

accordance with the Charter, with the aim of widening the area of agreement expressed in that resolution. A separate vote on this paragraph was taken and the Sixth Committee voted 72 in favour to 13 against, with seven abstentions (Canada) to adopt it. The rest of the paragraphs were adopted 88 in favour (Canada) to none against, with three abstentions, and the resolution as a whole was adopted 78 (Canada) to none, with 15 abstentions. In plenary, Paragraph 5 was adopted by a vote of 77 (Canada) in favour to 14 against, with eight abstentions, and the draft as a whole was adopted 84 (Canada) in favour to none against, with 17 abstentions (as A/Res.2327 [XXII]).

Fact-Finding

General debate in the Sixth Committee on the question of methods of fact-finding started with a proposal by the Netherlands to set up a working group. The resolution, proposing the establishment of a 15-man working group, the size of which was later increased by the Committee to 16, was adopted by a vote of 72 in favour (Canada) to none against, with 12 abstentions. The working group produced three working papers and, after considerable consultation, unanimously adopted a draft resolution which was presented to the Sixth Committee. The resolution had the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recognize the settlement of disputes while affirming that the possibility of recourse to impartial methods of fact-finding "is without prejudice to the right of states to seek other peaceful means of settlement of their own choice". It also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a register of experts whose services might be used by states for fact-finding in relation to disputes. The General Assembly subsequently adopted the resolution unanimously.

Territorial Asylum

The Sixth Committee allowed seven meetings to the question of territorial asylum. In the course of the general debate, it soon became evident that, while a number of reservations were expressed about the text of the draft declaration on the right of asylum prepared in 1966 by a working group of the Committee, no amendments were proposed, largely because the draft was a compromise resulting from lengthy negotiations. A resolution introduced by Venezuela on behalf of 24 co-sponsors, including all the Latin American members, Norway, Nigeria and Somalia, was adopted unanimously (A/Res./2312[XXII]).

Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider

Appreciation of International Law

The Sixth Committee devoted three meetings to the programme of assistance in the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/6816) of October 28, 1967, containing an account of the implementation of the programme in 1967 with the following items of direct assistance: