



Chairman: Mr. Walter GUEVARA ARZE (Bolivia).

AGENDA ITEM 39

United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report
of the Executive Director (concluded) (A/8014;
A/C.2/L.1123)

1. The CHAIRMAN announced that the delegations of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Pakistan, Singapore, Southern Yemen and the United States of America had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1123.
2. Mr. CUBILLOS (Chile) thanked the Executive Director of UNITAR for his presentation of the report. After five years of existence the Institute had, in spite of extremely limited resources, greatly helped to make the United Nations more effective through its research and training activities. The Institute's programme had been expanded and included matters of great importance to the international community. His delegation welcomed the fact that it had been approved by the Board of Trustees of the Institute. New activities included basic training programmes for foreign service officers and the Institute's week-ends which, in view of their informality, should encourage frank in-depth discussions. It was particularly interesting to note that the first two week-ends had taken as their topics "The United Nations twenty-five years hence" and the social-psychological aspects of peaceful settlement.
3. Where research was concerned, his delegation attached great importance to the studies of the transfer of operative technology from enterprise to enterprise. Studies of that type should be continued, since they facilitated better understanding of the work done by the United Nations in that field. His delegation also noted with pleasure that UNITAR had established contacts with UNIDO, UNCTAD and other organs of the United Nations. The study of the brain drain affecting a large number of developing countries was of great importance, as was the study of the peaceful settlement of disputes. His delegation considered that the study of youth and international society was of crucial importance. That was one of the most important questions of the current era. Youth was ready to make known its views on cultural, economic and social problems, and the international community could not afford to ignore them. It was important that the Institute should determine the way in which youth could be induced to take an interest in international problems, with no hint of paternalism. However, it was impossible not to be concerned at the paucity of the Institute's resources. Chile contributed to the extent which its means permitted, but the Institute would never have the desired resources unless the countries with the necessary means made an adequate contribution to it.
4. Mrs. SAILER (Austria) thanked the Executive Director of UNITAR for the impressive picture he had given of the Institute's activities and its plans for the future. Thanks to the dedication of the Executive Director and his staff, the Institute had become a useful instrument and had succeeded in enhancing its effectiveness during the first five years of its existence. It had striven to become an effective instrument not only within the United Nations system, but also as a link between the United Nations and the academic world at large. It had intensified its training activities, particularly in technical and financial co-operation in respect of development assistance. Her delegation noted with interest that plans were under way for the introduction of courses in development administration, to be carried out in co-operation with other agencies of the United Nations system, which should constitute a significant contribution to the Second United Nations Development Decade. The efforts to improve public understanding of the United Nations through the use of mass media should be welcomed. It was particularly important to compile and analyse the relevant information in order to win the understanding and support of the public for the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade. An Austrian institute for development co-operation had been founded for that purpose. It disseminated information on development co-operation at the international level. Her delegation supported UNITAR's work programme and was pleased to announce that, subject to parliamentary approval, her Government would make a contribution to the Institute, to be used to organize a training course in Austria for United Nations officials. Her delegation also fully supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.1123.
5. Mr. SUIEIMAN (Libya) thanked the Executive Director of UNITAR for his statement, and the Institute for the efforts it had made to introduce a series of special lectures to honour the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the Second United Nations Development Decade, International Education Year and the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Institute's decision to publish those lectures in a single volume was welcome. The seminars organized by UNITAR in international organization and multilateral diplomacy were invaluable to the participants. The Institute proposed to make modifications in its programme for 1971. In particular, training programmes for foreign service officers would be organized in developing countries, the first in Senegal early in 1971. The Institute should gradually become the most important centre for training administrators and future leaders in the developing countries.

6. Special efforts should be made to utilize human resources in the developing countries during the Second Development Decade, and UNITAR had a significant role to play in that respect.

