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Chairman: Mr. Richard M. AKWEI (Ghana).

AGENDA ITEM 34

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (continued) (A/7176/Rev.2, A/7203/Add.1, A/7214, A/7256, A/C.2/L.1010, A/C.2/L.1011, A/C.2/L.1022 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and 2 and Add.2 and 3, A/C.2/L.1030, TD/97, TD/L.37/Add.11):

- (a) Report of the Conference on its second session;
- (b) Report of the Trade and Development Board

1. Mr. ABE (Japan) said that his delegation shared the sentiments of the sponsors of the draft resolution on the membership of UNCTAD (A/C.2/L.1022 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and 2 and Add.2 and 3). It should be borne in mind, however, that UNCTAD had been established by the General Assembly in its resolution 1995 (XIX) with the clear objective of solving trade and development problems, particularly of the developing countries, on a world-wide basis. That concept was recognized in UNCTAD's practice of reporting annually on its activities to the General Assembly for discussion and consideration by all Member States.

2. The preamble to a resolution should contain an explanation of the motives underlying the operative part, but there was no such logical link between the two parts of the draft resolution before the Committee. UNCTAD had been set up to deal exclusively with trade and development, and it was illogical to confuse economic problems with moral and political issues. The opinion given by the Legal Counsel (A/C.2/L.1030) deserved careful study, and his delega-

tion reserved the right to express its views on it at a later stage.

3. The inclusion in UNCTAD's membership of all States Members of the United Nations had not hitherto been questioned. It had been decided at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly to include also all States members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The view expressed by some delegations that the General Assembly was competent to restrict the membership of its subsidiary organs was untenable in the case of an organization with world-wide functions such as UNCTAD. His delegation's vote against the draft resolution should not, however, be interpreted as a change in his Government's attitude towards South Africa's policy of racial discrimination and apartheid.

4. Miss O'LEARY (Ireland) recalled that the Irish delegation had voted in favour of a number of resolutions condemning South Africa's apartheid policy. Ireland had also contributed in a practical way to the humanitarian programmes for assisting the victims of apartheid. Her delegation had voted against the draft resolution in the conviction that world opinion and moral persuasion could be brought to bear more effectively upon South Africa if that country remained a Member of the United Nations and its related bodies. Its vote had been without prejudice to the opinion of the Legal Counsel (A/C.2/L.1030). It was regrettable that there had not been an opportunity of studying that opinion more thoroughly before the vote.

5. Mr. SHAW (Australia) protested against the procedure whereby the important subject dealt with in the draft resolution had been forced to a vote at the previous meeting. The Committee should have been given time for reflection on the opinion of the United Nations Legal Counsel, which had been available only on the morning of the day on which voting had taken place, and on the wider constitutional and political considerations involved. The denial of a reasonable request for adjournment and even for postponement of the vote had been an act of discourtesy out of keeping with normally accepted procedure.

6. A major issue discussed in the debate had been South Africa's apartheid policy, although the draft resolution related to that country's membership of UNCTAD. While the Australian delegation abhorred the doctrine and practice of apartheid, it failed to see how the draft resolution could improve the situation for anyone. The constitutional implications could not be overlooked. The Charter of the United Nations provided for suspension of a Member State from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership only when the Security Council had ordered economic, diplomatic or military sanctions under Articles 41

and 42 of the Charter. That situation did not exist in respect of South Africa. The draft resolution could not in any event be complied with constitutionally. Article 5 of the Charter provided for the suspension of total rights and privileges, not of selected rights: when sanctions were ordered by the Security Council, the Member State concerned could be excluded for the time being from participation in the day-to-day work of the Organization.

7. There were, however, larger issues involved. Australian delegations on many occasions and in various international bodies had expressed the view that United Nations organs or specialized agencies should not adopt, as a criterion for expulsion or suspension, political considerations having no relation to the specialized or technical activities of the bodies concerned, since they could hardly function effectively in such circumstances. It was not difficult to foresee the dangers to which such a precedent would expose the United Nations.

