

Riksdagens skrivelse till Konungen i anledning av Kungl. Maj:ts proposition angående inrättande av ett internationellt institut för freds- och konfliktforskning i Sverige jämte i ämnet väckta motion.

(Statsutskottets utlåtande nr 88)

Till Konungen

Med överlämnande av ett tryckt exemplar av statsutskottets utlåtande nr 88 i anledning av Kungl. Maj:ts proposition (nr 76) angående inrättande av ett internationellt institut för freds- och konfliktforskning i Sverige jämte i ämnet väckta motioner får riksdagen anmäla, att riksdagen fattat beslut i överensstämelse med vad utskottet i utlåtandet föreslagit.

Stockholm den 10 maj 1966

Med undersåtlig vördnad

English Translation:

Nr 203

The Swedish Government's letter to the King in response regarding His Royal Majesty's proposal on the establishment of an international institute for peace and conflict research in Sweden, as well as in the subject of aroused motion.

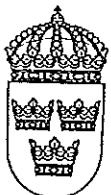
To His Majesty

With the submission of a printed copy of the Statutory Committee's Opinion No 88 in response to His Royal Majesty's Bill (No. 76) concerning the establishment of an International Institute for Peace and Conflict Research in Sweden, as well as in the subject of aroused motions, the Swedish Government may report that the Swedish Government has taken a decision in accordance with what The Committee in the statement proposed.

Stockholm May 10th 1966

With inexorable reverence

STATENS OFFENTLIGA UTREDNINGAR 1966:5
Utrikesdepartementet



**INTERNATIONELLT FREDS-
FORSKNINGSINSTITUT I SVERIGE**

BETÄNKANDE AVGIVET AV
FREDSFORSKNINGSUTREDNINGEN
WITH A SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

dokumentationsarbete med god tillgång till bibliografiska hjälpmödel och referensmaterial. På detta sätt skall den tillgängliga litteraturen snabbt kunna beläggas och lokalisekas. Anskaffning bör även omfatta vissa allmänt orienterande standardverk samt skrifter och periodika av aktuellt intresse som ger möjlighet för forskarna att följa med utvecklingen på deras respektive områden. Förutom detta »basbibliotek» bör medel anvisas för att möjliggöra uppläggandet av projektbibliotek, där för varje forskningsprojekt den härför aktuella litteraturen anskaffas.

Omfattningen av »basbiblioteket» förde bli c:a 4 000 volymer, 150 tidskrifter och ett 20-tal tidningar. Arbetsgruppen beräknar kostnaderna härför till 150—200 000 kronor. För bibliotekets fortsatta drift och för projektbiblioteken beräknas en kostnad av 1 200—1 300 kronor per forskare och år.

Ovanstående beräkningar förutsätter att institutets forskare i hög grad replicerar på de tillgängliga biblioteksresurserna i Stockholmstrakten. Institutets egen litteratur bör självfallet i första hand förhållas de egna forskarna men bör i görligaste mån redovisas i AK. Arbetsgruppen förutsätter att institutsbiblioteket blir i tillfälle att utnyttja vissa praktiska samarbetsarrangemang bl. a. den biltansportservice som skapats mellan Stockholms biblioteken.

Vid institutsbiblioteket bör finnas en kvalificerad bibliotekarie och en assistent, som eventuellt kan tjänstgöra på halvtid.

Bilaga 5

Summary in English

Committee on an International Peace and Conflict Research Institute in Sweden. Summary of Report and Recommendations

In December, 1964, a Committee was established by the Swedish Government to study the desirability and possibility of establishing in Sweden an international peace and conflict research institute. As members of the Committee the Minister for Foreign Affairs appointed the following persons:

Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Ambassador, Chairman,

Mr. H. Alfvén, Professor at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm,

Mr. K. Birnbaum, Director, Swedish Institute of International Affairs,

Mr. M. Fehrm, Director General, Research Institute of National Defence,

Mr. B. Rexed, Professor, Principal Secretary to the Government Science Advisory Council,

Mr. A. Wedberg, Professor of philosophy, University of Stockholm.
As secretaries to the Committee were appointed

Mr. P. Hammarskjöld, Counsellor of Embassy and

Mr. Örjan Berner, First secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Committee was asked in guidelines given by the Government to recommend general principles for the delimitation and direction of the research work carried out at such an institute. It should also submit proposals regarding suitable organization for the institute and recommend ways of financing its activity.

