

achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, particularly the development of friendly relations and cooperation among states, based on respect for the principles set forth in the Charter of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and of the sovereign equality of all Member States.

The second operative paragraph makes a clear-cut affirmation of the Charter as the fundamental statement of principles of international law governing friendly relations and cooperation among States, notably, the obligation to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of States and the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means. I will leave it to my co-sponsors to develop this theme more fully, but I should like, if I may, to indicate the importance which my Government attaches to peaceful settlement of disputes by the following excerpts from the previously-mentioned address by the Prime Minister of Canada.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

"The history of international arbitration and of the pacific settlement of disputes in this century has shown that, if a world order with the Rule of Law as its base is to be brought into being, there must be something more in existence than the machinery for settling international disputes.

"The fifteen judges of the International Court have been men of capacity and ability, but only thirty contentious cases have been submitted to the Court, several of which were stricken from its list for lack of jurisdiction, and in addition ten advisory opinions have been given.

"Eighty-five states are parties to the Statute of the International Court, of which thirty-eight states have accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. Of these, thirteen have accepted unconditionally, or subject