8. One of the sponsors of the draft resolution had looked forward explicitly to the day when similar action might be taken against other Member States whose conduct might be considered contrary to a given principle of the Charter. The United Nations would lose its purpose and value if it or its organs or agencies were constantly subject to fragmentation by those who disapproved of some aspect of the conduct of individual Member States.

9. It was with those considerations in mind that his delegation had voted against the draft resolution.

10. Mr. CHRISTIANSEN (Norway) said that the practice of apartheid was abhorrent to the Norwegian people, whose Government shared the concern of the majority of Member States to see it ended. While his delegation understood the motivations of the sponsors of the draft resolution, it was not convinced that to increase the isolation of the South African Government from international life would be the most effective way of combating apartheid and influencing that Government's policies. The Committee's decision to recommend that South Africa should be denied access to an organ otherwise comprising the entire United Nations membership might eventually lead to that Government's exclusion from the United Nations, whose effectiveness to influence developments in South Africa depended upon its being bound by Charter obligations.

11. His delegation had studied the Legal Counsel's opinion (A/C.2/L.1030) and believed it to be well founded. The consideration that it would not be in accordance with the Charter to suspend a Member from an organ open to general membership could not lightly be disregarded, and his delegation had consequently voted against the draft resolution. It was uneasy at the prospect opened up by the Committee's recommendation of a course of action in conflict with the Charter and deeply regretted that it had not been possible to secure postponement of the debate to enable delegations to consider the consequences of disregarding the advice of the Legal Counsel.

12. Mr. TCHEN (China) said that his Government would continue to maintain the unequivocal position which it had frequently reaffirmed with regard to South Africa's apartheid policy. His delegation had

misgivings, however, concerning the procedure of suspending a Member State's privileges in a permanent body comprising total United Nations membership, and had therefore abstained in the vote.

13. Mr. TODOROV (Bulgaria) agreed that the South African racist régime was unworthy of representation in a body such as UNCTAD. His Government had maintained a consistent and unequivocal attitude on apartheid in all international bodies and would have had no difficulty in supporting the substance of the draft resolution. He recalled, however, the discussions in the General Assembly and at the first session of UNCTAD concerning the need to apply the principle of universality to UNCTAD.

14. The German Democratic Republic had been debarred from UNCTAD by the Governments of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, although it was making an important contribution to world trade and had always been a staunch defender of peoples fighting for freedom from colonialist and racist oppression.

15. Because that principle of universality was at issue in the draft resolution his delegation had been compelled to abstain in the vote.

16. Mr. LYNCH (New Zealand) said that his delegation's vote against draft resolution A/C.2/L.1022 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and 2 and Add.2 and 3 was in accordance with its position at the second session of UNCTAD on resolution 26 (II).^{1/} There was a clear distinction between New Zealand's attitude towards the repugnant policy of apartheid and its position with regard to membership of an organization which it wished to uphold. The Charter of the United Nations was explicit on the conditions under which membership could be suspended or terminated and the procedures to be applied. Respect for those provisions and procedures was in the interest of all Member States. The draft resolution had therefore caused his delegation serious misgivings with regard to its legal basis and it had been unable to support it.

AGENDA ITEM 38

International Education Year: report of the Secretary-General (*continued*) (A/7203, chap. XIII, sect. E; A/7239 and Add.1, A/C.2/L.1031 and Add.1, E/4518)

17. Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT (United States of America) said that, in the course of consultations between the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1031 and the representative of Upper Volta, it had been agreed to make some amendments to the text.

18. The words "themes and objectives of" in operative paragraph 2 should be amended to read "programme of action for". It had been agreed at the previous meeting, in accordance with the Somali representative's suggestion (see 1240th meeting, para. 20), to add the words "especially those of developing countries" after the word "Governments" in operative paragraph 4. It had also been agreed during the informal consultations to amend that paragraph to read after the word "objectives", "formulated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific

^{1/} See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.2), annex I, p. 56.

and Cultural Organization for the International Education Year". He commended such consultations to the Committee for the future.

