

some other important items during the twenty-first session. Because of a plethora of amendments and the lack of time, a draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was referred back to the Commission on the Status of Women for consideration. It was understood that the Third Committee would consider a revised draft Declaration during the Assembly's twenty-second session. Similarly, items concerning a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, a draft Convention on Freedom of Information and a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information were postponed until next year, in part because of the lack of time.

An item concerning a proposal to create the post of "United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" was also postponed to the twenty-second session. The Commission on Human Rights had been asked to report to the twenty-first session and it had formed a working group to look into all aspects of the idea, including the terms of reference for a High Commissioner. However, this group had been unable to produce a report on the progress of its work and therefore the Third Committee was unable to discuss the matter substantively during 1966.

The Third Committee devoted some time to an item concerning measures to implement the UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. This latter Convention was adopted by the General Assembly in 1965, and the Committee noted a report by the Secretary-General recording that 36 states (including Canada) had signed the Convention and four had ratified it.

The eighteenth session of the General Assembly in 1963 had adopted a resolution calling on all states to publicize and implement the UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to report to the Secretary-General, through ECOSOC, on action taken. Such reports had been considered by ECOSOC in the intervening years, and, in July 1966, ECOSOC recommended for adoption by the Assembly a resolution that roundly and unequivocally condemned all policies and practices of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and segregation, that called on states members to take whatever steps were necessary to put an end to such policies and practices, and again invited defaulting governments to forward requested reports. In consideration in the Third Committee, various amendments to this resolution were submitted. One of particular note proclaims March 21 of every year (the anniversary of the "Sharpeville Massacre" in South Africa) as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. A large majority of