

be drawn by the General Assembly, others preferring a conference convened especially for that purpose. This attempt at compromise proved unsuccessful and the draft articles were referred to the General Assembly for consideration at the twenty-third session for the purpose of their adoption in a convention.

### **Law of Treaties**

On the basis of draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission, the Sixth Committee devoted 14 meetings to the consideration of the Law of Treaties and 41 representatives spoke in the general debate on this item. A resolution sponsored by Dahomey and 20 other states decided that the first session of the international conference of plenipotentiaries on the Law of Treaties, which the General Assembly had stated in Resolution 2166 (XX) of December 5, 1966, was to be held in 1968, should be convened at Vienna in March 1968. States were invited also to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than February 15, 1968, for circulation to governments, any additional comments and draft amendments which they might wish to propose, in advance of the conference, to the draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission. The final vote on the resolution was 92 (Canada) in favour to none against, with one abstention (France). This resolution was adopted by plenary on December 6, 1967, as A/Res./2287(XXII) by a vote of 89 (Canada) in favour to none against, with one abstention.

### **Friendly Relations**

The debate on the seven Charter principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among states, in accordance with the Charter, which originated in the Sixth Committee at the sixteenth session, again consisted of a series of general observations on the progress of the Special Committee (established in 1963) pointing out the difference of opinion on the approach to be taken to the principles on which no consensus had as yet been achieved: use of force, self-determination and non-intervention. Early in the debate, differences of view on the desirability of proceeding further with the non-intervention principle became apparent. The United States introduced a draft resolution requesting the Special Committee to complete formulation of the principles of use of force and self-determination and, further, "if time permits", to complete a formulation of the principle of non-intervention. This draft also requested the Special Committee to examine additional proposals with a view to widening the areas of agreement on the four principles already formulated and then to review and edit the seven principles to make them consistent with one another. Subsequently a resolution was introduced by India on behalf of 66 co-sponsoring states. Operative Paragraph 5 of this draft resolution requested the Special Committee to consider proposals compatible with General Assembly Resolution 2131(XX) on the principle concerning the duty of states not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any state, in