19. At the previous meeting, the delegations of Austria, Ceylon, Kuwait, Libya, Norway, Thailand and Venezuela had become co-sponsors (A/C.2/L.1031/Add.1). The delegations of Chad, Nigeria and Upper Volta had also asked to be included.

20. The sponsors had been unable to agree on the USSR amendment to operative paragraph 3 (see 1240th meeting, para. 24), and urged the USSR representative to withdraw it so that the draft resolution could be approved speedily and unanimously.

21. Mr. OLISEMEKA (Nigeria), recalling his delegation's co-sponsorship of General Assembly resolution 2306 (XXII), said that, in the conviction that economic growth required training in new skills and the development of new ideas through education, his Government continued to spend a high proportion of its income on education and was pleased to be a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1031 and Add.1.

22. Referring to operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the draft, he said that although Nigeria's educational statistics had shown encouraging progress since independence, the situation was still far from satisfactory. The greatest manpower needs were in engineering, architecture and town planning, surveying, estate management, medicine and dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary science, agriculture, geology, pure science, statistics, mathematics, accountancy and economics. Nigeria was making great efforts to solve its development problems but greater international co-operation in education was needed to meet its manpower needs. His delegation therefore supported operative paragraph 4.

23. To enable International Education Year to achieve its aim, UNESCO and other competent organizations should include in their programmes more scholarships and training to meet essential manpower needs. It was gratifying to note UNESCO's readiness to assume primary responsibility for the preparatory work and he welcomed the comprehensive proposals put forward by that organization with emphasis on mobilizing greater support for equalizing educational opportunity.

24. Modern education involved the transmission of new knowledge and skills. Before independence, education in Nigeria had meant the total transplantation of foreign values and cultures, with little or no encouragement for developing a local system. Since then, education had been related as far as possible to the environment and cultural traditions.

25. One of the major issues to be reviewed during International Education Year was the use of visual aids, the lack of which was a great handicap in the educational systems of developing countries. The shortage of trained teachers was also a problem. Many more were needed to impart education by modern methods. More international co-operation through UNESCO and other specialized agencies would be required if the broad objectives of the Year were to be achieved.

26. Mr. SCHMID (Austria) welcomed the opportunity of co-sponsoring draft resolution A/C.2/L.1031 and Add.1 and agreed with the amendments announced by

the United States representative. A slight further drafting change was needed in operative paragraphs 4 and 5: the word "the" should be inserted before the words "United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization" in both cases.

27. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) endorsed the Nigerian representative's remarks concerning the purpose of International Education Year as defined in General Assembly resolution 2306 (XXII), which referred to both education and training. The training aspect had been somewhat under-emphasized. It should be borne in mind that training had not only been designated by the General Assembly as one of the purposes of the Year, but that the International Labour Organisation would be undertaking a heavy commitment in vocational training in its World Employment Programme which would have begun by 1970 and might well contribute to the Year in that respect. He therefore proposed that the words "and training" should be added after the word "education" in operative paragraph 3.

28. Mr. ANDRE (Dahomey) said that, in view of the importance which it attached to education and to UNESCO's activities generally, his delegation welcomed the opportunity to co-sponsor the draft resolution.

29. Mr. LACKO (Czechoslovakia) proposed that, in order to simplify and improve the work of future General Assembly sessions, the words "to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, through" should be omitted from operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution. It would be sufficient for the report to be sent to the Economic and Social Council, since all Members of the General Assembly would have an opportunity to discuss the matter when they took up the Council's report, without the need for a separate agenda item.

30. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said his delegation was in favour of the basic idea underlying the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1031 and Add.1) but hoped that International Education Year would be rather more than a mere slogan; it was to be hoped that it would not encounter the same sorry fate as past international years. It was not sufficient to adopt a resolution and then wait to see if anything happened. A more serious approach was required, involving action to assist education in the developing countries.