7. With regard to research, his delegation welcomed the Institute's intention to give priority to questions concerning the structure and the functioning and effectiveness of the United Nations system, whether in the area of peace and security or in economic and social development. The five country studies and the multinational survey on the migration of professionals from developing countries were particularly important. His delegation welcomed UNITAR's efforts to arrange studies of the transfer of operative technology. In that connexion, he stressed the need to create suitable conditions in the developing countries to allow them to absorb modern technology effectively. The establishment of scientific and research institutions and the retention of professionals in the developing countries were particularly important in that connexion.

8. In his delegation's view heed should be paid to the institutional conditions prevailing in the developing countries, while the dimensions and the cause and effect of the brain drain should be studied in relation to the arrangements for the transfer of technology to the developing countries. For such technology to take root in the developing countries, it was essential to develop and retain a nucleus of qualified specialists. His delegation had joined in sponsoring draft resolution A/C.2/L.1123 and hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

9. Mr. ALI (Iraq) said that year after year UNITAR made further progress. Some attributed its success to the generous contributions from different Governments and foundations. Others stressed its useful training programmes, research and lectures. To those should be added the energy and devotion of its Executive Director. While his report was a useful document, it should be still more detailed. His delegation noted with satisfaction that the UNITAR budget was steadily increasing, and that the Institute was using it to the fullest extent.

10. Turning to the UNITAR work programme, he noted that the seminars, research and training were increasing in number and variety. The Institute should, however, concentrate on the particularly useful subjects in order to avoid, as much as possible, duplication and overlapping with the work of the United Nations or the specialized agencies. UNITAR had contributed to the preparation of an excellent report¹ on the brain drain which had been presented to the General Assembly. Since then, UNITAR had submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session five country studies² on the subject. Furthermore, the Executive Director had stated in his report that a more extensive multinational survey to determine the conditions and motivations behind the brain drain was progressing as planned. Field work had already been started by research organizations on UNITAR's behalf in eight developing countries and five developed countries. His delegation welcomed the interest shown in that

important subject, but would like to know the criteria according to which those Member States had been chosen. The fact was that a case study applicable to one country did not necessarily apply to another.

11. His Government had recently enacted a law to cope with the brain drain. Under that law, all Iraqi citizens residing abroad after completion of their studies would be accorded various rights and privileges to encourage their return to Iraq. The Government would meet the cost of return travel of those citizens and their families, as well as the costs of shipping their furniture and scientific equipment, which were exempt from customs duties. They could also import one car free of customs duty. They would be granted a cash advance corresponding to two months of their initial salary. A plot of land would be offered to them at a moderate price. Their period of service abroad would be recognized for the purpose of appointment and pensions, and they would be freed from any debts or obligations which they might have incurred towards the State during their studies. An acquaintance with the provisions of that law might be of service to other developing countries.

12. Finally, it was desirable that UNITAR should be able to offer more fellowships to nationals of developing countries.

13. Mr. MARTOHADINEGORO (Indonesia) thanked the Executive Director for his clear and concise report on the activities of UNITAR from July 1969 to June 1970. It was rewarding to note that the Institute had not spread its activities over too wide a range and was maintaining a satisfactory balance between training and research. It was to be hoped that the Institute would carry its efforts further in co-operation with other national and international institutions. His delegation was gratified to note that the Institute recognized the need for a constant review and restructuring of programmes, which would make it possible to focus activities to a greater extent on the real needs of the developing countries. His delegation welcomed the plans for the introduction of courses in development administration, which might prove to be a significant contribution to the success of the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was also very interested in the studies undertaken of the brain drain, which not only constituted in itself a serious loss but also gave rise in developing countries to an internal brain drain. The phenomenon of the internal brain drain, which diverted professional talent from local issues, should be studied further. An integrated analysis of the problem would be extremely useful. His delegation was also interested in the Institute's research project on youth and international society. The Institute could help in mobilizing youth in the interest of the third world. His Government would continue to support the Institute's activities and his delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution.

