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COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

REPORT ON THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

29 January - 19 February 1968

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FOURTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 6

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1968

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

E/4472
E/CN.6/495



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS
FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 6

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Report to the Economic and Social Council on the twenty-first session
of the Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters
from 29 January to 19 February 1968

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission on the Status of Women held its twenty-first session at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, from 29 January to 19 February 1968.
2. The session was opened by Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland), Chairman of the Commission at its twentieth session.

Attendance

3. Attendance at the Commission was as follows:

MEMBERS

Australia: Dame Mabel Miller, D.B.E., Mr. Jeffrey A. Benson;*

Botswana: Mr. P.P. Makepe;*

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mrs. L.P. Marinkevich,
Mr. O.A. Tikhonov,** Mr. I.F. Sidash;**

Chile: Mrs. Mimí Marinović de Jadresić, Mr. José Piñera,* Mrs. Elsa Wiegold;*

Cyprus: Mr. Clanthis Vakis;

Dominican Republic: Mrs. Licelott Marte de Barrios;

Finland: Mrs. Helvi L. Sipilä, Mr. Kurt A. Uggeldahl;*

France: Miss Jeanne Chaton, Mr. Jean Dominique Paolini,**
Mr. Henri Beffeyte;**

Ghana: Mrs. Justice Annie Jiagge, Miss Florence Addison,*
Mrs. Clariette Wilmot,** Mr. Michael Mamon;**

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

Guatemala: Mrs. Ruth Chicas;

Guinea: Mrs. Camara Jeanne Martin Cissé, Mr. Hady Touré,*
Mr. Almamy Diaby;**

Honduras: Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley, Mrs. Ofelia Mendoza;*

Hungary: Mrs. Hanna Bokor, Mr. Ferenc Gyarmati;*

Iran: Mrs. Effat Nahvi, Mr. Nasser Zahedi;*

Iraq: Mrs. Suad Al-Radi, Mr. Mohammed R. Al-Jabiri;*

Japan: Mrs. Yoko Naita,* Mr. Michihiko Ikeda,* Miss Sachiko Kubota,**
Miss Noriko Hitomi;**

Liberia: Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson;

Madagascar: Mrs. Zaïveline Ramarosaona;

Malaysia: Mrs. Aishah Binte Haji Ghani;

Mauritania: Mrs. Kadia Touré, Mrs. Abdallahi Ould Daddah Turkia;*

Mexico: Miss María Lavallo Urbina, Miss María Guadalupe Aguirre Soria,**
Mrs. Mercedes Cabrera;**

Netherlands: Miss J.C.H.H. de Vink, Miss J.C. Ferringa;**

Peru: Mrs. Eva María Robertson de Otayza;

Philippines: Judge Lourdes Paredes San Diego, Mr. Virgilio C. Nafagas,*
Mrs. Maria O. Charnley;*

Poland: Mrs. Zofia Dembinska;

Spain: Miss Carmen Salinas, Mrs. Carola Ribed;*

Tunisia: Mrs. Souad Chater;

Turkey: Mr. Argun Özer;

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mrs. E.N. Korshunova, Mrs. T.G. Andreeva,*
Mrs. V.I. Kastalskaya;**

United Arab Republic: Mrs. Mervat Telawi;

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Dr. Shirley Summerskill,
Mr. Derek Francis Milton,* Miss Sheila E. Harden;**

United States of America: Mrs. Gladys A. Tillett, Mr. John M. Cates, Jr.,**
Mrs. Elinor S. Gimbel,** Mr. John Means,** Mrs. Kirsten C. Paulos.**

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

OBSERVERS

Belgium: Mrs. E. Gunawardana;
Canada: Miss Mary Fletcher;
Cuba: Mr. Jorge E. Reyes Vega;
Indonesia: Miss Anak A. Muter;
Ireland: Mr. Patrick F. Power;
Rwanda: Mr. Etienne Munyeshuli;
Sweden: Mr. Mats Bergquist;
Yugoslavia: Mr. Zoran Lazarević.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND UNICEF

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mrs. Elizabeth Johnstone,
Mrs. María Tanco de López;
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):
Mr. Donald W. Woodward, Mr. Morris A. Greene, Dr. Léon Marie André;
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):
Mr. Simon Tanguiane;
World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. R.L. Coigney, Mrs. Vera Kalm;
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Mrs. Elena Mederos de González.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS^{1/}

Inter-American Commission of Women: Mrs. Yolanda Aguero Vázquez.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Miss Marcelle Dehareng;
World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. Brian Barton.

^{1/} In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 48 B (IV), para. 7.

Category B

Associated Country Women of the World: Mrs. Walter M. Moon;

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Dr. Richard Fagley;

International Alliance of Women: Mrs. Amy Bush, Mrs. Frances Doyle,
Miss Ruby Rich;

International Catholic Child Bureau: Miss Margaret Bedard, Miss Eileen Conolly;

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Dr. Louis Longarzo;

International Council of Jewish Women: Mrs. I. Lee Levy, Mrs. Roy M. Plant;

International Council of Women: Mrs. Mary Craig Schuller McGeachy,
Miss Margaret Barnard;

International Federation of Business and Professional Women: Mrs. Esther Hymer;

International Federation of University Women: Miss Dorothy C. Stratton;

International Federation of Women in Legal Careers: Mrs. Edith Gomöri;

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Miss Clarice Bryan,
Miss Dora Aberlin, Miss Zaida Rosa del Villar, Miss Wanda D. Wiener,
Mrs. Beatrice H. Mullaney;

International League for the Rights of Man, The: Mrs. Florence Kandell;

International Social Service: Mrs. Michael M. Harris;

International Union of Family Organizations: Mrs. Elizabeth S. Collins;

Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association: Mrs. A. Day Bradley;

Soroptimist International Association: Mrs. Dora S. Lewis, Mrs. Dorothy Frost;

Women's International Democratic Federation: Mrs. Helen Weir;

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Mrs. Elsie L. Picon;

Women's International Zionist Organization: Mrs. Evelyn Sommer;

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls:
Mrs. Rosemary Higgins Cass;

World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. Myer Cohen, Mrs. George Dover;

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss Catherine Schaefer,
Miss Alba Zizzamia, Mrs. Olga Vivas;

World Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. Persinger, Mrs. Alice Arnold;

World Woman's Christian Temperance Union: Mrs. Diana Reed.

Register

International Catholic Youth Federation: Miss Mary I. Di Fonzo,
Mr. John Kennedy, Mr. Anthony De Bello;

International Council of Social Democratic Women: Mrs. Eva Latham,
Mrs. Fanny Simon, Mrs. Sandy Feldman;

International Humanist and Ethical Union: Mrs. May H. Weis;

International Planned Parenthood Federation: Mrs. Isabel Sánchez de Urdaneta;

St. Joan's International Alliance: Miss Frances Lee McGillicuddy;

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The:

Mrs. Edwin A. Heard, Jr., Mrs. John Paul Reiner, Mrs. E.F. Johnson,
Mrs. Gene Edgar, Miss Barbara Stiles.

4. Mr. Marc Schreiber, Director of the Division of Human Rights, and Mrs. Margaret K. Bruce, Chief of the Section on the Status of Women, represented the Secretary-General. Mrs. Pilar Santander-Downing acted as Secretary to the Commission.

Election of officers

5. At its 492nd meeting on 29 January 1968, the Commission unanimously elected the following officers: Chairman: Mrs. Justice Annie Jiaage (Ghana); Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. Mimi Marinović de Jadresić (Chile), Mrs. Hanna Bokor (Hungary), Mrs. Suad Al-Radi (Iraq); Rapporteur: Dame Mabel Miller, D.B.E. (Australia).

Committees

6. At its 504th meeting on 6 February 1968, the Commission established an ad hoc committee to review the confidential list of communications, composed of the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Japan, Madagascar, Peru (Chairman), Spain and Tunisia.

Meetings, resolutions and recommendations

7. The Commission held thirty plenary meetings. The views expressed in those meetings are summarized in the records of the 492nd to 521st meetings (E/CN.6/SR.492-E/CN.6/521).
8. The resolutions adopted by the Commission at the twenty-first session and the draft resolutions submitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration are set out in chapters XVIII and XIX of this report.
9. The documents before the Commission at its twenty-first session are listed in annex I to the present report.

10. In the course of its twenty-first session, the Commission took note of statements by the Secretary-General on financial implications of proposals, implications of which would involve additional budgetary provisions. A summary of the statement concerning proposals adopted by the Commission is given in annex II to the present report.

Agenda

11. The Commission considered its agenda at its 493rd meeting on 30 January 1968. It had before it the provisional agenda (E/CN.6/490) drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission at its twentieth session.

12. When discussing the provisional agenda, the following changes were proposed by the representative of Poland and adopted by the Commission:

(a) The consideration of the Report of the Seminar on Civil and Political Education of Women held in Helsinki, Finland, in August 1967 (ST/TAO/HR/30) under item 3 relating to political rights of women.

(b) The addition of a new item, to be placed immediately after item 3, entitled "Measures for the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women".

(c) The rewording of item 6 (new item 7) to read as follows: "Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field".

13. At its 493rd meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted the provisional agenda as revised.

14. The agenda as adopted (E/CN.6/490/Rev.1) is reproduced below:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Political rights of women:
 - (a) Progress achieved in the field of political rights;
 - (b) Status of women in Trust Territories;
 - (c) Report of the Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women (Finland, 1967).
4. Measures for the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
5. Status of women in private law: review of the work of the Commission in the field of family law with suggestions for its future programme.

6. Measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women.
7. Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field:
 - (a) The role of women in the economic and social development of their countries;
 - (b) Development and utilization of human resources;
 - (c) National commissions on the status of women;
 - (d) Regional training institutes or centres.
8. Family planning and the status of women.
9. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
10. Access of women to education.
11. Economic rights and opportunities for women:
 - (a) Activities of the ILO which have a bearing on the employment of women;
 - (b) Repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the position of working women.
12. Periodic reports on human rights.
13. Report of the representative of the Commission on the Status of Women at the twenty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights (1967).
14. Co-operation with inter-governmental organizations outside the United Nations system:
 - (a) Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women;
 - (b) Relationship between the Commission on the Status of Women and non-United Nations inter-governmental organizations active in fields of concern to the Commission.
15. Communications concerning the status of women.
16. Survey of the work of the Commission. Review of the programme of work and establishment of priorities. Control and limitation of documentation.
17. Implementation of recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.
18. Report of the twenty-first session of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council.

II. POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

15. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda relating to political rights of women at its 494th to 496th and 498th to 501st meetings. It had before it the following documents: the first annual supplement (A/6807 and Add.1) to the consolidated report on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women (A/6447), a report of the Secretary-General on information concerning the status of women in Trust Territories (E/CN.6/491), and the report of the Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women, held in Helsinki in August 1967 (ST/TAO/HR/30).

16. The annual supplement to the above-mentioned consolidated report showed that as of 15 September 1967, women were entitled to vote in all elections and were eligible for election in 117 countries, that in four countries, the right of women to vote and to be eligible for election was subject to limitations not imposed on men, and that in seven countries women had no voting rights and were not eligible for election.

