



Opening meeting of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women on March 28 in Buenos Aires. The Canadian delegate, Mrs. Harry S. Quart, is shown seated to the right, behind the sign reading "Canada".

singled out for special attention and, on the occasion of a luncheon given by the Senate, Mrs. Quart, as the representative of the country farthest north in the Western hemisphere, was welcomed to the country farthest south. This was symbolic of Argentina's welcome to all members of the Commission.

The agenda of the Commission followed the usual pattern. The principal subjects considered during the three weeks of discussion were the political rights of women, an advisory services programme, the status of women in private law, equal pay for equal work, economic opportunities for women, and the access of women to education.

Political Rights of Women

The Commission noted with no little satisfaction that, since the signing of the United Nations Charter in 1945, 39 countries had taken action to extend full or partial political rights to women, and 33 countries had acceded to or ratified the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women drafted by the Commission and opened for signature in 1952. The Convention has three principal provisions: the right of women to vote on equal terms with men, the eligibility of women for election to all publicly-elected bodies and the right of women to hold public office and exercise all public functions.