14. Mr. JOHNSEN (Norway) drew the Committee's attention to two points in the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR to which his delegation attached special importance. First, his delegation looked forward with keen interest to the final report on the study of the use of mass media of public information on the United Nations, referred to in paragraph 44 of the report. It hoped that the

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 47, document A/7294.

² See E/4820 and Add.1, annex II.

findings and conclusions of the study would improve public understanding of the work of the United Nations and help to mobilize world public opinion in support of the objectives and policy measures set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

15. Secondly, he emphasized the need for the study of the operations and output of the Economic and Social Council undertaken by UNITAR and referred to in paragraph 68 of the report: the question of the Council's organization of work and the various ways of improving it would be one of the most important items on the Council's agenda during its fiftieth session. His delegation hoped that the study would be completed in the near future and that any specific proposals for improving the Council's procedures would, if possible, be submitted to the Council before its fiftieth session.

16. In conclusion, he reaffirmed his Government's support of the unique and very useful work done by UNITAR and announced that, subject to parliamentary approval, his country's contribution in 1971 would be approximately \$21,000, which represented an increase of about 15 per cent over that of the current year. He hoped that other Governments would be in a position to make a similar financial gesture, thus allowing the Institute to expand its activities by means of substantially increased resources.

17. Mr. SADEK (United Arab Republic) said that his delegation had observed UNITAR's training activities with great satisfaction. It welcomed the fact that the Institute was not only constantly reviewing and modifying the courses and programmes it sponsored but also taking account of the needs of the less developed among the developing countries in the field of diplomacy and was planning to introduce courses in development administration which should make a significant contribution to the success of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Among UNITAR's new activities, his delegation was awaiting with interest the result of the study on the need for and feasibility of a United Nations staff college and noted that UNITAR had taken part in the consultations on the establishment of an international university and in the preparation of the recommendations to be submitted in due course concerning its organization and financing. Lastly, it enthusiastically welcomed the resumption of courses in the basic training programme for diplomatic staff, to be given at Dakar from January to April 1971.

18. In the field of research, his delegation was especially interested in UNITAR's work on measures against racial discrimination, the brain drain, verification of international treaties, relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations, and studies on certain technological matters, youth, problems of the human environment and multinational arrangements for resource management. It also attached great importance to the Regional Seminar in International Law for Africa, to be held in Ghana in January 1971.

19. In general, UNITAR's training courses, fellowships and research activities should always take account of the increasing needs of the developing countries. The growing co-operation between UNITAR and organizations and

institutions outside the United Nations system was welcome, but a link should also be established between UNITAR and similar national institutes in the developing countries. In any case, UNITAR's activities, made possible by contributions from UNDP, Governments and institutions and the co-operation of scholars, public figures, ambassadors and high-level United Nations officials, should be further strengthened during the Second Development Decade, and the financial resources placed at UNITAR's disposal should be increased for that purpose.

20. Mr. OLDS (United States of America) said that, according to Arnold Toynbee, civilizations and institutions failed when they ceased to provide some mechanism, some creative minority in leadership, concerned with self-criticism and self-renewal—in short, when they failed to show enough concern for the future through the methodical organization of research and training activities. The lack of any United Nations organ performing that function had prompted his Government a few years earlier to join others in calling for the establishment of a United Nations institute for training and research and later to make substantial contributions to its operation. In that same spirit, his delegation attached great importance to the current discussions, in which UNITAR was playing an active part, on the feasibility of a United Nations university.

21. His Government had therefore joined Denmark and other countries in sponsoring the draft resolution before the Committee, which, although quite short, underscored the three essential elements his delegation wished to emphasize: the quality of UNITAR leadership and the range of its programme, the need to stress the concepts of selectivity, quality and planning in the shaping of future activities and UNITAR's need for broader financial support in order to expand its activities.

22. With regard to the first point, it gave his delegation great pleasure that the head of the Institute was such an able man as Chief Adebo, who, like a true statesman, was concerned above all with the long-term future of the United Nations and the international community and with matters genuinely universal and global. In keeping with that concern, he hoped that UNITAR's activities would continue to be carefully co-ordinated with those of other United Nations agencies involved in research and training and that UNITAR would continue to reflect a judicious balance between theoretical and practical considerations.

23. With regard to research activities, his delegation placed special value on projects aimed at improving the effectiveness of the United Nations. Besides simply improving administrative and managerial methods, such projects involved a re-examination of priorities and a review of all activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, taking due account of such factors as the increase in the number of Member States, the expansion of the work and budgets of international agencies and the international implications of scientific and technical progress. In planning its research activities, UNITAR should pursue two fundamental principles. First, it should determine the fields in which it had special competence and could render a useful service without duplicating the work of other agencies and, secondly, it should always make sure that it was directly

helping to improve the effectiveness of United Nations operations. In that connexion, noting that in 1971 UNITAR would continue its study on the functioning and effectiveness of the work of the Economic and Social Council, his delegation urged that the research programme on the procedures of United Nations bodies should be accelerated and should deal, in particular, with the purposes and functions of United Nations committees and the operation of the General Assembly. UNITAR's role in that endeavour should be to prepare the factual basis for a precise analysis, to express its views and to recommend measures. His delegation fully endorsed UNITAR's work in the peaceful settlement of disputes and believed that it would be useful for UNITAR to propose the adoption of new measures and techniques in that field, making use of formulas developed for the settlement of labour disputes. The project relating to the use of information about the United Nations in the mass media was also of considerable importance.

24. With regard to training activities, his delegation had observed with interest the various courses, which in the past had been designed essentially for diplomatic staff from developing countries. For several years, however, it had expressed the view that the cardinal objective of UNITAR training courses should be to improve the competence and professional skills of United Nations staff, particularly at the middle and higher levels. It therefore welcomed the fact that UNITAR, with the co-operation of other United Nations agencies, had undertaken a study of the need for and feasibility of a United Nations staff college, which should help to improve the performance and efficiency of the United Nations system as a whole. It was also pleased to note that the Executive Director and the Board of Trustees had envisaged the establishment of the staff college without placing any additional burden on the UNITAR budget.

25. Lastly, all the countries concerned with the work of UNITAR should make a proportionate contribution to its financing. Some countries already contributing should make a greater effort, and others should join the contributing States. That was how his delegation understood operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution.

26. Mr. LISOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said his delegation had noted with satisfaction the success with which UNITAR had carried out its programme of activities for the past year. Its training activities, which were particularly worth-while, should, in the future, be specifically aimed at training administrative personnel in the developing countries. In addition to such training, UNITAR should provide specialists with the knowledge necessary to solve the complex problems of international co-operation. His delegation wished to draw the attention of the Committee to certain details which might seem insignificant but which were of considerable practical importance. In late 1969, UNITAR had organized, in the USSR, an international seminar on problems of technical and financial co-operation. The participants and the administration of UNITAR had appreciated the usefulness of that seminar. The Soviet Union planned to organize a similar one, at the request of UNITAR, in 1970. However, UNITAR should not limit itself to training in the fields of technical and financial assistance. It should give due attention to the organization of lectures for the Permanent Missions to the

United Nations. The lectures should be given by outstanding personalities and should represent many different viewpoints. The lecture on Lenin as the founder of socialist diplomacy had been highly successful and had given the participants a fresh outlook on diplomacy. Those few examples showed how useful UNITAR's activities could be.

27. However, UNITAR's activities should not be limited to a very narrow field. The programme for 1970 had not taken into account proposals aimed at diversifying and giving a new direction to its training activities, such as those contained in the second report of the Executive Director of UNITAR to the General Assembly.³ Proper attention should be given to the economic and social problems in training administrative personnel, particularly in the developing countries, with due regard to the importance of the centralized planning of social and economic activities. It was also important to devote further study to the concrete action of the United Nations in studying the economic growth of the developing countries. His country was prepared to co-operate actively in the organization of seminars and courses in the Soviet Union.

