

similar bodies except the International Law Commission, whose members will receive \$35. These increases are required to cover the increased daily expenses of members of these commissions while attending meetings.

The Assembly also decided to hold the twelfth session of the Economic and Social Council in Santiago and to hold the Sixth Session of the General Assembly in Europe, at an added cost (as compared with Lake Success) of approximately \$300,000 (for the Council) and \$1,750,000 (for the Assembly). Canada opposed both these decisions on the grounds that the additional expenditure entailed in holding these meetings abroad was not warranted, and that the work of the Secretariat would be seriously disrupted by the moves.

The Assembly approved the following expenditures, totalling \$3,946,800, for the following political commissions of enquiry:

UN Special Committee on the Balkans.....	\$ 520,000
UN Commission for India and Pakistan.....	600,000
UN Commission for Indonesia	147,500
UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine.....	693,000
Repatriation of Greek Children	50,000
UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea	790,700
UN Commissioner and Council for Libya	695,000
(and Arbitral Tribunal)	
Advisory Council for Somaliland	175,000
UN Commissioner for Eritrea	250,000
International Regime for Jerusalem	25,600
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	\$3,946,800
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The expenditures of the political commissions are somewhat higher than last year due, in the main, to the accelerated activity of the United Nations Commissioner for Libya and to the creation of the new Korean Commission. Countries of the Soviet bloc opposed the appropriations for the Korean commission as well as those for the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans on the grounds that their establishment was contrary to the United Nations Charter.

The Assembly also approved appropriations amounting to \$2,285,000 and \$1,608,550 for the departments of economic and social affairs after a number of delegations had indicated their belief that "too much was being attempted too quickly" in these fields and that important economies could be achieved by more efficient administration and by slowing down the pace for initiation of new projects.

It also approved appropriations of \$2,687,000 for the Department of Public Information and \$934,500 for information centres at various international capitals, after a number of delegations, including the Canadian, had indicated their belief that too large a proportion of the organization's available resources were being devoted to public information. Those opposing the full appropriation