



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Agenda item 24:	
Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (<i>continued</i>) . . .	205
Organization of work (<i>resumed from the 1366th meeting</i>) .	208

President : Mr. A. MATSUI (Japan)

Present :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional committees: Denmark, Ghana, India, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania.

Observers for the following Member States: Bulgaria, Greece, Philippines.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 24

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/4049; E/L.1086) (*continued*)

1. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) thanked the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for his account of the steps so far taken to bring the Institute into operation and for the information he had given on the functions it would undertake (1389th meeting). Until that statement, the Council had had before it only the relatively limited information contained in the Secretary-General's progress report (E/4049).

2. The Executive Director had said that some contributors had been expressing anxiety that the Institute should begin to function as soon as possible. His delegation, too, had hoped that the Executive Director would be in a position at the current session to give some precise information on the Institute's programme of work for the coming year. The four points on which the Board of Trustees had reached a consensus (E/4049, para. 7) were fully acceptable to his delegation, but were of a very general nature. Perhaps the meeting of the panel of consultants to be held shortly at Bellagio and the second meeting of the Board of Trustees in the autumn of 1965 would result in the formulation of a programme that would make the Institute a real influence in the fields of development and peace-keeping, which were the principal activities of the United Nations.

3. His Government's purpose in making a substantial initial contribution to the Institute was indeed to strengthen the United Nations. It considered it essential that there should be a means of training officials, particularly from developing countries, for the international civil service, on the efficiency of which the United Nations depended for its success. It also thought that the Institute could undertake research into United Nations activities and problems with a view to developing a more scientific approach and improving the efficiency of both the development and peace-keeping sides of United Nations work. The Institute could, in addition, provide the Secretary-General with a reserve of senior officials connected with the Institute's work on whom he might be able to draw for occasional missions.

4. In his Government's view, the Institute's first priority should be to establish a regular course of training, lasting probably one academic year, to teach international administrative practice to young officials from the developing countries. That basic course should form the core of the Institute's activities. Subsequently, shorter special courses might be devised to meet different needs such as those of more senior officials or of officials in mid-career who were already in the international service. The Institute could also usefully give training to resident representatives for technical assistance, a training which hitherto had not really been provided.

5. His Government would like to see a list of research projects drawn up and submitted to senior United Nations officials, including the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. Some useful suggestions had already been made to the Board of Trustees by members of the Secretariat. When certain projects had been adopted, research teams could be established to carry them out.

6. The financial situation described in the Secretary-General's report, even with the additional information given by the Executive Director, was still not fully satisfactory. The Council had been told the previous year that at least \$5 million would be needed to launch the Institute, whereas the total money so far pledged amounted to \$3 million. His Government wished to give the Institute every support and hoped that contributions would reach the level initially envisaged by the Secretary-General. In offering its contribution of \$500,000, the United Kingdom had stated three conditions: first, that there should be a sufficient response from other Member States to the Secretary-General's appeal to meet the initial target figure; second, that the training of officials from developing countries should remain a prime function of the Institute; and, third, that a more detailed statement should be provided in due course of the cost estimates and budgetary arrangements proposed for the Institute. Those conditions did not yet appear to have been met, but the Executive Director could perhaps give some additional information on that point.

7. Mrs. WRIGHT (Denmark) expressed her delegation's satisfaction at the establishment of the Institute as an autonomous body within the framework of the United Nations. Since organizational arrangements always took longer to complete than was expected and since much time was needed to explore sources of governmental and non-governmental financial assistance, it was gratifying that the Institute was now established in its own premises with the capital needed to start operations and with an Executive Director who had the right combination of qualifications for his assignment. As a result of conversations with the Executive Director in New York, her delegation was convinced that the next report submitted to the Council would contain specific suggestions on the best ways the Institute could achieve its main objectives, namely, the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development.

8. The Board of Trustees had emphasized that training should not be subordinated to research and that, at the outset, the Institute should aim at training in practical rather than theoretical subjects (E/4049, para. 7). Since the developing countries were primarily concerned with practical problems, even research should be concentrated on specific objectives related to the process of development from its political, economic and social aspects. Her delegation was convinced that the Institute would later take a long-range view of its work and thus be able to offer guidance to other bodies on training and research connected with the objectives of the United Nations family of organizations.

9. It was a good omen that so many of the developing countries had taken an active part, not only in preparing the draft statute of the Institute but in providing it with the necessary financial support. Contributions from non-governmental sources had not yet come up to expectations, but it was only natural for private donors to await the results of the Institute's work or, at least, the formulation of more specific programmes before committing their financial resources.

10. Her delegation welcomed the fact that the training of personnel, particularly from the developing countries, was not to be limited to training for service with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, both at headquarters and in the field, but that it would also include advanced training for persons in national service. It was the individual, in co-operation with his own government, who should decide whether his services were likely to make a greater contribution to his own administration or to an international administration, or whether to alternate between the two.

