

Secretariat must be free to serve the United Nations and not just be "on loan" for short periods from member governments.

### **Sixth Committee**

The Committee completed its review of the report of the International Law Commission (ILC) by giving unanimous approval on October 15 to a seven-power resolution recommending that the Commission continue its work on the Law of Treaties.

The Committee then took up the second item on its agenda entitled: the Question of Extended Participation in General Multilateral Treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. In its report to the General Assembly on the matter, the ILC concluded in part that many of the League's treaties no longer held any interest for states and should accordingly be adapted to contemporary conditions. A nine-power resolution on this item was introduced by Australia on October 17, amended, and adopted on October 28 by a vote of 69 in favour (Canada), none against, with 22 abstentions. By the terms of the resolution, the Assembly is called on to assume certain of the functions of the League of Nations and to open to new states 21 multilateral treaties closed since 1946, dealing with such matters as counterfeiting, narcotics and dual nationality.

The Committee is now engaged in the consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation between states. Four of these principles are currently up for study:

- The repudiation of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state;
- the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means;
- non-intervention in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any state;
- the sovereign equality of states.

Further principles are to be studied at subsequent sessions of the Assembly.

To assist it in its study, the Committee had before it two working papers. One, from Czechoslovakia, suggested that the Committee should proceed with a view to preparing at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly a declaration embracing all principles of international law relating to the "peaceful co-existence of states". The other, introduced by Australia, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France and Malaysia, argued that no commitment could at present be undertaken to prepare a draft declaration of the kind envisaged by Czechoslovakia. It went on to say that the Czech proposal was "procedurally inappropriate" and "substantively misplaced", since the principles of international law relating to "the peaceful co-existence of states" were not among the agenda of the Sixth Committee.

### **Pledging Conference**

At a United Nations Pledging Conference held on October 15, member states of the United Nations or the Specialized Agencies announced the amount of financial support they would give toward the target figure of \$150 million for the 1954