17. Members of the Commission expressed satisfaction at the continued progress achieved in the field of political rights, pointing out, however, that although those rights had been accorded to women almost universally, in States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, the problem of their full implementation still prevailed and, in many countries, a wide discrepancy existed between law and practice. Regret was expressed that only half of the States Members of the United Nations were parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1952. It was pointed out by two representatives that at the time of the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights, gross violations of women's political rights in the events in Viet-Nam, the Near East and Greece were particularly intolerable. Those representatives indicated that it was necessary for the Commission to give support to the women in those countries. Representatives emphasized the need to examine the reasons for such a discrepancy and to find ways of enabling women to exercise their civic and political rights and responsibilities fully and effectively. In that connexion the value of the series of seminars on civic and political education of women was emphasized, and the report of the first seminar on the subject held at Helsinki, Finland, in August 1967 (ST/TAO/HR/30) was noted with considerable interest.

18. Increased education at all levels was considered to be a key factor in encouraging the participation of women in public life at all levels, and it was recognized that in many countries, women still had to fight against tradition and prejudice. It was suggested that civic and political education should constitute an integral part of school curricula for both boys and girls. Some representatives pointed out that women who participated in the economic life of the country showed a greater interest in and understanding of political questions. A factor emphasized by some representatives as being an obstacle to the full exercise of political rights by women, was the diversity of tasks that women were called on to perform in contemporary society, and the need for practical measures which would enable them to play their various roles more effectively. It was suggested that in some instances compulsory voting, on equal terms for both men and women often served to stimulate the interest of women in politics.

19. In commenting on the Secretary-General's report on the status of women in Trust Territories (E/CN.6/491), representatives were of the view that in future, a single report combining information on Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories should be submitted to the Commission every two years. Several members of the Commission stated that the report should include information relating to the Territories to which the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applied.

Consideration of draft resolutions and voting

(a) Status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories

20. Two draft resolutions relating to future reports on the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories were submitted by the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR (E/CN.6/L.528/Rev.1) and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.529).

21. In introducing the draft resolutions, both sponsors expressed the view that in the future a single report, submitted every two years, covering the status of women in both Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories would suffice. The representative of the Byelorussian SSR also considered that that report should include, in addition to relevant information supplied by Governments under Articles 73^e and 88 of the Charter of the United Nations any other information relating to the status of women that might be available in relevant reports and summary records of the meetings of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

22. After an exchange of views, the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR and the United Kingdom accepted a United States amendment to the United Kingdom draft resolution consisting of the replacement of operative paragraph 2 by the following:

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it, biennially, beginning with the twenty-second session, a report containing information relating to the status of women in both Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, based on information received from the Governments concerned, and on any relevant reports and records of the Trusteeship Council and of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

23. The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR and the United Kingdom then jointly presented a revised text (E/CN.6/L.532). At its 500th meeting on 2 February 1968, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution. For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVIII, resolution 1 (XXI).]

(b) Political Rights of Women

24. The Commission then considered a draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.530/Rev.1) submitted by Finland, France, Iran, Liberia, Mauritania and the United States of America; the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"1. Recognizes that considerable progress has been made in the field of the granting of political rights to women and that there remain only a few countries in which women have no voting rights and are not eligible for elections, or in which the right to vote and/or the eligibility of women for election are subject to limitations that are not imposed on men;

"2. Invites all States Members of the United Nations, and the specialized agencies which have not already done so, to take the necessary action without delay to accord women political rights on equal terms with men;

"3. Believes that annual memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women may therefore no longer be necessary;

"4. Believes, however, that particular attention should be paid to the opportunities available for and the extent to which women are exercising their political rights, including the right to vote, to be eligible for election, to hold public office and to exercise public function;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to circulate biennially in accordance with Council resolution 1132 (XLI) the reports on implementation of the principles of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and to include in these reports significant changes in legislation indicating that women have acquired political rights on equal terms with men;

"6. Draws the attention of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to the suggestions for the consideration of Governments contained in the report of the Seminar on Civil and Political Education of Women held in Helsinki, Finland, in August 1967 (ST/TAO/HR/30, para. 153)."

25. In introducing the draft resolution one of the sponsors expressed the view that the preparation of the annual memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments was no longer necessary in view of the fact that so few countries remained in which women had not acquired political rights. She also said that the draft resolution sought to stress the Commission's view that in future, particular attention should be paid to the extent to which women exercised their political rights fully and effectively.

26. In the ensuing debate some representatives expressed the view that annual supplementary memoranda relating to political rights of women were necessary to keep the Commission informed of new developments, but that such supplements could be reduced and need not reproduce texts of legislation. They considered it important that the Commission should continue to discuss the item on political rights every year.

27. It was noted that under resolution 1132 (XLI) of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission would continue to receive annual memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other instruments relating to political rights of women, and that every other year those memoranda would be combined with information concerning the implementation of the principles of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women furnished by States Members of the United Nations in accordance with Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI). It was agreed that that procedure was desirable and that the annual memoranda would be shortened.

28. The sponsors revised the text of the draft resolution to take into account the above comments and other oral suggestions made. In the revised text (E/CN.6/L.530/Rev.2), operative paragraph 2 read as follows:

"Notes, however, that although women have now acquired civic and political rights on equal terms with men under the laws of almost all countries, the exercise of these rights is limited in practice in a number of them."

29. The representative of the USSR orally proposed the addition to that paragraph of the following phrase: "in particular, in the matter of exerting an effective influence on questions of domestic and foreign policy". After an exchange of views, during which other wording was suggested by the representatives of Finland and the United Kingdom to cover the point raised, operative paragraph 2 was further revised by the sponsors.

30. The revised draft resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted by the Commission at its 501st meeting on 5 February 1968. [For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVIII, resolution 2 (XXI).]

III. MEASURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

31. At its 497th meeting on 1 February 1968, the Commission established a Working Group, composed of the representatives of the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, Iran, Liberia, Mauritania, the Netherlands, Poland, Tunisia and the United States, to draw up proposals for the consideration of the Commission on measures to implement the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women unanimously adopted by the General Assembly on 7 November 1967 (resolution 2263 (XXII)). The Working Group held eight meetings between 1 and 13 February 1968. At its first meeting, Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland) was elected Chairman, and Miss Jeanne Chaton (France), Rapporteur.

32. Three draft resolutions submitted by the representatives of the Netherlands, Poland and the United States served as the basis of discussion of the Working Group. Its report (E/CN.6/L.543) contained a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Commission which also included proposals for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

33. At its 517th meeting on 15 February 1968, the Commission considered the report of the Working Group (E/CN.6/L.543). 2/

34. Members of the Commission agreed that the adoption of the Declaration by the General Assembly constituted an important step in the elimination of discrimination against women and the establishment of the principle of equal rights for men and women. They recognized, however, that measures were urgently needed to ensure wide publicity for the Declaration if it were to have the desired impact. Many representatives emphasized that the International Year for Human Rights offered an excellent opportunity of concentrating efforts on disseminating the text of the Declaration throughout the world, and on explaining its provisions in terms that the average woman could understand. A number of representatives

2/ The Commission also had before it one statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (E/CN.6/NGO/201) and one by the following non-governmental organizations: the International Alliance of Women, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, the International Federation of University Women, the International Federation of Women Lawyers, the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers, the International League for the Rights of Man, the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls, the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the World Young Women's Christian Association, the International Council of Social Democratic Women, the International Planned Parenthood Federation and St. Joan's International Alliance (E/CN.6/NGO/206).

also emphasized that the same kind of publicity should be given to that Declaration as had been given to other United Nations instruments in the human rights field, such as the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Declaration on the Rights of the Child. In that connexion they stressed that publicity and understanding of its provisions were not enough for a Declaration which affected half the world's population; other measures were necessary if full implementation of the Declaration, which was a goal of the Commission, was to be achieved.

35. With respect to the specific recommendations contained in the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Working Group (see E/CN.6/L.543), many representatives stressed that the United Nations, and, as far as it fell within their competence, the specialized agencies, should take steps immediately to give the Declaration wide publicity. Certain suggestions were made on ways in which that could be achieved. It was recognized that as far as 1968 was concerned, the action that could be taken would be limited by the availability of funds. On a long-term basis, several members of the Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Working Group that funds should be made available in 1969 for the preparation of a pamphlet giving a brief commentary on the provisions of the Declaration as well as some background information, which would help to make its principles better understood. It was also thought that, at a later stage, information received by the Secretary-General on the publicity that had been given to the Declaration in national programmes should be printed and issued in pamphlet form. Those recommendations were set forth in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended by the Working Group for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

36. The representative of the Secretary-General made a statement on the financial implications of that paragraph. A summary of the statement may be found in annex II of the present report.

37. Some representatives expressed reservations of that paragraph because of the financial implications involved. They agreed, however, that the Secretary-General should give priority to those requests when considering the publications programme for 1969. Some representatives stated that that should be achieved without additional budgetary appropriations.

38. In considering the further measures recommended by the Working Group for the implementation of the Declaration, some representatives expressed reservations with regard to the reports of Member States which were called for in operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution. They were of the view that some Governments were not in a position to comply with any further requests for reports. Other representatives, however, felt that reports on the implementation of the Declaration and on the steps taken to give publicity to its provisions were important for the Commission's future work.

Voting

39. The Commission voted on the draft resolution recommended by the Working Group (see E/CN.6/L.543) at its 517th meeting on 15 February 1968. The result was as follows:

(a) At the request of the representative of the United States, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. It was approved by 24 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

(b) The Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution as a whole.

[For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVIII, resolution 3 (XXI).]

IV. STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

40. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda: "Status of women in private law: review of the work of the Commission in the field of family law with suggestions for its future programme" at its 497th, 498th and 517th meetings. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the question (E/CN.6/492).

41. The Commission also had before it statements submitted by the following non-governmental organizations; the International Council of Jewish Women (E/CN.6/NGO/191 and E/CN.6/NGO/192), the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (E/CN.6/NGO/205) and the Women's International Democratic Federation (E/CN.6/NGO/198).

42. In introducing the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/492), the representative of the Secretary-General explained that it was in two parts: chapter I described the action taken by the Commission on the Status of Women since 1946 and chapter II contained certain suggestions for future work, which related both to the methods that might be followed and the topics that could be taken up. In particular, new methods of obtaining information for future reports to the Commission should be explored and paragraphs 73, 74 and 75 of the report contained certain suggestions to that effect. It was also suggested that the Commission might wish to elaborate a long-term programme in the field of private law covering a period of five to ten years.

43. In the discussion, several representatives noted that in recent years many countries had enacted legislation relating to family law and that that was in line with the provisions of article 6 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Convention and Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. Representatives regretted that developments in that field tended to be very much slower than in other fields, especially that of political rights of women.

44. Several representatives drew attention, in that connexion, to the influence of tradition and social customs which often governed family relationships and therefore made it difficult to introduce changes. Moreover, in view of the rapid economic and social changes which were taking place in many countries, it was important that legislation in that field should be kept constantly under review. Some representatives drew attention to the fact that in some developing countries two types of marriage existed side by side which also made it difficult to provide solutions of problems of the status of women in private law. Two representatives also pointed out that the status of the woman in the family depended on her role in production and in political life.

45. A number of representatives expressed the view that the principles set forth in article 6 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women could form the basis for the future work of the Commission. Attention was also drawn to the relevant articles of the International Covenants on Human Rights and it was suggested that full account should be taken of those provisions. Representatives expressed the view that effective methods were needed for the

implementation of existing conventions and to encourage more Governments to become parties to them. It was also suggested that greater publicity was required to make the relevant United Nations conventions and other recommendations better known.