11. Her delegation wished to thank the Executive Director for his first report to the Council, which contained ideas for future work. It hoped that, the following year, he would submit a written report setting out a specific programme of work, indicating priorities and giving information on the Institute's achievements during its first year of operation. That was the only way to encourage governments, non-governmental institutions and national or international corporations to increase their co-operation with and contributions to the Institute. It also hoped that the developing countries would follow the Institute's future development and submit constructive criticism to the Council and the General Assembly.

12. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) said that Mr. Nyerere, the Head of State of Tanzania, when reviewing some of the problems confronting the Council and the General Assembly, had described the Institute as a new and exciting academic venture. The appointment of Mr. d'Arboussier of Senegal as Executive Director gave Tanzania considerable confidence in the Institute's future. His delegation was convinced, after a perusal of its terms of reference and curriculum, that the Institute would indeed become a valuable new United Nations body, if it was allowed to pursue its work without hindrance from certain undesirable forces which tended to influence other United Nations activities.

13. The Institute had been set up to help the United Nations in the performance of two of its primary tasks: the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of the economic and social development of the peoples of the whole world. It was to be hoped that the Executive Director would have complete freedom to establish the Institute as a body of high academic standing, unhampered by considerations of power politics. The structure of the Institute, as prescribed by General Assembly resolutions 1827 (XVII) and 1934 (XVIII), gave grounds for confidence in that regard: the Executive Director would be solely responsible for the execution of programmes, under the guidance of the Board of Trustees; the Secretary-General was one of the trustees but was not the permanent chairman of the Board, for the trustees presided over the Board on a rotating basis; moreover, the composition of the Board took into account the United Nations principle of equitable geographical distribution.

14. Where the maintenance of international peace and security was concerned, the Institute would be in a position to investigate the causes of certain situations which were jeopardizing peace and security with complete intellectual honesty and with the authority of a completely

independent institution. With regard to the promotion of economic and social development, it could make an absolutely objective inquiry into the causes of what might be described as the decline of the Development Decade and could submit recommendations for arresting that process.

15. It was to be hoped that, in its operational research activities, the Institute would undertake genuinely objective studies which would be a credit to the academic community, and that its members would turn their minds to problems which, though not immediately relevant to the work of the United Nations, would be of considerable value to it at some later stage. Where actual training was concerned, trainees from both the developing and the developed countries could undoubtedly benefit from the Institute's operational research.

16. While his delegation did not wish to submit formal proposals for items to be included in the Institute's curriculum, it wished to suggest eleven subjects, a study of which would clearly benefit the international community. Causes of breaches of international peace and security obviously represented the first desirable area of study. Secondly, his delegation believed that the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions was a legitimate subject for research by the Institute, because its discussion in the Council itself seemed to have led to acrimonious debates in which two opposing tendencies were discernible. Thirdly, the General Assembly might see fit to refer to the Institute the task of revising the United Nations Charter; although a committee of the whole was already dealing with the problem, no tangible results had yet been achieved because of political cross-currents; the objective nature of the Institute and the confidence that all Member States placed in its Executive Director made it the appropriate body to deal with that important subject. Fourthly, the Institute might be requested to study the question of the definition of aggression, the discussion of which was also hampered by power politics. Fifthly, in connexion with the promotion of economic and social development, the Institute might be able to consider the appropriate use of bilateral and multilateral aid and to examine the advantages and disadvantages of those two systems. While his delegation did not suggest that there was any essential conflict between them, there was unquestionably a difference of opinion on the desirable proportions of each type of aid. Sixthly, the Institute might try to establish the extent to which the developing countries really benefited from existing methods of technical assistance under all the United Nations programmes. Seventhly, it might wish to consider whether scientific and technological advances should be indiscriminately passed on to the developing countries by the industrialized developed countries. Eighthly, the Institute might concern itself with the problem of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. It should investigate not only the benefits that disarmament would bring to the developing countries but also the advantages that would accrue to the countries which were now armed and the extent to which those countries would be prepared to share such advantages with the developing countries. Ninthly, the General Assembly might ask the Institute to undertake a theoretical

study of the concept of peaceful co-existence. Tenthly, the Institute might be called upon to study the essential nature of world government, since that was an essential preliminary to the establishment of such government. Finally, the Institute might wish to concern itself with the scientific study of the United Nations itself.

17. In conclusion, he said that his Government would follow the operations of the Institute very closely and he would assure the Executive Director that he could rely on its full support in the form both of financial resources and of such skills as lay at Tanzania's command.

18. Mr. BOUATTOURA (Algeria) said that his delegation welcomed the establishment of the Institute under the able guidance of its Executive Director. It was glad to find that General Assembly resolution 1934 (XVIII), under which the Secretary-General had taken the necessary measures to establish the Institute, had been applied effectively and within the prescribed time limits. The two basic objectives of the Institute, namely, the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, could not but meet with the approval of every Member of the United Nations. While the Institute's goal of research work for the benefit of the United Nations was undoubtedly praiseworthy, the developing world regarded the other task assigned to it, that of training personnel from developing countries, as an appreciable contribution towards meeting their educational needs. Of course, there remained the problem of co-ordination, mainly with the United Nations regional institutes, but his delegation had no doubt that the Executive Director and the Board of Trustees would find a way of establishing fruitful co-operation with all the bodies concerned.

