

alternatively, reopen general discussion on the principles on which a certain measure of agreement had been reached; and whether its efforts should be directed towards the form of a draft declaration by the General Assembly. The Canadian Delegation took an active part in the general debate and in the negotiations which resulted in the compromise resolution. A separate resolution, proposed by the Netherlands, requesting the Secretary-General to continue his study of fact-finding and inviting the member states to submit their views in writing to the Secretary-General was also adopted.

Right of Asylum

In 1960, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a draft declaration on the right of asylum, consisting of a preamble and five articles, and while the Third Committee revised the preamble and Article 1 at subsequent sessions of the Assembly, lack of time prevented further consideration. This year the question was referred to the Sixth Committee, which, though unable to consider the substance of the draft declaration, made a number of decisions on how the question should be handled procedurally. It agreed that the Committee itself should prepare a draft declaration independently of the codification of law relating to asylum to be done by the International Law Commission, concentrating first on Articles 2-5 of the draft of the Commission on Human Rights and then the preamble and Article 1 adopted by the Third Committee, and that member states should again be given an opportunity to submit written comments on the draft declaration.

International Law

In addition to dealing with the reports of the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the International Law Commission,¹ the Sixth Committee considered a report on particular ways in which member states could be aided, both through the United Nations system and otherwise, to establish programmes of technical assistance relating to activities in the field of international law. It approved an Afro-Asian and Latin American resolution which called for financing of the proposed programme of assistance and exchange in international law, in 1967 and afterwards, from the regular budget of the United Nations. Canada and ten other countries abstained on this resolution because of their preference for either voluntary financing or for channeling such assistance through the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA).

¹See Page 48.