

facilitate the repatriation, local integration or resettlement, on a voluntary basis, of the refugees within his mandate, bearing in mind the ever-increasing number of refugees in Africa. The Assembly invited the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to report to, and be guided by, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme with regard to refugee situations, in accordance with the Committee's terms of reference. Finally, the resolution urged countries to ratify the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol.

Another subject was the International Year for Human Rights and the Tehran Conference. In previous resolutions, the Assembly had designated 1968 as International Year for Human Rights and reaffirmed its belief that the Year should be devoted to intensive efforts in the field of human rights. To give focus to the Year, a Conference will be held in Tehran to review progress in human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration on December 10, 1948, and to determine what remains to be done. The Assembly, on December 10, approved the provisional agenda for the Tehran Conference, which had been drawn up by a Preparatory Committee, of which Canada is a member.

The Third Committee also considered the Question of the Punishment of War Criminals. At its forty-first session, the Economic and Social Council, in Resolution 1158, invited the Commission on Human Rights to prepare a draft convention for consideration by the Council and adoption by the General Assembly which would provide that no statutory limitation should apply to war crimes and crimes against humanity, irrespective of the date of the commission of such crimes. The Commission on Human Rights did not finish its preparation of a draft, but a preliminary draft convention was prepared, and was considered briefly by the forty-second session of ECOSOC in the spring of 1967. This session of ECOSOC transmitted the preliminary draft convention, a report of the working group established by the Commission on Human Rights, and all proposals submitted to the Commission to the General Assembly, and asked the Assembly to take them into consideration in the preparation and adoption of a Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitation to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. The Third Committee was unable to complete consideration of this item during the twenty-second session, and adopted a resolution recommending that high priority be given to the item at the twenty-third session.

#### **Fourth Committee**

Colonialism in Southern Africa took up the lion's share of the Fourth Committee's attention at the twenty-second session. A lengthy debate on Rhodesia centered largely on how to bring about the downfall of the illegal régime. Commenting on assertions that the existing sanctions programme was