46. At its 497th meeting on 1 February 1968, the Commission on the Status of Women established a Working Group, consisting of the representatives of Finland, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iran, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States, to review what the Commission had done in the field of private law since its establishment in 1946, and to make recommendations to the Commission for a future programme of work in that field.

Report of the Working Group

47. The Working Group held two meetings on 5 and 7 February 1968. It elected Miss María Lavalle Urbina of Mexico as Chairman and Mrs. Mervat Telawi of the United Arab Republic as Rapporteur.

48. The Working Group considered both the topics which it wished to recommend for study by the Commission and the methods by which that might be carried out. It noted in its report (E/CN.6/L.544) that at its twenty-second session in 1969 the Commission would consider the first series of reports of Member States on the implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, and that such reports would be submitted at intervals of five years thereafter. It also noted that the Commission, in its resolution 6 (XX), 3/ had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the status of the unmarried mother and that the Secretary-General hoped to present that report to the Commission at its twenty-second session in 1969.

49. The Working Group considered that article 6 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should form the basis of the future work of the Commission in the field of private law, noting in particular that that article focused attention on the family as a unit of society. It therefore believed that the Commission should pay greater attention in future to the legal protection of the family.

50. The Working Group noted that the rights set forth in paragraph 2 (a) and paragraph 3 of article 6 of the Declaration were covered by the provisions of the Convention and Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. It considered therefore that the Commission should study that question on the basis of the reports of Member States, furnished in accordance with the terms of the Recommendation. It was also of the opinion that the question of maintenance obligations should be studied, and noted that that might appropriately fall under the provisions of paragraph 2 (b) of article 6.

51. The Working Group also considered that questions relating to domicile and residence should be studied, even though they had not been included in the final text of article 6. It recalled, however, that when they had been discussed in

3/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 244.

relation to the earlier drafts of article 6, domicile and residence were interpreted differently under different legal systems. It believed therefore that a study might be useful in throwing light on the problems involved.

52. The Working Group was also of the opinion that the Commission might study questions of penal law which had a bearing on matters of family law. It was thought that article 7 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which dealt with matters of penal law, might form the basis for the Commission's future work in that field. It was also noted that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities was currently undertaking a study of the administration of justice.

53. With respect to the methods of the Commission's future work, the Working Group supported the suggestions made by the Secretary-General in his report (E/CN.6/492, paras. 72, 73 and 74). It also considered that the questionnaire on the legal status and treatment of women should not be used in the next series of studies.

54. The Working Group accordingly recommended to the Commission that it should study the following topics within the framework of article 6 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: (a) Legal capacity; (b) Property rights; (c) Domicile and residence; (d) Dissolution of marriage and judicial separation (including the question of maintenance obligations); (e) Parental rights and duties.

55. The Working Group recommended that the Commission's consideration of those questions should be based on reports prepared by the Secretary-General over a period of two or three years as follows:

(a) The compilation, in a preliminary report, of information available to the Secretary-General on relevant laws and customs;

(b) The forwarding of the preliminary report to Governments, inviting them to supplement the information contained therein and to comment on the application of the laws and customs in terms of the principles stated in article 6 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

(c) The submission of a final report to the Commission, including an analysis of the material, presented, wherever possible, in tabular form.

56. The Working Group also considered that studies on a regional basis would be useful and expressed the hope that, concurrently with the Commission's study of the above topics, seminars on the same topics would be organized under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. The Group also expressed the hope that seminars would be organized for participants from countries with similar legal systems in the field of family law and not only within the same geographical region.

Consideration of the report of the Working Group by the Commission

57. The Commission considered the report of the Working Group at its 517th meeting and endorsed the recommendations it had made. Some representatives welcomed in particular the proposal that the future work of the Commission in the field of

private law should be based on article 6 of the Declaration, and should be related to the family as a unit of society and that the Commission should pay attention to the legal protection of the family. Members of the Commission accepted the topics for study recommended by the Working Group as well as the order of priority which the Working Group had suggested. It was noted that the question of freedom of movement, which was specifically mentioned in article 6 of the Declaration, would be dealt with in the context of legal capacity. It was also suggested by some representatives that in the Commission's future work more emphasis should be placed on the status of women who worked, especially as economic reasons were often a cause for inequality in matters relating to the family. It was also pointed out that the questions of private law relating to women should be considered by the Commission in the general context of the status of women in the modern world.

58. Some members of the Commission also welcomed the recommendation that questions of penal law which had a bearing on matters of family law should be studied.

59. At its 517th meeting on 15 February 1968, the Commission, by a unanimous vote, accepted the report of the Working Group (E/CN.6/L.544).

V. MEASURES WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS COULD ADOPT TO ERADICATE
ALL FORMS AND PRACTICES OF SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE
AFFECTING THE STATUS OF WOMEN

60. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1232 (XLII), adopted on 6 June 1967 on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, requested the Commission on the Status of Women to study the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery, ^{4/} Mr. Mohamed Awad, and to formulate specific proposals for immediate and effective measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women. In accordance with that request, the Commission considered item 6 of its agenda: "Measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women", at its 500th to 502nd, 505th to 507th, 510th and 512th meetings. It had before it the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery ^{4/} and a note by the Secretary-General containing relevant background information (E/CN.6/503).

61. The Commission also had before it a statement submitted by the International Council of Women (E/CN.6/NGO/195). A statement was made during the debate by the observers of the International Alliance of Women and the St. Joan's International Alliance.

* 62. The Commission was informed that although it was taking up the question of slavery for the first time, the matter had been under consideration by other United Nations bodies since 1949. The Commission was also informed that the Special Rapporteur's report had been based on a questionnaire drawn up in 1956 using the definitions of slavery laid down in the 1926 International Slavery Convention and in the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.

63. It was pointed out that according to article 8 of the Supplementary Convention, States parties undertook to communicate to the Secretary-General copies of any laws, regulations and administrative measures adopted to implement that convention.

64. The Commission was further informed that the Special Rapporteur's report had been considered by the Economic and Social Council in 1966 and by the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in 1967, and that it had also been referred to the Commission for Social Development. The attention of the Commission was also drawn to the fact that the question of slavery was included in the provisional agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights to be held at Teheran in April 1968.

65. It was noted that the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1126 (XLI) and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in resolution 4 (XX), (E/CN.4/947, para. 111), had proposed certain measures aimed at the eradication of slavery.

^{4/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XIV.2.

66. During the general debate, representatives expressed their appreciation of the Special Rapporteur's report, and were unanimous in condemning slavery in all its manifestations.

67. Some representatives questioned the suitability of the subject for consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women, and expressed the opinion that since it had been, and was being considered in other United Nations Bodies, such consideration was a duplication of work. On the other hand, many representatives considered it appropriate for the Commission to be involved in the subject, particularly because women especially were among the victims of slavery in its various forms. Special attention was drawn to the definition of institutions similar to slavery given in article 1 of the 1956 Supplementary Convention.

68. A number of representatives condemned apartheid and colonialism as forms of slavery. Some expressed the view that those were distinct institutions which it was not desirable for the Commission to consider along with the question of slavery and the slave-trade. Attention was drawn to the various United Nations bodies (i.e., the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples) which had been given a specific mandate to examine and keep under review the questions of apartheid and of colonialism. It was further pointed out that the definition of slavery in the 1926 and the 1956 Conventions did not include colonialism and apartheid.

69. In that connexion, however, it was noted that Economic and Social Council resolution 1232 (XLII), and resolution 13 (XXIII) 5/ of 21 March 1967 of the Commission on Human Rights as well as the title of the item relating to slavery on the provisional agenda of the forthcoming International Conference on Human Rights, all described apartheid and colonialism as slavery-like practices.

70. With regard to specific proposals for the eradication of slavery, many representatives endorsed the measures recommended in the Special Rapporteur's report and by the Economic and Social Council, as well as by the Sub-Commission. Among those measures, mention was made of the recommendations relating to the setting up of a Committee or a list of experts; raising standards of living through technical assistance measures; the enactment of legislation by the Governments concerned; the holding of seminars and conferences with the help of the regional economic commissions; the co-operation of non-governmental organizations and specialized agencies; and appeals to Member States which had not already done so to ratify and implement the relevant international instruments. The study of possible international police action to interrupt and punish those engaged in the transportation of persons in danger of being enslaved was also suggested. In addition, some representatives expressed the opinion that the Commission should continue to study the problem of slavery in all its forms.

5/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, para. 480.

71. Many representatives also expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the non-governmental organizations in combating slavery and urged them to continue their efforts.

72. The inclusion of the item in the provisional agenda of the International Conference at Teheran was also noted with appreciation.

Consideration of draft resolutions

73. A draft resolution on measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women, containing a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, was submitted by the representative of the United States (E/CN.6/L.531). It was revised several times in the course of the discussion.

74. The text of the draft resolution, as first revised (E/CN.6/L.531/Rev.1) was as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Having studied the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery as requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1232 (XLII) which asks the Commission 'to study the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery and to formulate specific proposals for immediate and effective measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women',

"Noting the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twentieth session and its recommendations for eradicating slavery,

"Being unalterably opposed to the institution of slavery in all its manifestations,

"Believing that the community of nations, and particularly all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, should take immediate and effective measures to eradicate this pernicious violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Believing further that the precepts set forth in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women apply equally to all women without regard to social status,

"Hoping that in the year 1968, the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Year for Human Rights, steps will be taken to rid the world of the scourge of slavery,

"Nothing with appreciation that the question of slavery and the slave-trade has been included on the provisional agenda for the International Conference on Human Rights to be held at Teheran, Iran, in 1968,

"1. Expresses appreciation to the Special Rapporteur on Slavery for his report;

"2. Decides to examine all relevant information regarding slavery, which affects the status of women, in accordance with article 8 (2) of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery of 1956 with a view to making further recommendations for the eradication of slavery in all its manifestations;

"3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following draft resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Expresses concern that the report of the Special Rapporteur indicates that slavery and the slave-trade and similar institutions and practices still exist in many parts of the world and that women especially are among the victims of such institutions and practices;

"Condemns slavery, the slave-trade and allied institutions and practices such as marriages without consent, traffic in persons for purposes of prostitution, transference and inheritance of women and other similar degrading practices;

"Notes with satisfaction the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in resolution 4 (XX) (E/CN.4/947, para. 111);

"Endorses, in general, the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and concurs with its recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights that it request the Secretary-General to:

"(a) Initiate a study of the possibilities of international police action to interrupt and punish the transportation of persons in danger of being enslaved;

"(b) Establish, without regard to geographical distribution, a list of experts in economic, sociological, legal and other relevant disciplines whose advice shall be available to States Members concerned with the liquidation of slavery and the slave-trade in all their practices and manifestations;

"(c) Organize seminars and/or symposia on the question of the elimination of slavery, the slave-trade and similar institutions and practices as well as on other gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to invite the participation of non-governmental organizations in these fora;

"Urges the Secretary-General to launch an appeal to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which have not yet done so, to become parties, as soon as possible, to

the International Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention of 1956, the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949 and the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962;

"Requests the specialized agencies, and in particular the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization to consider how best they can assist in the rehabilitation of persons freed from slavery and any of its manifestations and to report their findings at a future meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women;

"Requests all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to give protection to all persons escaping from slavery in any of its forms and for the receiving States to submit forthwith a report to the Secretary-General giving a full and comprehensive account of the details including the State or Territory in which the event occurred;

"Expresses thanks to those non-governmental organizations which have determinedly and consistently fought against the demeaning institution of slavery and all its manifestations and requests them to continue their efforts to eradicate this practice."