28. UNITAR's research programme, on the other hand, seemed too varied. He feared the Institute was wasting its resources and unduly scattering its efforts, thus jeopardizing its work on the most important problems. In view of its limited financial resources, it should concentrate its research on certain areas. Furthermore, many of UNITAR's research projects duplicated the activities carried out by other United Nations organizations. For example, UNESCO had already published an important report on the brain drain entitled "The Problem of Emigration of Scientists and Technologists", and UNIDO would seem to be the organ that was competent to deal with the transfer of technology. UNITAR's programme included many other important and timely research topics, but they had also been taken up by other United Nations bodies. UNITAR's research activities did not give adequate attention to such an important problem as international co-operation. Another area of duplication was the utilization of the sea-bed. UNITAR did not seem to be strict enough in its choice of programmes.

29. His delegation felt that UNITAR should attach considerable importance to the application of modern science and technology in the developing countries. In the future, UNITAR should not expand the volume of its research activities, but rather should concentrate on improving the quality and increasing the practical effectiveness of its programme. That was a difficult and complex task which UNITAR could not undertake on its own. It should therefore co-operate actively with other United Nations bodies and with national research organizations.

30. In recruiting its staff, the Institute did not seem to have taken due account of the principle of equitable geographical distribution. UNITAR was an expression of modern civilization where each nation should be able to make its contribution. It must, therefore, strictly apply the principle of equitable geographical distribution when recruiting its staff, as that would enable it to increase its effectiveness.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 48, document A/6500, annex II.*

31. Mr. NICULESCU (Romania) said that in its five years of existence, UNITAR had made a valuable contribution to the Organization. His delegation supported its current programme of activities without reservation and hoped that UNITAR would continue to diversify those activities, while at the same time widening its geographical base. His delegation particularly supported the new projects that had been undertaken and the new orientation that had been adopted within the framework of a five-year research plan. The studies on the peaceful settlement of disputes, on the transfer of operative technology from enterprise to enterprise, on youth and international society, and on problems of the human environment were particularly important.
32. He wished the Institute every success in its future work; at the same time, he wished to stress the importance of strengthening its co-operation with other agencies within the United Nations, as well as with similar national institutes.
33. Mr. PRAGUE (France) said that UNITAR had succeeded in strengthening its training and research activities year by year. With regard to training, his delegation noted with regret that the highly successful programme that had been organized in Dakar in 1969 had not been renewed in 1970; however, France was prepared to co-operate to the full extent of its possibilities in order to ensure the success of the programme planned for 1971. The Institute should concentrate more and more on offering "in-depth" training on clearly-defined subjects, chosen on the basis of their importance and of the specific difficulties to which they gave rise, even if such an approach meant a slowing down of the basic training activities, since the Institute's action would gain in depth what it might lose in breadth. With that in mind, his delegation attached particular importance to the proposed establishment of a United Nations staff college. Nevertheless, such a reform should be carried out within the broader context of a coherent programme for the recruitment and utilization of international civil servants.
34. With regard to research, his delegation was entirely satisfied with the current UNITAR policy. The problem of the brain drain was particularly important and France had already contributed to that study. That was only one example of the many studies undertaken by UNITAR the importance and usefulness of which could not be questioned. That was not the case, however, of the operational analysis of the Economic and Social Council. In paragraph 68 of the report, it was stated that the inquiry envisaged would also examine proposals for improvement of the Council's procedures. His delegation felt that UNITAR should not become involved in institutional or indeed constitutional problems, which should be reserved for Member States and the intergovernmental organs of the United Nations.
35. He wished to warn the Organization against yielding to the temptation to become unduly involved in self-analysis. UNITAR should not worry about appearing to be too much of an extrovert.
36. Mr. MÖLLER (Sweden) expressed his conviction that, on the threshold of the Second United Nations Development Decade, UNITAR had as important a role as ever to play in training personnel capable of contributing towards the achievement of the goals set out in the International Development Strategy. His delegation noted with satisfaction that the experiment of holding regional seminars on major problems of technical and financial co-operation for middle-level officers from the developing countries had been considered so valuable that they were to be repeated in 1971. The Swedish authorities were co-operating closely with UNITAR in its arrangements for regional seminars to train procurement officials in developing countries. His delegation hoped that such seminars would assist the developing countries to make better use of their foreign exchange resources when importing goods and services for development purposes.
37. The meetings of the directors of bodies concerned with planning, training and research were contributing to an improved co-ordination of such activities within the United Nations system, and they should continue to play an active role during the Second Development Decade.
38. Commenting on UNITAR's research programme, he said that his delegation had noted with satisfaction that the study on "Criteria and Methods of Evaluation"⁴ would be published in book form. He hoped that the methods suggested in the study would be valuable in the evaluation of the effects of various programmes and projects on development. Another subject of great importance was the peaceful settlement of disputes, and further research should be made into the problem of the human environment in anticipation of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in 1972.
39. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that UNITAR would receive a wider financial support.
40. Mr. MONGUNO (Nigeria) welcomed the steady expansion of the Institute's activities and hoped that it would be maintained in the future. UNITAR was the only medium for bringing members of the academic and scientific world interested in international affairs into contact with those responsible for solving the day-to-day problems of international organizations, particularly the United Nations; such contacts helped to promote a certain balance between idealism and practical requirements in international life.
41. His delegation was particularly interested in the basic training programmes for foreign service officers and considered that the necessary funds should be found to expand the bilingual course currently being planned. At the same time, the question of middle-level manpower training should not be neglected, since it was just as important as the training of young diplomats from new States Members of the Organization. Specialized training programmes or seminars should therefore be provided for middle-level officers.
42. In a wider context, his delegation considered that co-operation between UNITAR and university institutions in the developing countries should be strengthened, and that the latter should be more actively associated with the Institute's work. His delegation therefore welcomed the decision taken by the Board of Trustees at its ninth session

