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

Addendum

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Part one

Observations from Governments of Member States

CEYLON

[Original: English]
20 April 1964

International law is taught at the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya and at the Ceylon Law College, Colombo. The Ceylon Law College is the official institution that provides legal education for students desiring to qualify themselves as Advocates or Proctors. International law is a compulsory subject at the preliminary examination for the admission of Advocates. It is also a subject for the Final Examination in Laws (LL.B.) of the University of Ceylon. It is also a subject which may be taken at the examination for the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.). Persons who are not regular students may enrol for the course in International Law on the payment of fees prescribed for "casual students". Occasionally a public lecture on some aspect of International Law and Relations is delivered by some visiting Professor.

The Government will welcome assistance from abroad to help promote the study of the subject in Ceylon, both in the matter of teachers and publications. The lack of books and materials has been a great handicap in developing good lecture courses. For example, the University Library does not possess the Annual Digests of International Law, the International Law Reports or the Pleadings, Documents and Oral Arguments of cases heard by the International Court of Justice.

Ceylon can give very little assistance to other countries in the programmes envisaged by the resolution.

At present there are no non-governmental sources of assistance in Ceylon which could help the training and dissemination programmes of other countries.

The holding of a few seminars financed by the United Nations on appropriate subjects in international law might prove useful to the University authorities.

DAHOMÉY

[Original: French]
9 March 1964

The amazing progress of science has made international co-operation so important that the teaching of international law has become, in the general interest, an imperious necessity.

1.^{1/} However, Dahomey gained its independence and emerged upon the international scene only quite recently; it is therefore too early to speak of any achievements in this field.

2. The Republic of Dahomey would appreciate any assistance from abroad which might be given to it, particularly in the form of the provision and training of teachers, the award of grants and fellowships for study or research abroad, the dispatch of books and publications, the establishment of standards of teaching, and other forms of co-operation to promote a wider appreciation and dissemination of international law.

For this purpose, there is in Dahomey a pre-university arts course (classe de propédeutique lettres), with teachers to provide the necessary instruction.

3. Given the present level of its experience and resources, the Republic of Dahomey is unable to assist other countries in the execution of their programmes in the field of international law.

As soon as instruction in international law begins, Dahomey will certainly conduct exchanges of information with other interested countries.

4. At present, it is impossible to obtain any assistance from non-governmental sources in Dahomey, for the very good reason that such sources do not yet exist.

5. The under-developed countries, which are mobilizing nearly all their resources to combat under-development, must have technical assistance in all fields before they can initiate instruction in international law.

For this purpose, resolutions might be adopted at the next session of the General Conference of UNESCO, which would transmit them to the United Nations.

With the funds it might thus obtain, UNESCO could assume responsibility for the operational side of the technical assistance programme for international law, in conformity with the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly to which we fully subscribe.

^{1/} The numbers correspond to those in the questionnaire.

If international law is to be more widely understood, it must be disseminated in depth in each country. We therefore feel that the study of international law should not be confined to institutes of higher learning and universities but should form part of secondary and later of mass education. Its essential meaning, its value and, above all, its imperious necessity would then be realized.

The era of international co-operation in which we are living leaves us no other choice.

6. The codification of international law and the proclamation of a United Nations Decade of International Law would make an important contribution to a better understanding of such law.

We consider that the proposals made to this end by the United Nations General Assembly are fully adequate, and hope that they will be implemented with complete success.

GABON

/Original: French/
9 April 1964

1. At the moment, and in the absence of a university or institute of higher learning, only the programme of the Gabon School of Administration deals with this subject. It includes seventy-two hours of instruction devoted to the study of international law and eighteen hours devoted to international assistance, which constitutes a special aspect of contemporary international law. The Centre of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville is concerned only with legal training and its programme does not include international law.
2. The Gabon Government sees only advantage in a better dissemination and a wider appreciation of international law. It regrets that it is unable to make an extensive contribution to the efforts now being made, because Gabon lacks specialized facilities in this discipline. It would be glad to receive technical assistance in this field, but feels that such assistance should be confined to the holding of very short conferences or seminars, and to the dispatch of books and publications. At the present stage of its development, Gabon can only encourage its still very inadequate student body to study subjects which are immediately and directly related to the national economy.
3. The Gabon Government is unable to provide other countries with technical assistance in the field of international law and has never evolved a programme of technical assistance which might serve as a contribution to the type of training envisaged.
4. Non-governmental sources which could provide assistance in a programme for the dissemination of international law do not exist in Gabon.
5. International law is a fairly difficult subject, because it is abstract and presupposes a certain degree of legal training. Its dissemination might be confined to very restricted circles, unless care were taken to present it in a form accessible to the majority. UNESCO could provide texts of lectures, adapted to audiences of different educational levels, for delivery either to scholastic circles or to the general public in the form of very simple radio talks. In any case, such activities must not be too costly and should not reduce the already slender resources now available for international aid. Assistance from the Gabon national budget can only be symbolic.

6. The proclamation of a United Nations Decade of International Law is viewed favourably by the Gabon Government, which regards it as a means, albeit modest, of facilitating understanding between nations and men. Gabon, however, can suggest no way of imparting to it concrete and practical significance.

GREECE

/Original: French/
18 March 1964

Reply to question 1

International law is a compulsory subject in the Faculties of Law at Athens and Thessalonica. It is taken during the second year of law studies and in the fourth year of political sciences. It is also taught compulsorily at the School of Political Sciences (Panteios), at the School of Higher Commercial Studies and at the School of Gendarmerie. Furthermore, at the School of National Defence a series of lectures followed by a comprehensive discussion is given during each course of instruction by the regular Professor of Public International Law of the University of Athens.

Centres or institutes designed to provide special and detailed instruction in international relations beyond the university level do not yet exist in Greece.

There is no special programme of training involving the award of grants, exchanges of teachers and students, and exchanges of publications in the field of international law. The State Scholarship Foundation, a body coming under the Ministry of National Education, awards from time to time a certain number of scholarships to Greek students for advanced courses of international law to be taken at foreign universities. In addition, foreign professors of international law come to Greece to give lectures, and Greek professors go abroad for the same purpose; these exchanges, however, are not based on any organized programme but are for the most part arranged ad hoc, following the issue of personal invitations.

