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*Chairman:* Mr. Vratislav PĚCHOTA  
(Czechoslovakia).

AGENDA ITEM 86

Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: report of the Secretary-General (concluded)\* (A/6492 and Add.1, A/C.6/375, A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2)

1. Mr. BUCETA (Argentina) said that his country, which held legal tradition and the teaching of law in high esteem and appreciated the importance of the item under consideration for the maintenance of international peace and security, was following the Committee's work on the item with the greatest interest. It had been in that spirit that his delegation had supported General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) establishing a programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law. The report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/6492 and Add.1) pursuant to that resolution was most praiseworthy. The Seminar on International Law held at Geneva in 1966 had been so successful that Argentina hoped that other meetings of the kind would be organized in the future, with the co-operation of the International Law Commission. His delegation expressed appreciation to the Governments of Israel and Sweden, which had offered fellowships for participants from developing countries. It was a matter of great importance that the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) had approved a programme of study and vocational training comprising several items in the field of international law, and it must be hoped that those activities would continue and develop. His country was greatly interested in the regional seminar that was to be organized in Latin America in 1968 and would have liked the sponsors of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2 to have included a provision concerning that programme.

2. In the spirit of the United Nations Charter, his delegation considered that international law must regulate relations between States and that only in that

\* Resumed from the 945th meeting.

way could peace be ensured. It was for that reason that international law had a privileged place in the programmes of Argentine universities. In accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX), a course of international law studies was organized each year in the Faculty of Economic, Commercial and Political Sciences of the Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Graduates in juridical, political or economic science who wished to specialize in public international law, diplomatic law, consular law or private international law could register for that course and also take special courses on international organizations. The excellence of the courses was guaranteed by the experience of that faculty, whose Revista de Derecho Internacional y Ciencias Diplomáticas was famous in Hispano-American university circles. In conclusion, he reaffirmed his country's faith in the law and its hope that respect for the law would ultimately be established, thus ensuring the survival of human values.

3. Mr. STAVROPOULOS (Legal Counsel) informed the Committee that as indicated in the addendum to his report (A/6492/Add.1) the Secretary-General had now received confirmation from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) that it agreed to participate with the United Nations in the organization of the regional training and refresher course to be held in 1967 in the United Republic of Tanzania, the cost of which was to be shared equally by the United Nations and UNESCO. The Advisory Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which had met on 8 December 1966, had welcomed UNESCO's decision and recommended that the Secretary-General should proceed with the necessary arrangements.

4. He could now advise the Sixth Committee, in accordance with rule 154 of the General Assembly's rules of procedure, of the financial implications of the draft resolution before it (A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1). If that draft resolution was adopted, the United Nations share of the cost of the regional training and refresher course for 1967 would be \$20,000, bringing the total level of requirements for 1967 to \$78,100. As recommended by the Advisory Committee (see A/6492, para. 74), the Secretary-General intended to meet the cost of the regional course in the first instance from voluntary contributions received, with the balance to be provided for in the regular budget for 1967. The financial implications for 1968 would remain as shown in the report i.e., \$61,800. (*ibid.*)

5. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was currently considering the financing of the programme and would report to the

Fifth Committee in due course. The Sixth Committee therefore could proceed to vote on the draft resolution.

6. Mr. KJELDGAARD-OLESEN (Denmark) said that his delegation attached the greatest importance to international law and thus appreciated the Sixth Committee's efforts to promote, by means of technical assistance, the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of that subject. In its report on item 84 (see A/6516, para. 145) the Committee had stressed the importance of organizing international law seminars for students and young officials of the developing countries. The success of the Seminar on International Law held at Geneva in 1966 with the co-operation of the International Law Commission, had led the General Assembly to adopt unanimously resolution 2167 (XXI), which proposed the holding of another such seminar in connexion with the next session of the International Law Commission.

7. He was therefore happy to inform the Committee that the Danish Government had decided to make a voluntary contribution of \$1,500, so that the number of participants from developing countries might, if possible, be increased. His delegation would be pleased to vote in favour of the draft resolution in document A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1 and welcomed in particular the participation of UNESCO and UNITAR in the proposed programme.

8. Mr. WERSHOF (Canada) said that his Government had always endorsed the idea of technical assistance within the framework of the United Nations to promote the teaching and wider appreciation of international law. It was therefore pleased to learn that UNESCO would participate in organizing the regional course, which was an important aspect of the programme.

