

principles might indeed be described, as some have suggested, as the two most important principles underlying friendly relations and co-operation among states in accordance with the Charter. It is not, of course, necessary to go so far in deciding that they are worthy of serious study by the United Nations on a priority basis.

I hope my foregoing comments have to some extent dispelled the notion that Resolution L.507 is "a narrow one". There is, however, another matter which has been raised by some delegation on which there may be some misunderstanding, namely the nature of the topic of the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means. It has been suggested, and rightly, that some of the co-sponsors see in this topic the possibility of broadening the acceptance of the International Court of Justice. This is, of course, one aspect of the general question of the peaceful settlement of disputes which could hardly be ruled out from any serious discussion of the general topic. I should like, if I may, however, to quote again from the statement I made on the opening day of our debate on this item, in order to emphasize a point I then made:

"I should point out at this stage, however, that it is not the intention of the co-sponsors that the studies and discussion of the peaceful settlement of disputes be confined to the machinery of the International Court of Justice. On the contrary, it is our hope that we will be able to expand upon and further develop the procedures outlined in Article 33 of the Charter of negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort