

ing UNESCO to make a survey by 1961 of the problems of providing such technical assistance. The resolution requested the Secretary-General to provide an annual report on developments affecting freedom of information and a substantive report on such developments from 1954 to 1961.

The Commission considered a revised draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum submitted by France and an amendment submitted by Iraq but decided to undertake the drafting of a declaration at its next session after receiving the comments on the drafts from governments, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and interested non-governmental organizations. It also discussed and submitted to ECOSOC a draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child¹.

The Commission also discussed a report by the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights which provided information on the 1959 programme of seminars in Ceylon, Argentina and Colombia approved by ECOSOC and the General Assembly, and the plans being made to hold three seminars in 1960.

The Commission continued the discussion of periodic reports on human rights begun at its fourteenth session in 1958. It had before it the first in the series of triennial reports received from forty-one governments on developments and progress achieved in the field of human rights in their areas during the period 1954-1956. It also considered and approved a memorandum by the Secretary-General, prepared in consultation with the Specialized Agencies, containing suggestions to assist governments in preparing the triennial reports on human rights and to avoid duplication with the information furnished for the *Yearbook on Human Rights*.

In its discussions on the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, the Commission decided to postpone until its sixteenth session consideration of the question of preparing an international instrument designed to eradicate discrimination in education, and took note of UNESCO's decision to draft recommendations to member states and an international convention on various aspects of discrimination in education. It also discussed in detail the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; and it decided, in view of the increases in the number of new members admitted to the United Nations, to increase the size of the Sub-Commission from twelve to fourteen.

At its fourteenth session the Commission had appointed a seven member Committee on Communications to study the question of procedures to be established in handling communications concerning human rights, and to prepare recommendations for the Commission's consideration. On the basis of the Committee's report, the Commission recommended for the approval of ECOSOC a consolidated draft resolution on the subject acknowledging that the Commission on Human Rights has no power to take any action in regard to any complaints concerning human rights, and requesting the Secretary-General to follow certain procedures in presenting communications to the Commission.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its fourteenth session in Geneva from April 27 to May 15, 1959 to consider problems relating to the international control of narcotic drugs. The Commission is a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. It is composed of the representatives of fifteen countries which are leading manufacturers of narcotic drugs or producers of raw materials for manufactured drugs "of natural origin". It also includes the representatives of countries where the illicit

¹ See p. 34.