist in the FAO/IBRD Co-operative Programme.

Prior to assuming his new appointment, from 1969 to 1971, he served the Government of his country as Minister of Agriculture and Reform.

Mr. El Tom who is forty is married with four children.

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The Staff Association also welcomes the following other August arrivals:

Mr. Gabriel N. Sofia, (wife Cecilia)  
Nigeria. Chief, Africa Trade Centre.

Miss Susan M. Farr (U.K.)  
English Proof-reader, Documents and  
Publishing Section.

Ato Telahun Ayale, (Ethiopia)  
Supervising Engineer, Division of  
Administration.

Mrs. Marina N. Masabe (Burundi)  
French Typist, Manpower & Training  
Section.

Mr. Shinya Hosomi, (wife Hisaka)  
Economic Affairs Officer, Industry  
Section.

Miss Wagaye Gayhin, (Ethiopia)  
English Typist, Population Programme  
Centre.

Mr. Sergei Borounov, (wife Minel) USSR  
Demographer, Population Programme  
Centre.

Farewells are in order for the following friends who left us in August:

Mrs. Rukmani Chari (U.K.)

Florence Beyenne (U.S.A)

Mrs. Liliane Vanderverst - Fluckiger  
(Belgium), who has been transferred  
to UNIDO.

Maria Stella Gelati, (Italy)

Miss Norma Farmer (U.K.)

Mr. Ferdinand Stoces, (Czechoslovakia).

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#### FAMILY NEWS

STAFF News would like to report weddings, births etc. Please send details to the editors before the 20th of each month. Photos are also welcomed.

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#### SALES, EXCHANGES, AND WANTS

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##### BALOU FOR SALE

HALF GELDING, STRONG, SEXY HORSE WITH CHARACTER, GOOD AT DRESSAGE AND JUMPING. NEEDS A FIRM BUT GENTLE HAND. NOT FOR BEGINNER. PRICE E\$500.00. CONTACT A.P. THOMMESSEN ECA TEL. 47200, EXT. 139.

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For sale: 1) VW-1500, Sedan, 59000 km, Duty Free, Available 20 September, 1971.

2) Sanyo Super-8 Movie-Camera Available 1 October, 1971.

3) Souvenir folder of UN stamps issued in Geneva in 1970.

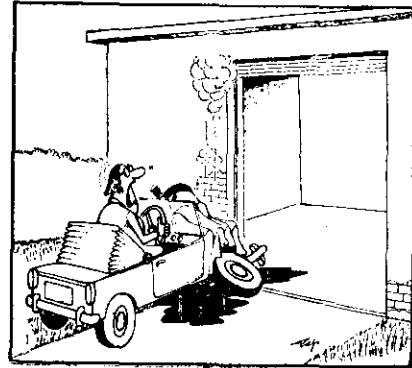
Prices negotiable.

Call 47200 ex.202

N.B.

Your small advertisements are not "snowed under" in the Staff News as they are on the ECA Bulletin boards. We will print your items for sale, apartments to sub-let houses to rent and so on. If you send us the detail in time.

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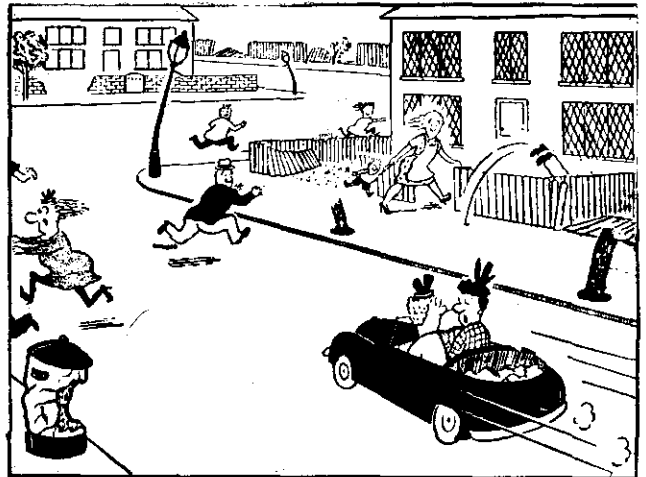


Who moved the door?

#### SPORTS AND RECREATIONS

##### Ping Pong Tournament for the Ladies

Alfredo intends to organise a series of table tennis tournaments for female staff members who have so far chosen to remain out in the cold while the men take on the more active sports. Alfredo has already rounded up a number of interested ladies. He still needs more players before making up the fixtures. Staff members wishing to participate should contact him at Room 419 ex. 276.



This is where I took my driving lessons.



Mr. R.K.A. Gardiner, the Executive Secretary, receiving a cheque of Eth.\$ 71,000 from His Excellency Mr. W.P.L.G. de Boer, the Netherlands Ambassador to Ethiopia, which the Netherlands Government is contributing towards financing the ECA Symposium on Educational Innovations. (story page 9)