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COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Tenth Session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH MEETING

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Friday, 16 March 1956, at 3 p.m.

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| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
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| Miss GIBSON | Australia |
| Mrs. CISELET | Belgium |
| Mrs. NOVIKOVA | Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic |
| Mrs. CHU | China |
| Miss MĀNAS | Cuba |
| Miss BERNARDINO | Dominican Republic |
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| Mrs. SANCHEZ de URDANETA | Venezuela |
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| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
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| Mr. STRNAD | Czechoslovakia |
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Representative of a specialized agency:

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Cultural Organization

Miss SALAS

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International Federation of Christian
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Miss NAGELS

World Federation of Trade Unions

Mr. DRINKWATER

Mrs. NOCE

World Federation of United Nations Associations

Mrs. KRETSCHMER

Mrs. TROUPIN

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Miss HERTOGHE

International Alliance of Women

Miss CAMPOAMOR

Mrs. CHOISY-NECKER

International Council of Women

Mrs. CARTER

International Federation
"Amies de la Jeune Fille"

Mrs. van WERVEKE

International Federation of Business and
Professional Women

Miss TOMLINSON

International Federation of University Women

Mrs. FIECHTER

Miss ROBB

International Federation of Women Lawyers

Lady CHATTERJEE

Miss MANFREDINI

International League for the Rights of Man

Mrs. WOLLE-EGENOLF

Liaison Committee of Women's International
Organizations

Miss van EEGHEN

Mrs. HYMER

Mrs. WIBLE

Pan-Pacific Women's Association

Mrs. HYMER

Women's International League for Peace
and Freedom

Mrs. BAER

World Federation of Catholic Young Women
and Girls

Mrs. EVREINOW

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Miss de LUCY-FOSSARIEU

Representatives of non-governmental organizations (continued)

Category B (continued)

World's Women's Christian Temperance Union Mrs. CHAIX-CONSTANTIN
Mrs. LEUBA

World Young Women's Christian Association Miss ARNOLD

Register

Open Door International Mrs. BAER

St. Joan's International Social and Miss CHALLONER
Political Alliance Mrs. LEROY-BOY

World Federation of Democratic Youth Mrs. MOLKOVA

Secretariat:

Mrs. Tenison-Woods Representative of the
Secretary-General

Mrs. Grinberg-Vinaver Secretary to the Commission

1. ORDER OF BUSINESS

At the request of Mrs. DEMBINSKA (Poland), supported by Miss BERNARDINO (Dominican Republic) and Mrs. NOVIKOVA (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), it was decided to defer the general debate on the draft report of the Special Rapporteur on discrimination in the field of education, (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.92) under item 4 of the agenda (access of women to education) until the following meeting.

At the request of Begum ANWAR AHMED (Pakistan)

it was agreed to defer consideration of the draft resolutions submitted under item 4 of the agenda until the completion of the general debate.

2. STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW (item 9 of the agenda) (E/CN.6/185/Add.15, E/CN.6/208/Add.3) (resumed from the 211th meeting).

Mrs. NOVIKOVA (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) felt that the discussion on the status of women in private law was of considerable interest and importance, since it dealt with a sphere in which the women of a great many countries were still the victims of discrimination, showing that conservatism died hard. While the status of women in society and the family had greatly improved, in a number of countries the actual laws were centuries old. That was why women were striving to ensure that national legislation should reflect the position they now occupied in society and in the family.

The status of women in family law was of course bound up with equality of rights in the political, economic and social spheres. It was hardly possible for women to attain equality of treatment in private law unless they enjoyed equality of rights in political matters. Thirty-eight years ago in Tsarist Russia, women had had no political rights whatever, and in family law had been regarded as minors. Today, equal rights for women was the established practice in all spheres, particularly in family law; Article 120 of the Constitution of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic granted women equal rights in all spheres, and that equality of status was reflected in the Civil Code.

With regard to property rights, the equality of the husband and wife in law was the basis of marriage in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. The law on marriageable age varied from republic to republic within the Soviet Union; the minimum age in Byelorussia was sixteen. Polygamy was forbidden and punishable by law. The law governing the dissolution of marriage was the same for

both spouses. Marriage did not deprive the woman of the right to administer her property, which remained her own, separate from that of her husband. Property acquired after marriage belonged to the two spouses jointly, and neither was responsible for debts contracted by the other. Finally, both parties were entirely free to choose any occupation they wished.

