

Social Council, originating in the Commission on the Status of Women, it invited a representative of the latter Commission to participate without vote in its deliberations when questions of direct concern to the Commission on the Status of Women were on the agenda.

Commission on the Status of Women

During its ninth annual session held in New York in March 1955, the Commission on the Status of Women made financial provision for sending representatives to sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Social Commission. Its meetings were devoted mainly to the examination of resolutions for submission to the Economic and Social Council concerning the political rights of women, equal pay for equal work, the status of women in private law, the Draft Convention on the Nationality of Married Women¹, and economic and educational opportunities for women.

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights held its eleventh annual session in Geneva in April 1955. With its report to the Economic and Social Council it submitted draft resolutions on a number of subjects, including "Human Rights Technical Assistance"²; self-determination³; discrimination in immigration, emigration and travel; the *Year Book on Human Rights*; and the work of the sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Commission on Human Rights transmitted to the sub-commission the final act of the Conference of Non-governmental Organizations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination, which was held in April 1955. Meetings of the Commission were attended by representatives of some of the Specialized Agencies, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the Council of Europe, a number of Non-Governmental Organizations and the Commission on the Status of Women.

At its seventh session in January 1955 in New York, the sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities examined 63 confidential communications alleging discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, language and other ethnical grounds, sex, and political grounds. It examined the progress of its studies on educational discrimination and discrimination in the field of employment and occupation.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its tenth session in April and May of 1955, held a general review of the course of the illicit traffic in narcotics with respect both to individual drugs and the situation in a number of particular countries. The Commission devoted special attention to the question of the origin of narcotic drugs seized in illicit traffic, agreed to the establishment of a United Nations Laboratory at Geneva and invited governments to carry out their own examination of samples seized in the illicit traffic in conjunction with the Laboratory. The Secretary-General was authorized to arrange for the examination of opium samples and to report the findings to the government submitting the sample and to the government of the country of origin as indicated by the test. The Commission commended the work of the Canadian Food and Drug Directorate in establishing that the

¹See "Draft Convention on the Nationality of Married Women" above, pp. 51-53.

²See "Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights" above, pp. 53-54.

³See "Self-Determination of Peoples and Nations", above, pp. 55-57.