

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/5455
25 July 1963

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: CHINESE/ENGLISH/
FRENCH/ITALIAN/
SPANISH



Eighteenth session

COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND INSTITUTIONS REGARDING THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE THE
TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

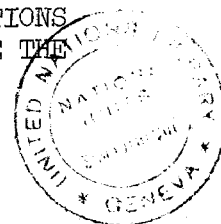


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Note by the Secretary-General	3
Part one: Observations from Governments of Member States	6
Afghanistan	6
Austria	9
Canada	11
China	16
Colombia	18
Czechoslovakia	24
France	28
Honduras	30
Italy	32
Luxembourg	36
Niger	37
Nigeria	38
Norway	41
Pakistan	42
Poland	44
Senegal	49
Sudan	52
Sweden	53

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Part two: Observations from international organizations and institutions	54
Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee	54
Hague Academy of International Law	58
Institute of International Law	61
International Association of Democratic Lawyers	62
International Association of Legal Science	64
International Political Science Association	65

Note by the Secretary-General

1. By resolution 1816 (XVII) adopted at its 1196th plenary meeting on 18 December 1962, the General Assembly: (a) urged Member States to undertake broad programmes of training, including seminars, grants and exchanges of teachers, students and fellows, as well as exchanges of publications in the field of international law; (b) requested the Secretary-General, together with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and in consultation with Member States, to study ways in which Members could be aided, through the United Nations system and other channels, in establishing and developing such programmes, including in this context the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law dedicated to the dissemination of international law, and to report on the results of such study to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session; (c) decided to include in the provisional agenda of its eighteenth session an item entitled "Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: report of the Secretary-General with a view to the strengthening of the practical application of international law".

2. The Secretary-General is presently engaged in the preparation of the report requested by the above resolution. The report will be circulated in the near future, before the opening of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. For the convenience of Member States he is now circulating the present document relating to consultations with Member States and international organizations and institutions active in the field of international law.

3. The Secretary-General, by a letter of 20 March 1963, invited any general observations the Governments of Member States would wish to make on the subject of the above-mentioned resolution. Also, in order to facilitate the preparation of the report called for by the resolution, the Secretary-General invited replies to a questionnaire requesting information on specific points. The text of the questionnaire was as follows:

1. What are the programmes of training and dissemination, including seminars, grants and exchanges of teachers, students and fellows, and exchanges of publications in the field of international law which are

/...

presently being carried out or which are planned to be carried out in the near future in your country? Please answer in as specific terms as possible.

2. Does your Government wish to obtain assistance from abroad, or arrange exchanges with other countries, in order to promote the execution of programmes mentioned in question 1? If so, what are the facilities at present available in your country, and what supplements to them must be furnished from abroad, by assistance or by exchange? In particular, is your Government interested in assistance or exchange in regard to activities in the field of international law such as provision and training of teachers; lectures; seminars; grants and fellowships for study or research abroad; training and refresher courses; obtaining books and publications; establishment of standards of teaching; other forms of co-operation to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law?

3. What forms of assistance can your Government give to other countries in the execution of their programmes of training in and dissemination of international law? Does your Government have existing aid programmes which could be used to make arrangements for the kinds of training envisaged by the resolution, and if so, what are they?

4. What are the non-governmental sources of assistance in your country which could help the training and dissemination programmes of other countries?

5. What, in the view of your Government, should the United Nations, UNESCO and other related agencies do towards the establishment and development of programmes of training in and dissemination of international law? How should such activities be financed?

6. What are the views of your Government with regard to the possible proclamation by the General Assembly of a United Nations Decade of International Law? What are the means, apart from training programmes in international law, by which such a Decade could have practical effects?

Both the general observations and the replies to the questionnaire were requested by 15 June 1963.

4. By 15 July 1963 replies had been received from the Governments of Afghanistan, Austria, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, Sudan and Sweden.

/...

5. The Secretariat also requested fourteen international organizations and institutions active in the field of international law to comment on resolution 1816 (XVII) and to submit to the United Nations before 1 July 1963 any proposals and suggestions towards achieving its purpose. It also invited any indication on the part of each of these organizations and institutions as to what contribution they would be prepared to make in order to implement the programme for promoting the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. The following organizations and institutions were addressed: Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the Hague Academy of International Law, Institute of International Law, International Academy of Comparative Law, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Association of Lawyers, International Association of Legal Science, International Association of Political Sciences, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Law Association, International Maritime Committee, League of Arab States, Legal Committee and the Organization of American States.

6. By 15 July 1963 replies have been received from the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the Hague Academy of International Law, the Institute of International Law, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Association of Legal Science and the International Political Science Association.

7. Both the replies from Governments and the replies from international organizations and institutions are reproduced below. Any additional replies that may be received will be reproduced as addenda to the present document.

Part one:

Observations from Governments of Member States

AFGHANISTAN

[Original: English]

1 May 1963

During the discussion of resolution 1816 (XVII), Afghanistan strongly supported the idea of technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. As a matter of fact, Afghanistan proposed during the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the General Assembly, that for the purpose of wider dissemination of international law, the United Nations should proclaim a Decade of International Law, during which Member nations should pledge themselves not to resort to arms and try to solve their disputes by pacific means prescribed under the Charter and international law. The Secretary-General should be asked to prepare a study on how the principles of international law, particularly those relating to peace and international co-operation, can be made acceptable to Member nations for the settlement of their disputes.

Under this study steps should be taken to strengthen the legal department of the United Nations by increasing the number of experts and appropriations. The International Law Commission should also be strengthened by providing it with more preparatory work and by giving it more time for its meetings. A stronger Division of Codification is also needed in order to speed up the work of codification and the progressive development of international law as envisaged in the Charter.

During the Decade the International Court of Justice should be strengthened and the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court should be accepted by Member nations. There should also be a better composition of the Court in order to give it wider representation of various civilizations and legal systems.

The governmental and non-governmental organizations in the field of international law such as the Afro-Asian Legal Consultative Committee, the Latin American Commission of Jurists, the International Law Association and all its

/...

national branches, should devote themselves during the Decade to study of the urgent topics which would serve the strengthening of international law and world co-operation.

Exchanges of teachers, professors and students of law under the auspices of the United Nations and under bilateral arrangements should take place, and fellowships and scholarships should be awarded by international organizations as well as by governmental and private bodies for outstanding students of law and for teacher training. Seminars on a wider scale should be arranged in every part of the world, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America, in order to train more legal personnel. During the Decade annual provisions should be made under the regular programme of technical assistance for training legal personnel of the less developed countries. This provision could be similar to the one for the programme for training for foreign service officers which was approved by the Technical Assistance Committee on 15 December 1960. Such a programme, in view of the good results obtained by the United Nations in the Foreign Service Officer Programme, would prove useful to the developing countries which are striving to bring social and legal changes to their countries. This will not be possible without having capable and qualified legal personnel. The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and UNESCO should extend their assistance during the Decade.

The exchange of legal books and the establishment of legal libraries, and the wider dissemination of legal literature including the legal work of the United Nations, i.e. the work of the legal secretariat as well as that of the International Law Commission, as well as the work of the International Court of Justice, is necessary.

During the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, Afghanistan took the initiative in proposing the idea of the proclamation of a Decade of International Law, because it is strongly believed that the solution to the grave problems that confront humanity can be achieved only by strengthening the principles of international law and by creating a strong psychological atmosphere in the world for obtaining world peace through the observance of international law.

Having stated these general observations on resolution 1816 (XVII) relating to "Technical Assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider

/...

appreciation of international law", the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan will be glad to send its comments on the questionnaire attached to the above-mentioned communication, although the Permanent Mission believes that the general observations cover most of the questions.

AUSTRIA

Original: English

9 July 1963

To paragraph 1 of the questionnaire:

According to the law concerning the studies of law and administrative science in Austria international public law is an obligatory subject. A chair for international public law and the necessary scientific staff is provided at each faculty of law and lectures on the subject are included in the schedule. The minimum of lectures a law-student has to enrol is five lessons a week and two hours of seminars a week during one semester.

The exchange programmes for professors and students as well as for scientific publications concerning international law are organized in accordance with the existing exchange programmes.

To paragraph 2 of the questionnaire:

Austria is basically interested in all forms of help and support aiming to spread the knowledge of international public law and to promote instruction and research in this particular field.

To paragraph 3 of the questionnaire:

Austria participates in different international exchange programmes for promoting professors and students. The Austrian Government would be interested to widen the basis of these exchange programmes as well as those for scientific publications.

A special assistance programme as mentioned in the second sentence of this paragraph does not exist at present in Austria.

To paragraph 4 of the questionnaire:

There are several private associations and foundations in Austria aiming to promote scientific activities in general. They also support scientific research

in the field of international public law, they grant scholarships, they facilitate the printing of publications of international law and provide sometimes the necessary literature for studies.