31. Operative paragraph 3 was a further invidious example of blatant discrimination against certain States that could make a positive contribution to the Year. A humanitarian resolution of that kind should embrace all mankind and discriminate against none. In the previous debate on agenda item 34, a number of the co-sponsors had emphasized the principality of universality. It was astonishing that they should have abandoned that concept when drafting the resolution on International Education Year.

32. The representative of the United States had asked his delegation to reconsider its attitude and to refrain from introducing politics into a humanitarian resolution. It was, however, the United States delegation and the other co-sponsors which had introduced politics by proposing a discriminatory attitude which was certainly no credit to the United Nations.

33. He proposed that, in operative paragraph 3, the words: "Recommends to States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to" should be deleted and replaced by: "Invites all countries which so desire to participate in International Education Year and to". That would replace the discriminatory political element by a humanitarian element. He appealed to all members of the Committee to support that amendment.

34. Mr. VARELA (Panama) said that certain parts of the Spanish text of the draft were not very accurately worded. It was particularly important that correct language should be used in a resolution relating to education.

35. In the second preambular paragraph, the demonstrative pronoun "esta" should be used instead of the personal pronoun "ella".

36. In the fifth preambular paragraph, the words "que es esencial" were unclear. If the word "que" referred to education, then the word "y" should be used while if, as was more likely, it referred to development, then the correct expression was "lo cual".

37. Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT (United States of America) said that the sponsors accepted the United Kingdom suggestion concerning operative paragraph 3.

38. While sympathizing with the Czechoslovak proposal that the Secretary-General should be requested to report to the Economic and Social Council only, he observed that a number of the sponsors, who were not members of the Council, were unable to agree.

39. As for the comments made by the USSR representative, the language used in operative paragraph 4 was perfectly normal for General Assembly resolutions of the kind and was, in any case, the most suitable. The sponsors could not, therefore, accept the USSR amendment. It was most unfortunate that, at such a late stage in the debate, the Committee should suddenly be asked to move into the political arena.

40. Mr. KAKAMBA (Uganda) said he was unclear as to the significance of the United Kingdom suggestion that the words "and training" should be added to operative paragraph 3. The coupling together of education and training could cause confusion; it might be better to use the words "and vocational training".

41. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) said that he had suggested the change in order to bring the wording into line with that of General Assembly resolution 2306 (XXII).

42. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the USSR amendment to operative paragraph 3 (see para. 33 above).

The amendment was rejected by 34 votes to 25, with 26 abstentions.

43. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on draft resolution A/C.2/L.1031 and Add.1, as orally revised during the debate.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

44. Mr. STELLINI (Malta) said that he had voted for the draft resolution in the hope that practical measures would be taken and that International Education Year

would not become a mere slogan like other designated international years.

45. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the fact that he had voted for the draft resolution, despite the serious reservations he had expressed concerning it, was the best proof that the allegations made against his delegation of playing politics were false. He regretted that his amendment had been rejected and hoped that some similar amendment would receive the approval of the Committee in the future. In any case, there had been a greater number of votes in favour of it than in the case of similar amendments in the past; it had been supported by the countries which were genuinely concerned with International Education Year, and had been opposed by South Africa, the United States of America and other Western Powers.

46. The USSR would do what it could to ensure that 1970 would be a genuine education year, particularly among the oppressed masses of the Third World.

47. Mr. BORSHCHEVSKY (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the fact that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution, despite the rejection of an amendment which would greatly have improved it, showed that the political aspect of the debate had originated elsewhere.

48. In other United Nations organs, such as the regional economic commissions, amendments of a similar nature had long since ceased to arouse irrational fears. Such bodies were prepared to use general regional formulations and it was most unfortunate that the General Assembly was not yet ready to use worldwide formulas.