The law of inheritance made no distinction between men and women. Where either spouse was entitled to an old-age pension, the surviving spouse could continue to draw the pension, even where the parties had been separated. There was also equality of rights in parental authority, father and mother enjoying the same rights in respect of the children. Decisions concerning the children had to be taken jointly by the father and the mother. In the event of parents failing in their duties towards their children, they could be deprived of their parental authority by judgment of the court. Where parents separated, they had to decide by common consent which party should have custody of the children. Failing agreement, the question was settled by the court. Parents were obliged to maintain their children so long as they were minors, and even subsequently if they were in want or incapacitated, just as the children of a marriage were obliged to maintain their aged or incapacitated parents. Parents inherited from their children. Both spouses had equal rights in respect of residence. That was a point to be emphasized, as it was a peculiarity of Byelorussian law.

All those legal provisions ensured that family status was based not on the dependence of the wife on the husband, but on equality of rights between the two spouses. That helped to strengthen the bonds of marriage, in that they were no longer economic but human bonds.

Although as a result of praiseworthy efforts, progress had been made in a large number of countries in regard to the status of women, the fact remained that in private law inequalities were only too common. In some countries, for example, a married woman could not carry on an occupation without her husband's consent, though admittedly, in the event of a dispute the matter could in some instances be settled by the court. There were also numerous inequalities in professional life and in respect of women's participation in economic life and so on. Those were matters to which the representatives of

various non-governmental organizations had most opportunely drawn the Commission's attention. It was a type of discrimination which impaired the dignity of women, and could have very serious consequences in the family, as had been pointed out by those representatives of non-governmental organizations who had spoken about the traffic in women, prostitution etc.

Such problems therefore called for the closest scrutiny, and the Commission might well adopt a resolution asking the Economic and Social Council to recommend Members and non-Members of the United Nations alike to take steps to remove the inequalities still affecting women in many spheres. The non-governmental organizations had an important part to play in that campaign, and her delegation was ready to give the Commission full support in seeking solutions to those serious problems.

Mrs. CORREA MORALES de APARICIO (Argentina) said that the Argentine Law of the Civil Rights of Woman, enacted some thirty years ago, in 1926, was very progressive, and even now compared favourably with the laws in force in some countries. It contained, however, some contradictions with the 1870 Code, which had been based on the Code Napoleon, which had not been amended when the new bill had become law. In 1937, an attempt to co-ordinate the Law and the code had met with overwhelming opposition on the part of women's organizations, whose members had feared that some of the privileges won by women might be lost in the process, and the attempt had been abandoned in 1926.

The Argentine Government fully supported Article I of the 1926 Law, which stipulated complete legal equality between man and woman, whether single, divorced or widowed. It considered that there was no possible justification for the disadvantage at which women were placed in marriage by a number of legislative systems, including its own, even when - since it was no longer fashionable to invoke woman's inferiority - the interests of family and children were cited as justification for discriminatory measures.

Whereas, under the 1926 Law, women who had attained their majority could retain the custody of their children by an earlier marriage, act as a guardian or executor, or exercise any profession, craft or other lawful employment without her husband's prior permission, the Code laid down that a wife was bound to live with her husband, thus creating, in cases of disagreement about a woman's employment away from home, a situation which could only be resolved by the court.

With regard to legitimacy, a law had been passed in 1954 abolishing official discrimination against children born out of wedlock. From that date, no reference to the legitimacy of a child could appear in the civil records.

The Argentine Civil Code upheld the principle of joint property, which was assumed to be administered by the husband. The 1926 Law allowed women to administer any property acquired by their own efforts. In certain cases a woman was at a disadvantage in that she could only administer her husband's property when he had been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of two or more years, whereas a man had complete control of his wife's property. The wife was, however, entitled at any time to apply for separation of property. With suitable encouragement, that right might eventually become common practice at the time of marriage - on the assumption that "prevention was better than cure". The law in respect of liability for debt was the same for men and women. Neither was responsible for the personal debts of the other, in respect of property personally acquired but both were responsible for debts acquired by the other spouse in meeting the common needs of home, children and joint property.