To paragraph 5 of the questionnaire:

According to the Austrian point of view the most valuable contribution of the United Nations to the promotion of instruction programmes and the spreading of knowledge in the field of international law could be achieved in supporting, materially as well as morally, already existing institutions of high scientific reputation and esteem. Such institutions would be the Academy for International Law at The Hague, the "Institut du Droit International" and the International Law Association. The United Nations also could organize congresses in order to create a possibility for an exchange of ideas and opinions between professors and those who apply international law in practice. At these occasions special topics could be discussed and treated. Fellowships for research on a larger scale could be provided and the existing fellowships for studies on the field of human rights could be increased. The United Nations could further establish under their aegis institutions devoted to specialized studies as the law of outer space and the rights of minorities. Official publications of the United Nations as UNITS, yearbooks, repertory of practice of the United Nations organs, conference records, reports of the International Court of Justice could be distributed on a wider scale free of charge for those institutions of Member States like universities and specialized institutes which are primarily concerned with the spreading of international law.

The proposals for measures and assistance by the United Nations are also valid for the specialized agencies within their field of work.

To paragraph 6 of the questionnaire:

Austria welcomes the idea to take into consideration a proclamation of a Decade of international public law. All measures mentioned under paragraph 5 would be, according to the opinion of the Austrian Government, appropriate to promote the success of such a Decade.

/...

CANADA

[Original; English]

20 June 1963

The Canadian Government is inclined to the view that the steps which the United Nations and its agencies ought to take for the promotion of initiative in the field should be integrated, where possible, in the general programme of technical assistance already under way and should be adjusted, as far as possible, to the requirements of individual countries.

The views of the Canadian Government are explained further in the annex hereto which contains its answers to the Questionnaire submitted with the Secretary-General's Note under reference.

ANNEX

Answers to United Nations Questionnaire attached to Secretariat's
Note No. LE 112/1 of 20 March 1963

(Question 1)

Although no training in international law has been provided in Canada so far on behalf of the United Nations or its specialized agencies, some assistance of a specialized nature has been provided under the Colombo Plan, whereby four trainees have attended for various periods the Institute of Air and Space Law of McGill University in Montreal. In addition, a student from Jamaica is at present engaged in the study of international relationships - including international law - under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, at the University of Toronto.

It is planned to continue this type of training in response to requests from the countries receiving assistance under Canadian bilateral aid programmes. (See answer to question 3, here below). An initiative contemplated by the University of British Columbia for 1964 will contribute to the dissemination of one aspect of international law: the proposed Conference on River Basin Development, the agenda of which will comprehend international law as well as technical and other aspects of this subject. One contribution to the dissemination of the knowledge of international law is the regular distribution abroad of the principal publications of the Department of External Affairs of Canada - namely, the Canada Treaty Series, which contains the texts of bilateral and multilateral agreements binding on Canada - and the monthly bulletin "External Affairs" which reports on developments in the international field, including conferences and activities involving various aspects of the law of nations.

(Question 2)

The Canadian Government naturally views with sympathy the promotion of co-operation in various forms in the dissemination of international law, but it does not have any specific requirement at present for assistance from abroad nor is it contemplating any particular programme in this field. (See, however, answer to questions 1 and 3).

(Question 3)

As indicated above, the Canadian Government is prepared to continue making available within the over-all terms of the bilateral programmes of economic assistance in which Canada participates, scholarships and fellowships providing training in international law at Canadian universities, especially in air law. Canadian bilateral aid programmes at present consist of

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan
The Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme
The Canada - West Indies Aid Programme
The Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme
Programme of Assistance to French-speaking Countries in Africa
The Colombo Plan.

These various plans make possible also the extension of some advisory assistance within limitations, where developing countries may have made specific requests; within the same terms of reference, it would be possible to contemplate providing a few advisers or university teachers in international law who could serve in developing countries.

The Canadian Government is also prepared to lend assistance to the United Nations and its specialized agencies in attempting to place, under other international aid programmes, trainees in international law in Canada as well as to recruit Canadian advisers in this field.

(Question 4)

The principal locale for the teaching of international law in Canada is found in some of the leading universities of the country. These are situated in: Montreal (McGill University; University of Montreal); Toronto (Osgoods Hall; University of Toronto); Vancouver (University of British Columbia) Edmonton (University of Alberta); Saskatoon (University of Saskatchewan); London (University of Western Ontario); Winnipeg (University of Manitoba); Kingston (Queen's University); Quebec City (Université Laval); Fredericton (University of New Brunswick); and Halifax (Dalhousie University). These institutions may be in a position to offer assistance to other countries in the field of international law within the framework of the regular curriculum of their law faculties. The

/...

Canadian Universities Foundation could also be considered as a source of possible assistance in this content.

In addition the Canadian Branch of the International Law Association contributes to the dissemination of international law by organizing lectures and other events in the main cities of Canada and by arranging the participation of Canadian lawyers at the international conferences of the Association. It has also sponsored recently the setting up of a Canadian International Law Yearbook, the first issue of which is expected to appear shortly.

(Question 5)

Experts concerned with these matters will meet this summer in Ottawa at a seminar to be convened by the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO. It is hoped that as a result of the deliberations of this group it may be possible to forward additional information in answer to this question.

In the meantime, the tentative views of the Canadian Government on the inquiry under reference are generally in the sense that any training and programme of studies in the field of international law should be undertaken within the broad scope of the various aid and technical assistance programmes which have already served to assist developing nations in this and other fields of knowledge. The activities of OPEX are an example of this. In so far as receiving countries may require assistance in the field of international law, the programme in question should be arranged or altered so as to provide whatever particular form of help in this particular subject is needed by individual countries.

In this regard, it is to be assumed that the United Nations will continue to call upon the expert assistance, where required, of UNESCO and any other agency which may be in a position to provide some of the services needed. Finally, it should not be forgotten that the studies of the International Law Commission constitute a most valuable contribution to the dissemination of international law and its better appreciation in the world.

The decision of the United Nations to publish a Juridical Yearbook pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1814 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, will also, when carried out, obviously assist in the achievement of the purposes of United Nations resolution 1816 (XVII).

/...

(Question 6)

The proclamation of a United Nations International Law Decade is a significant proposal probably deserving of further study. Its effective implementation may be exposed to the disadvantages resulting from the current tendency to a proliferation of similar schemes in other fields of international activity which might reduce the impact of an international law decade.

A perhaps more practical project which would be less ambitious and more easily capable of early implementation is the inclusion of legal topics in the programme of the forthcoming International Co-operation Year. It may be worth while to bring to the attention of the committee in charge of the preparations for the I.C.Y. the possibility of including in its activities the publicizing of United Nations resolutions and international agreements to which full effect has not been given, the value of the International Court of Justice for international co-operation as an ideal instrument for the solution of international disputes. Encouragement might also be given, through the use of existing United Nations publications intended for wide distribution, of a better understanding by the public of what international law is, how it works, and its usefulness in the peaceful settlement of international conflicts.

CHINA

[Original: Chinese]

14 June 1963

1. Programmes of training and research in the field of international law are being carried out in various universities and institutions of higher learning in China. One of the major centres for research in and teaching of international law is the National Cheng Chih University, which includes an Institute for the Advanced Study of Foreign Affairs and a Department of Foreign Affairs. Research projects on problems of international law are undertaken in the Institute. Courses on the law of nations are required of all undergraduate students of the University who major in foreign affairs, law, political science, public finance, international trade, or any of the oriental languages.
2. The national universities in China have an adequate teaching staff in the field of international law. They are also equipped with a quite complete collection of basic works and publications on the subject. However, the library resources will have to be expanded to meet the needs of advanced studies. Foreign scholars would be most welcome to assist in the teaching of international law in China, if such assistance can be financed by appropriate international organizations or private foundations.
3. The Ministry of Education is responsible for the arrangements to assist foreign scholars and students who come to China to teach or study international law. Three United States professors have recently given lectures at the Institute for the Advanced Study of Foreign Affairs. Their expenses were borne by the United States Department of State. Several students from the United States, the Republic of Korea, Malaya and Thailand have completed studies and earned degrees at the Institute for the Advanced Study of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Foreign Affairs of the National Cheng Chih University. These foreign students received scholarships granted by the Ministry of Education.
4. It would be a most worth-while project for Chinese scholars to help carry out the training and research programmes of other countries. They would probably be very much interested in doing so. The Chinese Government is prepared to give the necessary assistance to facilitate such an undertaking, so long as the work of teaching and research in China itself will not be adversely affected.

5. It is suggested that the United Nations, UNESCO and other public and private institutions interested in the study of international law should send, on a regular basis, books and periodicals published by them to the libraries of universities and other institutions of higher learning in China so that students and faculty members there may have ready access to such publications. This would be a most helpful measure, involving little expense.

6. A United Nations Decade of International Law appears to be a highly significant step for the dissemination of international law, for it may arouse public interest in international law, thereby promote the rule of law in the international community and contribute to the realization of the purposes of the United Nations.

COLOMBIA

[Original: Spanish]

11 June 1963

The Government of Colombia regards resolution 1816 (XVII), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1962, as highly significant.

It believes that it would be useful to establish a broad and comprehensive programme for the teaching and dissemination of international law in all its aspects to be developed in a ten-year period, as provided in the above-mentioned resolution. Such a programme might be carried out through UNESCO, with the participation of representatives of the governmental and private universities now engaged in international studies in the States Members of the United Nations.

The replies to the questionnaire attached to the Secretary-General's note are as follows:

1. Studies and research in international law are being carried out in Colombia:
 - (a) In the Institute for International Studies, attached to the Advanced School of Public Administration, which is a Government-operated school in Bogotá. The programme of studies is attached hereto.
 - (b) In the Institute for International Studies, attached to the Jorge Tadeo Lozano District University of Bogotá. This is a private university. The programme of studies is also attached.
 - (c) At regular courses and seminars in private international law in all the faculties of law in the country. Some of them offer special courses in the history of diplomacy.
2. The economic facilities available would depend on the budgets of the public and private universities and of the Advanced School of Public Administration, to which reference has been made. In connexion with the questions under this item, the Government of Colombia is definitely interested in receiving financial assistance so that it may co-operate in the programmes cited.
3. It would be difficult for the Government of Colombia to provide any economic assistance: it would depend, in each case, on the budgets referred

/...

to in the preceding paragraph. Any other facilities might be included in a particular programme in accordance with the aims and purposes of the Assembly resolution.

4. Such assistance would come mainly from non-governmental sources such as the University of America, the University of Xavier, the University of the Andes, to mention the main ones. The last-named has close and permanent contacts with universities in the United States.

5. By the establishment of fellowships in specialized universities, exchange of teachers and experts, and by extending customs facilities of all kinds to permit the exchange of publications relating to international law.

6. The Government of Colombia is in favour of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES OF THE COLOMBIAN INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AT THE ADVANCED SCHOOL OF
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

First Year

First Semester

1. Constitutional law and Colombian public administration
2. Public international law I
3. Colombian diplomatic history I
4. American political geography
5. International trade I
6. English or French

Second Semester

1. Colombian diplomatic history II
2. Public international law II
3. General diplomatic history
4. World political geography
5. International trade II (Colombian problems)
6. Specialized Spanish
7. English or French

Seminars on: Colombian relations with the American continent,
with the European nations, with Asia, Africa and Oceania;
Colombian economic policy

Student attendance at one seminar each semester shall be compulsory.

Second Year

First Semester

1. Public international law II
2. Private international law I
3. American international law I
4. International trade III (Free-trade areas and economic communities)
5. Commercial and maritime law
6. Specialized Spanish
7. English or French

Second Semester

1. American international law II
2. Private international law II
3. International organizations
4. Comparative constitutional law
5. Office practice
6. Specialized Spanish
7. English or French

Seminars on: Consular and notarial diplomatic practice;
Technique for the negotiation of agreements and treaties;
Colombian economic policy and the Common Market; Law of the sea;
Space law.

Student attendance at one seminar each semester shall be compulsory.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES OF THE INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AT THE JORGE TADEO
LOZANO DISTRICT UNIVERSITY

First Semester

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours per week</u>
History of Colombia I	2
General diplomatic history	2
Political theory	2
Public international law I	2
Sociology	2
Papal law	2
Advanced Spanish and drafting of documents	2
Seminar	1
Languages	5
	20

Second Semester

History of Colombia I	2
Colombian international policy	2
Public international law II	2
Geography	2
Economics	2
American international history	2
American international law	2
Seminar	1
Languages	5
	20

/...

Third Semester

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours per week</u>
International trade	2
Constitutional law	2
Colombian international policy II	2
Private international law I	2
Consular law	2
Diplomatic law	2
World politics	2
Seminar	1
Languages	5
	20

Fourth Semester

International organizations	2
History of economic theory	2
Comparative constitutional law	2
History of culture	2
Colombian positive international law	2
American markets	2
Sociology	2
Seminar	1
Languages	5
	20

Students who successfully complete this two-year course, shall receive a diploma of studies in international law and diplomacy.

/...

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Original: English

11 July 1963

1. The primary task on which all efforts of the nations throughout the world should be focused is the elimination of wars from the life of mankind and the safeguarding of peaceful coexistence of States irrespective of their differing social and economic systems. The significance and intrinsic value of international law resides under prevailing conditions in its capacity to render a great contribution to the attainment of this goal. In order to become an effective instrument for the protection and enhancement of peaceful coexistence, international law should be progressively developed, codified and strictly observed by all States, and should also be given the broadest possible dissemination. Maximum care should be given also to research of it and training of specialists and students.

The Czechoslovak Government therefore welcomed the discussion on the questions of the study, wider appreciation and dissemination of international law in connexion with the consideration of the basic legal principles of peaceful coexistence at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. The Czechoslovak delegation also voted in favour of the General Assembly resolution No. 1816 (XVII), recommending Member States to undertake broad programmes of training in the field of international law aimed at the promotion of the practical application of international law. It is precisely this activity of Member States which is considered to be one of the effective ways towards the progressive development of international law and the promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among States. The Czechoslovak Government considers the discussion on this question that took place in the Sixth Committee and the resolution adopted by the seventeenth session of the General Assembly on technical assistance to promote teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law as a successful start on the road whose further direction and target should be outlined by the eighteenth session of the General Assembly.

2. The United Nations and Member States should orientate their further actions and assistance in this field to the dissemination, teaching and study of international law as a complex of general norms governing relations of peaceful coexistence and co-operation among States having different economic and social

systems or being at different stages of economic or cultural development. Due attention should be paid to the significant contribution of the newly established States toward a progressive development of the present international law.

The Czechoslovak Government regards the idea of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law, which was mentioned in resolution No. 1816 (XVII), as useful and topical. The Decade would not only make possible broad dissemination of international law as an instrument of the development of friendly relations and co-operation among all States; in its course it would also be possible to expedite the codification of the principles of international law concerning peaceful coexistence and of other important spheres of international law.

Any programmes in this field should therefore stress measures aimed at a deeper knowledge and strengthening of the principles of peaceful coexistence whose consistent application is a necessary condition for attaining the objectives laid down by the United Nations Charter. It should be useful for this purpose to recommend all national and international organizations and institutions active in the field of international law that they should in their plans for teaching, scientific research and dissemination pay primary attention to legal problems having an immediate impact on the safeguarding of peace and international security and international co-operation.

3. In planning and implementing other measures, the United Nations should pay regard to the necessity of steering technical assistance in the field of international law in the developing countries with a view to training national civil servants particularly for the foreign service, educationalists and scientific workers and educating the public in the basic questions of international law. The principles on which the granting of technical assistance should rest must include full regard to the real needs of the developing countries and must exclude any interference in their internal affairs, as well as any diversion of the assistance for political interests.

4. The preparation, organization and implementation of most varied forms of the dissemination, teaching, study and technical assistance in the field of international law should be entrusted to the Governments of all States and to the respective national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, in particular the United Nations Educational,

Scientific and Cultural Organization. The United Nations itself should concentrate on the co-ordination of the activities of the Member States and the above-mentioned organizations and institutions in this field. In the implementation of all these programmes due representation of the main legal systems of the world should be secured.

UNESCO might initiate various programmes aimed at an all-round publicity for and dissemination of the international law, or might participate in such activities. It could, e.g., organize courses of international law in different countries with the co-operation of national institutions and organizations, while paying special attention to the new States. It might also establish a model comprehensive library of international law and help the developing countries in establishing their own libraries of this kind. It might, among other things, help in publishing significant scientific works in world languages.

5. All Governments should in their countries devote more attention to the spreading, teaching and study of international law as an effective instrument of international understanding and co-operation. Those States which in this sphere have available highly qualified experts, facilities and means should grant technical aid to the developing countries also in the field of international law with a view to consolidating their independence and promote their all-round development.

6. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic contributes and will contribute as best it can to the assistance to the developing countries in the field of international law, aimed at the consolidation of independence of these countries and at accelerating their economic and social development, paying regard to the concrete requirements and wishes of these countries.

For the purpose of granting assistance in the field of international law, the Czechoslovak Government is prepared to continue to send to the developing countries on request its experts, scientific workers and university teachers who would lecture on international law and furnish expert assistance.

Another form of the Czechoslovak assistance to the developing countries is the sending of publications on international law to their universities and scientific

/...

institutions, especially works dealing with the problems these countries face and with the progressive development of general international law. The Czechoslovak scientific libraries exchange publications in the field of international law with all interested foreign institutions.

Students from the developing countries study international law at the Faculties of Law of the Charles University in Prague and the Comenius University in Bratislava and at the University of 17 November in Prague or at the Institute of State and Law of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science. They may study as postgraduate students of international law according to individual plans for the period of one to two years to attain the scientific degree of the Candidate or Doctor of Legal Sciences or as ordinary students at the Faculties of Law where they attend an extensive course of international law.

The Czechoslovak governmental and non-governmental bodies and institutions grant foreigners, especially from the developing countries, scholarships for study at the University or for a postgraduate study of various specializations, including international law.

7. Submitting these general observations of the Czechoslovak Government on the United Nations General Assembly resolution No. 1816 (XVII) and wishing to advise that the Czechoslovak position will be expounded in detail in the course of the consideration of this matter at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

FRANCE

[Original: French]

20 June 1963

(1) As far as the organization of the study of international law in France is concerned, there are periodic exchanges of teachers between the various French Faculties of Law and Faculties of Law abroad, including the exchange of teachers of international law. These visits of teachers usually include one or two conferences.

The Institute of Higher International Studies [Institut des Hautes études internationales], which was founded in 1921 and is attached to the Faculty of Law in Paris, regularly avails itself of the services of foreign teachers. Every year a number of internationalists - usually five or six of an average total staff of fifteen to seventeen teachers - are invited to give a series of five to six-hour courses at the Institute.

The very diversity of the teachers who are called upon to teach at the Institute - and who change every year - gives their audience an opportunity of coming into contact with prominent personalities representing the various legal systems and schools of international law. This feature is not to be disregarded, in view of the fact that half of the student body (which at present numbers from 150 to 200) consists of foreign students, including a relatively large proportion of Asians and Africans.

In the provinces, the various Faculties of Law provide the normal tuition in that subject for the bachelor's and doctor's degree. A centre for international studies is being established at the Poitiers Faculty of Law and is to open in November 1963.

A system of fellowships granted on a very liberal scale both by the French Government and by foreign Governments enables any foreign student wishing to do so to pursue his studies in international law in France, either at the Institute of Higher International Studies or in the Faculties of Law [State doctorate in public law, university doctorate in public international law].

(2) With regard to the assistance that France might require in that field, it might be in the form of grants and fellowships for study or research abroad, as also the supply of books and publications.

(3) So far, no specific programmes to assist other countries in the execution of their programmes of training in and dissemination of international law have been contemplated.

(4) Since in France higher education is organized or supervised by the State, the sources of assistance are essentially governmental.

(5) It is difficult to reply to this question, since training in and the dissemination of a scientific branch of instruction cannot be carried out in the same way in all the countries concerned, and consequently are not subject to the same standards or requirements.

(6) The proclamation by the General Assembly of a United Nations Decade of International Law would probably enable the field of international law to be developed and the interest attaching to its study to be enhanced. It seems difficult, however, to determine beforehand the means whereby such a Decade could have practical effects, without first consulting the specialized scientific bodies (International Law Commission, Institute of International Law, Academy of International Law, International Law Association, American Society of International Law, etc. ...).

HONDURAS

[Original: Spanish]

16 May 1963

The Government of Honduras has always conducted its international relations in strict compliance with international law and, in particular, has adhered to the following principles: that all States must abstain, in their international relations, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or group of States; that States must resolve their international disputes and differences through established peaceful means (a principle which my Government has many times had occasion scrupulously to observe); that States must not intervene in questions which fall within the domestic jurisdiction of any other State, as laid down by the United Nations Charter and the Inter-American Regional System; and that there must be self-determination for peoples and sovereign equality for States.

Our Government respects the United Nations Charter, because it practices tolerance and desires to live in peace with all peoples as good neighbours.

However, my Government recognizes the importance of maintaining and strengthening international law, particularly now that the world is experiencing serious international crises which are brought about mainly by the clash of two diametrically contrasting systems of government and which can precipitate us into a thermonuclear war. We therefore consider it urgent to achieve the progressive development of international law, so as to strengthen peace on the basis of freedom, equality and social justice and thus to promote peaceful relations among States, regardless of the differences between them or of the relative stages of their political, economic and social advancement.

My Government realizes that we have still not yet achieved a stable international peace and that international law must be progressively developed in order that its noble aims may be more effectively achieved.

We welcome the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law which will encourage the world's peoples, at all levels, to participate in a programme designed to reinforce the substance of international

/...

law and to provide indications for its progressive development. The Government of Honduras would contribute all its facilities for the implementation of such a programme, which it realizes would, in all probability, supply the peoples with a clearer picture of their responsibility for international peace.

In reply to the questionnaire, I have the honour of stating the following:

1. Our contribution concerning programmes of training, including seminars and exchanges of teachers, students and publications in the field of international law has so far been small. However, should a United Nations Decade of International Law be proclaimed, Honduras would support it resolutely and would draw up a general programme which would give more practical expression to the results thus far achieved in this field.
2. To remedy the deficiencies of the reply to question 1, my Government would provide all possible facilities with a view to obtaining assistance and securing exchanges regarding activities in the field of international law, such as the training of teachers, lectures, seminars, grants and fellowships for study abroad, training and refresher courses, the obtaining of books and publications, the establishment of standards of teaching, and the study and wider appreciation of international law.
3. So far, my Government has not been able to offer any form of assistance to other countries in the execution of their programmes of training in and dissemination of international law, mainly owing to lack of sources for such assistance.
4. The lack of sources of assistance also applies to non-governmental organizations.
5. In our opinion, the United Nations, UNESCO and other related bodies should be responsible for co-ordinating the establishment and development of programmes of training in and dissemination of international law. Such activities could be financed by setting up a special budget from funds already existing within the United Nations, UNESCO and other related bodies.
6. My Government has already stated that, upon the proclamation of the United Nations Decade of International Law, programmes should be drawn up in each Member State with particular emphasis on the progressive development of international law, through seminars, conferences, exchanges of teachers, students and publications, etc.

ITALY

[Original: Italian]

11 July 1963

1.1 The study and teaching of international law have long been traditional in Italy, and this is reflected in the university curricula. Subject matter relating to international law is, of course, taught primarily within the framework of such academic disciplines as public international law, private international law and international organization (without prejudice, however, to the latter's autonomous status). In addition, however:

- (a) International law is taught as a regular subject in the law faculties at Bari, Bologna, Cagliari, Camerino, Catania, Florence, Genoa, Macerata, Milan (State University and Catholic University), Modena, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Perugia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari, Siena, Trieste and Turin;
- (b) International law is also taught in the political science faculties at Florence, Padua, Pavia, Perugia, Rome and Milan (Catholic University) and in the doctoral courses in political science at Bari, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Pisa, Siena, Trieste and Turin;
- (c) International law is taught in the economics and business faculties at Messina, Parma, Rome and Turin;
- (d) Private international law is taught in the political science faculty at Florence and the law faculty at Milan;
- (e) There is a chair of international organization in the political science faculty at Rome, and the subject is also taught at Bari (law faculty, temporary chair), Florence (law faculty, optional course), Milan (law faculty, temporary chair) and Padua (law faculty, temporary chair; political science faculty, temporary chair).

1.2 The study and dissemination of international law is carried on not only at universities but also through various other instrumentalities, of which the following may be cited as examples:

/...

- (a) Many chairs of international law have been instrumental in setting up university institutes which, operating within the separate faculties, engage in research and prepare documentation in connexion with teaching activities (e.g. the Institute of International and Comparative Law of the law faculty of the State University of Milan);
- (b) The distinguished scholars in the field of international law who belong to the Institute of International Law are active as individuals; the participation of Italian scholars in the work of the International Law Association is comparable in some ways, even though of a different character;
- (c) The highly regarded Italian Institute of International Law is once again functioning as a centre for meetings of scholars in the field of international law; various other organizations, including in particular the Italian Society for International Organization (SIOI) and the Institute for the Study of International Politics, encourage studies directly relating to international law;
- (d) Scholarly journals and periodicals also promote the study and dissemination of international law; among these may be mentioned the Rivista di Diritto Internazionale (International Law Review), La Comunità Internazionale (The International Community), the Annali di Diritto Internazionale (Annals of International Law), Comunicazioni e Studi (Communications and Studies), Jus Gentium and the Revista di Diritto Europeo (European Law Review).

2.1 Italy would welcome an expanded international exchange of scholars in order to promote both teaching and - in particular - research in the field of international law.

2.2 As regards the suggestions put forward in paragraph 2 of the questionnaire, we propose the following order of priority based on the relative importance of these various types of activities in promoting the study of international law in Italy:

- (a) The provision of grants and fellowships for study or research abroad;
- (b) The provision of books and publications within the framework of comprehensive international exchange programmes; in the case of Italy, this

could be accomplished through a chain of libraries working in conjunction with the network of depository libraries which receive the publications of the United Nations and its affiliated organizations;

(c) The organization of lectures and seminars along the lines of similar activities already undertaken by various Italian associations, in particular the Italian Society for International Organization, at which scholars in the field of international law (especially university teachers of international law) would have an opportunity for fruitful exchanges of ideas with one another and with representatives of contemporary trends in internationalist thought in other countries;

(d) As regards training and refresher courses, it would be less a matter of organizing new courses than of strengthening existing ones through wider participation by highly qualified foreign teachers and personnel of international organizations; in this connexion, Italy would be prepared to formulate proposals for a comprehensive programme of training and post-university refresher courses drawn up, by subject and locality, in co-operation with organizations having wide experience in that field.

