and cultural spheres. On 1 November, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on measures to give effect to the United Nations Declaration (of 20 November 1963) on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and, among other things, it called on all States in which racial discrimination was practised to take urgent effective steps, including legislative measures, to implement the Declaration. (See pp. 447-49.)

Work was also done during the year on a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance. A preliminary draft, consisting of a preamble and 13 articles, was submitted by the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities to the Human Rights Commission, which adopted the preamble and four articles of the draft Convention. The Assembly, on 1 November 1965, adopted a resolution requesting the Commission to complete its work on the draft Convention so that the Assembly could consider it in 1966. The Assembly also asked that the Commission make every effort to complete the text of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance so that it might be considered by the Assembly in 1966. (For further details, see pp. 449-52.)

Various other aspects of the work done during 1965 by United Nations organs on the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities are described later in this chapter.

International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination

On 21 December 1965, the General Assembly approved, by a roll-call vote of 106 to 0, with 1 abstention, the text of an International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. This consisted of a preamble and 25 articles divided into three parts.

The first part, consisting of articles 1-7, described the nature of racial discrimination and set forth various ways whereby States party to the Convention should eliminate racial discrimination. The second part, consisting of articles 8-16, contained measures of implementation and provided, inter alia, for the establishment of an 18-member Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The third part, consisting of articles 17-25, dealt with such matters as procedures for ratification, signature and the time when the Convention would come into force.

The Assembly approved the Convention in adopting resolution 2106 A (XX). It took this action on the basis of a recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, as later amended at a plenary meeting of the Assembly. The Third Committee's version was approved on 15 December by a roll-call vote of 87 to 0. This version was amended in the Assembly on 21 December 1965 by 82 votes to 4, with 21 abstentions, with the acceptance of an amendment put forward by 33 Members.¹

As a basis for its discussions, the Third Committee had before it, among other things, the text of a draft International Convention submitted by the Commission on Human Rights² and a number of proposals for amendments to the Commission's text, which were submitted by various Members of the General Assembly.

The Commission's text did not contain provisions relating to measures of implementation but the Commission did forward a number of documents on the subject which it had not been able to deal with.³

Ghana, Mauritania and the Philippines proposed a number of articles dealing with measures of implementation for addition to the text of the Convention submitted by the Com-

¹ The 33 Assembly Members sponsoring the amendment were: Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Upper Volta.
