

at the United Nations in New York and Geneva, retroactive to 1962. The Committee also voted by 57 votes in favour, none against, with 37 abstentions (including Canada), an appropriation of \$800,000 to provide for emergency aid to the newly independent countries of Burundi and Rwanda. The sum approved is to be spent for the repair of the road linking Usumbura, the capital of Burundi, with Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, and for the construction of public housing in the latter city. Finally, the Committee approved by 71 votes in favour to none against, with 11 abstentions, a revised United States resolution calling for the provision for 1963 of \$6.4 million for those technical-assistance programmes of the United Nations financed under its regular budget. Canada voted in favour of the resolution.

Other decisions taken by the Committee over the last four weeks include: the adoption of a resolution that would have the Assembly request the Economic and Social Council to devise a system of priorities for United Nations projects in the social, economic and human rights fields; a tightening of the regulations regarding travel and subsistence expenses of United Nations staff members; the endorsement of the annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, and the election of André Ganem of France, James Gibson of the United Kingdom, Ismat T. Kittani of Iran, and Agha Shahi of Pakistan to fill forthcoming vacancies in the 12-member Advisory Committee of the Assembly on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The four were appointed to serve for a period of three years beginning January 1, 1963.

The Committee now has under consideration personnel questions relating to the geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat and of the proportion of it to be employed under fixed-term contracts.

Sixth Committee

The Committee completed consideration of the first item on its agenda on November 5 by giving unanimous approval to a draft resolution proposing that the International Law Commission study further the question of extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. Earlier (October 26) the Committee, after a week-long discussion, had unanimously endorsed a resolution expressing the Assembly's appreciation of the Commission's work and calling on it to continue its efforts in the broad field of the progressive codification of international law, particularly as regard the development of the law of treaties.

The Committee is now engaged in the discussion of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. A resolution on this subject, co-sponsored by Cameroun, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Denmark, Japan, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, would have the Assembly affirm that the rule of law is essential for the achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, particularly the development of friendly relations and co-operation among states, and would decide