2.3 Italy is, on the other hand, less interested in the establishment of standards of teaching, not only because it has a long tradition in the teaching of international law but also - and above all - because the various faculties and even individual teachers wish to retain the independence which they now enjoy in determining the content and presentation of courses in international law.

2.4 With general reference to the question of exchanges of persons, we feel that it would be desirable to provide more fellowships for the purpose of enabling qualified young people to attend courses at the Hague Academy of International Law.

2.5 With regard to the organizing of lectures and seminars, we would point out that highly qualified personnel of international organizations could, by giving lectures and presenting papers, play an extremely valuable part in promoting wider study of the influence of international organizations on the domestic legislation and policy of States, on the codification of laws and on the development of international law.

3.1 The foregoing observations indicate what sort of facilities Italy can provide for foreign students who desire further training in international law. More

specifically, the Italian Government has granted fellowships to foreign students, some of whom have received degrees in law and political science with international law as their special subject. In addition, it has made teachers of international law available to foreign Governments, such as that of Somalia, for the purpose of conducting university-level courses. These two types of activities could be expanded in the future, and programmes along these lines are now under consideration.

3.2 Consideration could also be given to the possibility of sending specialized publications dealing with international law to various countries, especially those where the Italian language is more widely known. However, plans along these lines are not yet ready for implementation.

4.1 Available non-governmental sources of assistance to the training and dissemination programmes of other countries are indicated in 1.2 (c) and (d) above. Valuable co-operation could also be given by the university institutes. It should be noted that the Italian Society for International Organization and the Italian Institute of International Law are considering the possibility of holding a number of symposia during the academic year 1963-64 at which scholars in the field of international law and heads of study and research organizations could engage in informal discussions on potential non-governmental sources of assistance.

5. We think it preferable that assistance programmes in the field of international law should be prepared by expert groups set up by agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO, with broad participation by non-governmental organizations possessing proven experience in university-level teaching. This should not exclude the possibility of financial participation by foundations which operate at the international level.

6. The proclamation of a "United Nations Decade of International Law" appears, of course, to be a promising idea, provided that it is preceded by the formulation of specific programmes or, at all events, by thorough study of the objectives to be sought and of the available means. In our view, a primary objective of the Decade should be to utilize the experience of international organizations for a comparative study of current thinking in the field of international law in the light of the requirements of an international community which is passing through a phase of intensive and dynamic internal change.

LUXEMBOURG

[Original: French]

20 May 1963

The Government of Luxembourg wishes to draw special attention to the practical results, of interest for the study and development of international law, which have been achieved on the basis of the treaty instituting the Benelux Economic Union and its annexes, signed at The Hague on 3 February 1958 between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, and of the treaties instituting the European Communities between the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands: the treaty instituting the European Coal and Steel Community, signed in Paris on 18 April 1951; the treaties establishing the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community and the convention relating to certain institutions common to the European Communities, signed at Rome on 25 March 1957.

Courses on the above-mentioned treaties and institutions are given each year at the Faculty of Comparative Law of the International University of Comparative Sciences, which has its headquarters in Luxembourg. The Government of Luxembourg makes available, to students from States Members of the United Nations, fellowships enabling them to follow the courses of this Faculty of Comparative Law.

NIGER

[Original: French]

10 June 1963

1. No programmes have been planned.
2. By obtaining books and publications.
3. Does not apply to Niger at present.
4. No sources of assistance.
5. They might possibly grant fellowships to students of law. Financing by the United Nations, UNESCO or other international bodies.
6. Any action taken in the field of international law is bound to promote better understanding between States and nations.

/...

NIGERIA

[Original: English]

1 July 1963

1. The Ministry of Justice of the Federal Government of Nigeria has in the past decade, been pursuing a vigorous programme of training for its officials. Suitably qualified members of the staff of the Ministry have been sent abroad and more are being sent annually to undergo advanced legal studies in the fields of International Law.

Text books, journals, draft codification on specific topics, treaty series, reported cases and other publications on International Law subjects are available in the Library of the Federal Ministry of Justice.

It is expected that the faculties of law of the University of Ibadan, the University of Nigeria at Nsukka, the University of Ife and the University of Lagos, would, in the near future, include International Law as one of their subjects.

The Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, which is an independent, non-official, non-political and non-profit-making body, has as one of its aims and objects, "to provide and maintain means of information upon international questions and promote the study and investigation of international questions by means of conferences, lectures and discussions, and by the preparation and publication of books, records, reports or otherwise as may seem desirable".

The International Commission of Jurists, with the permission of the Nigerian Government, held a Conference in Lagos, Nigeria, in 1961 on the "Rule of Law".

Another International Conference was held in Lagos, Nigeria, in 1961, on "World Peace through Law" by the American Bar Association, with the permission and active participation of the Nigerian Government.

2. The Government of the Federation of Nigeria is interested in assistance in the fields of International Law for training of teachers; grants and fellowships for study or research abroad; training and refresher courses; obtaining books and publications and other forms of co-operation. The universities would welcome secondment of academic staff from overseas universities to the various faculties concerned with International Law.

3. The Government of the Federation of Nigeria is willing and able to provide necessary accommodation and other facilities for holding conferences and seminars on matters relating to International Law.

There are no existing aid programmes which could be utilized for the kinds of training envisaged by the General Assembly resolution.

4. No indigenous non-governmental source of assistance but the Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Council of Legal Education in the United Kingdom help in this field.

5. In pursuance of its purpose of encouraging the progressive development of International Law and its codification under Article 13 (1) (a) of the Charter, the United Nations, UNESCO and other related agencies, in collaboration with the Government of the Federation of Nigeria, might explore the possibility of establishing a Department of International Legal Studies in one of the Nigerian universities. The financing of such a department could form the subject of an agreement between the United Nations and the Federal Government. The United Nations and its educational agencies can aid the realization of this project by the award of scholarships and bursaries for study in universities which have well-developed departments of International Law.

6. The Government of the Federation of Nigeria considers the possible proclamation of a "United Nations Decade of International Law" an excellent idea which should commend itself to all States which proclaim belief in "World Peace through Law".

Apart from training programmes in International Law it might be advisable to invite eminent members of the International Law Commission and the International Court of Justice to deliver an annual lecture on "The Progressive Development of International Law and its codification". Such a lecture could be held in the territories of Member States of the U.N.O. in rotation and the published version would be distributed at a reasonable fee by the United Nations Secretariat.

The date on which the proposed resolution is passed could be observed as "International Law Day" by Member States in their universities and institutions of legal education.

The programme of the "International Law Day" should include demonstration of practical examples of attempts by the great powers to settle important international issues through the International Court at the Hague.

NORWAY

[Original: English]

12 July 1963

The competent Norwegian authorities have studied the questions dealt with in General Assembly resolution 1816 (XVII) and should like to draw the Secretary-General's attention to the activities carried out by the Hague Academy of International Law. In the opinion of the Norwegian authorities, this Academy might be regarded as a model of efficient international work to promote the study and dissemination of international law.

The Hague Academy is an independent institution headed by independent persons representing many different countries, and who have contributed widely to the dissemination and development of international law. Scholars of jurisprudence, practising lawyers, foreign servicemen, and students of law of all nationalities attend the Academy in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. First class lecturers, who are specialists within their respective fields, represent, as do the students, the major systems of law.

Any action taken by the United Nations aimed at promoting the teaching, study, dissemination, and wider appreciation of international law, should, in the opinion of the competent Norwegian authorities, include measures aimed at supporting the Hague Academy, so as to make it possible to extend its activities. It is also natural to regard the organization of the Academy and its particular way of teaching as a model of development of new international institutions upon which the United Nations might confer the task of making international law an active guide-line for international life through the teaching of international philosophy of law.

PAKISTAN

Original: English

28 June 1963

... the Government of Pakistan supported General Assembly resolution 1816 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, relating to "Technical Assistance to promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and wider appreciation of International Law", both in the Sixth Committee as well as in the General Assembly. They are convinced that diffusion of the knowledge of International Law by all possible means will go a long way in achieving the objectives of the Charter.

REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. At present there does not exist any programme of training or exchange of publications in Pakistan.
2. We wish to obtain assistance from abroad for training of suitable persons through grants of fellowships for study and research abroad in the field of international law. This is specially necessary, because, due to our membership of several international law bodies, we are required to participate in their meetings which are also attended by persons well-versed in international law.
3. We are not in a position to give aid to other Governments in the execution of their programmes of training in international law. We do not have any existing aid programmes.
4. No non-governmental sources of assistance are available in Pakistan.
5. The United Nations, the UNESCO and other related agencies can grant fellowships for the establishment and development of programmes of training in international law. The sponsoring body may fix rough estimate of the training period abroad, ranging from six months to one year, for at least two of our nominees initially. The expenses, depending on the period and the country where the training is to be given, may be determined and financed by the United Nations or its related agencies.
6. It will be a good idea if the General Assembly declared a United Nations Decade of International Law. This will be an effective method of strengthening the role of international law. Such a declaration, by drawing the attention

of the peoples to the importance of international law is likely to produce a good psychological effect on their minds and, in the long run, better appreciation of the rule of law in the field of international relations.

POLAND

[Original: English]

21 June 1963

The Constitution of Poland in its preamble declares that one of the main goal's of Poland's activity in international sphere is "to strengthen the friendship and co-operation amongst nations based on the alliance and brotherhood that unite the Polish Nation with all peace-loving nations of the world in their common endeavour to bar the aggression and consolidate the world peace". Having this in mind the Polish Government, fully aware of the positive results that the knowledge of international law may have to the development of peaceful coexistence of States, has always made considerable efforts to promote the teaching and study of international law, in particular to popularize it amongst the university students. The study and dissemination of international law is completely financed by the State.

I. Didactic activity

International law is a curriculum course at eight university law faculties and in an abridged form it is also taught at some other institutions of higher learning. Since it is an obligatory course, each student has to take an oral examination after its completion. Lectures in international law, of two-hour duration each, are given weekly at the third year of the law faculty - university studies last five years here - and comprise: history of international law, sources of international law, subjects of international law, territory in international law, population of state, organs of international exchange, international organizations, international exchange, settlement of international disputes, and the law of war. This basic course is being supplemented by monographic lectures, provided at individual faculties and devoted to the advance study of some selected subjects or institutions of international law.

Aside from the chairs of international law, which conduct such lectures, separate chairs and departments of history of diplomacy and international relations, chairs of air law, international law of communications, international trade law, and the like, exist at some academic schools.

/...

Independently from the general course and monographic lectures, a two-hour class weekly is conducted by instructors at all law faculties, with a view to deepen the knowledge gained during lectures or from the analysis of documents and agreements. In addition to the main course, professors conduct special discussion groups at the third year of studies and hold seminars for the fourth and the fifth year students. They are attended by those who take special interest in international law or make it subject of their MLL dissertations. Finally, at most chairs seminars are organized for post-graduates who work towards their doctorates. Participation in the seminar is a prerequisite for obtaining a university permit to start Ph.D. research.

Also, universities and research institutions organize public lectures which in different communities popularize the effects of their research as well as the basic institutions of international law. Lectures of this kind are held both at those institutions and at different clubs, recreation halls, work establishments and they usually enjoy considerable interest. Frequent publications in literary weeklies and in popular scientific periodicals also constitute a form of dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. Some scientific institutions provide information on their research plans and current activities through their organs - for example: The Institute of Law in its organ "The State and Law" - or through the so-called chronicles of research events.

II. Research activity

Research work on international law is conducted partly by the university chairs, but mainly it is concentrated in research institute. A national research plan now implemented in Poland contains also sections on research in the field of international law - the subject of research being: "Legal aspects of peaceful coexistence; Coexistence in economic relations".

Co-ordination of the national research plan, and to a great extent its implementation, rest with the Institute of Law of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The Institute conducts complex research, laying particular emphasis on the synthetic elaboration of such questions as: the problem of nationalization, immunity of state in international economic relations, recognition in international law. Also, results of complex research are published separately as monographic papers.

/...

Research groups consisting either of full-time employees and diplomats or of those employed in other research centres - for example: The Institute of International Affairs in Warsaw - are being established to explore individual problems of international law. At present there are four such groups at work in the Institute of Law of the Polish Academy of Sciences:

- a group examining the problem of foreign trade monopoly and immunity of state in international economic relations,
- a group working on the problem of international economic and social organizations,
- a group dealing with questions of trade between capitalist and socialist countries,
- a group working on legal problems of disarmament.

A separate group examines legal aspects of relations with developing states. The Institute of Law co-ordinates research on legal questions of peaceful coexistence of states which is conducted by some university chairs - Wroclaw, Lublin and Warsaw universities. The university chair in Poznan, in collaboration with the Western Institute in Poznan and the Institute of International Affairs in Warsaw, specializes in German problems, so important for Poland.

The Institute of Law of the Polish Academy of Sciences plays a significant role in documentation research. In the field of the international law the Institute currently works on documents of the so-called Western European Communities - C.M., CECA, Euratom, OECD - and on the international economic organization of socialist states - COMECON.

III. International co-operation

The Polish Academy of Sciences, which administers the Institute of Law, attaches considerable importance to the development and intensification of international co-operation in all fields of sciences, international law included. Numerous bilateral and multilateral agreements on mutual research activity, exchange of experiences and opinions, serve this purpose. They achieve good results both in regard to mutual research work and the exchange of publications, documents and the like. Exchange of research workers is also one of very useful forms of co-operation - students exchange is exclusively conducted by the Ministry

of Higher Education. The Polish Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher Education run such an exchange in different forms - reciprocal home-to-home exchange, fellowships, visiting scholars. During their visit abroad scholars study research plans of the visited institutions, legal system of the country, achievements and results of research work carried there, they deliver lectures and hold discussions.

This form of co-operation is constantly developing. Thus, within the past several years the Institute played host to professors: P.S. Romaszkin of the USSR, M. Bartos of Jugoslavia, E. Korowin of the USSR, J. Stajnow of Bulgaria, W. Durdieniewski of the USSR, P. Guggenheim of Switzerland, W. Korecki of the USSR, Ch. Rousseau, S. Bastid of France, H. Rolin of Belgium, R. Ago of Italy and many others. They all participated in meetings, discussions and held lectures there.

In the field of publication exchange the Documentation and Information Centre of the Institute, as well as other academic libraries, exchange their publications with a number of co-operating libraries abroad.

IV. Conclusions

Both from the viewpoint of political and scholar advantages, all kinds of assistance in promoting the dissemination of international law should be welcome and fully supported. Mutual understanding of political reasons based on the contemporary international law, and learned dialogues, which might lead towards mutual rapprochement and the elimination of prejudice, constitute one of the effective methods of implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence.

It is not advisable, therefore, to restrict such "actions" to temporarily fixed limits - as the "Decade of International Law" or other periodic events; the contemporary international law is in permanent development. Hence its popularization and informing the public opinion ought to be of durable character. It should be stated also that scholarships and other forms of exchange at the disposal of the United Nations and its specialized agencies constitute but a small percentage of all means and ways of developing international co-operation.

As far as the proposed "Decade of International Law" is concerned, it seems that the Decade might be used in order:

- to organize a series of international meetings and discussions attended by scholars and professional diplomats and devoted to the development tendencies of the international law;
- to develop mutual exchange of research workers under the auspices of the United Nations who might deliver lectures on various problems of international law in different research centres;
- to improve and make more effective the co-operation in the field of exchange of legal and research literature and to facilitate the mechanical and organizational forms of this exchange;
- to organize, in particular the exchange of scholars coming from the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa;
- to promote the dissemination of international law by all media of information - press, radio and TV;
- to grant scholarships for students;
- to popularize works of the International Law Commission of the United Nations and of its other organs in the field of codification of the public international law.

/...

SENEGAL

[Original: French]

10 June 1963

Question 1.

(a) In 1963-1964 the Faculty of Law and Economics of the University of Dakar will offer the following courses "in the field of international law", chiefly for candidates for the "licence en droit":

First year: "International institutions"; three hours a week for six months.

Third year: "Public international law"; three hours a week for one year and one and a half hours of practical work a week.

Fourth year: "Main contemporary political problems"; three hours a week for one year (this course may deal with "international relations since 1870").

"European organizations"; three hours a week for one semester.

"Law of the former French territories and of co-operation"; three hours a week for one semester, with one and a half hours of practical work a week.

Subject to the allocation of funds:

"International relations of the African countries"; three hours a week for one semester.

(b) In 1963-1964 the Faculty of Law and Economics of Dakar will offer the following courses for the diploma of advanced studies in public law required of doctorate students:

"Public international law"; twenty-five hours during the year and at least ten tutorials of one and a half hours.

"International organizations" (similar time-table).

(c) During the academic year 1962-1963, the following are to be presented to a jury of professors under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Cocatre-Zilgien:

1. A dissertation for the diploma of advanced studies in political science (former system), to be presented by Mr. Dodou Thiam, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Senegal, who is already a Doctor of Laws, on "The foreign policy of the newly independent African States";

2. A thesis for the degree of Doctor of Laws, to be presented by Mr. Jacques Hubert, on "The external relations of the newly independent African States; practical problems raised by their creation: Senegal".

