

the General Assembly. The articles are concerned with the immunities and privileges of members of permanent diplomatic missions and propose some significant changes in the existing law and practice. The draft articles were not available in time to permit careful examination at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly and the subject was placed on the agenda of the fourteenth session.

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. A proposal that the conference should deal with consular intercourse and immunities at the same time was rejected and a resolution was adopted recommending that an international conference be convened in Vienna not later than the spring of 1961 to formulate a convention on diplomatic intercourse and immunities. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 67 in favour, one against, with eleven abstentions (including Canada).

United Nations Juridical Yearbook

In 1958 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution stating that the publication of a United Nations Juridical Yearbook might encourage the development of international law and agreed to place the subject on the agenda of the fourteenth session. This proposal had been raised at three previous sessions of the General Assembly, the last occasion being in 1952.

The Sixth Committee at the thirteenth session considered a proposal for a publication containing four distinct parts. Part I would consist of articles written by private individuals; Part II would be a résumé of the legal activities of the United Nations; Part III would be devoted to decisions of international and national tribunals, and Part IV would contain a bibliography. At the conclusion of the thirteenth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the publication of a Juridical Yearbook including the financial and technical implications.

This report formed the basis of the discussions in the Sixth Committee at the fourteenth session. The outcome of these discussions was a resolution declaring that a United Nations Juridical Yearbook should be published and that the item should be considered at the fifteenth session on the basis of a detailed outline of such a Yearbook which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare. The resolution was adopted by 59 votes in favour (including Canada), 1 against with 4 abstentions.

Study of Historic Waters

At the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which was held in Geneva in 1958 a resolution was adopted which requested the General Assembly of the United Nations to arrange for a study of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays. The item was inscribed on the provisional agenda of the thirteenth session but it was postponed until the fourteenth session. At the fourteenth session a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting "the International Law Commission, as soon as it considers it advisable, to undertake the study of the question of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays, and to make such recommendations regarding the matter as the Commission deems appropriate".¹

¹ General Assembly (14th session),
Plenary Meeting, December 7, 1959 (A/PV. 847).