With regard to the means of disseminating international law, we must first mention the Hellenic Review of International and Foreign Law, a quarterly publication which has appeared since 1948. As its title indicates, it publishes - in addition to articles on foreign and comparative law - studies, documents, information, bibliographical notes etc., concerning international law. The languages used in this review are French, English, German and Italian, and - since a special review in Greek does not exist - studies of international law, articles, documents, notes etc., in Greek are published in the various Greek legal reviews such as the Juridical Tribune, the Journal of Greek Jurists, etc.

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A specialized library in international law is still lacking, but the principal libraries - National, Parliament, Institute of International and Foreign Law, university - contain books, documents and publications concerned with this topic.

Reply to question 2

Greece is a priori particularly interested in any form of assistance designed to promote and improve the study of international law.

Reply to question 3

Greece has no programme of assistance designed to promote the teaching of international law in other countries. However, if an assistance programme were established, Greece could actively participate, particularly through the dispatch of teaching personnel.

Reply to question 4

Non-governmental sources of assistance which could help in the teaching of international law do not exist in Greece.

Reply to question 5

Many different measures could doubtless be taken by the United Nations, UNESCO and other organizations interested in the development of international law. However, those which come to mind immediately and which are also relatively easy to operate are the following:

Encouragement, particularly through scholarships, of the widest possible participation by students from all countries in the courses in international law provided by learned bodies, such as the Hague Academy of International Law. The holding of seminars, particularly on a regional basis, to be attended by specialists in international law who would study specific questions of international law, particularly in the light of their own ideas and national experience.

The award of individual research fellowships for the study of specific questions, particularly those of current interest. These studies could later be published.

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The promotion of the establishment of research centres for international law in countries where they do not exist.

The distribution to Member States, free of charge and on as large a scale as possible, of publications and documents, relating to international law, issued by the United Nations and other international bodies and organizations.

Reply to question 6

Greece agrees in principle with the proposal that the General Assembly should proclaim a United Nations Decade of International Law.

INDIA

/Original: English/
4 June 1964

1. Indian universities have programme for the study of and research in international law. The University Grants Commission of India helps Indian Universities by making available financial assistance for the appointment of qualified teachers, visiting professors; for the holding of seminars and refresher courses and also for the award of fellowships and scholarships, and purchase of books and publication of research works. The Indian School of International Studies in New Delhi, which has the status of a university specializes in the study of international law and international relations. Besides universities, two specialized institutions - the Indian Council of World Affairs and the Indian Society of International Law concern themselves with the study of this subject and also conduct research. They bring out specialized periodicals like "India Quarterly", "International Studies" and "The Indian Journal of International Law" as well as other publications. Occasional seminars are held by these bodies also.

2. The programme may be further promoted by making available to the universities and allied institutions the services of eminent authorities on international law and by an exchange programme through the medium of the United Nations and the UNESCO. Under the following Government of India schemes meant for foreign nationals for study in India, which are in operation at present, foreign nationals do come to India to study, inter alia, international law in Indian universities/institutions:

- (1) General Scholarships Scheme for students for certain Asian and African countries;
- (2) Scheme of Scholarships for Bhutanese for degree/diploma courses;
- (3) Scheme of Scholarships for Sikkimese students for degree/diploma courses;
- (4) French Fellowships Scheme for nationals from France;
- (5) Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme for nationals from Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Paraguay, Uruguay and Spain;
- (6) Commonwealth Education Co-operation Plan, Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Scheme for nationals of other Commonwealth countries;

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- (7) Programmes for Exchange of Scholars between India and Ceylon, Romania, USSR, UAR, Yugoslavia - scholarships to nationals of these countries;
- (8) Scholarships/Fellowships to students from South and South East Asian countries under the Colombo Plan - The Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) is the co-ordinating Ministry for this Scheme. The Education Ministry arranges admissions for scholars desiring studies in subjects under the humanities.

In addition, the Government of India sometimes facilitate admissions of foreign private students who come for study in India at their own expenses, to universities and other institutions of learning in India. Assistance from abroad would take the form of grants-in-aid to appropriate bodies, grants for building libraries, travel grants for research scholars, scholarships tenable at recognized institutions abroad, etc.

3. The scholarship scheme mentioned in reply to question 2 above.

4. The non-governmental sources in India which can help in the programme mentioned above are extremely limited. The Indian Law Institute has not yet developed any programme in this respect. The Society of International Law is carrying on a certain amount of research work in the field of international law and publishes a quarterly journal. The Indian Institute of International Studies (Sapru House) has a Ph.D. degree programme, aimed at more and improved research work in the area of international affairs. Universities and other organizations could be persuaded to assist foreign students and/or depute teachers to go abroad on specific assignments.

5. A sizable number of paid fellowships, instituted by the United Nations, through its specialized agencies, are bound to have a very beneficial effect.

6. The Government of India would support the proclamation of a United Nations Decade of International Law. During the Decade, stress on international law could be laid (e.g., through a programme of public lectures) on the occasion of the annual United Nations Day celebrations in various centres. This would stimulate laymen to take an interest in the subject and thus in furthering a wider appreciation of international law.

IRAN

Original: English
28 April 1964

1. International law is being taught in various classes of the Faculty of Law of the University of Teheran. There is a plan also to organize a new institution affiliated with the Faculty of Law, where international law will be the main subject. Lectures will be given by eminent foreign and Iranian professors. The Institute will endeavour to grant fellowships to eligible students.
2. The Faculty of Law would need all the available assistance by the scientific and cultural organizations to develop and to improve the teaching and research facilities in the field of international law. In organizing the new institution, the Faculty of Law would require assistance in publishing the necessary material and arranging foreign fellowships in the field of international law.
3. When need be, the Faculty of Law may, for a limited time, lend its professors to other similar institutions.
4. Only the Government at the present time is able to subsidize the promotion teaching, study and dissemination of the international law.
5. The Government of Iran believes that UNESCO, by holding its annual seminars in different parts of the world, by inviting professors and by publishing their views, can greatly assist in promoting the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. Committees, such as have been organized by the United Nations Information Service in the past, with its series of lectures entitled "International Law in the Changing World" could be of great service to the public.
6. The plan for the proclamation of the "United Nations Decade for International Law", will be welcomed by the Iranian Government.

KUWAIT

/Original: English/
18 March 1964

On instructions from my Government I regret to state that the questionnaire prepared by the United Nations cannot be conveniently replied to in the present circumstances as the State of Kuwait does not have the necessary facilities which would enable it to participate in a "technical assistance programme to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law".

However, my country is eager to make use of such opportunities as may be offered by friendly Governments for training eligible young Kuwaitis in that field.

MALI

[Original: French]
25 March 1964

A distinction must first be made between the teaching of private and that of public international law (to use French legal terminology, French being the official language of the Republic of Mali). The questionnaire and General Assembly resolution 1968 (XVIII) seem to be concerned more with public law, but it is worth noting that the context in which private international law is taught in Mali is of a very special nature which precludes the use of foreign experts who are neither French nor African. While the theory of this law, which is in fact more the theory of private law than of international law, is based on patterns of legal logic borrowed from French law, the context in which it is applied is essentially African; moreover it is, for that reason, of very great interest and importance, both from the strictly legal and from the political standpoint, because of the arbitrary nature of the frontiers, on the one hand, and the ways of thought and mobility of the people, on the other. We may note, in passing, that these factors seem likely not to lose but rather to gain in importance with time, and will present a very rich field for study so long as adjacent countries have special domestic systems of private law covering these mobile groups.

In this note, therefore, we shall deliberately exclude the very special problem of the teaching and dissemination of private international law in Mali, and concern ourselves only with that of public international law.

We shall consider first the present situation and then the opportunities for progress.

The Present Situation

After an objective study of the situation with regard to the teaching of international law in the Republic of Mali - the largest country of West Africa in area, and the third largest in population (after Nigeria and Ghana) - one is obliged to recognize that there is a great deal to be done in this field. Only the National School of Administration of Mali gives a course in private international law, for second-year students (Diplomatic Section), curricula A and B.

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The School's library contains only thirty works and only a single copy of each - which is obviously insufficient, not so much for the professors as for the students. It is essential that there should be as many copies of standard textbooks, if not of treatises, as there are students in a normal class - that is, about twenty. Furthermore, since the instruction must necessarily be adapted to the students, it is also infinitely desirable that lectures given orally should be taken down in shorthand, typed and roneoed at least once every two or three years, and kept by the students and by the School's archives and library. Courses are given in French, and books, in order to be of practical use to the students, should be in the same language.

In point of fact, the main obstacle to progress in the teaching of international law in Mali is less the lack of qualified professors than the lack of material facilities - a secretariat, the roneoed reproduction of courses, a library, and funds to pay for additional hours of courses or lectures.

Let us therefore consider:

The Opportunities for Progress

They are of two kinds:

- (a) those relating to the expansion of education;
- (b) those relating to the resources in personnel and materials used for the purpose.

(a) Expansion of education in international law

This could be effected now by strengthening instruction in the subject at the National School of Administration, through additional hours of courses, whether compulsory or optional in the first year, or even through the award of prizes or fellowships for certain achievements.

It could also be done by means of courses given to the senior class of secondary schools and technical colleges by the present staff of the National School; through regular and well-advertised public lectures under the auspices of the School, given either by its own professors or by visiting professors; and through the purchase, and distribution to the School library and to public libraries, of works on international law.

(b) Resources

These can be improved. Resources of personnel and material resources may be dealt with separately.

As regards personnel, the following may be envisaged:

(1) An increase in the number of fellowships. This very effective method unfortunately has two disadvantages: (i) it is limited, in its effects, to a few recipients (and thus does not meet the wishes of the United Nations); (ii) it is relatively expensive in relation to the results obtained.

It would be better, within the general framework of the existing system of fellowships, to give assistance to courses in international law in the countries of study.

Nevertheless, two fellowships might well be given every year to students in the Diplomatic Section of the National School of Administration, which would enable them to complete their training in all respects.

(2) Tours by visiting professors, organized in conjunction with the schools of administration of other African countries, particularly neighbouring ones (Guinea, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Niger, Upper Volta, Dahomey etc.), and with the participation of non-African professors, who might undertake series of lecture tours on international law in French-speaking Africa. It is really more logical and economical for the professors, rather than the students, to travel. Generally speaking, therefore, we advocate travel by professors, rather than the creation of a large number of new fellowships.

(3) Finally, it would be an excellent idea to allow some permanent professors from the Malian School of Administration to volunteer for short training courses abroad, particularly in the United States. These courses might, for example, take place in vacation time, between two periods of duty in Mali. They would be of particular value for Malian professors, and in such cases their duration might be one year or less.

It goes without saying that all these measures could be taken only if funds were made available in the form of multilateral aid, since the Malian Government is not in a position to bear the cost. As we have already said, any measure to promote the teaching and dissemination of international law must necessarily be accompanied by action to provide the necessary finance, which will be on a relatively modest scale. This brings us to the last aspect of these proposals.

As regards material resources, those not affected by the financial considerations mentioned above would involve only a modest expenditure in return for extremely valuable results. One may envisage, for example, the allocation of funds for the manifold reproduction of courses given locally and adapted to the academic level and special conditions of Mali, and the establishment of a more complete specialized library, containing mainly works in French for the students, and possibly works in English and German for the professors.

In short, a very great effort will have to be made in order to develop and expand the teaching of international law in Mali to the extent justified by the country's size, its central position in West Africa and its population; and any such effort would in practice be dependent on the availability of funds supplied and administered on a basis of multilateral aid.

Reply to United Nations questionnaire

Reply to question 1

There is at present only one course in international law in Mali, that given at the National School of Administration. It is restricted to students in the Diplomatic Section in their second year. Since any expansion of this teaching would in practice require funds which are not at present available, there is no definite plan to expand it for the time being.