The Committee has during 1965 conducted studies and discussed problems in connection with the task mentioned in the guidelines. For this purpose consultations have been held with international organizations and with scientific institutions in different countries. The Committee is now submitting its proposals for the establishment in Sweden of an International Institute for Peace and Conflict Research.

The scope and direction of peace and conflict research are indicated in the guidelines given to the Committee. The formula used here seems to delimit rather accurately the problem areas and is taken as a point of departure for a working definition in the report. According to this definition which, of course, makes no claim to be exhaustive, the principal fields of study are, following increasing degrees of specification:

- a) Basic preconditions for a stable peace and for peaceful solutions of international conflicts.
- b) Problems about the origin and nature of conflicts and about their prevention and peaceful solution.
- c) Questions concerning the background of international conflict problems and examination of alternative ways to alleviate existing tensions, remove sources of unrest and effectively use the international organizations as a safeguard of peace.
- d) Problems which are of interest i.a. in connection with negotiations on disarmament and arms regulation and with the United Nations peacekeeping functions.

The Committee had as a first task to express its opinion on the possibility and desirability of establishing in Sweden an international institute for peace and conflict research. The Committee was also charged with the task to study how such an Institute should be organized and in what direction its activity should be channelled.

The Committee deems it both possible and desirable to establish in Sweden an international Institute for peace and conflict research. In this decision the Committee has primarily been guided by its awareness of the importance of the subject matter and its belief that scientific research can be of great value in this field. Due regard has also been paid to circumstances which make it natural for Sweden to take particular interest in efforts to analyze international peace and conflict problems. Among these may be mentioned the policy of neutrality which has grown out of a very long tradition of peaceful relations between our country and others.

The Committee has furthermore found reason to believe that the proposed Institute could assume certain important and interesting particular characteristics in the area of peace research in comparison with most other institutions. The Committee has specifically in mind the international character which will constitute the basic feature of the Institute. In its contacts with organizations and individual scholars in different countries the Committee has also had a positive response and promises of support for the establishment of such an institute.

The location in Sweden of the Institute might present certain problems as to research contacts, documentation resources, recruitment difficulties, etc. The Committee considers that these problems can be overcome.

When the Committee has thus resolved that a peace and conflict research Institute ought to be established in Sweden, it has also had to submit proposals regarding the scope and organization of the Institute, based on its recommendations as to in what fields the research activities should be concentrated. In these regards the basic principle has been that the initial recommendations should provide for flexibility. Wide latitude should be given to the governing organs of the Institute and to scholars constituting its research staff to develop relevant and workable programs.

In order to examine the possibilities for fruitful work the Committee has chosen to start from a brief analysis of such efforts as are being made within

the framework of peace and conflict research by international organizations and research institutions in other countries. Ensuing from such a survey are certain recommendations as to the relationship of the proposed Institute to international and national organizations with a similar purpose. That part of the report simultaneously gives the background to proposals for those research activities of the Institute which are in the first instance recommended by the Committee.

Three methods to delimit and define the field of activity are examined: whether recommendations should refer to the scientific disciplines involved or to the research method employed or to the research topics selected.

In the last-mentioned respect certain recommendations are given, based on a consideration of criteria deemed to be relevant. A starting point has been the belief that the research should give a valuable contribution to the understanding of the preconditions for a stable peace and for peaceful solutions of international conflicts.

Studies of an applied research character directed towards practical-political questions should be carried on in constant interchange with research of a more theoretical kind.

The research should not only be concerned with relations involving great Powers but should to a considerable extent focus attention on potential conflict situations related to social and economic factors in all parts of the world, not least in the hitherto less developed regions.

