

the Convention, that a conciliation committee should be established to deal with claims from a state that another state party was not abiding by the provisions of the Convention, and that, provided their governments agreed, organizations or individuals should be allowed to complain to the Committee if they considered that they were victims of a violation of the Convention.

The Third Committee adopted several resolutions with respect to the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and thanked Mr. Felix Schnyder, the retiring High Commissioner, for his distinguished service. Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the former Deputy High Commissioner, was elected as his successor. The Committee also called for increased efforts to promote human rights in 1968 as an International Year for Human Rights, including the holding of an international conference to review past progress and consider further United Nations measures in this area.

During this period, the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions recommended by the Third Committee, including those dealing with measures to encourage respect for human rights, a declaration regarding youth and the promotion of understanding between peoples, assistance in cases of natural disaster, a long-range social programme for the United Nations, the world housing shortage, and the programmes of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees referred to earlier. These were introduced in plenary by Professor R. St. John Macdonald of Canada as rapporteur of the Third Committee.

Fourth Committee

During the third month of the Assembly's twentieth session, the Fourth Committee (Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories) adopted resolutions on the Falkland Islands, Mauritius, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, the Cook Islands and Gibraltar. The Committee also approved recommendations on 26 small island territories, and resolutions dealing with British Guiana, Ifni and Spanish Sahara, and the mandated territory of South West Africa.

The principal draft resolution on South West Africa, adopted in committee by 83 in favour to two against, with 15 abstentions (Canada), stated that a "serious threat" to peace existed in South West Africa, declared that any attempt to annex any part of the territory would constitute an act of aggression, called on South Africa to remove all military bases and installations in South West Africa, denounced the activities of foreign companies operating in the territory and requested all states to implement the arms and oil embargoes recommended in the Assembly's resolution of November 13, 1963. The Fourth Committee adopted without objection two other resolutions relating to South West Africa, one on petitioners and the other on special educational and training programmes for South West Africa.

On December 14, the Committee adopted a resolution recommending that the question of Oman be sent for examination to the Special Committee of Twenty-Four on Colonialism. It then continued its consideration of the question of territories under Portuguese administration.