It should be noted that Mali is to be thought of only as a recipient and not as a supplier of technical or financial aid in the field of co-operation in the dissemination of international law.

Reply to question 2

The Government of Mali would like the following:

- training courses abroad for permanent professors from the Bamako School of Administration, particularly in the United States;
- two fellowships to be awarded annually to former students of the School of Administration who have completed their studies, mainly or specifically for the study of international law abroad;
- an annual subsidy to pay for additional hours of courses and for the reproduction, by typing, roneo or some other copying method, of the courses given;

- the organization of African lecture tours on international law;
- the organization of basic instruction in international law in certain senior classes of secondary schools and colleges;
- a regular service of books and periodicals, particularly in French;
- the establishment of a library, on the basis of that existing at the National School of Administration, consisting mostly of works in French.

Reply to question 3

In view of Mali's central position in West Africa, its capital, Bamako, might make an excellent centre for the teaching and dissemination of international law in neighbouring States. It could act as host to students coming for courses from neighbouring or distant African countries at the expense of their country of origin, if the present basic curriculum were expanded (which means that this is not a project for the immediate future).

Reply to question 4

French bilateral aid, in the person of a professor with a diploma of higher studies in public law from the Paris Law School, is at present the only source of instruction in international law in Mali.

Reply to question 5

This question has already been answered, in the preceding paragraphs. So far as finance is concerned, the Government of Mali is particularly anxious that it should be supplied not solely through bilateral aid, as at present, but also through multilateral aid. The programmes, moreover, should be drawn up as far as possible in agreement with the other French-speaking African States.

Reply to question 6

The Government of Mali favours any measure likely to improve and extend the teaching of international law, whether at the national or at the international level, and particularly under the auspices of the United Nations.

A United Nations Week might be useful, provided that it was based on a definite programme the financial implications of which would be clearly stated.

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NEPAL

[Original: English]
2 April 1964

His Majesty's Government of Nepal gives due importance to the question. Arrangements have been made to teach the international law as special subject in the Nepal Law College under Tribhuvan University of Nepal and there is gradual increase in the number of students who are taking keen interest in the study of the subject. In the absence of the adequate facilities for the study of that subject in comparison to the increasing interest shown by the students to study the international law, Nepal wishes to secure generous help from the friendly countries to educate its students in that subject. Besides that Nepal always stands ready to lend its helping hand in the promoting the appreciation of international law.

NETHERLANDS

/Original: English/
18 June 1964

With respect to paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1968 (XVIII) C, it has to be noted that the Netherlands provide for foreign students fellowships and programmes of cultural exchanges already for many years. Each year a number of foreign students at different universities in the Netherlands prepare their theses in view of a graduation on a subject of international or international comparative law, or prepare themselves for the final university examination with international or international comparative law as principal subject.

In pursuance of bilateral cultural agreements a great number of scholarships is given every year to foreigners who wish to participate in the lectures given by the Hague Academy of International Law, and exchanges of guest-professors in international law are organized regularly.

The Netherlands Government is willing to promote that the exchanges and the granting of fellowships as indicated above will also take place in the future.

ROMANIA

/Original: English/
23 March 1964

The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that it is the duty of all States and international organizations to initiate and to support the implementation of concrete measures designed to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions promoting international relations based on the observance of international rule of law. From this point of view, the initiative to undertake measures under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, for a wider appreciation of international law, all over the world, and for the better knowledge of its principles by the masses will greatly contribute to ensure respect for the rule of law in international relations.

The wider dissemination and the inculcation in the legal conscience of the peoples of the world of such principles as non-aggression, non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States, respect for treaty obligations, sovereign equality of States, peaceful settlement of disputes, co-operation of States for peaceful ends, and the peaceful coexistence of States with different social and political systems can play an important part in the mobilization of the peoples to defend the values protected by international law.

A broader knowledge and understanding of the principles of international law will place the newly independent peoples in a better position to defend their sovereignty and their lawful rights. The measures referred to in resolutions 1816 (XVII) and 1968 (XVII) of the General Assembly, represent a good start in promoting and disseminating knowledge of international law.

The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that, in the teaching of international law, particular attention must be given to the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

As it has already pointed out in its previous comments (document A/5455/Add.1), the Romanian People's Republic wishes to develop scientific and training relations with other countries through the exchange of scholarship students, legal personnel and specialized publications, through organizing international

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meetings, and translating works on international law. The Romanian People's Republic wishes, to the extent of its possibilities, to grant fellowship study in Romania, to organize international specialized conferences and courses for young research workers in international law.

The Romanian People's Republic will grant its full support to the actions initiated by the United Nations to achieving a wider dissemination and appreciation of international law and shares the opinion that the United Nations programmes of technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, and dissemination of international law, will be financed from the existing United Nations technical assistance programmes, without giving rise to any other additional expenses, as well as by the possible voluntary contributions from Member States.

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RWANDA

[Original: French]
4 March 1964

Reply to question 1

Thirty hours of courses in international law are offered by the Social Science Faculty of the National University of Butare.

Reply to question 2

The Government of Rwanda would be glad to receive from the United Nations at least ten complete treatises on international law for the University library, as well as other books and publications calculated to increase the students' knowledge of international law.

Reply to question 3

The National University of Rwanda is still in its infancy. However, in the years to come, it expects to be able to accommodate all the students who wish to study there. Furthermore, the Government plans to grant fellowships to foreign students who apply for them.

Reply to question 4

There are private religious schools which instruct their students in the principles of international law, but the scope of their activity is very limited.

The Government of the Rwandese Republic would be grateful if this information might be transmitted to the General Assembly.

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THAILAND

Original: English
18 March 1964

The General Assembly's resolution 1816 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 relating to "Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law" is highly appreciated by the academic circle of Thailand. It is of the opinion that such technical assistance would be beneficial to many States Members of the United Nations and would at the same time familiarize the public with the role of the rules of law in international relations as well as the importance of the progressive development of international law and its codification as one of the objectives of the United Nations.