9. His delegation, however, considered it unsound in principle to create a new section in the regular budget of the United Nations for that form of technical assistance. At the time of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX), it had voted against operative paragraph 5 of that text, which provided that the Secretary-General should make such provisions in the budget estimates for 1967 and 1968 as might be necessary to carry out the activities specified in that resolution, and it had abstained on the resolution as a whole simply because it did not approve of that method of financing. However, as the majority in the General Assembly had voted in favour of resolution 2099 (XX), his delegation had had to yield; and it was in that same spirit that it would vote for the draft resolution in document A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1. He was glad to note in passing that the Soviet delegation shared the Canadian delegation's view on the financing of the programme, as could be seen from the Soviet representative's statement in the Second Committee (1093rd meeting), reproduced in document A/C.6/375.

10. Canada hoped that that method of financing was temporary and that from 1969 onward it would no longer be necessary to have a separate budget section for technical assistance in the field of international law. His delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution but reserved the right to review its position after 1968.

11. Mr. ROWE (Jamaica) said that he was wholly in favour of the programme for 1967 and 1968 and of that proposed for the following years. He expressed appreciation to the countries that had offered fellowships for 1967-1968 and to those that had organized seminars, and he welcomed the decision to organize those meetings on a permanent basis.

12. The developed countries, however, could do still more to help the developing countries train specialists in international law. Many years were needed for such training and, in its resolutions, the General Assembly was increasingly calling on Governments to send experts in the subject to various international meetings. General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) was a step in the right direction, and his delegation was confident that the developing countries would be able to take advantage of the opportunities that would thus be offered to them in the years ahead. Accordingly, it warmly supported the draft resolution in document A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1.

13. As he had had difficulty in finding the many General Assembly resolutions referred to in connexion with the agenda item, he suggested that the Secretariat might prepare for the next session a list of the resolutions to which it would be necessary to refer.

14. Mr. PRANDLER (Hungary) said that he had already clearly stated that although the draft resolution in document A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1 had his support, it raised certain doubts in his mind. Referring to the exchange of letters between the Chairman of the Sixth Committee and the Chairman of the Second Committee relating to the agenda item under discussion (see A/C.6/375), he said that his delegation shared the reservations expressed by the USSR representative at the 1093rd meeting of the Second Committee.

15. The Hungarian delegation welcomed the agreement reached between the United Nations and UNESCO on the holding of a regional training and refresher course in the United Republic of Tanzania; it stressed once again that that course would be the most important part of the programme for 1967 and merited special attention. In drafting the programme for the course, the Secretariat should consult with the United Republic of Tanzania, which was entitled, as the host country, to make suggestions and requests regarding the topics to be studied, in conformity, of course, with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee and in the light of the consultations held by the Secretary-General. It was important to take into consideration the needs and wishes of the African States and, in particular, to invite lecturers who would represent the principal world systems of law.

16. Mr. KHLESTOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation wished to state once again that it attached great importance to the measures contemplated for the provision of assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. As it had stated in the Second Committee, the execution of the measures indicated in the draft resolution should not entail the appropriation of new funds for 1967, and the requests of interested countries should be studied and carried out within the framework of the United Nations

Development Programme. Subject to those observations, it would vote for the draft resolution.

17. Mr. BAL (Belgium) said it was a matter for satisfaction that the draft resolution in document A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1, which his delegation would support, provided a constructive solution for a number of problems that had occupied the attention of members of the Advisory Committee, of which Belgium was a member. All seemed to agree on the need to seek the most highly qualified experts to execute the programme and, especially, to organize and give the proposed courses; also, the topics should be selected objectively and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, with political considerations playing no part. Belgium had always wanted to avoid any duplication and to ensure joint action between agencies that had the competence and the means to act in the field in question; his delegation was glad that in accordance with that principle it had been decided to combine the efforts of the United Nations and UNESCO. It was to be hoped that that procedure would be followed whenever a number of organizations or agencies were in a position to contribute to the execution of the proposed programme. The extent to which that procedure was complied with would determine how much support the programme would command in the future. His delegation was grateful for the efforts made and the goodwill shown in ensuring the co-operation achieved. In that connexion, it thanked the United Nations and UNESCO Secretariats, as well as the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, which would provide the necessary facilities for the 1967 courses.

18. Mr. SIDDIQ (Afghanistan), observing that the programme proposed to the Sixth Committee in the draft resolution (A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1), of which his delegation was a sponsor, could become an instrument for peace and co-operation among nations, said that if international law was to be universally accepted it must take into account the changes that had taken place in the international community, including the appearance of new States. His delegation was grateful to UNESCO and UNITAR for their co-operation and welcomed the Tanzanian Government's generous offer with regard to the 1967 programme.