75. In the debate some representatives, questioning the appropriateness of the draft resolution, expressed the view that more time for study by the Commission would be necessary before it could make useful suggestions for the eradication of slavery. In view of the danger of duplicating the work of the United Nations bodies it was suggested that it would be better if the Commission merely stated in its report that it supported the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights and the Committee of Twenty-Four ^{6/} and that it would continue taking an interest in the struggle against all forms of slavery affecting the status of women.

76. Other representatives pointed out that the Special Rapporteur's report had shown that women were especially affected by such forms of slavery as the sale of women into bondage or for the purposes of prostitution and that the draft resolution was in compliance with the request of the Economic and Social Council and that of the Commission on Human Rights.

77. The representative of Guinea proposed the deletion of the sub-paragraph relating to international police action on the ground that the main point was covered by the paragraph concerning an appeal to States Members to adhere to the relevant conventions.

78. Referring to the proposal to establish a list of experts "without regard to geographical distribution," the representative of Liberia suggested that the words "with due regard" be substituted since the list of experts should give due

^{6/} Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

regard to the present membership of the United Nations. She also proposed that the full title of the item in the provisional agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights (E/CN.6/503, para. 21) be quoted in the relevant paragraph of the draft resolution.

79. A number of representatives suggested that the words "apartheid and colonialism" should be added in all paragraphs where "slavery, the slave-trade and similar institutions or practices" were mentioned.

80. The representative of the Dominican Republic suggested that specific mention should be made of the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others and the 1962 Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and the Registration of Marriages, along with the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 in operative paragraph 2 of the internal draft resolution of the Commission.

81. The draft resolution was further revised to take account of those suggestions and comments (E/CN.6/L.531/Rev.2). Amendments to that revision were submitted by the USSR (E/CN.6/L.536). They included the insertion of the following paragraph before operative paragraph 3:

"Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give its conclusions on the following draft of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/L.531/Rev.2) with a view to avoiding duplication and overlapping in regard to the measures recommended by the Commission on Human Rights."

82. In introducing the revised text which incorporated some of the suggestions made including the mention of apartheid, the sponsor explained that her delegation had not included reference to colonialism as suggested, in the hope that the revised draft resolution, unlike the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission on Human Rights on the subject, would be adopted unanimously. The USSR amendment concerning a change in the title of the draft resolution was not acceptable as the present title was identical with that of the agenda item before the Commission.

83. Noting that the draft resolution was concerned essentially with the forms and practices of slavery affecting the status of women in particular, the representative of France thought it would be better to replace the word "persons" by the words "women and girls", in operative paragraph 4 of the original draft resolution recommended to the Economic and Social Council. Furthermore, the expression "in areas of their competence" should be inserted after the words "how best they can assist" in paragraph 3 of the original text.

84. Commenting on a new operative paragraph in which the Commission "Decides to examine all the relevant information regarding slavery," the representative of the Philippines pointed out that the expression might imply that the Commission had not yet begun to examine all the relevant data, and that was incorrect. In any case, her delegation considered that it would be better for the Commission to state its belief that slavery was a scourge, express its adherence to the principles set forth in the Conventions on slavery and simply ask the Secretary-General to undertake studies in that connexion.

85. The representative of Mauritania proposed that the words "in consultative status" be deleted from the paragraph referring to non-governmental organizations. She expressed the view that it would be inappropriate to exclude the many non-governmental organizations which had fought against slavery in Africa but which did not enjoy consultative status. She also questioned the wisdom of the study of possible international action proposed in the draft resolution and stated that the possibility of arbitrary interpretation of any such provision and of violation of the sovereignty of States was a particularly unacceptable prospect. Instead, she suggested that the Secretary-General be requested to initiate a study of the implementation of the conventions relating to slavery. For similar reasons, she proposed that all the text following the words "escaping from slavery" in the relevant paragraph of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Council be deleted and replaced by "particularly victims of apartheid".

86. In the light of the above suggestions, the sponsors again revised the text of the draft resolution.

87. At its 512th meeting, the Commission had before it the following revised text (E/CN.6/L.531/Rev.5):

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Having studied the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery as requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1232 (XLII) which asks the Commission 'to study the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery and to formulate specific proposals for immediate and effective measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women',

"Noting the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twentieth session (E/CN.4/947) and its recommendations for eradicating slavery, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism,

"Condemning the institution of slavery and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism in all their manifestations,

"Believing that the community of nations, and particularly all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, should take immediate and effective measures to eradicate these pernicious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Noting that the question of slavery and the slave-trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, has been included on the provisional agenda for the International Conference on Human Rights to be held at Teheran, Iran, in 1968,

"Expressing the hope that the above-mentioned Conference will achieve meaningful results in this respect,

"1. Expresses appreciation to the Special Rapporteur on Slavery for his report;

"2. Decides to examine, if possible at its twenty-third session, all relevant information that relates to the status of women which may be communicated to the Secretary-General in accordance with article 8 (2) of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery of 1956 and in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 731 E (XXVIII) concerning the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949, with a view to making further recommendations for the eradication of slavery in all its manifestations;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the draft resolution below to the Commission on Human Rights so that the comments of that Commission may be before the Economic and Social Council when the draft resolution is considered;

"4. Recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Concerned that the report of the Special Rapporteur indicates that slavery and the slave-trade and similar institutions and practices still exist in many parts of the world and that women especially are among the victims of such institutions and practices;

"1. Condemns slavery, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, the slave-trade and similar institutions and practices, such as marriages without consent, traffic in persons for purposes of prostitution, transference and inheritance of women and other similar degrading practices;

"2. Notes with satisfaction the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in resolution 4 (XX), and requests the Secretary-General:

(a) to ask Member States what, in their views, further measures might be adopted to implement the Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956,

(b) to organize seminars and/or symposia on the question of the elimination of slavery, the slave-trade and similar institutions and practices, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and to invite the participation of non-governmental organizations in these fora;

"3. Appeals to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which have not yet done so, to become parties, as soon as possible, to the International Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention of 1956, the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949 and the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962;

"4. Requests the specialized agencies in areas of their competence and in particular the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization to consider how best they can assist in the rehabilitation of women and girls freed from slavery and from the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism and any of their manifestations, and to report their findings to the Economic and Social Council;

"5. Requests all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to give protection to all persons escaping from slavery and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism in any of their forms and for the receiving States to submit a report to the Secretary-General;

"6. Expresses thanks to those non-governmental organizations which have determinedly and consistently fought against the demanding institution of slavery and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism and all their manifestations and requests them to continue their efforts to eradicate these practices."

88. The sponsor of the draft resolution orally revised the text of subparagraph (b) of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Council by deleting the words "and/or symposia".

89. The amendments submitted by the USSR were as follows (E/CN.6/L.539):

"The Commission's draft resolution

"1. Delete operative paragraph 2.

"The draft resolution to be submitted to the Council

"2. Delete operative paragraph 2 (a).

"3. In operative paragraph 2 (b), insert the words 'and colonialism' after the word 'apartheid'.

"4. Add the following words at the end of operative paragraph 2: 'using the funds already available which have been allocated for the programme of the advisory services in the field of human rights'.

"5. In the title, insert the phrase 'including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism,' between the word 'slave-trade' and the word 'affecting'."

90. At the request of the representative of Botswana, the sponsor agreed to delete the words "slavery-like practices of apartheid and" in operative paragraph 5 of the proposed Council resolution.

Voting

91. At its 512th meeting on 12 February 1968, the Commission voted on draft resolution E/CN.6/L.531/Rev.5 and the amendments to it as follows:

92. The first amendment of the USSR to delete operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Council was rejected by 15 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions.

93. The second USSR amendment to delete operative paragraph 2 (a) of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Council was rejected by 19 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions.

94. The third USSR amendment consisting of the insertion of the words "and colonialism" after the word "apartheid" in operative paragraph 2 (b) of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Council was voted upon by roll-call at the request of the representative of Guinea. The amendment was adopted by 27 votes to 4, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Botswana, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America.

Against: Australia, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Japan.

95. The fourth USSR amendment proposing the addition of the words "using the funds already available which had been allocated for the programme of the advisory services in the field of human rights" at the end of operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Council was rejected by 19 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions.

96. At the request of the representative of Guinea, a roll-call vote was taken on the proposed insertion of the phrase "including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism" in operative paragraph 2 (b) of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Council. The amendment was adopted by 27 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Botswana, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

97. Sub-paragraph (b) of operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Council, as amended, was adopted by 28 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

98. At the request of the representative of Australia, a separate vote was taken on the words "including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism" wherever they occurred in the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of Guinea, the Commission voted by roll-call. The words were adopted by 27 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Botswana, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

99. At the request of the representative of Australia, a separate vote was also taken on the retention of the words "and colonialism" in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Council. The words were maintained by 26 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

100. At the request of the representative of Guinea, the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was voted upon by roll call. It was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Botswana, Poland, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

101. After a procedural debate the representative of the USSR moved that the debate be reopened on operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Council. The motion was carried by 12 votes to 4, with 12 abstentions.

102. A motion of the representative of the Dominican Republic to reopen debate on the whole draft resolution was also voted upon and rejected by 18 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions.

103. The representative of the USSR then proposed that the words "and the slavery-like practices of apartheid" be inserted between the word "slavery" and the words "and colonialism" in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution to be

submitted to the Council. At her request a roll-call vote was taken. The amendment was adopted by 24 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic.

Against: Australia, Botswana, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Dominican Republic, France, Netherlands, United States of America.

104. The Commission then adopted operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Council, as amended, by 23 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

105. The fifth USSR amendment concerning the insertion of the words "including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism" between the word "slave-trade" and the word "affecting" in the title of the draft resolution was voted upon by roll-call, requested by the representative of Australia. The amendment was rejected by 13 votes to 10, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Japan, Mauritania, Poland, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic.

Against: Australia, Botswana, Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia.

106. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 28 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

[For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVIII, resolution 4 (XXI).]

VI. UNIFIED LONG-TERM PROGRAMME FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN
AND UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE IN THIS FIELD

107. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda, concerning a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field, at its 513th to 517th and 519th meetings. Item 7 consisted of: (a) the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries; (b) development and utilization of human resources; (c) national commissions on the status of women; (d) regional training institutes or centres. The Commission had before it the following documents: a report of the Secretary-General on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries (E/CN.6/493 and Add.1), a report of the Secretary-General on the development and utilization of human resources (E/4353 and Add.1), a note by the Secretary-General on that same subject (E/CN.6/496) and a report of the Secretary-General on national commissions on the status of women (E/CN.6/494 and Add.1). The Commission decided to postpone the consideration of item 7 (d) relating to regional training institutes or centres, until its next session in 1969.