As far as Thailand is concerned, this programme of assistance would be of some help to this country whose situation in this field is characterized by the shortage of teachers and the insufficiency of reading materials in international law. Thailand is interested in any programme which could give more opportunity for her law students and teachers to continue their advanced study and research in foreign countries. Any assistance under the auspices of the United Nations and its agencies would ameliorate the actual situation in this country.

1. In Thailand, international law courses are offered at the two main universities i.e. Thammasat and Chulalongkorn Universities. At each of these universities, international law forms part of the curricula for law and political science students.

Post-graduate students majoring in diplomacy for a higher degree in political science also take some more compulsory courses for advanced study of international law at the end of which students who are deemed to meet the required standards will be presented with Master's degree or Doctor's degree.

There are as yet no regular programmes of seminars, grants and exchange of teachers, students and fellows in the field of international law being carried out in this country owing to the lack of funds available for this purpose. Besides, the exchanges of publications in this matter are not widely practised since only a small number of documents on international law have been published and the other reason is that nearly all of them are written in the Thai language.

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2. The Thai Government wishes to obtain assistance from foreign countries. The form of assistance needed is the provision of grants and fellowships for study and research or refresher courses abroad to enable the participants eventually to fill up the post of lecturership in the universities.

Besides, Thailand gives its full support to programmes for the exchange of books and publications in the field of international law which would make it possible for the Thai universities to be adequately and effectively provided with reading materials. It is also interested in the establishment of standards of teaching and other forms of co-operation in this field.

3. The Thai Government is not as yet in a position to give assistance to other countries in the execution of their programmes of training in and dissemination of international law.

4. In Thailand, the only existing non-governmental institute of international law is the Thai Council of World Affairs and International Law which has recently been established and is still in its primary stage. The main objects of the Council are inter alia to promote the dissemination and wider understanding of international law as well as to publish and exchange views, information and reports in this field.

5. It is the opinion of the Thai Government that the United Nations, UNESCO, and other related agencies can do much towards the establishment and development of programmes of training in and dissemination of international law, for example by promoting and giving support to the present institutes of international law such as the Hague Academy of International Law, the Institute of International Law at Geneva and other international law associations in the execution of their training and dissemination programmes. The United Nations and UNESCO could help establish institutes of international law of the same kind in other regions as well. Such institutes should organize programmes for the exchange of teachers, seminars and information between countries in order to bring about uniformity of rules of international law and State practices. These activities could be efficiently carried out and financed wholly or partially by the United Nations.

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Part two

Observations from international organizations and institutions

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

[Original: English]
15 April 1964

We had duly received your communication No. LE-112(11) dated 16 January 1964 drawing the attention of the international organizations to General Assembly resolution 1968 (XVIII) on the question of technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law together with the Report of the Secretary-General on the subject.

This matter was placed before the Committee at its Cairo Session held in February/March 1964 and was considered by it in connexion with the topic "Co-operation with other Organizations". I am directed to say that the Committee has taken full note of the aforesaid resolution of the General Assembly and has included in its future programme of work the following topics which are before the International Law Commission or other organs of the United Nations: (1) Law of Treaties, (2) State Responsibility, (3) Succession of States and Governments, (4) Participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations and (5) Legal Aspects of Outer Space. This Committee is already in close touch with the International Law Commission and the President of the Commission attended the Cairo Session of this Committee. The Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees also attended the session and addressed this Committee on the Rights of Refugees which is one of the subjects under consideration of this Committee.

The Committee was much interested in the Secretary-General's Report on the subject which contains several practical suggestions relating to the proclamation of a United Nations Decade of International Law. I am directed to say that this Committee is prepared to extend its full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the programme within the region covered by this Committee and for this purpose would appreciate receiving Your Excellency's suggestions in the matter.

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International Academy of Comparative Law

/Original: English/
17 March 1964

I have the honour to forward to you the Programme for the VII Congress of Comparative Law to be held by the International Academy of Comparative Law at Uppsala, Sweden between the dates of 6 and 13 August 1966.

You will note that Section IV (A) of the Programme concerns Public International Law, and that the two items to be discussed are: (1) Protection of the atmosphere in international law, and (2) Conflicts between national law and international treaties.

The second of these subjects may be of assistance in considering the law of treaties presently on the agenda of the International Law Association.

We should like to repeat the suggestion in our previous letter in response to last year's request for suggestions on spreading information on international law that the Congresses sponsored by the International Academy are open to all scholars, and that we would very much favour consideration by the United Nations of methods of financing the travel to the Congresses of those interested in law from the developing countries.

Regulations for the Seventh Congress of Comparative Law

Uppsala - Sweden

6-13 August 1966

Following a meeting of experts in Paris on 14 December 1963, the Executive Committee of the International Academy of Comparative Law issued the list of subjects forming the agenda for the 1966 Congress.

The national committees must now cause to be prepared a national report for each of the items appearing on the agenda of the Congress, or at least for the maximum number of items possible.

It is desired that there be organized at the earliest possible moment a national committee in countries where none yet exists.

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The national reports must be submitted in one of the official languages of the Academy: English or French. Reports may also be written in the national languages of their authors, but in such an event a translation or at least a summary must be attached.

Reports may not in principle exceed 5,000 words, and they must be submitted in at least three copies.

Reports must be forwarded to the appropriate national committee before 31 July 1965 and transmitted by it in three copies to the Perpetual Secretary General F. DESOLA CANIZARES, 1 rue de Longpont, Neuilly-sur-Seine (France) before 20 September 1965.

In countries in which national committees have not been organized interested legal scholars will communicate directly with the Perpetual Secretary General of the Academy.

The Executive Committee of the Academy will name the general reporters not later than 30 April 1966.

Seventh International Congress of Comparative Law, 1966

Program

Section I (General)

A. Legal History:

1. Public law - private law.
2. The conception of law (la loi).

B. Canon Law:

1. Public law - private law in canon law.
2. The canonists' conception of law (la loi).

C. Legal Ethnology:

1. The modernization of law in new States.

D. Oriental Law:

1. The new concept of the Islamic family in recent legislative reforms in the field of marriage, divorce and succession.
2. The relation between law and religion in Oriental legal systems.