(d) Courses on international subjects (e.g. the international economy) are also given by the Faculty of Law and Economics at Dakar as part of the curriculum for the licence and doctorate in economics.

(e) The curriculum of the Institute of African Administrative Studies of the Faculty of Law and Economics (oral and correspondence courses for officials of all French-speaking countries) includes a course on "International law" and a course on "The public law of the former French territories" (second stage); the director of the Institute is Mr. André Cocatre-Zilgien.

(f) The Senegal National School of Administration is an establishment of higher education which while attached to the Presidency of the Republic of Senegal, carries on its work in the premises of the Faculty of Law and Economics of Dakar. It is directed by Mr. Cocatre-Zilgien, a Professor of that faculty.

Since the beginning of the academic year 1962-1963 this school has included a diplomatic section, with numerous courses (some 400 hours in six months of theoretical studies), e.g. on "International law", "International organizations", "Diplomatic relations from 1648 to 1870 and from 1870 to the present day", "Diplomatic law and practice", "Consular law and practice", "Bilateral and multilateral assistance and co-operation", etc.

These theoretical courses, which will be accompanied by a good deal of practical work, will be followed by several months' study in France or abroad. At present the diplomatic section of the school is being attended by three regular students, one a woman; all three hold a licence en droit or a licence dès lettres.

(g) On the recommendation of Mr. Decottignies, Dean of the Faculty, and Professor Cocatre-Zilgien, Mr. Seydou Sy, Assistant at the Faculty of Law of Dakar, has been granted a scholarship for the 1963 session by Mr. Hambro and the Board of the Dag Hammarskjold Centre at The Hague Academy of International Law.

(h) It should be possible to organize a symposium at Dakar in 1964 on the contributions made by the new African States to the development of international

law; this would be held under the auspices of the Association of Attenders and Alumni of The Hague Academy of International Law (AAA), or of UNESCO, or of the Institute of International Law; the idea was suggested by Mr. Cocatre-Zilgien and approved by Mr. Doudou Thiam. The Faculty of Law at Dakar would be glad to make its premises available for such a symposium.

Question 2.

(a) The Faculty of Law and Economics of Dakar is seldom informed in time of scholarship opportunities available to its graduates at The Hague Academy of International Law. In view of the distance, such scholarships should be accompanied by an allowance to cover the round-trip journey.

(b) So far as we know, no African sponsored by the Faculty of Law of Dakar, even one holding a licence in law has ever been recruited by any international organization connected with the United Nations as an international official, or even an intern, or been granted a fellowship even of the most minor kind by such an organization, as would have been desirable.

(c) The Faculty of Law of Dakar, and especially the National School of Administration would welcome French-speaking lecturers who have specialized in questions concerning international organizations, to direct seminars at the expense of the United Nations and UNESCO.

(d) Certain works such as the reports of judgements of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Court of Justice, the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, the Treaty Series and other important documents issued by the United Nations should be addressed direct and free of charge to the Faculty of Law at Dakar and to the National School of Administration.

Question 3.

(a) The Director of the National School of Administration is prepared to welcome Africans other than Senegalese to the diplomatic section of his institution: financial assistance from the United Nations would be most desirable.

(b) The Faculty of Law of Dakar offers courses, including courses in international law, for others besides Senegalese students.

/...

SUDAN

Original: English

25 June 1963

1. Our programme at the present time is that of giving chances of study courses at the expense of the Government to students to study international law in universities of foreign countries, favouring mostly British universities. For the future we are intending to establish and maintain a Department in the Attorney-General's Chambers, to be known as the Department of International law. Its primary function would be the advising of the Government in matters of international law, and the secondary function would be the training of students and officials and dissemination of knowledge in international law.
2. Our Government wishes to obtain assistance from abroad, or arrange exchanges with other countries in order to promote the execution of the programmes mentioned above. Our Government, as it is now doing, can pay the expenses and allowances of students in study courses abroad, and also providing reasonable funds for obtaining books and publications for local libraries.
3. Our Government has no aid programme extended to other countries.
4. We have no non-government sources of assistance.
5. It is suggested that the United Nations-UNESCO should consider the possibility of granting scholarships for the training of lawyers, especially from the newly independent countries. It may also be expedient to sponsor seminars and allot grants for the purposes of research work. As to financing, it is suggested that a special fund to which all States may be invited to contribute should be established.
6. Such a proclamation should meet with the welcome of all nations. It should be one of its main objectives to acquaint non-lawyers as well as municipal lawyers with the achievements of this body of law in the international field and to reaffirm its authority. The co-operation of national bodies of lawyers and unofficial organizations should be sought towards this objective. It is also suggested that the activities of the International Law Commission should be intensified and further publicized.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]

24 June 1963

No special programmes in this field are at present undertaken in Sweden apart from the regular study of international law at the universities.

The role of the United Nations, the UNESCO and other related agencies in the development of programmes of training in and dissemination of international law could be more easily considered when Members have made their needs and wishes known. If a general programme were to be drawn up within the United Nations and its specialized agencies the Swedish Government would be prepared to investigate in which way Sweden could suitably co-operate.

In this connexion it might be mentioned that fellowships for study or research in international law could be granted within the regular fellowship and scholarship programme of the Swedish Agency for International Assistance.

With regard to the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law the Swedish Government favours a more modest label for the programme to be undertaken.

/...

Part two:

Observations from international organizations and institutions

ASIAN-AFRICAN LEGAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

/Original: English/

19 June 1963

1. There can hardly be two opinions about the significance the importance of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1816 (XVII) which has as its object the strengthening of international law and to ensure its application in the relations among nations. There has been for some time a general awareness of the role of international law in the relations between nations, and the significance of this development is evident from the governments who are increasingly found to place reliance on rules of international law in support of their actions. This has particularly been so since the establishment of the United Nations. The resolution of the General Assembly therefore appears to be both timely and appropriate.

2. It appears to us that as a first step towards strengthening of international law, it is necessary to ensure that the rules of conduct which nations may be expected to observe are such as may command universal respect. International law has often suffered from the fact that many of its rules were nebulous, and there had hardly been any sanction behind the observance of these rules. There had also been a feeling in some of the Asian-African countries that international law had been a product of the West and many of its prevailing concepts needed re-examination in the light of the emergency of new nations in the world community. In order to strengthen international law it may therefore be necessary to examine the existing rules in this context, and to give them shape by means of codification and progressive development taking into account the views of the world community. Indeed, the International Law Commission of the United Nations is engaged in such a task. The Commission, however, meets only for a comparatively short period once a year. Moreover, the information and observations received from the Governments on the Commission's work are not always prompt, and in some cases

/...

somewhat sketchy. The individual members of the Commission acting as experts are also not in a position to state the official views of the various countries. Whilst it is of importance that codification and progressive development of international law with a view to strengthening it should be done mainly by the International Law Commission, it is necessary that proper assistance should be given to the Commission through authoritative sources. This can, in our opinion, be best achieved through promotion of inter-governmental regional organizations which would have as their object the examination of matters under consideration of the International Law Commission from the regional point of view, and to have their recommendations placed before the International Law Commission at appropriate times. It appears that there is already such an organization in the Americas, namely, the Council of Jurists within the Pan American Union. The Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, which was established in 1956 is also engaged in this work and it will be the endeavour of this Committee to substantially help the International Law Commission and the United Nations in the task of progressive development and codification of international law. This Committee, which has its permanent Secretariat located at New Delhi, is engaged in examination of subjects which are being considered by the International Law Commission as also certain specific subjects which have been referred by the member countries of the Committee. The Secretariat in its study is assisted by contributions made by the member countries, and the Committee has been fortunate in having before it the authoritative views of the Governments of the participating countries which are expressed through their representatives at the annual session of the Committee. It has therefore been possible for this Committee to express the considered views on various subjects of international law after duly taking into account the official views held by the Governments concerned.

3. We believe that regional organizations of this kind, if promoted, in other parts of the world would also be of great assistance towards achieving this goal. The Governments individually can assist in this matter, but it would appear to be difficult for an individual Government to make much contribution as it would necessitate setting up of separate sections for this purpose. Moreover, a Government can only give its individual view without the assistance of the views expressed by other countries. Inter-governmental regional organizations would

/...

afford a better solution since by having a common Secretariat which would be solely devoted to this work, things would be greatly facilitated and costs to be incurred by individual Governments would be minimized. Regional organizations of this nature would also provide a forum for discussion between a group of Governments which would enable them to formulate their views in the light of such discussion. Non-governmental agencies or associations have played an effective role in the past in elucidation and development of international law. Their work would in future remain equally important and their recommendations entitled to respect as being the recommendations of experts and independent bodies of lawyers. There may however be a risk about lack of realism in their recommendations since the recommendations of such bodies may not necessarily reflect the views of Governments which in matters of international law would appear to be of paramount importance because it is through the practice and usage of nations that international law has to be developed.

