

Other Questions

Consideration of the other more important agenda items led to the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolution 1927 (XVIII) determines the rates of assessment of the seven states admitted to membership at the seventeenth regular session and at the fourth special session and the revised rates for Czechoslovakia and Hungary for the period 1962-4.

Resolution 1982 (XVIII) provides \$35,000 to the International School Fund for liquidating the operational deficit anticipated for the school year 1963-4 and an additional \$20,000 for the purpose of forwarding plans for the permanent accommodation of the School.

Resolution 1987 (XVIII) postpones until the nineteenth session a thorough review of the pattern of conferences and requests ECOSOC to advance the dates of its meetings and to undertake a study of the optimum frequency for the sessions of its subsidiary bodies.

Sixth (Legal) Committee

A number of important questions with considerable legal content were considered by committees other than the Sixth Committee because of their predominantly political implications, and are treated in other sections of this publication. This section is therefore devoted only to the discussion of legal matters in the Sixth Committee at the eighteenth session and includes a short report on the work of the International Law Commission.

Friendly Relations

Again in 1963, the most important item on the agenda of the Committee was the one entitled "Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations." The Committee devoted more than half its meetings to the study of the four principles contained in Resolution 1815 (XVIII), adopted in 1952. These principles, enunciated in the Charter, are respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of states, the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means, non-intervention in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of a state, and the sovereign equality of states.

The comments received from various governments, including Canada, and the brisk debate during the session, evinced many shades of opinion and some fundamental differences of views concerning the manner in which and the extent to which these Charter principles have been affected in the practice of states and of the United Nations over the last 18 years. There was, as a consequence, sharp disagreement over the need to reformulate all or any of these principles and ideological considerations threatened continually to disrupt the debate. Eventually a resolution [1966 (XVIII)] was unanimously