19. Mr. YANKOV (Bulgaria) said that his delegation had long supported the type of programme provided for in the draft resolution in document A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1, and he approved the technical assistance activities provided for in that document. The Bulgarian Government had decided, in the light of the Advisory Committee's recommendations, to offer the services of international law specialists as part of the technical assistance programme, and it was contemplating the award of scholarships to enable nationals of developing countries to study international law at Bulgarian universities. It was prepared to contribute to the seminars planned under the programme.

20. The Bulgarian delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution, but it wished to emphasize in connexion with operative paragraph 6 that the change made in the title of the programme had budgetary implications that called for mature consideration. At the 863rd meeting of the Sixth Committee, during the General Assembly's last session his delegation

had stated that before any programme was set up every possibility of assistance by other agencies, such as UNESCO or UNITAR, should be thoroughly studied, and it hoped that that would be done at the twenty-second session.

21. Mr. BRAZIL (Australia) said that his delegation supported the principle of technical assistance in the field of international law and endorsed the co-ordination measures suggested in the Secretary-General's report. It was also prepared to support the particular programme of direct assistance contained in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution (A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1), although it still held the reservations it had expressed at the twentieth session with regard to the use of regular United Nations budget funds where voluntary contributions proved inadequate. In view of the wide support the draft resolution enjoyed, his delegation was prepared to approve it; but it reserved its future position as to the financing of the programmes.

22. Mr. ROSENNE (Israel) said that his delegation maintained the position it had taken at the twentieth session of the General Assembly with regard to the financing of the programme (861st meeting) and was not in principle opposed to the opening of a new section of the regular budget, beginning in 1968, subject to the decision to be taken on that subject by the Fifth Committee.

23. Referring to the Jamaican representative's observations, which he considered entirely justified, he said that Israel, for its part, had provided assistance in the field under consideration. It had provided a scholarship for the seminar organized in conjunction with the International Law Commission, and in 1966 the Hebrew University of Jerusalem had organized a six-month seminar on subjects including international law, a report on which appeared in the journal published by the University's Faculty of Law.<sup>1/</sup> He also supported the Jamaican representative's request with regard to the resolutions of the United Nations. It would be useful if the Secretary-General could study the possibility of compiling a collection of the resolutions of both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council—perhaps excluding resolutions of a purely circumstantial nature—with a general table of contents.

24. The Israel delegation expressed its gratitude to the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee for their preparatory work on the item under discussion, and would vote in favour of the draft resolution in document A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1.

25. Mr. VARGAS (Chile) said that he would vote in favour of the draft resolution in document A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1. The programme contemplated was still a relatively modest one; but that was because the resources available were limited. His delegation hoped that it would be possible in future to develop activities on a large scale. In particular it felt that it would be useful if a permanent institute of international law could be established under the auspices of the United Nations, based at least partly on United Nations resources. The programme to be put into effect, of course, should not be detrimental to activities

<sup>1/</sup> See *Israel Law Review*, vol. 1 (October, 1966), pp. 631-635.

carried out by other institutions; he referred in that connexion to the contribution to training activities made by the six-week seminar organized at Harvard University in 1966 under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment, which had been attended by officials from twenty-one developing countries. He appealed to all countries that were in a position to do so to organize similar seminars.

26. The seminar in Latin America contemplated for 1968 remained part of the programme, although it was not mentioned in the draft resolution. The competent institutions in Chile, particularly the universities, were active in the dissemination of international law, and Chile would be most honoured to act as host to the seminar.

27. Mr. SEATON (United Republic of Tanzania) thanked the Hungarian representative for his pertinent comments concerning the regional training and refresher course that was to be given in Tanzania in 1967. Although it did not feel that the mere fact that it was acting as host gave it the final say in organizing the course, his Government would be glad to have an opportunity to offer its views on the selection of subjects and lecturers. It would seem appropriate for the curriculum to reflect the needs of the developing countries of Africa. It also seemed desirable to recruit as lecturers, in so far as the available funds permitted, a group of legal experts representing the rich heritage of the western European countries, the dynamic legal thought of the eastern European countries, the long tradition of Latin America and the top-ranking jurists of Africa.

28. With regard to the draft resolution in document A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1, he wished to state that under operative paragraph 7 the General Assembly was expected to study in general terms, at its twenty-second session, the recommendations regarding the execution of the programme in the years following 1968. Upon the completion of that study, the Assembly could, if necessary, after securing the opinion of the Advisory Committee, make specific recommendations forthwith or refer the matter for consideration at its twenty-third session. With regard to operative paragraph 6, he wished to reaffirm on behalf of the sponsors that the change in the name of the programme of assistance did not in any way affect its content and that the main purpose of the programme would remain that of assisting the developing countries.