Married women under age enjoyed the same civil rights as those who had attained their majority, but they were obliged to obtain the permission of their husband, provided that he himself was of age, before disposing of their property. Where such permission was refused, the wife could appeal to the courts.

In respect of children, Argentine law still considered that there could be only one head of a family, and took for granted that that was the husband.

In the Argentine there was a current of opinion favourable to the most liberal application of the 1926 Law, since certain provisions of the Code belonged to a vanished era.

Miss GIBSON (Australia) added a few brief remarks to the statement she had made at a previous meeting⁽¹⁾ on the status of women in private law in Australia.

The Australian Commonwealth, she said, had and exercised the power to legislate, but in the majority of matters, legislation was in the hands of the States. In most fields the ruling principle was equality of rights between men and women. But, although generally similar, State laws differed in respect of divorce. That, however, was one of the fields in which, by virtue of the

(1) See E/CN.6/SR.211, page 19

Constitution, the Commonwealth Government had power to legislate. An important step had been taken when in 1955 the Commonwealth Government had passed legislation establishing Australian domicile, and the need for nation-wide legislation covering all aspects of the divorce law was generally felt. Many women's organizations were hoping that a bill drafted by three eminent divorce lawyers some years ago with that end in view would eventually be brought before a Commonwealth Parliament.

Further consideration of item 9 of the agenda was deferred until the following meeting.

3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (item 10 of the agenda) (E/CN.6/274, E/CN.6/283 - E/CN.4/722 and Corr.1, E/CN.6/L.188).

Mrs. TENISON-WOODS, representative of the Secretary-General, introduced the Secretary-General's report on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.6/283 -E/CN.4/722 and Corr.1). At the opening of the session she had referred to the Secretary-General's recent statement to the Commission on Human Rights about advisory services, which applied equally to the Commission on the Status of Women.

A second decade of activities, he had said, was opening in defence of human rights. Resolution 926 (X), adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1955, established "a broad programme of advisory services in the field of human rights" embracing "the previous separate programmes relating to the promotion and safeguard of the rights of women (General Assembly resolution 729 (VIII)), the eradication of discrimination and protection of minorities (General Assembly resolution 730 (VIII)) and the promotion of freedom of information (General Assembly resolution 839 (IX))".⁽¹⁾ It was much more specific than the three separate resolutions it replaced, in that it authorized the Secretary-General to make provision for advisory services of experts, for fellowships and scholarships and for seminars, and in that for the first time it provided a budget for advisory services.

Following the pattern of earlier resolutions on technical assistance, it stipulated that the advisory services should be rendered on the request of governments and "only in respect of those subjects for which adequate advisory services are not available through specialized agencies or which do not fall within the scope of existing technical assistance programmes".⁽²⁾

(1) See: E/CN.6/283 - E/CN.4/722, para. 2

(2) Ibid. para. 6

The Secretary-General had also pointed out in his report that, in considering its draft resolution on advisory services, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had been of the unanimous opinion that "seminars would be a most effective means by which governments might exchange information and experience in the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, and that every government could benefit from the successful experience of others".⁽¹⁾

The Secretary-General had stated that the main purpose of the new programme would be to give governments any opportunity of exchanging their experiences. As mentioned in the report, three types of seminar had been put forward, namely: "(i) regional seminars to discuss regional problems of discrimination in minorities; (ii) international seminars to discuss how local minority or discrimination problems had been successfully solved; and (iii) seminars of experts."⁽²⁾ It was most important to bring together for short periods of time people who, through their leadership, could promote awareness of human rights problems in official circles. Through such informal discussions, governments could learn a great deal from one another and tried techniques could be made more widely known.

The Secretary-General had concluded his remarks - all of which applied, with the necessary changes, to the Commission on the Status of Women - by stating that the Secretariat was anxious to make a contribution towards the success of such a programme, but obviously its success would depend on the leadership assumed by, and the advice coming from governments, the Commission and the non-governmental organizations.