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3. The conception of individual right (droit subjectif) according to Islamic law.

E. Legal Philosophy:

1. The contribution of natural law to positive law.
2. The present rôle of the maxim "no one is deemed not to know the law".

F. Comparative Law Research and Information (Renseignement) and Unification:

1. The problem of co-ordinating movements for unification of law.
2. Legal education and its relations to political and economic sciences.
3. Use of comparative law in judicial decision.

Section II

A. Civil Law:

1. The transformation of family property (la patrimoine) in modern civil law.
2. The evolution of legislation on filiation of natural children.
3. The sanction for non-performance of contract, including anticipatory breach.

B. Conflict of Laws:

1. Legal regimes of investment of foreign capital.
2. Determination of the competent court in private international law.

C. Civil Procedure:

1. Non-contentious civil procedure.

D. Agrarian Law:

1. Redistribution of agrarian land.
2. Agricultural planning as means to stabilize and harmonize systems regulating agriculture, within the framework and purposes of large regional communities and of the United Nations.

Section III

A. Commercial Law:

1. Methods of classifying associations (sociétés).
2. The one-man company.
3. Travellers' cheques.

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B. Industrial Property:

1. Trade marks commonly known or of high repute.
2. Rights of authors in moving picture films.

C. Labour Law:

1. Evolution of business enterprise as respects labour law.
2. Legal status (statut juridique) of labour unions.

D. Air Law:

1. International elements in air transport.

Section IV

A. Public International Law:

1. Protection of the atmosphere in international law.
2. Conflicts between national law and international treaties.

B. Constitutional Law:

1. Parliamentary control over the administration (including the ombudsman).
2. The rôle of state organs in planning.
3. The primacy of the Executive.

C. Civil Liberties:

1. Legal restraints on individual liberties.

D. Administrative Law:

1. Legal regulation (régime) of commercial and industrial activities of public authorities.
2. Limits of discretionary power of administrative authorities.

Section V

A. Criminal Law:

1. Criminal liability for professional negligence.
2. Protection of the family in criminal law.

B. Criminal Procedure:

1. The competence of criminal courts for offences committed abroad.

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International Association of Comparative Law

[Original: English]
17 March 1964

I enclose an announcement of the sessions planned for the spring and summer of 1964. You will note that an international faculty composed of professors from many countries will discuss a wide variety of subjects including those relating to the international communities, and that the sessions are held on various continents so as to be available to as many students as possible.

Similar programmes are to be arranged for the spring and summer of each year. Scholarships are available for students of high quality. The Faculty would greatly like to increase the number of students attending from the developing countries, but it has no funds to pay travel expenses from these countries. Should it be possible for the United Nations to devise a scheme to pay travel expenses, the Faculty would be ready to do its part in meeting the tuition and living expenses of qualified students approved by its scholarship committee.

Programme and courses of study for the year 1964

STRASBOURG

15 March - 19 April

Course in comparative law
(First, second and third years and
doctorate)

1 March - 14 March

Course on European organizations
(First, second and third years)

LISBON

2 August - 3 September

Course in comparative law
(First and second years)

AVILA

16 August - 13 September

Course in comparative law
(Third year and doctorate)

MEXICO CITY

23 August - 30 September

Course in comparative law
(First year and private law section of
the second year)

STRASBOURG

5 July - 19 July

Course on European organizations
(First year)

15 July - 20 July

First International Congress of the
Association of Students and Alumni in
Comparative Law

MADRID

18 October - 2 November

Political and economic organizations of
Latin America

TOULOUSE

16 September - 24 September

Comparative studies in the philosophy of
law

TRIESTE

23 July - 9 August

Comparative Labour Law

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Inter-American Institute for International Legal Studies

/Original: Spanish/
19 May 1964

I have pleasure in asking you to be good enough to transmit to the Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, established at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, resolutions I and II of the Roundtable of Western Hemisphere International Law Scholars held at San José, Costa Rica, from 31 March to 5 April 1963, and resolution II of the Inaugural Meeting of the Inter-American Institute for International Legal Studies created by the Roundtable, which was held at Bogotá from 18 to 25 March 1964.

These resolutions show the effort which is being made on the American continent, through the new Institute, to modernize and intensify teaching and research in international law. I feel that a knowledge of these resolutions may be of interest and use to the members of the Special Committee. The text of the resolutions is given below.

SAN JOSE ROUNDTABLE

Resolution I

Whereas

1. The discussions have made clear that the scope and quality of courses and research in international law in the Western Hemisphere, as well as the materials used for study and the teaching methods, do not meet the needs of today's world;
2. Moreover, the lack of an adequate financial incentive for practicing the teaching profession and for specializing in international affairs creates a serious obstacle to the development of international law; and
3. There is not sufficient mutual understanding among international legal scholars and those who practice international law as to basic principles, methods, objectives, research subjects, and the problems and solutions that this body of law presents, for which reason it will be necessary to create an institution to fill this gap,

The Roundtable of Western Hemisphere International Law Scholars
Agrees upon the following Declarations and Recommendations:

I. That it is a fundamental and unavoidable duty of Western Hemisphere institutions and professors of international law to improve the quality of professional training in the fields of international public law, including the rules of law that govern international organizations, international private law, and related matters, fields in which the specialized lawyer finds himself under an obligation to act or to give a responsible opinion with respect to the complex situations of the world of today.