19. His delegation, together with the delegations of Ecuador and Iraq, were submitting a draft resolution on the subject for the Council's consideration (E/L.1086).

20. Mr. MORA BOWEN (Ecuador) said that, in general, his delegation approved the contents of the report submitted by the Secretary-General. The Institute was one more weapon in the United Nations struggle to bridge the gap between the developed and the developing countries. By means of its training and research activities, the Institute would help to ensure a fuller use of available human resources.

21. Following the appointment of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Director, and thanks to the generous contribution of \$450,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Institute was now in operation as an autonomous body. Considerable success had been achieved in obtaining contributions to a present total of over \$3 million. The Government of Ecuador had authorized a contribution of \$30,000 and had so informed the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on his visit to Quito.

22. Development should undoubtedly remain a primary concern of all United Nations bodies. The process, however, should be assessed, not in terms of theories, but in terms of the actual results achieved. He therefore believed that the Institute should be assigned practical functions connected with the development process, with

special attention to be given to the problems of the developing countries. It should at the same time provide guidance to other United Nations bodies in their specific functions of training and technical research.

23. It was his personal opinion that health, food, industrialization and education were the four problems of main concern to the developing countries. Three other main problems were common to all countries: the population shift from rural to urban areas with all its consequences, disarmament, and the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

24. In conclusion, he endorsed the views expressed by the representative of Algeria.

25. Mr. d'ARBOUSSIER (Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research) said that the Secretary-General's progress report and the statement he himself had made in introducing it were, of necessity, incomplete, particularly where the Institute's first work programme was concerned. The preparation of that programme was one of his main preoccupations and, precisely because of the difficulty of the task, he had decided to obtain the advice of a panel of experts with long experience. As he had already mentioned, the panel was to meet the following week, and he hoped that its discussions would lead to the elaboration of a work programme. He did not think he would be showing a lack of courtesy to the panel or to the Board of Trustees if he said that he shared some of the concerns expressed by members of the Council.

26. His present view was that the training programme should have two aspects: the training of young people from the developing countries for work in the international field and the training of officials already holding responsible positions in international life. With regard to the first aspect, training programmes already existed within the United Nations itself. He intended to discuss with those responsible for such programmes methods of co-ordinating them with the future work of the Institute. With regard to the second aspect, he had already been asked by the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Director of TAB whether it would be possible to organize a course of four to five months' duration for assistant resident representatives. Such a course would be helpful both to the United Nations and to countries receiving technical assistance.

27. Discussions on the research activities of the Institute had already been held at the Secretariat level. As was well known, much research had already been carried out by different sections of the Secretariat, and care would have to be taken to avoid duplication. It might be found that no extensive new research was necessary and that all that was required of the Institute was a modest programme to supplement the work already done by the Secretariat. A draft list of activities that might usefully be undertaken by the Institute could be submitted immediately to the Board of Trustees, which would decide on priorities in agreement with the Secretary-General. He believed that, by September 1965, he would be in a position to inform the Council of the progress made with the programme of work. What he had just said represented his own personal

views on the subject of the work programme; he had still to consult the panel, and the final decision would not rest either with the panel or with himself.

28. Where the problem of financing was concerned, an optimistic view of the situation was justified by the fact that, in addition to the sum of \$3 million which had already been paid or pledged towards the present estimated budget of \$10 million, contributions promised for the remainder of the five-year period already amounted to some \$3 million, which made a hypothetical total of \$6 million. Furthermore, if governments fulfilled their intentions, as notified either to the Secretary-General or to himself, a further sum of some \$1 million would be added to that total. He agreed with the United Kingdom representative that, in the interests of the Institute's authority, a diversity in the sources of its financing was desirable.

29. Governments were not represented as such in the Institute, the Board of Trustees being composed of individuals serving in a personal capacity. That was an important feature of the Institute. He personally was perfectly satisfied that several members of the Board of Trustees should be nationals of countries which had not yet contributed to the Institute. What was important was that a group of highly eminent people should wish to work together to make the Institute a success.

30. The Institute was attempting to maintain a balance between its resources and its programme. It would have been dangerous for the Institute to draw up an ambitious programme which might force it to close its doors within a few months through lack of funds. That was why, for instance, only six people had been appointed to the staff in the first four months of its existence. He had no intention of making the Institute into a vast organization; he would prefer to keep it a small body with a highly qualified and hard-working staff.

Organization of work (resumed from the 1366th meeting)

31. The PRESIDENT said it was his understanding that, in the discussion at the 1364th meeting on the agenda for the current session, there had been general agreement with the suggestion made by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania that item 10 (Report of the Trade and Development Board) should not be considered at the current session. He assumed that the Council agreed that the report of the Trade and Development Board should be considered at its resumed thirty-ninth session before the report was taken up by the General Assembly.

It was so agreed.

32. The PRESIDENT suggested that consideration of agenda item 38 (Basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session) should also be postponed until the Council's resumed thirty-ninth session.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 11.20 a.m.