Mrs. GRINBERG-VINAVER, Secretary to the Commission, drew attention to the other documents which members had before them in connexion with item 10; amongst them was a new memorandum by the Secretary-General, important in its content as well as its size, entitled "Technical Assistance: Summary of Selected Projects affecting the Status of Women, and Selected Lists of Materials" (E/CN.6/274).

(1) See: E/CN.6/283 - E/CN.4/722, para. 8

(2) Ibid. para. 8.

Part I of the Memorandum gave details of technical assistance provided by the United Nations under its regular and expanded programmes, and by the specialized agencies under their regular programmes; but it did not cover all the fields in which technical assistance had been available. Although in a wide sense every technical assistance project which aimed at promoting the economic or social wellbeing of the people in general also helped in one way or other to improve the status of women, the scope of the memorandum was limited to those aspects of technical assistance which were of particular interest to women, or which directly benefited them. The list of projects selected for mention should not be taken as exhaustive. The descriptions generally gave no indication of the programmes of technical assistance within which the projects in question came; but wherever possible the organization or organizations providing the assistance were named. The Secretary-General had provided a brief account of the operation of each project, but in general no attempt had been made to evaluate results.

The list of selected materials relating to the improvement of the status of women, in Part II of the Memorandum, included studies and reports prepared by or for various United Nations organs, United Nations publications, and studies, reports and publications prepared for the specialized agencies or under their auspices.

Document E/CN.6/L.188, which the Commission also had before it in connexion with item 10, was a memorandum on technical assistance programmes in relation to the status of women, prepared by the Secretary-General in response to the request made by the Commission at its ninth session. With regard to advisory services in the field of human rights, discussed in section C of the document, the Secretary-General referred members to his special memorandum on the subject, to which his Representative had just drawn their attention. Section D of document E/CN.6/L.188 gave information on the participation of women in the regular and expanded programmes of technical assistance of the United Nations.

Mrs. HAHN (United States of America) said that the documents on technical assistance showed great promise. The Secretary-General's summary of projects affecting the status of women was particularly satisfying, because it brought the scope and variety of women's activities into proper focus. The most important resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth session, authorizing advisory services in the entire field of human rights, had increased the opportunities of improving the status of women through technical assistance.

As indicated in the Secretary-General's report on advisory services, that resolution provided for the organization of seminars and the grant of fellowships, in addition to the provision of expert assistance. The organization of seminars on the status of women had already proved helpful in a number of cases, especially because they could be arranged on a regional basis, as well as within countries. The South-Asian seminar convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in New Delhi in 1953 was a good example of how group study and discussion could stimulate further action. Since the amount of money earmarked for advisory services in 1956 was relatively small, the low cost of seminars was an added reason for using them.

It would be particularly useful if the Secretary-General could explore the possibility of holding regional seminars in countries where women had but recently acquired political rights, or where they did not as yet fully exercise them, with the object of developing their understanding of their civic responsibilities and of increasing their participation in the public life of their countries.

The possibility of awarding more international fellowships should also be explored. Observations of the practice of other countries was often the prerequisite to realizing how laws and customs could be improved, and perhaps, too, how women could work more effectively for the national weal. Women's organizations were among the first to feel the need for international federation; they had now been holding international conferences for more than fifty years, and participants in those conferences had learned a great deal by comparing the progress made in different countries. The longer period of study made possible by the award of a fellowship would enable the more varied and complex situations of modern life to be fully evaluated.

A study of the summary of selected projects (E/CN.6/274) supported her contentions; the number of examples given - well over one hundred - far exceeded expectations. Each example aroused interest, and a wish for more detail, both as to how the request had originated and whether the assistance given met the immediate need; even more so, whether the help provided by the technical assistance experts had touched off more intensive work by the government receiving the assistance. The fact that the paragraphs on individual countries, although brief, aroused such interest, was evidence that the examples had been well chosen and carefully described.