49. Mr. JIMENEZ (Cuba) said that many delegations had been surprised when Cuba had voted against General Assembly resolution 2306 (XXII) in 1967 since they were aware of his country's interest in education. The reason had been the source of the idea, not the idea itself. It had been proposed by a country indirectly responsible for the killing of teachers in Cuba and more directly responsible for the murder of children and bombing of schools in other parts of the world. At the fifteenth session of UNESCO and in draft resolution A/C.2/L.1031 and Add.1, his delegation had been able to support the proposal, despite its strong reservation at the exclusion, for political reasons, of one third of the world's population.

AGENDA ITEM 47

Outflow of trained professional and technical personnel at all levels from the developing to the developed countries, its causes, its consequences and practical remedies for the problems resulting from it (continued)* (A/7203, chap. X, sect. B; A/7294, A/C.2/L.1032, A/C.2/L.1037)

50. Mr. FIGUEREDO PLANCHART (Venezuela), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/L.1032, said that, although the lack of statistical information made it difficult to judge the effects of the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries, it was clear that there was widespread and genuine concern that a continuation of the present trend would be extremely

*Resumed from the 1238th meeting.

prejudicial to their economic and social development. It was therefore imperative that the problem should be explored and consideration given to possible measures that might be taken. The Committee, in discussing the preparations for the second United Nations Development Decade, had stressed the need for planning at the national and international levels and for the formulation of a global strategy. It was difficult to conceive how that could be done without taking into account the part played by human resources, and the brain drain undoubtedly affected the utilization of trained human resources in varying degrees. It was extremely important to know what effect a continuation of the present trend would have on the global strategy.

51. The delegations of the United Kingdom and of Southern Yemen had asked to be added to the list of sponsors. He then informed the Committee of a number of minor changes in the draft. The first preambular paragraph should refer also to General Assembly resolution 2083 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the development and utilization of human resources, and the second preambular paragraph should refer also to Economic and Social Council resolution 1090 A (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965 on the development and utilization of human resources. In operative paragraph 3 (a) the words "and reorientation, as appropriate," should be added after the word "expansion", and in operative paragraph 5 the phrase "with Governments concerned" should read "with Governments of Member States concerned".

52. The draft resolution was largely self-explanatory but particular attention should be paid to the third and fifth preambular paragraphs. In relation to the fourth preambular paragraph, he was convinced that the problems resulting from the brain drain could not be solved without the co-operation of the developed countries and without attacking the root causes. The report of the Secretary-General (A/7294), referred to in operative paragraph 1, should only be regarded as a first step in the study of the problem, and the various conclusions and suggestions contained in the report needed further study. Operative paragraph 2 reiterated the recommendation contained in operative paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2320 (XXII), in view of the fact that that recommendation had not been implemented. The need for planning was stressed in operative paragraph 3 because all too often there was no relationship between educational plans and development requirements and no account was taken of the long-term absorptive capacity of the developing countries.

53. Operative paragraph 4 emphasized the need for co-operation from the developed countries. It cost the developing countries a great deal of money to train the personnel they were losing, but the more serious loss was the loss of talent which, as the Secretary-General pointed out in paragraph 83 of his report, could not be quantitatively measured. The developed countries could help to stem the tide by taking legislative and other measures. The studies requested in operative paragraph 5 were selective case studies, because a general study would be misleading in view of the lack of statistical information and because of the extent to which the problem varied from country to country. It was hoped, however, that they would provide a useful approach to the study of the problem

as a whole. The fundamental problem was how to break the vicious circle described by the Secretary-General in paragraph 79 of his report. Professionals were forfeited because they could not be effectively employed; and they could not be effectively employed because the economy lost, along with them, an incentive for development.

54. Mr. DIALLO (Upper Volta) said that he supported the draft resolution and recalled that his delegation had been one of the sponsors of General Assembly resolution 2259 (XXII). It was more difficult to induce people to return after training in a foreign country than to keep them in the country of origin. Local training also had the advantage of equipping personnel to meet specific local situations. He therefore welcomed operative paragraph 2 in particular.