4. In addition to strengthening of international law itself it is necessary to ensure that States do apply the recognized rules of conduct in their relations inter se. The problem has perhaps to be approached from two aspects. The first is to create respect for international law in the members of Governments and Government officials and to convince them of the necessity of observance of such rules in inter-State relations in their mutual interest. The second is to educate public opinion in favour of observance of rules of international law so that the Governments are obliged to abide by international law out of pressure of public opinion in their own country. So far as the first aspect is concerned, it may be noted that many of the Governments today have established specialized Legal Sections in their Foreign Offices which goes to show that Governments are generally aware of the need for observing international law. The United Nations have also contributed largely towards this realization. The Sixth Committee of the General Assembly already affords an opportunity for governmental legal experts to meet periodically. Nevertheless it may be desirable for governmental experts to meet periodically on a regional basis to discuss specific problems of international law of mutual interest. Such meetings of Foreign Office lawyers could perhaps be organized within the framework of regional organizations as suggested above. The Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee would be prepared

/...

to help in this regard if such an idea appeals to the United Nations. It is understood that the American Society of International Law is contemplating a meeting of Legal Advisers.

5. As regards educating public opinion this can be done through the efforts of Governments themselves, through Regional Information Centres of the United Nations and non-governmental associations. It may be of interest to note that international law, which was practically unknown in the Asian African countries, has already attracted the attention of people particularly in countries where the democratic form of Government exists and where public opinion can be regarded as an important factor. The number of societies dealing with international law which have sprung up in recent years and the course of studies introduced in the universities on international law illustrates the general interest on the subject of international law. The United Nations through its Information Centres could perhaps assist in the work in the same way as it does in regard to teaching about the United Nations. The United Nations Associations in various countries could also perhaps assist in this regard.

6. It may be possible for this Committee to take up specific projects on a regional basis on behalf of United Nations if it is so desired in the matter of dissemination of international law in the countries of the Asian-African region.

HAGUE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

[Original: English]

14 June 1963

In my capacity of President of the Curatorium of the Hague Academy of International Law I should like to express my highest appreciation of the attitude which has been taken by the General Assembly in this matter, and I am sure that all my colleagues in the Curatorium of the Academy fully share this opinion. The idea of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law, dedicated to the dissemination of international law also has my full approval.

The Hague Academy of International Law certainly is a well-known institution, which have now behind them forty years activity of teaching and research in international law, only interrupted by the years of the Second World War.

The Academy is now in a situation which makes it highly necessary to get a substantial financial support. To this end the Presidents of the Administrative Council and of the Curatorium are addressing ourselves, on behalf of the Academy, to UNESCO in this matter. As we do it in our common letter to UNESCO I beg to present to you in this letter the following information concerning the organization of the Academy, its aims, and its financial situation.

The objects which the Academy aims at achieving are the study and teaching of public and private international law and related sciences. The teaching is directed towards a profound and impartial examination of the problems arising out of international juridical relations. The Academy does not have a permanent staff of professors; each year a Curatorium, which is responsible for the scientific administration of the institution and comprises twelve members of different nationalities, chooses persons whose qualifications seem to it to guarantee that the subjects chosen be approached at a sufficiently high level. The teaching is done in French and in English; the courses take eight weeks; the courses are divided into two series, the first being mainly devoted to private international law and the second to public international law. The lectures are given to audiences which already have a certain knowledge of international law but wish to perfect themselves in it.

/...

A diploma can be obtained by showing a profound knowledge of international law before a jury of Academy professors.

The reputation of the Academy's activities has been rising and spreading steadily ever since it first opened its doors in 1923. Each year the number of students from almost sixty countries is about four hundred.

The Academy's aim is not only to run an institution where scientific studies can be concentrated, but also to organize annual international gatherings for the promotion of mutual understanding and of friendship between young people from all parts of the world. Contact between the professors and the students is achieved without difficulty thanks to the "seminars", a feature very popular with the students.

Since 1957, thanks to grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, the courses have been followed by conferences at a research centre, in which a limited number of students (sixteen French-speaking and fifteen English-speaking students) participate. The chief aim of the research centre is to make the participants familiar with the different methods of research, rather than to try to provide them with a deeper knowledge of the subjects dealt with.

This year the activities of the Academy have again been extended. The Academy's annual courses have been preceded by a series of conferences held with financial aid from the "Dag Hammarskjöld Minnesfond" in Stockholm. These conferences were attended by about fifteen young civil servants or university students who already are or who will be employed in the foreign services of Asian and African countries which have recently become independent. University professors from various countries held courses there. The subjects covered in these courses were also dealt with in a seminar led by a Norwegian professor with one French-speaking and one English-speaking assistant. This seminar lasted six weeks.

The Research Centre and the "Dag Hammarskjöld" Seminar are not the financial responsibilities of the Academy; they have their own financial resources. Nevertheless the continued existence of the Academy with its summer courses is essential to these two sources of supplementary teaching.

A/5455
English
Page 60

At present the future of the Academy is in the balance. It has been able to run up to now thanks to a considerable grant from the Ford Foundation. It has now been informed that this grant will not be continued after 31 December 1965.

I enclose an up-to-date summary of the Academy's finances ever since its opening and a copy of the Bulletin No. 33, 1963, of the Academy, showing the programme of lectures this year.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

[Original: French]

22 April 1963

In the absence of Professor Paul Guggenheim, Acting Secretary-General of the Institute of International Law, I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter No. LE 112/1, of 2 April, with two annexes.

The question which you raise will be brought to the attention of the Bureau of the Institute, which is to meet next September and will inform you of any conclusions it may reach.

/...

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

[Original: French]

19 June 1963

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers, which was founded in 1946 for the purpose of co-operating in the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Charter and developing mutual understanding and good will among lawyers of all countries, entirely shares the wish expressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations for a wide dissemination of the principles of international law with a view to facilitating the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States.

The Association endorses the suggestion that the United Nations should institute a decade dedicated to the dissemination of the principles of international law.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers has already published in the "Review of Contemporary Law" or in the form of brochures, many works relating to problems of public and private international law, such as the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, disarmament, peaceful co-existence, neutrality, the law of outer space, the nationalization system, the international payments system, the international bill of sale etc., and has systematically disseminated them to University, Bar and public libraries throughout the world.

The Sixth Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, (Brussels, 1956) included a Committee on public international law and a Committee on private international law, while the agenda of the Seventh Congress (Sofia, 1960) included the item "The legal aspects of neutrality".

Our Association is at present preparing a publication designed to respond to the appeal made in General Assembly resolution 1815 (XVII) for the development and codification of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers would consider contributing to the implementation of the programme for the teaching of international law put into effect by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO in the following ways:

by the publication of studies dealing with the questions of international law included in the programme;

by the organization of discussion groups or by participation in study groups organized within the framework of the programme;

by making the services of lecturers and teachers available to the United Nations and UNESCO;

by participation in television or radio programmes.

I am at your disposition if you wish to go further into these proposals.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LEGAL SCIENCE

[Original: English]

25 April 1963

Our Association welcomes the resolution and will be pleased to co-operate to the programmes which may be decided by the United Nations including a United Nations Decade of International Law.

It seems, however, that efforts should be made, not only toward the dissemination of international law, but also toward a broadening of its scope. It has often been pointed out that the grave economic disequilibrium of the world is a danger to peace. Entire obedience to a law which would crystallize the present situation or even appear to crystallize it cannot be expected. On the other hand, it would certainly be useful to try to formulate rules and to set up machineries which would give satisfaction to the reasonable expectancies of the developing countries, help toward the promotion of a more satisfactory situation and of a more real order. If an international new deal is presently necessary, it should, as the American New Deal, be mainly human and economic in its purposes; but it certainly should also be legal in its formulation. To be more concrete, researches should certainly be pursued in the direction illustrated by Professors Clark and Sohn.

Let me assure you again that our Association is anxious to co-operate to your efforts.

/...

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Original: English

4 June 1963

... I can only give you an interim reply setting out the general attitude of our Association. We have a meeting of our Programme Committee and also of our Executive Committee in September and unless I hear from you that it will then be too late, we will send you the fuller views of the Association after these meetings.

The International Political Science Association is deeply interested in teaching and research in the whole field of international relations. Just as in the sphere of national government we would consider that constitutional law should be taught alongside the history, politics and administration of the governmental system, so at the international level we would very much wish to put international law in a similar wide context.

The main activities of the Association are the holding of international meetings and the undertaking of research by co-operation between scholars in different countries. We will be most happy to co-operate in any scheme which the United Nations may decide to develop. It would be most helpful for our meetings in September if you could indicate any particular lines of policy or enquiry you might like this Association to consider.

There is only one point which I must make. As you probably know, we get only a comparatively small grant from UNESCO and any marked increase in our activities would require some additional finance.