⁴ UNITAR, Series No. 1.

to review the past activities in the sphere of training and to consider the present and future needs of the developing countries in that sector, with special reference to Africa. Much remained to be done to stimulate a greater awareness in the developing countries of how the United Nations and its specialized agencies functioned, and UNITAR had a vital role to play in that regard.

43. Among the numerous studies undertaken by the Institute, those on the brain drain were of particular interest, but the number of "country studies" would need to be increased in order to allow for the diversity of conditions to be found between one country and another within the same region.

44. Finally, he appealed to the generosity of Governments and private foundations to ensure that UNITAR received adequate resources to enable it to expand its programmes. His country was a sponsor of the draft resolution before the Committee and he hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

45. Mr. MILTON (United Kingdom) said that his Government co-operated with UNITAR in a number of ways. UNITAR groups had visited the United Kingdom in 1969, and his country had taken part in a most interesting study on racial discrimination conducted by the Institute. Moreover, the United Kingdom Government's contribution of £42,000 a year for the period 1970 to 1974 was the second highest at the present time. That contribution was subject to parliamentary approval and to other Governments' marking their financial support for UNITAR. His delegation considered that the most important of UNITAR's research projects was the study of the feasibility of establishing a United Nations staff college. Another issue to which his delegation attached particular significance was the peaceful settlement of disputes, and further information on the work done in that connexion would be appreciated. With regard to the transfer of operative technology, it was interesting to note that various studies were to be presented to an international panel of experts to be convened in 1971 by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. However, his delegation would appreciate some more detailed information on the composition and terms of reference of the panel and hoped that Governments would have an opportunity of submitting comments on the studies to be presented. Furthermore, it would be desirable that any action by UNITAR with regard to the human environment should be taken in consultation with the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, in order to avoid any duplication and to contribute as effectively as possible to the preparations for the Conference. Finally, although his delegation did not entirely share the reservations expressed by the French representative concerning the importance of the study of the operations of the Economic and Social Council currently being undertaken, it would like to know who was making the study, when it would be ready, and what use would be made of it. In general, his delegation thought that there should be the closest possible co-operation between UNITAR and those organizations and bodies in connexion with the work of which it produced research studies. Those studies should also be made available promptly and directly to those organizations and bodies.