108. Statements on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries were submitted by the following non-governmental organizations: the World Young Women's Christian Association (E/CN.6/NGO/194), the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (E/CN.6/NGO/199) and the Women's International Democratic Federation (E/CN.6/NGO/202). A statement on national commissions on the status of women was submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (E/CN.6/NGO/200).

109. Statements were made during the debate by observers from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Alliance of Women, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls, the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, and the St. Joan's International Alliance.

110. The representative of the Secretary-General in presenting the report on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries (E/CN.6/493 and Add.1), which contained the replies from twenty-two Governments to the Secretary-General's questionnaire on the role of women in national social and economic development noted that, since the publication of that report, ten more replies had been received. She stated that the replies had come from countries at different stages of development, and consequently showed little uniformity. Certain trends, however, could be discerned which might help the Commission to identify common problems and needs of women. The majority, for example, indicated that women were not participating in national development as fully as they should, and increased activity on their part was considered desirable in such areas as education and training, politics, community development, business, light industry, family law and, in some instances, family planning. Some countries stated that the increased participation of women in all professions and at all levels was necessary. Most of the replies considered projects designed to assist women to be important. Some of the problems to be overcome had been identified as lack of education and skills, outmoded education, attitudes towards the changing roles of men and women, lack of child-care facilities, the excessive

burden assumed by women employed in agriculture, and the small number of women in high-level positions. With respect to a unified United Nations long-term programme for the advancement of women, many replies considered that it should aim at attaining equal rights for women, developing greater understanding of the changing roles of the two sexes, moulding public opinion to prepare the ground for the necessary changes in the economic and social structure to benefit women, securing the co-operation of men, and improving the quality of the professional performance of women in countries where women were already participating actively in national life. Some of the forms of assistance available under the United Nations technical co-operation programmes considered useful were the services of experts, fellowships, seminars and action programmes to remedy specific problems. Several replies recognized the value of the contribution of non-governmental organizations.

111. In connexion with item 7 (b), the representative of the Secretary-General mentioned that the Commission on Social Development at its current session had just completed the consideration of an item on the development and utilization of human resources. She also drew the attention of the Commission to paragraph 66 of document E/4353 which outlined the ways in which international organizations might pursue and intensify their concerted activities in the development and utilization of human resources; to paragraphs 12 and 15 to 19 of the same document which contained a definition of human resources and called attention to the importance of human resources in development, and to chapter VIII of document E/4353/Add.1 which dealt specifically with the role of women and youth in development.

112. The Director of the Division of Social Development, invited to speak to the Commission, pointed out that there was within the United Nations an increasing emphasis on an integrated approach to development, which should be reflected in multi-sectoral and multi-purpose programmes. In practical terms the achievements in the field of unified planning, programming and activities was rather modest; there was a need to examine the reasons responsible for failures or difficulties. One of the major causes of failure was the lack of emphasis on social factors in the formulation and execution of development plans, and consequently little effort was made to develop and utilize existing human resources for the realization of the proposed targets. It was increasingly being realized that the knowledge, skills and capacities of human beings were just as important as capital and material resources, and yet almost 90 per cent of the human resources potential in a number of developing countries was not utilized, compared with the almost 80 per cent unused potential physical resources. Considering that, according to the definition given in document E/4353, "human resources" included the skills, knowledge and capacities of all human beings, actually or potentially available for economic and social development in a community, and considering also that most developing countries must rely heavily on the resources, initiative and energy of their own people, it seemed obvious that while no country today could do without the contribution of women, a point which was repeatedly stressed by the members of the Commission on Social Development in their debate on the development and utilization of human resources at the present session, women formed the majority of the unused potential of human resources in developing countries. Chapter VIII of document E/4353/Add.1 which dealt with women and youth in development examined questions which had already been discussed by the Commission on the Status of Women. It was hoped that the Commission would welcome the approach the report had made by giving a new and strong emphasis to human advancement in the widest sense, as a decisive factor for development. One of the major reasons which contributed to the survival of so much prejudiced thinking and outmoded attitudes

which tended to preserve discrimination against women in practice, was the fact that women's interests and programmes were kept separate from general programmes and activities performed mainly by and for men. Whenever possible, therefore, programmes for women related to economic and social development should be integrated to the greatest extent possible within the wider context of human advancement.

113. The representative of the ILO stated that the replies from Governments to the Secretary-General's questionnaire tended to confirm that the priority which the ILO programmes gave to vocational guidance and training for women was justified. However, since vocational guidance and training had to be part of broad national programmes for the development of human resources plans, which were intended to culminate in a world employment programme, the ILO would do its utmost to ensure that those national programmes would include adequate training facilities for girls and women.

114. The representative of UNESCO said that UNESCO accorded high priority to its long-term programme for the advancement of women through access to education, science and culture. The programme included the strengthening of educational planning, the eradication of illiteracy, the training of teaching personnel, the implementation of the UNESCO Convention and Recommendations against Discrimination in Education, and other activities related to the status of women. In addition, special measures were being taken to promote equal access of girls and women to education, as well as to teaching and to technical and scientific careers. UNESCO intended to implement its long-term programme in co-operation with the United Nations family of organizations and within the framework of the unified, United Nations long-term programme for the advancement of women.

115. The representative of FAO noted that replies from many Governments to the Secretary-General's questionnaire stressed the importance of the participation of women in the agricultural development of rural areas. Women in rural areas were burdened with too many tasks, and their educational programmes must be balanced in order to cover both their contribution to agricultural development and their normal responsibilities in the home. Extended rural home economics programmes had been instituted by FAO with a view to training women in modern agricultural methods and promoting family development. Agricultural components of those programmes helped to prepare girls and adolescents for posts of technical responsibility. Home training preserved the capital in human resources represented by children. Moreover, such programmes supported, both technically and administratively, the illiteracy and civic education programmes for women organized by UNESCO.

116. The representative of WHO indicated that the work of WHO had a particular interest for women in the protection of their health, particularly maternal health, education in hygiene and assistance in the training of nurses and midwives. Health was an important factor in the development and utilization of human resources and, for that reason, WHO had emphasized that in planning for manpower needs and in the implementation of such plans due consideration should be given to the health personnel needed. Governments were given assistance by WHO in the formulation and implementation of plans for health services, theoretical and practical training programmes for different kinds of health personnel at different levels, the promotion of the establishment of medical and nursing schools and the provision of scholarships. It was ready to collaborate in a

concerted programme within the United Nations family aimed at the development and utilization of human resources, a programme which would significantly contribute to the advancement of women.

117. The representative of UNICEF stated that in the broad sense all UNICEF activities were aimed at promoting the development and utilization of human resources. The development of human resources required more than education and training and an ideal programme would cover all aspects relating to the growth and development of individuals from infancy to adulthood, including measures to prevent health hazards, improve nutrition, provide special attention during critical phases of growth and to protect children and youth from neglect and exploitation. To that end, UNICEF was conducting a campaign to win increased recognition of the need of co-ordinated plans for children and youth by holding regional and local seminars in the developing countries. The action programmes of UNICEF, organized with the appropriate specialized agencies, covered such areas as: health, education, nutrition, social welfare, and the education and training, including scientific training, of women.

The role of women in economic and social development

118. Many representatives commented that the item on the long-term programme for the advancement of women was a highly important one, and expressed the hope that the item would be given priority at subsequent sessions of the Commission. Several representatives considered that the compilation of the replies from Governments to the Secretary-General's questionnaire (E/CN.6/493/Add.1) was useful, but expressed regret that not many replies had been received. Some observed that replies to the questionnaire required the collection of comprehensive data and that their Governments had not had sufficient time to carry that out. The view was expressed by several representatives that it was desirable to have as many replies as possible from Governments and also from non-governmental organizations, so that they could be further considered at the Commission's next session.

119. Several representatives stated that any long-term programme for the advancement of women established at the national level should be placed within the general framework of national development, since the advancement of women could not be divorced from the general socio-economic progress of the country. It was also stated that care should be taken to adapt such a programme to prevailing local conditions in order for it to be truly effective. One representative pointed out that improving the status of women depended not so much on allocating assistance from outside, but on the social and economic progress of the country and on reforms introduced by the Governments themselves.

120. With respect to the establishment of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, it was suggested by some representatives that the creation of a new technical assistance programme for women was not desirable; they considered it preferable to co-ordinate assistance from which women might benefit under the existing technical co-operation programmes within the United Nations system. Several representatives praised the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the assistance they had already provided and expressed the hope that women would benefit increasingly from the services available under the programmes.

121. Many representatives stated that women in their countries were actively participating in many spheres of national life. At the same time, views were expressed that women could do much more and that in many countries they had yet to enjoy the benefits of modern progress. Some of the areas mentioned in which greater attention was needed in order to increase the contribution of women to national development were: education (including literacy-classes, consumer education, social education, education for scientific and technical careers, education for high-level administrative posts), training, health, the provision of employment opportunities and the provision of child-care facilities. Some delegations pointed to the need to educate women in the rural areas in developing countries and to orient education to enable students not only to pass examinations, but to equip them fully for life in their countries. Others considered that a change in attitudes towards the roles of men and women was essential.

122. Some representatives emphasized that the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should form an integral part of the long-term programme as it was developed by the Commission.

Development and utilization of human resources

123. Several representatives noted with interest the report of the Secretary-General on the development and utilization of human resources (E/4353 and Add.1) and stated that its subject was one of contemporary importance which had particular relevance to the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women. In that connexion it was noted that in most countries the skills and talents of girls and women were not fully utilized and that problems facing women, such as their entry and re-entry into employment, their migration from rural to urban areas and the preparation of young girls for adult life, had to be overcome. The view was expressed that there was a need to integrate women's programmes within the framework of national development and to understand better the methods and techniques by which such an integration could be achieved.

124. Several delegations criticized chapter VIII of the second part of the report (E/4353/Add.1) for its insufficient scope and emphasis on the role of women in development. Some felt that the chapter did not deal adequately with the areas in which women could contribute to national life, and considered that some of the assumptions made were inaccurate. The title of the chapter which linked together "women and youth" was considered to be a formula which was quite inappropriate in the twentieth century, in view of the fact that women should be equal with men, but that young people should have certain privileges. It was also said that the chapter did not deal adequately with the causes of the lack of job opportunities for women in certain industries.

National commissions on the status of women

125. In introducing the report on the national commissions on the status of women (E/CN.6/494 and Add.1), the representative of the Secretary-General indicated that the report had been prepared in accordance with resolution 14 (XX) 7/ adopted

7/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 357.

at the twentieth session of the Commission in 1967, in which the Commission had requested the Secretary-General to address an inquiry to Member States to ascertain the number of national commissions on the status of women or similar bodies currently existing, the functions they perform and their relationship to the non-governmental organizations. The Commission was also reminded of resolution 961 F (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963 in which the Economic and Social Council had called the attention of States Members of the United Nations to the value of appointing national commissions on the status of women to develop plans and make recommendations for improving the status of women in their respective countries.

126. In the discussion, a number of representatives indicated that the establishment of national commissions on the status of women was an important step which the Governments could take in their programmes for the advancement of the status of women. In that connexion, they welcomed the fact indicated in the Secretary-General's report, that a number of Governments had already established such commissions or similar bodies concerned with the status of women in general, or with a particular aspect of it.

127. Some representatives indicated, however, that the fact that a Government had not yet established an organ dealing particularly with the status of women in no way indicated that the Government was not actively concerned with the improvement of the status of women. They cited examples of bodies which, in their countries, collaborated closely with governmental authorities on official policies affecting the interests of women.

