

1961 when the Statute of the Commission was further amended by the General Assembly so as to permit the enlargement of the Commission by another 4 seats bringing the total number to 25.

#### **Commission's Report on the Work of the Thirteenth Session— Consular Intercourse and Immunities**

Work on the codification and development of the international law governing consular intercourse and immunities was begun by the International Law Commission in 1955. The Commission completed its study in 1961 and submitted a final draft of 71 articles to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. The articles are concerned with the immunities and privileges of consular posts and members of consulates and are of both a declaratory and progressive nature.

In discussion of this item in the Sixth Committee the view prevailed that, in order to give this subject satisfactory examination, a special conference should be convened as a parallel to the 1961 Vienna Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities. A resolution was unanimously adopted recommending an international conference be convened on the question of consular relations in Vienna at the beginning of March 1963. In the meantime member governments have the opportunity to submit written comments on the draft articles to the Secretariat of the United Nations by July 1, 1962 and the subject will be considered further at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

#### ***Future Work in the Field of Codification and Progressive Development of International Law***

Canada also took an active part in the discussions of the item on the Sixth Committee's agenda entitled "Future Work in the Field of Codification and Progressive Development of International Law". Under this item, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Romania, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, proposed a draft resolution calling for the Sixth Committee to make a general survey of the field of international law at its meeting next year under an agenda item entitled "Consideration of Principles of International Law Relating to Peaceful Co-existence of States".

An amendment was proposed to this draft resolution by a number of states, including the United States of America, Ireland, Japan, Pakistan and Turkey, on the basis that the concept of "co-existence" tended to be an essentially political rather than legal concept with cold war overtones, and that it would in these circumstances be more appropriate to have the general international law survey made under a non-controversial title.

In support of this resolution the Canadian Representative challenged any suggestion that the constructive and progressive concepts of contemporary