In the matter of technical assistance, it had been realized how closely the status of women in a given country was linked with improvements in public health, in productivity, and in every aspect of community living. In the issue of the "UNESCO Courier" devoted to the status of women there was a most interesting article drawing attention to the parallel between infant mortality in a country and the extent of the education received by the girls of that country. That did not mean, of course, that one was the cause of the other; but it did indicate that progress in a given field demanded progress in related fields, and that women were an important element in any progressive movement. In every civilization, it was the women who cared for the children and established the habits of hearth and home; and it was the women who needed to familiarize themselves with new sources of nutrition essential to family health. It was therefore of great importance that governments find ways of bringing women advice on matters of daily living, and of gaining their co-operation in achieving progress for all the inhabitants of their countries.

Miss GIBSON (Australia) wished to express her approval of the Secretary-General's report on advisory services (E/CN.6/283) and to place on record her support of the United States representative's views on the usefulness of seminars on the status of women.

Miss CAMPOAMOR (International Alliance of Women), speaking at the invitation of the CHAIRMAN, said that the International Alliance of Women (IAW) by calling for reports from its members and collecting information, which had been discussed at its Colombo Congress in August 1955, had taken steps to study the various facilities available to women under technical assistance.

Questions concerning employment were of interest to the vast majority of women, for whom work was not only a right but also a duty, and often a painful necessity. Hence IAW had given special attention to the difficulties experienced by women in some parts of the world in finding work owing to the keen competition, particularly for jobs requiring no special vocational training, most of which were filled by women. IAW had come to the conclusion that one of the specialized agencies should assist countries desirous of doing so to set up "information bureaux for women". Such bureaux were already in operation and doing valuable work in countries with totally different economic structures, such as the United States of America, Japan, Canada and India. In other countries, too, for instance Australia and Ceylon, women's organizations had pressed for the setting up of such bureaux. IAW had accordingly placed the question on its work programme for 1955 - 1958.

She would therefore suggest that the Commission on the Status of Women formally recommend that the United Nations make assistance available for the establishment of such bureaux. The process might be facilitated by drawing up a list of persons who had managed such institutions and who would be prepared to assist in establishing others elsewhere.

Miss TOMLINSON (International Federation of Business and Professional Women), speaking at the invitation of the CHAIRMAN, said that in the past her organization had adopted a number of resolutions supporting the various technical assistance programmes, and had constantly urged that more qualified women should be directly concerned with them. It had thus been particularly interested to learn that, through the efforts of the Commission, authority had been given by the General Assembly at its eighth session for technical assistance funds to be used for promoting and safeguarding women's rights.

The International Federation had held a number of seminars on the subject. With the assistance of experts from the United Nations and specialized agencies it had arrived at certain conclusions on practical ways in which an organization of business and professional women might best assist in promoting and furthering programmes concerned with the status of women in less developed regions of the world.

At the last such seminar, entitled "Technical Assistance in Action", numerous experts from the United Nations and specialized agencies had described their work in the technical assistance field, and had indicated what leading women in industry and the professions could do to introduce modern technical skills and to raise living standards throughout the world. Subsequently, national organizations of the International Federation had shown great interest in technical assistance and its relation to the status of women, and affiliates in a number of countries had approached their governments with a request that the fullest support be given to the technical assistance programmes. Certain practical achievements might be recorded. Switzerland and Denmark had provided a number of technical assistance experts; Finland, through the World Health Organization, had asked for the services of doctors and nurses for special duties in less developed areas; various women's organizations in Sweden had joined in a nation-wide campaign to raise funds for technical assistance to Pakistan and Ethiopia, and members of the Swedish Federation of Business and Professional Women were participating in the work of the Central Committee for Swedish Technical Assistance. In the United States of America, the Federation had awarded several scholarships and grants to women in various countries and under the UNESCO gift coupon scheme had assisted the Philippine Women's University to establish a new school of business and administration. That branch had also secured the appointment to technical assistance missions of health workers and domestic economy experts. Under the same UNESCO scheme, the United Kingdom Federation had donated substantial sums to assist a women's training college and a girl's school in Libya and the Australian Federation had donated money to a school in India. It had been reported by the New Zealand Federation that 50 per cent of the experts sent from that country to Asian countries had been women.