128. Some representatives indicated that in some countries national commissions had not been established because it was felt that the existence of such a governmental body would restrict the possibilities of discussing women's problems at other levels.

Consideration of draft resolutions and voting

129. A draft resolution on the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field was submitted by the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.545). The operative paragraphs of the draft resolution read as follows:

/The Commission on the Status of Women/

"1. Expresses its appreciation to those Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status which have replied to the questionnaire;

"2. Invites those Governments and non-governmental organizations which have not so far done so, to send their replies to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and not later than the beginning of its twenty-second session;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of producing an analysis of the replies received;

"4. Reaffirms the importance of establishing a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women within the framework of existing technical assistance and advisory services programmes;

"5. Believes that the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations will have an important part to play in such a programme, for example, through the provision of training and re-training, fellowships, travel grants for study visits and publications, including, in particular, information about technical and vocational training and about careers for women;

"6. Welcomes the inclusion on the provisional agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights of a sub-item entitled 'Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women';

"7. Decides to accord priority to this item at its twenty-second session."

130. The representative of Iran proposed including a new paragraph after the fifth preambular paragraph, to read as follows: "Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1274 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967 and the report of the Secretary-General on the development and utilization of human resources in developing countries (E/4353 and Add.1)". The representative of Finland proposed replacing the words in operative paragraph 2 "and not later than the beginning of its twenty-second session" by the words "and in time for these to be submitted to the Commission well in advance of the twenty-second session". The representative of Ghana proposed inserting in operative paragraph 4, after the words "advisory services programmes", the words "taking into account the suggestions made in chapter IV of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women". 8/ The representative of Ghana also proposed a new operative paragraph to be inserted between operative paragraphs 4 and 5, to read as follows: "Believes that the implementation of the principles of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should form an integral part of the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women". The representative of Tunisia proposed changing the end of operative paragraph 5 to read "about technical and vocational training and about employment opportunities and careers". The representative of Poland proposed the addition of the following paragraph at the end of the draft resolution to read: "Decides to consider at its twenty-second session what conventions or other instruments relating to the status of women might be elaborated by the Commission with a view to the preparation, in due course, of a Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women". In explaining her amendment, the representative of Poland indicated that in the case of other declarations relating to human rights a convention had been prepared either at the same time as the Declaration or subsequently. The amendment would therefore enable members of the Commission to begin reflecting on what kind of convention might eventually be drafted. The representative of Poland also suggested that the provisions of operative paragraph 5 had already been covered in the resolution on the access of women to education (see chap. XVIII below, draft resolution 8 (XXI)) adopted at the 516th meeting and that the paragraph might therefore be deleted. Moreover, it related only to part of the unified long-term programme. The representative of Poland also suggested that operative paragraph 7 be deleted.

131. The sponsor of the draft resolution submitted a revised text (E/CN.6/L.545/Rev.1) which incorporated some of the amendments and suggestions made.

8/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.IV.2.

132. The sponsor explained that she could not accept the proposals made by the representative of Poland since the elaboration of a Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women had not been discussed, and it was moreover too important a question to be dealt with in a single paragraph of a draft resolution concerning another item. She could not accept the proposed deletion of operative paragraph 5 because, without it, the draft resolution would not fairly reflect the different points which had arisen during the discussion concerning the measures that could be included in a long-term programme for the advancement of women. The representative of Poland did not press her amendments to a vote.

133. The representative of Ghana suggested that the words "and annex I" should be included after the words "chapter IV" in operative paragraph 4, and that the words "within the framework of existing technical assistance and advisory services programmes" should be deleted. The sponsor accepted both the suggestions.

134. At the request of the representative of Poland, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution E/CN.6/L.545/Rev.1. Operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution E/CN.6/L.545/Rev.1 was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. At its 519th meeting on 16 February 1968, the Commission unanimously adopted draft resolution E/CN.6/L.545/Rev.1 as a whole, as amended. [For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVIII, resolution 5 (XXI).]

135. A draft resolution relating to the development and utilization of human resources was submitted by the representatives of Ghana, Liberia and the Philippines (E/CN.6/L.546) and subsequently revised to add a third operative paragraph. The representative of the United Arab Republic became a co-sponsor of the revised text (E/CN.6/L.546/Rev.1).

136. At its 519th meeting on 16 February 1968, the Commission unanimously adopted the revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.546/Rev.1). [For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVIII, resolution 6 (XXI).]

VII. FAMILY PLANNING AND THE STATUS OF WOMEN

137. The Commission considered item 8 concerning family planning and the status of women at its 518th and 519th meetings on 15 and 16 February 1968. It had before it an interim report of the Secretary-General on the subject (E/CN.6/497). The Commission also had before it statements submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status: the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association (E/CN.6/NGO/193), the International Council of Women (E/CN.6/NGO/196) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (E/CN.6/NGO/204).

138. The Commission, at its eighteenth session in 1965 had requested the Secretary-General in resolution 7 (XVIII) 9/ to provide the Commission "with a report on the effect of the lack of family planning on the status of women in countries suffering from over-population and the relation between family planning and the advancement of women".

139. The Population Commission, at its thirteenth session in 1965 took note of the above request of the Commission on the Status of Women, considered that such a study would be valuable, and hoped that it would include all developing countries where important problems connected with the level of the birth-rate and the rate of population growth were encountered. The Commission also hoped that it would be possible to include in the study information on the relation of fertility and family planning to economic activities of women and expressed the desire to review in due course the report presented by the Secretary-General to the Commission on the Status of Women.

140. At its nineteenth session in 1966 the Commission on the Status of Women in resolution 4 (XIX) 10/ invited the Secretary-General to include in the proposed report "a brief summary of pertinent research and resources available through the United Nations, with special emphasis on informational material which might be used in conferences of non-governmental as well as of official bodies".

141. At its twentieth session in 1967 the Secretary-General informed the Commission that little information was currently available from United Nations sources which might be used in conferences of non-governmental and official bodies. With respect to the study requested in resolution 7 (XVIII), the Secretary-General informed the Commission that he would welcome further guidance regarding the scope, and in particular, regarding the factors which the Commission believed should be examined in attempting to establish the relationship between family planning and the advancement of women. In answer to that request, it was suggested by some members of the Commission that the Secretariat might first prepare an interim report, which would set before the Commission the policy of the United Nations on family planning,

9/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 157.

10/ Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 218.

as well as the policies of States Members of the United Nations, where such policies had been officially stated. It was furthermore suggested that the report might include the relevance of family planning to maternal and child health, the financial position of the family, the education prospects of children, the employment of women outside the home and their participation in public and civic life.

142. The interim report of the Secretary-General was presented in pursuance of the above suggestions of the Commission.

143. In introducing the report, the representative of the Secretary-General drew attention to the difficulties that had been faced in attempting to carry out the study requested by the Commission in resolution 7 (XVIII). In particular, she noted that officially recognized national family planning programmes in most of the developing countries were a recent development and consequently the results had yet to be evaluated. Another difficulty was that the status of women was influenced by a number of closely interrelated factors which differed from country to country and could not readily be isolated from each other in terms that would apply universally. Consequently, the progress that women had made that could be attributed specifically to family planning was difficult to document adequately from sources available to the Secretariat. The interim report therefore aimed essentially at giving the Commission some relevant background information and should be read in conjunction with chapters I and II of the 1967 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/417 and Addenda). The interim report briefly described recent policy of organizations within the United Nations family in the field of population and family planning, described national family planning programmes, and indicated a number of factors which appeared to require consideration in the further study of the relationship between family planning and the status of women.

144. During the debate, statements were made by the representatives of the ILO, WHO, FAO and UNICEF, giving further details of their activities in the field of population.

145. In the discussion, some members expressed the view that the concept of family planning had never been clearly defined and, in the absence of a precise definition, it was difficult to have a meaningful discussion of its relationship to the status of women. It was suggested that the Secretary-General should invite Member States to communicate to him their views regarding the concept of family planning. Another suggestion was that the Population Commission should be asked to give a definition. Other representatives were of the view that the meaning of family planning was clear. In that connexion, attention was drawn to the description of family planning programmes given in the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/497, paras. 67-70). It was pointed out that the report indicated that the objective of many such programmes was "to improve the state of health and total well-being of the people". It was emphasized by some speakers that family planning included treatment of sterility as well as the limitation of families.

146. Some representatives expressed the view that Governments should not be concerned with the question of family planning, since it was for the individuals themselves, as parents, to decide on the size of their families. In that connexion, attention was drawn to the statement of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/497, para. 25) in which he had pointed out that any choice and decision with regard to the size of the family must irrevocably rest with the family and could not be made by anyone else; the right of parents to free choice would remain illusory unless they were aware of the alternatives open to them, and hence the right of every family to

information and to the availability of services in that field was increasingly considered as a basic human right and an indispensable ingredient of human dignity. It was also pointed out that the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women had recognized the right of men and women to have access to educational information in that field.

147. Some representatives, agreeing that it was a fundamental right of parents to decide on the size of their families, nevertheless pointed out that the rapid increase in population also had its effect on the welfare of the family in many developing countries. For that reason, in their view, the support of Governments for family planning programmes in some countries had been necessary, although it was agreed that the right of free choice of the individual must be maintained.

148. Some representatives drew attention to the dangers to the health of the woman in many countries where illegal abortion was increasing and becoming a matter of growing concern, as had been recognized by the World Health Assembly in 1967. The view was expressed by some representatives that properly organized family planning methods were preferable to illegal abortions which were dangerous to the health of the woman. Several representatives expressed the opinion that family planning should form part of the health services of a country.

149. A number of members stressed the serious problems that faced many countries as a result of the unprecedented rate of population growth. They were especially serious in some of the developing countries where economic gains had been wiped out by the rapid increase in population. It was noted that the rapid growth of population in many countries placed a great strain upon the capacity of the Government to provide, among other things, adequate food, health services and education and training facilities for its people. In that connexion, attention was drawn to the Declaration on Population signed by thirty Heads of State or Government (E/CN.6/497, para. 26).

150. Some representatives pointed out that in a number of countries where poverty and ignorance were widespread, women had little opportunity of having access to information concerning family planning, nor were facilities available to them. It was also said that frequently the fertility rate was extremely high in such areas and measures were urgently needed to raise the health, living conditions and educational level of such people. In such instances, some representatives considered that Governments might need assistance from the United Nations and that was why the population trust fund had been established in 1967. In that connexion, it was noted that the General Assembly, in resolution 2211 (XXI), in addition to recognizing the principle that the size of the family should be the free choice of each individual family had, at the same time, recognized the sovereignty of nations in formulating and promoting their population policies.

151. Some members expressed the view that questions of population and family planning properly belonged to the Population Commission and should not be discussed by the Commission on the Status of Women; they considered that the item should be deleted from the Commission's programme of work. Others, however, voiced the opinion that the concept of family planning was consistent with the Commission's aim of enhancing the dignity of women. Many of its discussions relating to participation of women in public life and gainful employment had stressed the obstacles faced by women who had to assume heavy domestic responsibilities. Family planning, in the view of several representatives, could be helpful to women by enabling them to limit or to space the number of their children.

Consideration of the draft resolution

152. The representatives of Cyprus, Finland, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Turkey and the United Arab Republic submitted a draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.548), of which Iran and the United States of America also subsequently became sponsors.