29. Mr. HARGROVE (United States of America) expressed gratification at the support given to the draft resolution in document A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1, the adoption of which would mark the start of a United Nations programme of assistance in the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law that would benefit not only the countries directly aided but the entire Organization.

30. With regard to the portion of the programme that was to take the form of seminars or training courses, his delegation did not fully share the views of the Hungarian delegation concerning the criteria that should govern the selection of subjects and lecturers. First of all, the programme, as was evident from the fact that it would be financed in large part under the regular United Nations budget—a circumstance

which the United States welcomed—would be essentially a United Nations programme. It would therefore be important to consult, at every stage in the development of the programme, not only the members of the General Assembly but the organs and agencies concerned, including the United Nations Secretariat and the Advisory Committee. Second, whatever name was given to it, the programme would be essentially one of "technical" assistance. The selection of subjects and lecturers should therefore not be made on the basis of preconceived ideas concerning the division of the world into zones of ideological influence but should directly reflect the technical assistance needs of the beneficiary countries—needs whose classification did not necessarily follow lines of doctrinal division. Each case should be dealt with on its own merits. He also wished to say that his delegation of course hoped that the programme would benefit from the widest possible participation of all those countries that were in a position to make a constructive contribution to it.

31. Mr. MOLINA (Venezuela) said that he was pleased that the sponsors of the draft resolution (A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2) were willing to change the name of the programme established by General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX). The new name would eliminate certain problems of procedure, or perhaps even of substance, with which the Second Committee might have had to deal.

32. He regretted that he could not share the views expressed by one delegation in the Second Committee concerning the proposed programme (see A/C.6/375). He felt that the programme was, by its very nature, within the competence of the Sixth Committee.

33. His delegation was pleased that the Secretariat had been able to prepare such a rich programme, and it would vote for the draft resolution.

34. Mr. SALSAMENDI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that he wished first to thank the various delegations for their kind words concerning UNESCO's participation in the United Nations programme of assistance in the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law.

35. Replying to the observations made by the representative of Dahomey at the 944th meeting concerning the working languages that were to be used in the courses and seminars organized by UNESCO, he wished to state that the Director-General of UNESCO had given the problem careful study and would do everything he could to ensure that the greatest possible number of participants could take advantage of the meetings.

36. He would also draw the attention of the Director-General to the remarks made by the Bolivian representative at the 945th meeting concerning the languages in which certain legal publications and publications dealing with legal problems were to appear.

37. With regard to the 1967 programme, the General Conference of UNESCO had adopted resolutions under which UNESCO was to co-operate with the United Nations in organizing a regional training and re-

resher course of three or four weeks' duration, which would be given in the United Republic of Tanzania in 1967.

38. Although it would have preferred for technical reasons to hold two monolingual seminars, UNESCO had, in order to meet the wishes of the Advisory Committee, agreed that the training and refresher course should have French and English as its working languages; so that qualified applicants from all the African States could be invited to take part. It had been agreed with the Tanzanian Government that the course should begin in the middle of August 1967. The lecturers and participants would be selected by UNESCO in consultation with the United Nations, and the invitations would be sent out by UNESCO in its own name and that of the United Nations. UNESCO was of the opinion that the course could deal with four subjects. Two of them—international treaties and diplomatic immunities—had been suggested by the representative of the Secretary-General. The other two would be selected by UNESCO, which would inform the Secretary-General's representative and the Advisory Committee of its decision later in the month. The two organizations would jointly provide staff to service the training and refresher course. As far as financing was concerned, UNESCO would contribute the sum of \$20,000, with the remaining expenses to be met by voluntary contributions.

39. He hoped that those arrangements would meet with the Sixth Committee's approval and that despite its modest start the proposed programme would

contribute to the achievement of the lofty objectives that had inspired it.

40. Mr. PAYSSE REYES (Uruguay) associated himself with the observations of the Venezuelan representative. His delegation regarded as satisfactory the arrangements described by the UNESCO representative and would support the draft resolution.

41. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the draft resolution in document A/C.6/L.611/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 73 votes to none.*

42. Mr. RENOARD (France) said that his delegation's support for the programme proposed for 1967 should be taken as an indication of its interest in such activities, which was already evident from the bilateral assistance programmes that France itself had organized in the field of international law. It had been able to give its support only to the extent that it believed that the programme could, if Governments made an increased effort, be carried out by means of voluntary contributions—supplemented, if necessary, by certain adjustments in the technical assistance budget but without the necessity of additional budgetary appropriations. Thus, its affirmative vote did not in any sense mean that it was abandoning its fundamental position, and it continued to have serious reservations about any method of financing that involved increases in the regular United Nations budget.

*The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.*