

tant sub-bodies, including the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology to Development (Mr. L. Rousseau is a member in his personal capacity), the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Mr. R. St-John Macdonald is a member in his personal capacity), the Committee on Review and Appraisal of the Second Development Decade and the Committee on Natural Resources.

While the Commission on Narcotic Drugs did not meet in 1972, the offensive against narcotics was pursued. Ninety-seven countries met in Geneva, from March 6 to 24, to consider amendments to strengthen the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. As a party to the Convention, Canada participated in this Conference where a protocol embodying amendments to the Convention was adopted and offered for signature. Canada supported the terms of the protocol although it did not sign it pending the presentation and consideration of the LeDain Commission's final report, when a decision concerning action towards signature and ratification of the protocol will be taken. In recognition of the international scope of these problems, Canada presented to the Secretary-General, on May 8, a cheque in the amount of \$250,000 representing our contribution for the 1972-73 period to the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

A member of the Commission on the Status of Women since 1968, Canada was re-elected to it for a four-year period, beginning in January 1975, at the fifty-second session of the Economic and Social Council on May 18. The Commission, which meets biennially, held its twenty-fourth session in Geneva from February 14 to March 3. Since the publication in 1970 of the report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women, the Canadian Government has established as one of its priority items the need to attain a *de jure* and *de facto* equality between men and women in all aspects of Canadian society. This concern was reflected in Canada's attitude with respect to the various items on the agenda of the Commission. On Can-

ada's initiative, the Commission recommended to the General Assembly a resolution concerning the employment of women in senior and other professional positions by the secretariats of organizations in the UN system, which was adopted unanimously. A number of studies were prepared at the request of the Secretary-General and transmitted to the UN on various aspects of the status of women, including a report on "The Influence of Mass Communication Media in the Formation of a New Attitude Towards the Role of Women in Canada", prepared by the Privy Council Office.

Canada's participation in the Commission on Social Development ended for the time being in December, 1972. At the Commission's biennial session in March, 1971, the Canadian delegation had taken a special interest in the item "Criminality and Social Change", under which the report and recommendations of the fourth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Kyoto (Japan) in 1970, were considered. The Canadian delegation also cosponsored a resolution endorsing the Congress recommendations to the effect that the UN should intensify international efforts to advance knowledge, exchange experience and develop policy, practice and popular participation in crime prevention. Canada's interest in domestic and international activities in this area is reflected by its hosting the fifth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Toronto in September, 1975.

Political and security questions

The Charter requires every member state to work toward the achievement of international peace and security. Canada has always played an active role in this regard, particularly through its contributions to and participation in United Nations peacekeeping efforts. However, disagreement has arisen among member states over the United Nations' proper constitutional role in this field and over the operational authority which should control such activities. A committee was established in 1965 to undertake a comprehensive review of peacekeeping operations. So far, the Committee has made slow progress because of the exceptional difficulty and delicacy of the issues involved.