II. That the basic programme of studies of international law should emphasize new factors and conditions such as:

1. The evolution that is taking place in certain fundamental concepts, such as sovereignty, exclusive competence, self-determination, non-intervention, and self-defence;
2. The fundamental importance in the study of international law of economic and social development and of the aspirations for giving the peoples higher standards of living, as well as the leadership that international law should exercise in the establishment of the bases and structures needed to achieve this goal;
3. The problem created by new international conditions, particularly with respect to the means of warfare and the nuclear peril;
4. The impact of scientific and technological advances on international life;
5. The changes in the structure of international society, caused by the birth of a great number of sovereign States and mainly by the creation and development of a variety of international organizations and forms of co-operation;
6. The development achieved in the international protection of human rights and the growing importance of the individual in international law;
7. The recognized importance of economic and political integration movements;
8. The development of international law and its codification as a principal result of the activity of the United Nations International Law Commission and the activities of international organizations in the shaping of this law;

III. That international legal studies in the Western Hemisphere should be arranged and planned in accordance with a programme revised and improved so that they will be enriched and invigorated by the work being done in other regional areas and in other disciplines, particularly as regards methodology and approaches to teaching and research;

IV. That the opportunities for the enrichment of teaching and research made possible by the United Nations and the Organization of American States should be utilized to the maximum;

V. That, in order to improve the quality of teaching and research, national associations or institutions of international law should be established, and these organizations should be encouraged to co-operate with bar groups and study centres in other regions;

VI. That post-graduate specialization in international legal studies is essential for training competent new teachers, professors, practicing lawyers, and officials who are urgently needed in ever-increasing numbers to ensure the effectiveness of the rule of law in the Western Hemisphere and throughout the world;

VII. That in order to achieve an immediate and effective improvement of the teaching of international law, it is necessary to take the following measures:

1. To review carefully the content of the courses that are offered at present, with a view to ensuring that they are adequate to the needs of today, for which purpose each professor should avail himself of consultation and discussion with his colleagues of other nationalities;

2. The basic course in public international law should not be displaced or diverted from its true nature by subjects that, even though they may affect it, are part of other legal disciplines; and

3. Since there is a serious lack of Spanish and Portuguese versions of essential documents in this branch of the law, special attention should be given to the preparation of an inexpensive compilation of such material for the use of the student in connexion with his course or courses in the international field, subject to the teaching methods in use. The preparation of such material could be done through a joint effort of the institution mentioned in the third paragraph of the preamble of this document and of other organizations.

VIII. That the Governments and universities of the Americas unite in an effort to encourage the training of professors and specialists in international law by providing opportunities and adequate financial conditions.

Resolution II

The Roundtable of Western Hemisphere International Law Scholars,

Taking into account:

Documents Nos. 3, 5, 8 and 13 referring to topic 4 of the Agenda; the discussions at this meeting regarding the desirability of establishing an agency to ensure sustained co-operation among Western Hemisphere professors and scholars for the purpose of increasing the knowledge of international law in the Americas; and likewise taking into consideration the consensus of opinion of the participants with respect to the need for improving the teaching of law and of orienting study and research on international legal problems of current interest to the American Republics, as indicated in Resolution I of this Meeting,

Resolves:

1. To create "The Inter-American Institute for International Legal Studies", intended to ensure sustained co-operation among Western Hemisphere professors and scholars for intensive study and research and for improvement of the teaching of public and private international law, including international legal problems in connexion with economic and social development and scientific and technical progress.

2. To appoint an Organizing Committee for this purpose, composed of the following members of the Roundtable: Linneu Albuquerque Mello, Fabio Fournier, Carlos Garcia Bauer, Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga, Jacques-Ivan Morin, Covey T. Oliver, and Francisco Urrutia. This Committee shall be authorized to invite other persons in the Western Hemisphere actively engaged in teaching or research in the international legal field to participate in its work.

3. That the Organizing Committee shall prepare the draft statutes of the Institute, defining the aims and scope of its functions; that it shall also prepare and, in so far as possible, undertake the initial work programme of the Institute, in which priority shall be given to measures intended to improve research in and

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the teaching of international law, the training of teachers, and the distribution and exchange of material designed to help improve the teaching of international law. In preparing this programme the Organizing Committee should take into account, with regard to research, the document that is appended to this resolution as a part thereof. With respect to teaching and the publication of legal material, the Organizing Committee shall study and prepare practical methods for:

(a) the exchange and discussion of ideas and information relating to the teaching of international law;

(b) the publication, distribution, and exchange, in Spanish, Portuguese, and English, of legal materials essential for the improvement of teaching.

4. That the Organizing Committee shall prepare the list of persons to be invited to the inaugural meeting of this Institute, which shall include the participants in the Roundtable. The Committee shall also determine the date and place of that inaugural meeting: the first topic of the agenda thereof shall be consideration and approval of the draft statutes referred to in paragraph 3.

5. That the Organizing Committee shall be empowered to take the necessary steps for setting up, on a provisional basis, a centre for the carrying out of the work programme mentioned in the aforesaid paragraph 3.

6. That the Organizing Committee shall study the means of financing the activities of the Institute and the Centre, being empowered to seek support from international organizations, foundations, and other entities or persons that may be interested in co-operating with the Institute in the execution of its work.

7. That, to assist the Organizing Committee in the performance of its tasks, Dr. Francisco V. Garcia-Amador, Director of the Department of Legal Affairs of the General Secretariat, Organization of American States, is appointed Executive Secretary of that Committee, and that he shall be responsible, in his individual capacity, for ensuring the co-ordination and maintaining of the correspondence required for the execution of the provisions of this resolution.

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APPENDIX

Suggestion of Professor Milton Katz

In the history of the American Institute of International Law and in much of the discussion concerning its possible reactivation, one may discern, inter alia, explicit or implicit assumptions that (a) the work of the Institute should be oriented primarily toward the codification, clarification, exposition and documentation of public international law and, subject to some question, private international law, and (b) that it should be modeled in large part on the Institut de Droit International.

May I raise for the consideration of the Roundtable a possible new orientation for a reactivated American Institute of International Law?

A. Such a new orientation would import a concentration of effort upon (i) The Organization of American States; other regional organizations within the Americas, such as the Latin American Free Trade Zone, the Central American Common Market or others which may be created hereafter; and the network of multilateral treaties which so largely shape the relations among states in the Western Hemisphere and (ii) relations between the various groupings of American States and other regional groupings, especially in the first instance the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the European Economic Community (Common Market), the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), and other European and Atlantic groupings. In due course, the range of attention could perhaps be extended to African, Pacific, Asian, Middle Eastern or other regional groupings.