55. His delegation agreed with many of the conclusions in the Secretary-General's report (A/7294), but could not agree with paragraph 54 that the flow of highly trained personnel from developing countries might increase in part because of the growth in the number of institutions of higher learning, or their expansion, in several developing countries. A country setting up such an institution did so as a necessity, not as a luxury. Countries which spent 25 per cent of their annual budget on education as did Upper Volta, expected returns from such investment. Governments could usefully pool their efforts by setting up regional centres, thus saving funds and bringing higher education within the reach of a larger number of people.

56. The Secretary-General's report did not give sufficient information on the magnitude of the problem and the solutions to be applied at the local and regional level. He therefore hoped that that omission would be made good in implementation of operative paragraph 5. Statistical information was also lacking, and his delegation therefore welcomed operative paragraph 8.

57. Mr. PEDANOU (Togo) congratulated the sponsors on their initiative. When Togo, with a population of less than 2 million, supplied more doctors and teachers to France than France did to Togo, the situation was obviously serious.

58. Trained personnel had a very important contribution to make in the development process and their contribution was jeopardized by the encouragement to emigrate given by several developed countries.

59. Although expatriate Africans freely recognized that they had a duty to develop their countries, practice was quite another matter. It was extremely difficult to reconcile an individual's duty to his country with his natural right to further his welfare wherever it might be.

60. The developing countries were well aware of the danger to economic and social development involved in the brain drain and the developed countries had shown their goodwill. It was now a question of finding ways and means of solving the problem.

61. If aid from the developed countries was maintained at its current level, it might be possible for the developing countries so to adjust their salary scales as to retain personnel who would otherwise be lost. Whatever the measures adopted, it would be impos-

sible for countries to force their expatriates to return since such trained personnel could always obtain employment in other developing countries and in the international organizations.

62. His delegation wished to co-sponsor the draft resolution.

63. Mr. LEKONGA (Democratic Republic of the Congo) thanked the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1032 for their concern with such a thorny problem. Since his delegation had only just received the draft resolution, he reserved the right to speak on the topic later.

64. There were, however, some points which immediately sprang to mind. In the fourth preambular paragraph, for example, there was a reference to the technological and economic gaps between the developing and the developed countries as being among the main causes of the brain drain problem. That might well be a cause, and even a main cause, of the brain drain, but there were others of at least equal importance which had not been mentioned, for instance, the system of education through which professional and technical personnel passed. All too often, the educational system in an ex-colonial country was far from suited to its needs. That did not apply so much to the Congo, where rapid economic development had not been matched by educational development, but as a general fact it was undoubtedly true. Grave psychological effects had been caused by the transplantation of educational systems from metropolitan countries to their colonies and the sponsors should have referred to the results of badly adapted educational systems.

65. The brain drain had once again produced the traditional conflict between individual rights and the general interest. While the rights of the individual must be recognized, the draft resolution should make it clear that the general interest must prevail.

66. Operative paragraph 4 recommended that the developed countries should take appropriate measures to mitigate the adverse effects of the brain drain. Even if they were willing to do so, that was not the real problem. What was required was not so much to mitigate the adverse effects as to remove the causes.

67. Mr. PATRIOTA (Brazil) said that his country was co-sponsoring the draft resolution because it was very much concerned with the brain drain. The problem was a very delicate and complex one which involved many aspects and touched upon the activities of a number of international agencies. He supported the idea expressed in operative paragraph 5 of the draft of requesting the Secretary-General to undertake selective country studies because the United Nations, and the international community in general, could help to elucidate that important question and to establish guide-lines for the developing countries.

68. The description of the situation as a vicious circle was extremely apposite. The developing countries were developing slowly or not at all because they were unable to develop their expertise and know-how. They were losing their best brains, and so the vicious circle continued. Something had to be done, but it was difficult for either the developing or developed countries to take unilateral action which might restrict individual freedoms. The problem was not the result

of deliberate policy by any developed country, but it was clear that it was becoming increasingly serious. His delegation attached great importance to the draft resolution and commended its adoption.

69. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) welcomed the decision of Togo to join the list of sponsors. He suggested that the fourth preambular paragraph should be amended to read:

"Considering that among the main causes of the brain drain from developing countries are the technological and economic gaps existing between them and the developed countries and that there is a need to take appropriate interim action at both the national and international level until these gaps are bridged, to tackle the problems resulting from the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries".

That amendment had been accepted by the representative of Venezuela.

70. Mr. POSNETT (United Kingdom) said that his country was very closely involved in the problem of the brain drain and was glad to have the opportunity to co-sponsor the draft resolution. The draft resolution did not envisage a once-and-for-all solution to the problem; but a continuation of United Nations efforts to attenuate the effects of the brain drain. There was a limit to what could be achieved through study and research, and the time for action had come. Operative paragraph 1 invited Member States to consider the conclusions and suggestions contained in the Secretary-General's report (A/7294). He hoped that Governments would do so and would also seriously consider what they could do in practice.

71. Mr. CHIMUKA (Zambia) said that, although the lack of statistical data made it difficult to judge the extent of the brain drain problem, it was already clear that it was very serious and would become more so if nothing was done. Although Zambia did not suffer from the problem, it was trying to relate its educational and training programmes to manpower needs and would support the draft resolution.

72. Mr. BATYUK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that, on the whole, his delegation supported the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1032), although there were ways in which it could be improved. He agreed with the United Kingdom representative that the time had come for action. He would like to see specific measures mentioned in the draft resolution and also some reference to the fact that assistance should be given to developing countries to recover their trained personnel and that they should be compensated for their losses.

73. He agreed with the representative of Togo that the brain drain impeded the development of the developing countries, and the third preambular paragraph should assert that as a fact and not simply say that in some cases it might hinder development. He also agreed with the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo that the fourth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 4 said nothing about stopping the actual brain drain and did not bind anybody to anything. He was, in addition, doubtful about the validity of the statement in the fourth preambular paragraph that technological and economic gaps were among the main causes of the brain drain. There was

no such statement in the Secretary-General's report (A/7294), paragraph 3 of which referred to immigration policies in the receiving countries and the need to view the problem within the context of public policy. There was no direct or indirect connexion between the level of development and the outflow of personnel. As paragraph 113 of the report pointed out, developed nations often exported more of their professionals than did less developed nations. Some capitalist countries suffered from the brain drain and others did not. He therefore suggested that the fourth preambular paragraph should read as follows:

"Recognizing that there is need to take appropriate action both at the national and international level to stop the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries".

He also felt that the wording of the fifth preambular paragraph might justifiably cause offence to developing countries. Technical equipment might not be necessary to assess the magnitude and characteristics of the brain drain, and it might, on the other hand, be impossible to make such an assessment even with the equipment.

74. Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT (United States of America) said that, although his delegation had some reservations concerning the note by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/L.1037), which dealt with the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution, it had no difficulty in supporting the draft in its present form with the oral amendments accepted by the sponsors.

75. Mr. KING (Barbados) said that he had a number of amendments to suggest,^{2/} many of which were

^{2/} Subsequently circulated as document A/C.2/L.1039.

merely drafting changes. With regard to the substance of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1032, he proposed the insertion, after the second preambular paragraph, of the following new preambular paragraphs:

"Recognizing the need for developing countries to develop their human resources to the fullest extent as an important element in their social and economic development,

"Recognizing also that an outflow of trained personnel may be an indication of the achievement of substantial progress in the field of human resource development and be at the same time a symptom of the lack of progress in material resource development",

and the insertion, after operative paragraph 3, of the following new paragraph:

"Urges Member States and the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies to assist, where necessary, the developing countries affected by the outflow, to develop their resources in such a manner as to enable them to make fuller use of their trained personnel within their own countries".

76. The CHAIRMAN suggested that, in view of the amendments proposed by the representative of Barbados, the Committee should resume its consideration of the item when the amendments had been issued in document form and translated into all working languages.

It was so decided.

*The meeting rose on Thursday, 5 December,
at 12.25 a.m.*