153. Under the draft resolution the Commission would decide to appoint a Special Rapporteur to continue the study of the status of women and family planning, and to report on the further measures that might be taken by the Commission in that field. The proposals also contained a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, under which the Council would, inter alia, approve the Commission's decision to appoint a Special Rapporteur, invite interested Governments to undertake national surveys or case studies, and invite the specialized agencies to co-operate in the further study of the relationship of the status of women and family planning.

154. A statement of financial implications relating to the draft resolution was circulated to the Commission (E/CN.6/L.549); see annex II for the statement.

155. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed an amendment orally, which was accepted by the sponsors. The following text was to be inserted at the end of the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Council:

"the treatment of sterility, the provision of maternal and child care facilities, and the dissemination of educational information, including sex education and marriage counselling".

156. The representative of the USSR proposed the deletion of all the operative paragraphs which referred to the appointment of a Special Rapporteur, but the proposal was not supported by the majority of representatives.

157. In the discussion of the draft resolution, several members of the Commission emphasized that in their view, family planning was of considerable importance to women and they considered that its relationship to the status of women should be studied further. They noted that the Secretary-General's report indicated that although studies on the effects of the status of women on fertility were a recent development, several Governments had recognized that factors such as age of marriage, educational level of women and the extent to which they were gainfully employed had a marked effect on the birth-rate. They also indicated that other factors mentioned in the Secretary-General's report also required further detailed examination.

158. Some representatives considered that the Secretariat could study the question further and thought that it was unnecessary for a Special Rapporteur to be appointed. Objections were also raised to the proposal to appoint a Special Rapporteur because of the financial implications involved, taking into account the second report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (A/6343). Other representatives, however, felt that in view of the importance of the matter, and the fact that opinions of Member States were divided on the question of family planning, it would be useful for a Special Rapporteur to undertake further study of it. It was noted in that connexion that the task of the Special Rapporteur would not be entirely comparable with the Special

Rapporteurs appointed by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, whose findings were based primarily on country monographs prepared by the Secretariat. The draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council proposed that interested Governments should themselves undertake national surveys or studies and make their findings available to the Secretary-General. The Special Rapporteur would also be expected to obtain information from other sources and to suggest to the Commission what further measures it might take in that field.

Voting and decision of the Commission

159. At its 519th meeting on 16 February, the Commission voted on draft resolution E/CN.6/L.548 as amended and adopted it by 19 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions. [For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVIII, resolution 7 (XXI).]

160. At its 520th meeting, the Commission decided to recommend the appointment of Mrs. Helvi L. Sipilä (Finland) as Special Rapporteur.

VIII. ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

161. The Commission considered item 10 of its agenda: "Access of women to education" at its 509th to 511th, 513th and 516th meetings. It had before it a report by UNESCO (E/CN.6/498) on the access of girls and women to technical and vocational education.

162. Statements were made during the debate by the observers from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

163. In introducing the **report**, the representative of UNESCO noted that the access of girls and women to technical and vocational education was a particularly important factor in enabling women to participate fully in economic life and in promoting the fullest utilization of human resources. He also noted that the low percentage of girls and women receiving such education would adversely affect the role played by women in the economic and social life of their countries for a number of years to come. In that connexion, he indicated, however, that social and economic changes would force a revision of the traditional idea of the role of women in society and would consequently promote the access of girls and women to vocational and technical education.

164. The report showed the various factors hindering the access of women to technical and vocational education. He indicated that, in general, such education was of relatively recent date and that the access of girls to it had come much later than for boys. Economic development plans often focused more attention on promoting the access of boys to technical and vocational education and girls tended to be confined to specific fields which barred them from participating in a number of sectors of activity.

165. The representative of UNESCO pointed out that, although most countries indicated that there was no discrimination against girls as regards the award of scholarships, in a number of countries they were only given to girls who studied specified subjects. He noted that the number of specialized courses available to boys was higher than for girls and that the total number of girls enrolled for technical and vocational education was lower than the number of boys, especially at the technician training level. Girls were under-represented in training for industrial, agricultural, transport and communication sectors, and for many occupations of importance in national development.

166. With regard to expenditure on technical and vocational education it was said that many countries spent more on agricultural and industrial training and considerably less on commercial and domestic science training. Since more boys than girls were enrolled in agricultural and industrial training courses, the result was that many States spent more on technical and vocational education for boys than for girls. Since, too, in a number of countries graduates in domestic science were not able to find employment in which they could use their training, the report stressed the need to guide women into other types of training for which there was a greater demand.

167. In the general debate, it was agreed that technical and vocational education was important for the economic life of a country and that discrimination in the training of girls meant discrimination in the balance of the labour force, particularly at the higher levels. It was pointed out that as a result of technological change, the division between men's and women's work was becoming more artificial and that in those changing conditions only a few occupations remained for which women could be considered unsuited. It was, however, noted that those changes were causing unemployment in some countries which affected mainly the unskilled and included a high proportion of women. It was also pointed out by one representative that access to technical and vocational education was particularly limited in the case of girls from poor families.

168. It was observed that inequality with respect to the technical and vocational education of women was not only the result of the economic situation of the country but often arose out of prejudice and mental attitudes. It was noted that such education for women was often conceived within a very restricted number of fields, particularly within those related to traditionally feminine subjects. The view was expressed that domestic science for example ought to be separated from technical education, and that it should offer training for girls in specific skills and not only in those related to the home. The eradication of illiteracy among young women was considered to be essential in developing greater opportunities for qualified vocational and technical education for them. It was also suggested that the co-educational system should be applied to technical and vocational education and that vocational and technical training should be included in the curricula at the primary and secondary levels.

169. Many representatives emphasized that more guidance should be given to pupils, parents and teachers on the technical and vocational training available. The importance of securing the support of public opinion for equal training facilities for girls and boys was also stressed. It was said that women and girls should be encouraged to press for and to participate in in-service training, evening and refresher courses. It was further pointed out that jobs should be provided which would enable girls and women to use the education and training they had received.

170. The suggestion was made that the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned undertake detailed studies into the various obstacles preventing the achievement of equality in technical and vocational training in different countries and into the ways of overcoming those obstacles. It was also suggested that UNESCO in co-operation with the ILO might consider establishing programmes for training and retraining adult women workers who were seeking to enter or re-enter the labour market.

Consideration of draft resolutions

171. A draft resolution relating to the access of girls and women to technical and vocational education, recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, was submitted by the representatives of France and Mexico (E/CN.6/L.540). In the course of the debate, it was revised, and its revised form was also sponsored by the representatives of Finland, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Madagascar, Mauritania, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.6/L.540/Rev.1).

172. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors emphasized the importance of providing adequate technical and vocational training facilities for girls and women. She noted in that connexion that after-school training and permanent education should be part of all educational plans especially for women whose education or employment was often interrupted by marriage and child-bearing. She also noted that the participation of women in economic development, particularly in rural areas of the developing countries was a goal to be achieved, and that it was only possible through the technical and vocational education of middle-level female personnel. The sponsors of the revised draft resolution had therefore, in operative paragraph 1, requested "the Secretary-General to make, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies, all necessary arrangements to promote and accelerate vocational training in line with employment requirements and to promote the granting of training fellowships to middle-level female personnel".

173. After an exchange of views in which several representatives questioned the financial burden that such a request would impose on the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the sponsors of the draft resolution decided to delete operative paragraph 1 and to insert instead a new operative paragraph to read as follows:

"Invites organizations within the United Nations system to intensify their co-operation in the fields of education, vocational guidance and training for girls and women by using every means of action available to those organizations (in particular, the granting of training fellowships to the personnel) in order to promote the full participation of girls and women in economic and social development."

174. The representative of the USSR proposed the insertion of a new operative paragraph 1 to read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General in conjunction with the specialized agencies to draw up an international policy aimed at promoting and accelerating technical and vocational training in line with the employment opportunities for broad sections of the female population in the developing countries."

In her view, the amount of the resources at the disposal of the United Nations and the specialized agencies did not permit the granting of a sufficient number of scholarships to cover the demands required by the number of women who needed them. She stated that it was preferable to give training courses through the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Voting

175. At its 516th meeting on 14 February 1968, the Commission voted as follows on the draft resolution and the amendments thereto:

(a) the amendment of the USSR consisting of the insertion of a new operative paragraph 1 (see paragraph 174 above) was adopted by 7 votes to none, with 19 abstentions;

(b) at the request of the representative of Poland, a separate vote was taken on the words "in particular, the granting of training fellowships to middle-level female personnel" contained in parentheses in the new operative paragraph 4 proposed by the sponsors of the draft resolution (see paragraph 173 above). At the request of the representative of Mauritania, the vote was taken by roll-call, and the phrase was adopted by 26 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Botswana, Chile, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(c) the new operative paragraph 4, as a whole, was unanimously adopted;

(d) draft resolution E/CN.6/L.540/Rev.1, as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

[For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVIII, resolution 8 (XXI).]

IX. ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

176. The Commission considered item 9 of its agenda: "Advisory services in the field of human rights" at its 502nd, 507th and 508th meetings. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General which described the present programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.6/505 and Add.1).

177. Attention was drawn to the recommendations made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 17 (XXIII) 11/ of 1967 in which the Secretary-General was asked to consider the organization, from 1969 onwards, of an annual programme consisting of at least two seminars on subjects of human rights, one or two seminars on the status of women and one or more regional training courses on human rights, and to include, within the programme, the award of an adequate number of human rights fellowships. The Economic and Social Council had agreed with the Commission on Human Rights that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should bear its resolution 17 (XXIII) in mind in considering its recommendations relating to the level of appropriation for part V of the United Nations budget in 1968 and 1969. The budgetary appropriation to cover the expanded programme beginning in 1969 was estimated at \$315,000 (the previous cost being \$220,000).

178. The Commission was further informed that no Government had as yet offered to act as host to a 1968 seminar on a topic relating to the status of women although the Secretary-General was continuing to explore possibilities. With reference to the fellowships programme, the attention of members of the Commission was drawn to a decrease in the number of women candidates nominated by Governments in 1967 compared with 1966. It was pointed out that the attention of Governments had been repeatedly drawn to the possibility of including a larger number of women among their candidates in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission at its seventeenth session in 1963 (resolution 8 (XVII)). 12/ It was also noted that a regional training course recommended on an experimental basis in 1963 (Economic and Social Council resolution 959 (XXXVI)) could only be given higher priority under the programme provided that more funds could be made available, either by increasing the level of appropriation for part V of the budget, or by a reallocation of funds within the present level.

179. During the general debate on the item, members of the Commission emphasized the importance of the advisory services programme in the field of human rights, and expressed the hope that greater publicity would be given to the type of services available so that national organizations could be made more aware of them and could encourage their Governments to request them. Many representatives commented on the usefulness of seminars organized under the programme and welcomed the recommendation that more seminars relating to the status of women should be held in the future. A number of representatives noted the benefits derived from such seminars, both for the participants who attended, and for the host country where they were organized. Concern was expressed at the fact that to date, no Government had offered to act as host to a seminar on a topic relating to the status of women in 1968, International Year for Human Rights.

11/ Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6, para. 545.

12/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 101.