The Committee wishes to recommend that the research work should primarily be directed to the problems of disarmament and arms regulation. It is believed that within this field important scientific contributions can be made which have great relevance for efforts to achieve stable and peaceful international relations. The international character of the Institute can also specifically in this field of study serve a comprehensive research effort and contribute to its scientific as well as to its political value.

The studies should, however, have good possibilities to extend from this point to other research areas. The Committee has had in mind such widely defined research subjects as studies of current conflicts, their origin, development and solution, not least observing the impact of communication processes and mass media; ways of alleviating tensions in relations between states and removing sources of conflict; the role of international organizations for conflict resolution, and special theoretical and methodological studies in connection with projects within these fields.

The Committee outlines in an annex to its report some specific projects which can be fitted into this framework. Proposals for an organization plan, cost estimates, etc., have been tested on these projects. The tasks thus outlined which are of a widely varying nature, should be considered by the competent organs of the Institute among possible research projects for the Institute in the initial phase of its activity. They have been chosen from the following fields some of which have been recommended by different international research groups; international comparisons between national seismic data, primarily their importance in connection with an extended test-ban treaty; certain specific studies on biological means of war; studies using information techniques (press analysis etc.) on the description of the importance of different factors for selected localized conflicts; prevention of potential international legal conflicts in the use of methods made possible through new technology for instance for water extraction.

The Committee has found that in regard to the scientific disciplines to be represented or to the research methodology to be used in the Institute, only general

indications should be given. A multidisciplinary approach using natural sciences as well as social sciences and the testing of new methods should be a constitutive feature of the Institute.

When dealing with the organization of the Institute, its relationship with other organizations has been given particular interest. As to the relations with Swedish governmental authorities the Committee has taken due note of the absolute requirement that the international and strictly objective character of the Institute's research work must not be put in question. This consideration among others has been decisive for the Committee when proposing an initial five-year financial arrangement with the Swedish Government.

Specific recommendations are given on the relationship of the Institute with international organizations and national research institutions, i.a. in the Nordic countries. Close contacts and cooperation with such institutions should be maintained.

The Committee goes on to consider in some detail the organization of the Institute. As governing bodies are envisaged:

a Scientific Council consisting of not more than 30 members with consultative functions in the planning of the research projects as well as in their evaluation;

a Governing Board with 8 members which has the responsibility for more important decisions about the planning of the work of the Institute and its administrative management;

a Director whose tasks comprise the organization and the setting up of the Institute, and the general planning and direction of the research activity. High personal qualifications should be demanded of the director, who will be a central figure in the Institute.

The governing bodies as well as the research personnel should be selected on an international basis. Two thirds of the membership of the Scientific Council are initially appointed by the Swedish Government. The Council itself is responsible for the selection of the last one-third of the membership and has also to take decisions when it comes to appoint successors for retiring members. The Swedish Government appoints members of the Governing Board. The director is appointed by the Board.

The principle mentioned above regarding flexibility, and freedom for the personnel and the governing bodies of the Institute to decide for themselves about what emphasis shall be placed on various research activities, has been underlying the recommendations made by the Committee for the decision-making process in regard to research projects and to the planning of the research work and operations of the Institute.

The Committee submits proposals in regard to the size and financing of the Institute. It is envisaged that the Institute should gradually develop so that at the end of the initial five-year period a research staff of 15-25 persons should be employed. These shall be scholars of a recognized high standing. In this calculation of personnel a certain number of advanced post-graduate scholars are also included. The Committee considers it desirable that also persons with practical experience from international political work be employed in the research cadre of the Institute.

Closely linked to the recruitment problems is the question about the employment conditions of the personnel. The Committee deems it necessary that the Institute should be able to offer advantageous employment conditions in order that the Institute shall be able to recruit research staff of the desirable high quality. Certain specific recommendations are laid down to satisfy this aim.

Several reasons have prompted the recommendation that the Institute should

be situated in Stockholm or its neighbourhood. The Committee submits calculations as to the premises required by the Institute.

In annexes to the report a proposal for a charter for the Institute is submitted as well as budget estimates and a specific report on the library resources which would be available to the Institute. Memoranda have also been prepared setting out certain tentative examples of projects.