B. A number of considerations appear to support the desirability of such an orientation:

1. Currently, the various inter-American treaties tend to be examined and discussed primarily through governmental agencies and in a political context. Would it not be constructive to arrange for the examination of the treaties and problems arising under them through scholarly instrumentalities and in a scientific context? Systematic scientific study and discussion among scholars from the entire inter-American area might well afford possibilities for responsible criticism and new ideas and approaches not now available in adequate measure.

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2. The regional arrangements within the Americas, in Europe and in the Atlantic Area have profound implications for one another. Their inter-action can take many forms and the forces generated by them can flow in many channels. Some may be useful; some may be useless; some may be harmful. Some potentialities may be realized, for good or ill; some may not. The need for mutual understanding and mutual attention vastly exceeds the reach of existing facilities for attaining them. The scientific examination and discussion of the relationships on a regular basis among Western Hemisphere scholars, perhaps joined on occasion by their European (or other regional) counterparts, could in time make a contribution of importance.

3. May not a question be reasonably raised concerning the wisdom of regional efforts at the codification of international law in the contemporary world? Would it not be preferable to pursue such efforts in a world-wide framework, or at least a framework co-extensive with the free world? Would it really be advantageous to have an inter-American restatement of international law, a European restatement, an African, an Asian, a Middle Eastern, and Islamic, etc.

C. If a reorientation along the lines herein suggested should be adopted, it might imply corresponding modifications in structure for the Institute. For a number of the questions to be explored, e.g., under the Alliance for Progress or in relation to the European Common Market or OECD, the participation of economists, political scientists, sociologists, and jurists specializing in various aspects of municipal law (e.g. taxation; law of land and property; financial law) might well be desirable or even necessary. In pointing this out, I am aware of the danger of contemplating a scholarly organization which might become too ponderous or complicated. Nevertheless, facilities for bringing in colleagues for other learned disciplines seem needed. This may suggest a structure and membership different from those previously contemplated. Perhaps a formula which combines membership of appropriately selected individuals with some form of membership or participation by universities rather than national professional societies might be considered. The individual members would presumably remain predominantly international jurists; the universities would represent a facility for bringing in scholars from other disciplines. I do not here propose any particular formula, but wish only to lay the possibilities before the Roundtable.

THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR
INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

Resolution II

Teaching and Research in International Law

Whereas

1. The Roundtable of Western Hemisphere International Law Scholars, held in San José, Costa Rica, in 1963, adopted several recommendations of extraordinary importance for the advancement and future development of international law;

2. It is a duty of university professors of international law to strive continuously for the development, advancement, and wide generalization of this science, whose contribution to world peace is evident;

3. The contribution of the Western Hemisphere to international juridical thinking can be enhanced through greater possibilities of personal and direct exchange among international law professors;

4. A considerable effort to stimulate the training of professors and specialists in international law in the Western Hemisphere is essential in order to allow international law to contribute, within its possibilities, to the integration of a community of nations, and these professors and specialists should be given the possibility of devoting themselves exclusively to teaching and research;

5. The evolution taking place in international sciences makes it necessary for international law to maintain its universality and objectivity and thus contribute, in peace and justice, to harmony among states; and

6. It is a function of international law scholars to be concerned with the legal consequences of today's international problems, including those arising from economic and social development, and to strive for an ever widening application of law to these problems, by endeavouring to have governments make full use of the advice of legal experts in solving them,

The Inaugural Meeting of the Inter-American Institute for International Legal Studies,

Resolves:

1. To reiterate the declarations and recommendations approved in Resolution I of the Roundtable of Western Hemisphere International Law Scholars,

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which sum up the purposes of international law scholars in their concern for professional improvement.

2. To authorize the President of the Directing Council of the Inter-American Institute for International Legal Studies to appoint a committee of not more than five members that shall be entrusted with the preparation of an outline for a basic course on public international law that will take into account its present problems, to be submitted before 31 October 1964.

3. To request the Secretary General of the Institute to study means by which the members of the Institute will be able to obtain, at the most favourable prices, the materials required for improving teaching of international law, giving preference to those needed for the development of the basic outline.

4. To circulate the outline widely among international law scholars in the Americas so that this outline, with the approval of the Congress and the changes required by the individual needs of each country, may be taken as a basis for the teaching of international law in the hemisphere during the next few years.

5. To request the Secretary-General to prepare a bibliography that will enable the members of the Institute to be currently informed of recent developments in international law in the Western Hemisphere and other regions.

6. To establish a training programme for teachers of international law, for an initial period of five years, which shall offer young teachers, nationals of American or other countries, opportunity to expand their knowledge and ideas of international law or other related subjects, particularly in relation to its present development in the Americas.

7. To continue or promote the publication of documents in Spanish already started by the General Secretariat, particularly: (a) a publication on the Inter-American System containing its basic instruments, with notes; (b) a collection of the judgements and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice and the Court of Central American Justice; (c) a compilation of the awards and judgements of international mixed claims commissions referring to the Americas; (d) basic texts, with notes, of non-American regional organizations; (e) preparation and publication of casebooks and other practical materials for the teaching of international law; (f) publication of books and monographs of great scientific importance, and (g) promotion of the publication in English of books and monographs by Latin American authors.

8. To hold, in universities or other study centres, seminars or workshops on questions or subjects of current interest, in co-operation with the local institutions and whenever possible to give financial aid to make possible the hiring of foreign experts and a maximum attendance of students from other countries.

9. To continue with the programme of periodic meetings of small groups of members of the Institute to discuss specific international questions and draw conclusions when appropriate.

10. To send to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for transmittal to the Special Committee created by resolution 1968 (VIII) of the General Assembly, proposals and suggestions regarding technical assistance for the promotion of the teaching, study, dissemination, and broader understanding of international law. To this end, the President of the Directing Council shall establish a study group, and its conclusions shall be transmitted to the United Nations prior to 15 May 1964.

11. To promote or facilitate, through financial or other aid, those research projects of specialists and institutions that will contribute to the clarification of problems important to the development of international law.

12. To authorize the Secretary-General to make contacts with international agencies, foundations, and other entities for the purpose of obtaining financial support that will make it possible to carry out the above programmes.