46. His delegation was pleased to note that UNITAR was constantly reviewing its training activities with a view to modifying them to meet the changing requirements of the developing countries. The plan to introduce courses in development administration to be carried out in co-operation with other United Nations agencies concerned was also most welcome. The current training in the appreciation of international law was welcomed by his delegation.

47. In conclusion, he announced his delegation's support for draft resolution A/C.2/L.1123.

48. Mr. COLE (Sierra Leone) congratulated the Executive Director of UNITAR on his work and leadership. His delegation had read with great interest the excellent report of the Executive Director, as well as the various documents published by the Institute. On the research side, his delegation had noted, in particular, that studies were being made of the comparative effectiveness of measures against racial discrimination. If the necessary resources could be found, it would be useful for UNITAR to publish studies of that kind in the form of books accessible to school children and students. Moreover, such studies should be revised as often as required in order to take changing circumstances into account. In that connexion members might recall General Assembly resolution 1978 (XVIII), as a result of which United Nations agencies had been asked to produce a study on *apartheid*. In 1967 UNESCO, which was specially concerned with education, had published a study entitled "*Apartheid: its effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information*", which had been reprinted in 1968, and again in November 1969. A number of schools, particularly in East Africa, had included the study in their pupils' reading material. The Tanzanian delegation had drawn the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the reply which it had received from UNESCO when it had requested more copies of the document. Without re-opening the question, which had already been aired, there was reason to conclude that the document should be revised again, and UNITAR ought to continue its work in that area.

49. His delegation placed great hopes in the regional seminar on international law for Africa to be held in Ghana in January 1971, which should provide an opportunity for a very interesting exchange of experience. The arrangements made regarding basic training programmes for foreign service officers were also welcome; the special survey to be made by UNITAR on the training needs of young nations in the field of diplomacy was likewise important. His delegation regretted that his country had thus far been unable to provide a venue for UNITAR courses, but it wished to assure the Institute that his Government was giving the matter serious consideration.

50. He supported the Indian representative's proposals (1336th meeting) concerning the transfer of operative technology, and thought that UNITAR should co-operate with the Intergovernmental Group on the Transfer of Technology. With regard to the brain drain and the establishment of an international university, it was to be hoped that ways and means of solving the problems involved would be found.

51. Other UNITAR projects, particularly those designed to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system,

would not bear fruit immediately, but their long-term usefulness was obvious. In conclusion, he said that his delegation supported the draft resolution.

52. Mr. SAM (Ghana) congratulated the Executive Director of UNITAR on his masterly presentation of the report on UNITAR. The delegation of Ghana was grateful for all the help given to the Institute, whether by government representatives, scholars or individual public figures. By dint of hard work and enthusiasm, the Executive Director had persuaded many Governments to renew, and in some instances to increase, their pledges to UNITAR; since it needed more funds to expand its activities, it was to be hoped that Member States would continue to try to increase their pledges.

53. His delegation was gratified to find that UNITAR had been able to play its proper co-ordinating role. With regard to training, Ghana attached great importance to training for foreign service officers and looked forward to the course to be organized at Dakar at the beginning of 1971. It also noted with interest the special survey of the needs of the newer nations mentioned in paragraph 22 of the report of the Executive Director. The importance of training in technical co-operation could not be over-stressed, and Africa stood in great need of such training. Hence it was to be hoped that some of the seminars on that subject could be held in Africa. His delegation also congratulated the Institute on its training activities in international law. It would be useful if the report on the very valuable colloquium for senior officers in the United Nations system, referred to in paragraph 34, could be published as a book so that all specialists could use it for guidance. The courses in development administration mentioned in paragraph 39 should likewise prove very useful.