However encouraging such efforts might be, if the assistance of non-governmental organizations was to be truly effective, it was essential to promote the appointment of qualified women as technical assistance experts, as the Federation had been urging, and to encourage women to make themselves available for service in such fields. There were too few qualified women on technical assistance missions, and, so long as that situation continued, the gap between the

educational levels of men and women in less developed areas would persist. It was women themselves who could best break down the reluctance of women to change their way of life; it was thus indispensable to find means of persuading more qualified women to associate themselves directly with technical assistance activities. Document E/CN.6/L.188, paragraph 6, indicated that, according to figures available at 31 December 1955, out of a total of 545 experts only 48 were women.

In conclusion, she wished to stress that insufficient emphasis had been given in the various reports on technical assistance to the part that could be played by women's organizations in under-developed areas and by non-governmental organizations in nominating suitable women candidates for service on such missions and for making the initial approach to other women to help them to solve their status problems. The Federation sincerely hoped that appropriate steps would be taken to remedy that omission.

Miss SALAS (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) observed that the first twenty pages of the memorandum by the Secretary-General summarizing selected technical assistance projects affecting the status of women (E/CN.6/274) were devoted to a brief analysis of projects in the execution of which UNESCO had actively participated. Those projects concerned fundamental education, the civic and political education of women and rural and adult education, projects of special interest to women which had been undertaken in various parts of the world.

Mrs. CORREA MORALES de APARICIO (Argentine) stated that two bodies had been established in her country at the beginning of 1956 to deal specifically with women's affairs. One was the National Directorate of Women, a technical body whose task it was to study and solve all problems connected with working women and with women's work in general. In this body all the technical services were carried out by women. From its inception the National Directorate of Women had collaborated particularly in the researches required for the preparation of the law on "equal pay for equal work" and in a study of the new law on the protection of mothers; it had been concerned also with the proposed implementation of the provisions affecting domestic servants, and with

other matters. It was a directorate of technical assistance for working women which resembled bodies of a similar type in other countries. The other recently created body was the National Commission of Women, which was completely distinct from the preceding body. It was composed of a few persons chosen for their ability and competence, together with the non-governmental organizations and a secretariat which directed it. The members of the Commission, except for those of the Secretariat, were not civil servants, and the non-governmental organizations retained complete freedom of action. The Commission served as a link between the Government and the private agencies dealing with social questions, and in particular with the problems of working women. The Commission collaborated with the Government and offered advice in the field of women's work.

By creating those two new bodies the Argentine Government had opened up to women a large new field of action.

The National Commission of Women would begin its work in the month of May and it would constitute the first women's congress to take place in the Argentine.

Further discussion of item 10 of the agenda was deferred until the following meeting.

The meeting rose at 5.15 p.m.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
Tenth session
214th and 215th meetings

DAILY AGENDA
Monday, 19 March 1956

Access of women to education (item 4)

(Note by the Secretary-General transmitting draft report of the Special Rapporteur on discrimination in the field of education to the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/277); Study of discrimination in education: draft report drawn up by the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.92); draft resolution submitted by the representatives of the Dominican Republic, the United States of America and Venezuela (E/CN.6/L.191 and Corr.1); draft resolution submitted by the representative of Pakistan (E/CN.6/L.192/Rev.1)).

Technical assistance (item 10)

(Memorandum by the Secretary-General on technical assistance; Summary of selected projects affecting the status of women and selected list of materials (E/CN.6/274); Progress Report by the Secretary-General on technical assistance programmes in relation to the status of women (E/CN.6/L.188); Report by the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.6/283, E/CN.4/722 and Corr.1 and 2)).

Status of women in private law (item 9)

(Supplementary Report of the Secretary-General on the status of women in family law (E/CN.6/185/Add.15); Supplementary Report by the Secretary-General on Property Rights of Women (E/CN.6/208/Add.3)).

Economic opportunities for women (item 7 sub-items a, b, c, and d)

(Preliminary Memorandum concerning a survey of publications available on the occupational outlook for women in the field of health, social welfare, engineering and architecture (E/CN.6/L.189); Report prepared by the International Labour Office on Part-Time Employment and the Employment of Older Women Workers (E/CN.6/284); Progress Report prepared by the International Labour Office on Opportunities for Women in Handicrafts and Cottage Industries (E/CN.6/282)).