

the items on disarmament, this meeting provided a useful opportunity to members of the United Nations to express their views on the course that should be followed in forthcoming disarmament negotiations.

The general debate revealed widespread recognition of the continuing value and importance of the ENDC as a forum for constructive and detailed negotiations, both on general and complete disarmament and on interim arms control and disarmament measures. The consensus was that priority should be given to an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. The Soviet Union presented draft resolutions calling for the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the withdrawal of foreign bases and personnel from the territory of other states. The United States also presented a draft resolution calling for the early reconvening of the ENDC to resume negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty, a non-proliferation agreement, an agreement to halt or restrict the production or use of fissionable materials for military purposes and a freeze on the production of nuclear delivery vehicles. After some debate, the Commission, on the recommendation of a number of non-aligned countries, approved a compromise resolution, with the Soviet bloc abstaining, which recommended the early reconvening of the ENDC so as to enable priority consideration of a non-proliferation agreement and a comprehensive test-ban treaty. Reference was also made to the application of military savings to peaceful programmes.

The Commission approved a second resolution, also sponsored by several non-aligned countries, calling for the convening of a world disarmament conference to include all countries. In voting for it, Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns expressed Canadian support in principle for the conference, while pointing out that careful preparation would be necessary, that continued recognition of the agreed principles recommended as a basis for disarmament negotiations by the sixteenth session of the Assembly was most important, and that the world conference should not interfere with the continuation of detailed negotiations in the ENDC.

### *International Law Commission*

The International Law Commission was established in 1947 to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification. It is composed of 25 experts in international law who sit in their personal capacities; the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Marcel Cadieux, has been a member since 1961.

In 1965, the Commission held the first part of its seventeenth session in Geneva from May to July, during which it devoted, as in the past, much of