

missioner to extend his programme of international protection to refugees under the mandate given to him, with particular attention to the problem of new refugees. The resolution also invites member states to aid in solving the refugee problem by facilitating voluntary repatriation, resettlement or local integration of refugees, by improving the legal status of refugees residing in their territory, and by providing the necessary financial support to the High Commissioner's programme in order that the tasks assigned to his Office may be achieved. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted. A third resolution, which was also given unanimous approval, requests the Secretary-General to transmit to member states, for their consideration, the texts of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights, together with the records of the debates of the Third Committee on the measures proposed for their implementation. The resolution further calls on the Assembly to make a special effort to complete the adoption of the Covenants at its nineteenth session.

Finally, the Assembly, by a unanimous vote, designated 1968 as International Year for Human Rights. Under the terms of the resolution, the Economic and Social Council is requested to invite the Commission on Human Rights, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, (a) to submit to the Assembly's twentieth session "a programme of measures and activities representing a lasting contribution to the cause of human rights to be undertaken by member states and the Specialized Agencies during 1968 in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and (b) to prepare, also for the consideration of the Assembly at its twentieth session, suggestions for a list of goals in the field of human rights to be achieved by the United Nations not later than the end of 1968.

Colonial Questions

It is a measure of the interest evinced by the Assembly in the situation of colonial countries and peoples throughout the world that it should have adopted no fewer than 22 resolutions on this subject in the course of its eighteenth session. For the most part, its decisions arose out of the report of the Special Committee of Twenty-Four established to keep under continuing review the situation with regard to the implementation of the Assembly's 1960 Declaration on Colonialism.

The Assembly's resolutions on colonial questions were otherwise concerned with reports of the Trusteeship Council and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the question of Oman.

Early in the session, those chapters of the report of the Special Committee of Twenty-Four relating to Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, and the Portuguese territories were referred, on the recommendation of the General (Steering) Committee, to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report. An account will be found elsewhere of the action taken by the Assembly in respect of Southern Rhodesia¹. On November 13, the Assembly adopted three resolutions

¹See *External Affairs*, November and December 1963, Pages 388 and 453.