54. He was greatly looking forward to the publication of the material mentioned in paragraph 44, which had been gathered at the end of the study of the use of mass media of public information on the United Nations. The international Conference on "The Role of public policies in the elimination of racial discrimination" convened at Colorado in June 1970, and mentioned in paragraph 47, had been most interesting. It would be useful to organize other such meetings in the capitals of countries where the issues involved were being actively debated. In view of the importance of the brain drain, the publication of the studies in question would give the Governments of developing countries and advanced countries alike a useful basis for their policies. The delegation of Ghana attached great importance to the research project on youth. Observing that a regional seminar on international law for Africa was to be held in Ghana in January 1971, he gave assurance that the Ghanaian Government would do its utmost to ensure the success of that important meeting. The questions to be studied should include problems relating to State succession, concessions relating to natural resources, sanctions under the theme of decolonization, and the legal aspects of economic integration in Africa and economic relations generally. His delegation hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

55. Miss BENNATON (Honduras) paid a tribute to the Executive Director for his able exposé, and to his activities as head of UNITAR. As a developing country, Honduras

attached great importance to the problems of transfer of operative technology, participation by youth in development, and the brain drain. When highly-trained specialists left their country, the loss was not merely financial; account must be taken not only of the cost of the education they had received, but also of the fact that they would be unable to contribute to the development of their country at the various levels, particularly in the cultural and social sphere. She had been most interested in the statements made by a number of delegations on that subject, particularly that of Iraq. Her delegation joined in supporting the programme of work of the Institute and was gratified by its enterprise. In view of the great importance of the documentation published by UNITAR, her delegation was proposing to distribute a number of copies to specialists in Honduras. She hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

56. Chief ADEBO (Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research) thanked delegations for their tributes to the work of the Institute. In view of the scope of the activities of the Institute and the number of delegations taking part in the debates, it was only natural that opinions must vary. The criticisms made had had an invigorating effect and would be most helpful to him in his future work. If UNITAR had managed to achieve certain noteworthy results, that was due to the devotion and competence of all his colleagues and staff and the enlightened support given to him by the Board of Trustees, a body of eminent persons from all parts of the world. He would like to mention that, having urged only a short time before, from the seat occupied by his delegation, that the United Nations should make greater efforts to observe the principle of equitable geographical distribution, he had done all he could to ensure that the principle was observed by the Institute. In that connexion, for the last two years he had been negotiating with one of the highly advanced countries with a view to obtaining the services of one of its particularly able nationals.

57. UNITAR worked in close collaboration with all the specialized agencies and took part in many inter-institutional working sessions, and he could give an assurance that the "battle of the agencies" would not take place. In view of the scope and complexity of the problems, it was, of course, inevitable that one or more specialized agencies would embark on certain common problems simultaneously with other bodies outside the United Nations. But the close collaboration and the excellent co-ordination of activities ruled out the danger of duplication and overlapping. In all such work, UNITAR had a vital mission to fulfil, namely the co-ordination of studies. He confirmed that UNITAR only embarked on research when it was quite clear that it could make an effective contribution to the solution of problems without encroaching on the special preserves of another organ.

58. The work and projects of UNITAR had been the subject of laudatory comments though some delegations had suggested changes in the order of priorities. Opinions might differ; the question arose, for instance, whether the Institute should give more emphasis to rapid surveys or to studies in depth. Both types of activity were important, as was proved by the observations made by holders and former holders of internships. At all events, he would take

careful note of any guidance given him. With regard to the feasibility of establishing an international university, information had been placed before the Secretary-General, but no decision had as yet been taken and hence it was impossible to take a stand at the moment. However, there seemed to be reason to hope that a genuine solution would be found, with the help of all those concerned.

59. In conclusion, he thanked the delegations of the countries which had made financial contributions to

UNITAR, and in particular those which had announced that their country would increase its contributions.

60. The CHAIRMAN said that there appeared to be a consensus within the Committee, and in the absence of any objection he would take it that draft resolution A/C.2/L.1123 was adopted.

The draft resolution was adopted without objection.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.