

the application of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity; the resolution also called for the preparation of a preliminary draft international convention on the subject. Continuing its work, the Commission considered a resolution passed by the General Assembly requesting ECOSOC to transmit to the Commission a proposal concerning the establishment of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights responsible for the implementation of the various international legislation adopted by the United Nations in the area of human rights. It was decided to establish a working group to study the problems relating to such an Office. The Commission next approved three resolutions on the organization of celebrations during the International Year for Human Rights in 1968. In the area of racial equality, the Commission condemned the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all countries where they occurred and singled out, in this connection, policies of racial discrimination, segregation and *apartheid*. Canada was not a member of the Commission on Human Rights in 1966.

Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council assists the General Assembly and the Security Council in supervising the administration of territories under United Nations trusteeship; By 1959, 11 territories had been placed under United Nations trusteeship all but three have since attained independence or self-government. The remaining territories are Nauru, which is under joint Australian, New Zealand and British administration, New Guinea, under Australian administration, and the Pacific Islands trust territory, under U.S. administration.

The administering states are all members of the Trusteeship Council, as are the permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer territories—the U.S.S.R., France and China. One other member is elected by the General Assembly to equalize the number of administering and non-administering members; this seat will be held by Liberia until the end of 1968.

Gathering information by examining the reports of the administering authorities, hearing petitioners, and sending its own visiting missions, the Council studies the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the trust territories and recommends steps which should be taken for their further development. Following adoption by the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to