

have an extra set of ambassadors and they get an extra set of *per diems*, and so on. It's just very difficult bureaucratically.

"I think it is also difficult because ECOSOC is written into the UN Charter, and amending the UN Charter is very difficult again because it requires not only a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly but also unanimity among the Big Five. We never thought for a moment we were going to abolish ECOSOC; we did propose several other functions that ECOSOC could usefully provide. It was simply our intention again and again, against all of the odds, to focus people's attentions on the problems of bureaucratic redundancy."

As for the future role of UNITAR, Franck recalled how it had, in his time, arranged with three leading American universities to send students—economists, lawyers, political scientists, sociologists—to work for a year with UNITAR in return for a half-credit, and UNITAR used their tuition money to bring Third World students into the same program. "It was a wonderful training experience for the students. We were, in effect, the only operating campus of the United Nations University [UNU], because UNU [based in Tokyo], is not a university in the ordinary sense.

"There are basically two ways UNITAR can go, given the financial crisis and political problems. It could either become the Secretary-General's think tank, and then the research done would become relevant by bureaucratic definition, because people would have to read it [as] coming out of his office. To some extent we moved in that direction, when we got the General Assembly to request some studies—that was something new to the system.... The other way would be to go ... in the opposite direction, and become the New York campus of UNU; and there have been some discussions and negotiations in that direction. That might conceivably be where it ends up."