180. Several representatives expressed the view that it was principally for financial reasons that Governments were not in a position to act as host to such seminars, especially in the case of developing countries who faced many demands on limited resources. Some representatives suggested that the possibility be explored of requesting the United Nations to assume a larger part of the cost of seminars, particularly in developing countries. Other representatives, although recognizing the importance of seminars, expressed the view that the present allocation of funds for fellowships within the programme should be maintained.

181. Several representatives expressed regret that the number of women candidates for fellowship awards had decreased during the last year, and stressed the importance of encouraging Governments to nominate a larger number of women candidates; it was suggested that greater publicity for the fellowship programme in particular, was needed so that women themselves were made more aware of the possibilities it offered. Several representatives expressed interest in the pilot projects in group training for human rights fellows organized in Japan, and currently being planned in Poland. Some also hoped that a regional training course would be organized and noted, in that connexion, the recommendation of the Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women held in Helsinki in August 1967, that such a course might be organized in conjunction with a future seminar on the question. It was pointed out by some representatives that it was unadvisable to have a situation whereby equal sums were allocated to the holding of seminars and to the granting of scholarships. It was emphasized that seminars were preferable, since they were a more universal method of providing advisory services.

Consideration of draft resolutions

182. A draft resolution relating to the organization of seminars on the status of women (E/CN.6/L.535), and recommending a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council was submitted by the representatives of Chile, Finland, France, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Arab Republic and was twice revised during the discussion. The representatives of Guinea, Iran, Iraq and the Philippines also became sponsors of the revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.535/Rev.1). Other revisions were introduced orally by the sponsors during the discussion. They included the acceptance of an amendment by the representative of the USSR to add a new operative paragraph 1 to the first part of the draft resolution, reading as follows:

"Draws the attention of Governments to the importance of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and in particular of seminars on the status of women;"

183. The operative paragraphs of the revised draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council read as follows:

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of making a larger contribution to the financing of seminars on the status of women held in developing countries;

"2. Requests the General Assembly to authorize the Secretary-General, in the absence of an invitation from a Government, to organize seminars on the status of women at the Headquarters of the United Nations, at the United Nations Office at Geneva or at the headquarters of the Regional Economic Commissions."

184. The representative of the Secretary-General drew attention to the financial implications of the draft resolution, stating that, if approved by the Council, the proposals in operative paragraphs 1 and 2 would result in additional costs to the programme funds unless there were savings from a specific project which could be used. They would therefore require a reduction in the number of seminars or in the number of fellowship awards currently planned, unless the General Assembly decided to increase the appropriation for the advisory services programme.

185. In the discussion, some representatives expressed reservations on the draft resolution because of its financial implications. It was noted with respect to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council that General Assembly resolution 926 (X) which had established the advisory services programme, had stressed the greater needs of developing countries and had envisaged the possibility of greater assistance to such countries. In commenting on operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council, some representatives emphasized that direct benefits, which countries who acted as host derived from seminars, would be lost if the seminars were organized at the Headquarters of the United Nations, in Geneva, or at the Regional Economic Commissions. It was agreed that, wherever possible, it was preferable for a seminar to be organized at the request of a Government, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 926 (X). However, the proposal of operative paragraph 2 was intended to provide an alternative solution when an invitation was not forthcoming.

186. With reference to the items to be discussed at future seminars, as listed in the fourth preambular paragraph of the Committee's draft resolution, some representatives objected to the holding of seminars to deal with the subject of family planning and one recommended that that subject be replaced by an item such as the participation of women in production.

Voting

187. The Commission voted on the draft resolution at its 508th meeting on 8 February 1968. At the request of the representative of Mexico, a separate vote was taken on each item mentioned in the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution of the Commission, and, at the request of the representative of the United States, on the first operative paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

188, 189. The Commission voted as follows:

(a) The first two items mentioned in the fourth preambular paragraph of the Commission's draft resolution, reading: "the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women", and "the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries" were adopted unanimously;

(b) The third item reading: "family planning and the status of women" was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 7 abstentions;

(c) The fourth preambular paragraph of the Commission's draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously;

(d) Operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 5 abstentions;

(e) Draft resolution E/CN.6/L.535/Rev.1 as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

[For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVIII, resolution 9 (XXI).]

X. ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

190. The Commission considered item 11 of its agenda: "Economic rights and opportunities for women" at its 503rd, 504th, 506th and 509th meetings. It had before it two reports by the International Labour Office: the first (E/CN.6/499), concerned the activities of the International Labour Organisation having a bearing on the employment of women and the second (E/CN.6/500) concerned studies carried out and measures taken by the ILO in regard to the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the position of working women.

191. The representative of the ILO, introducing the first report, noted that it stressed aspects of particular interest to women, but emphasized that virtually all the work of the ILO was of equal interest to both women and men. In connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, she informed the Commission that the International Labour Conference, at its last session, had appealed to all Member States who had ratified the ILO Conventions on human rights to implement them fully, and had invited States which had not ratified them to do so before 1968. The Governing Body of the ILO had decided to make a special review of the implementation of human rights conventions in all Member States for consideration at the 1969 session. While there had been continued progress in the ratification of the Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value and the Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, further efforts still had to be made to overcome the problems preventing the ratification and implementation of those instruments and to intensify activities to promote equality of opportunities and treatment for girls and women.

192. The ILO was increasingly concerned with the problems of human resources development. Regional manpower plans were being launched in the developing regions and would be co-ordinated into a world employment programme aimed at promoting national development through the full and effective planning and use of human resources. In that connexion, the increase in the number of States which had ratified the Employment Policy Convention was encouraging. The technical co-operation activities of the ILO continued to expand, particularly the broad field of pre-vocational and vocational training, and a number of those projects were of direct benefit to women, though there was still a failure on the part of a good many Governments to give sufficient attention and priority to meeting the needs of women for training for employment. The ILO was also continuing to assist Governments in drawing up labour codes and legislation which generally contained special provisions dealing with the employment of women and their maternity rights.

193. Moreover, the ILO was continuing to support workers' education activities organized by the trade unions, some of which were directed towards the training of women trade union leaders in the developing countries. Work on the problems of youth was expanding with particular emphasis on the training and employment problems of early school-leavers in those countries, which were particularly acute in the case of girls.

194. Introducing the report on ILO activities related to the repercussions of technological change in the employment and conditions of women workers (E/CN.6/500), the representative of the International Labour Office emphasized that such change

presented a distinct challenge for the education and training of girls. More active efforts were needed to ensure close co-ordination between training and employment opportunities, to expose girls to the education and training of a scientific age and to encourage them to understand the changing occupational outlook and plan their vocational preparation accordingly. Though technical change would open many new doors for girls and women, it might also pose new problems in respect of discrimination in employment and occupation and new health and safety problems, along with far-reaching changes in working conditions. It was necessary to meet those problems and to protect workers against any unfavourable repercussions of technical progress and enable them to draw full benefit from it. She noted that it was often difficult to assess the impact of scientific and technological change on women workers as a separate body, and observed that further national studies of the impact of technological change on women's employment and conditions would facilitate analysis at the international level.

195. During the general debate on the item, representatives exchanged views about economic rights and opportunities for women in their respective countries and the ILO's work in that field. Although they reported considerable progress, representatives expressed the view that much remained to be done. One representative pointed out that only ten States had ratified the Maternity Protection Convention, and only six, the Plantations Convention, while less than one half of the membership of the ILO had ratified the Discrimination Convention and the Equal Remuneration Convention. She also noted that the number of ratifications since the previous ILO report was insignificant.

196. It was observed that equality in working opportunities largely depended on equality in educational facilities, especially in the fields of vocational, technical and professional training. Traditional assumptions about the role of women were said to be a factor behind discrimination against women and lack of incentive on their part. It was further noted that if, after receiving an education equal to men, women were discriminated against in matters of promotion, their incentive to prove themselves would be crushed.

197. Attention was drawn to the problems of domestic service workers; their low wages, their long working hours, lack of protective legislation and the weakness of their unions. Some representatives reported that progress had been made, but that the problem was recognized as existing in many countries and they welcomed the fact that the ILO was making a study of the employment and conditions of domestic workers.

198. Interest was expressed in the subject of the impact of technological change on women's employment opportunities and working conditions, and appreciation was expressed of the ILO's report on the subject. It was noted that such changes could have both positive and negative effects. Fear of the negative effects should not lead to the rejection of technological progress, but ways had to be found to combat those effects and to promote the benefit derived from them. It was pointed out, for example, that because of the rapidity of change, a worker could no longer remain qualified by virtue of his or her basic training, and that it was necessary to institute a system of retraining to develop the qualifications needed for new kinds of jobs resulting from technological advancement and for women; facilities were also needed for older women wishing to re-enter employment.

Consideration of draft resolutions

199. A draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.534) on the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the status of women workers and containing a draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council, was submitted by the USSR, and later co-sponsored by the representatives of Chile, France and Hungary (E/CN.6/L.534). The operative paragraphs of the draft resolution to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

.....

1. Instructs the Secretary-General to prepare and send to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations a questionnaire on the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the status of women;
2. Invites the Governing Body of the ILO to consider the desirability of:
 - (a) Placing the question of the effects of scientific and technical progress on the employment and working conditions of women on the agenda of the next meeting of consultants on the problems of women workers; and
 - (b) Including the question of the effects of scientific and technical progress on employment, with special reference to the effects of the progress on women's employment in the agenda of a future session of the International Labour Conference;
3. Recommends the Commission to continue studying the question and to prepare its recommendations for the Economic and Social Council."

200. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors stressed the importance of studying both the positive and the negative implications of scientific and technological progress. She noted that the drawbacks of progress varied from country to country and suggested that the International Labour Organisation should make recommendations with a view to eliminating the adverse effects of technological progress on women's employment.

201. In the ensuing debate, representatives agreed about the importance of studying the subject, but some reservations were expressed at sending questionnaires to Governments at that stage. In view of the fact that the ILO report was an interim report, some representatives thought that it would be preferable to await a complete report from the ILO, and perhaps invite Governments to carry out national surveys and notify the Commission of the results. It was noted that surveys of that kind had in fact already been undertaken in some countries.

202. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed that the first operative paragraph should be replaced by the following text:

"Invites Governments to consider carrying out national surveys concerning the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the status of women workers, and to make their findings available to the Commission."

203. After an exchange of views the sponsors of the draft resolution subsequently presented the following revised text for operative paragraph 1:

"Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to undertake national surveys concerning the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women, especially as regards: (a) employment and unemployment; (b) vocational guidance and vocational training; (c) training and retraining of older women; (d) remuneration; (e) hours of work and leisure; (f) safety and health; (g) child-care; and to make their findings available to the Secretary-General for submission to the Commission on the Status of Women."

204. The representative of Mauritania suggested the inclusion of the phrase "which are in a position to do so" after the words "specialized agencies" in operative paragraph 1. The representative of Cyprus also suggested a similar amendment consisting of the inclusion in the same place of the words "within their potentialities and their priorities for surveys and other social studies". He withdrew this amendment in favour of that of the representative of Mauritania which was accepted by the sponsors.

Voting

205. Other oral suggestions were also accepted and incorporated in a revised text (E/CN.6/L.534/Rev.2). At its 509th meeting on 9 February 1968, the Commission adopted unanimously draft resolution E/CN.6/L.534/Rev.2, as amended.

[For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVIII, resolution 10 (XXI).]

XI. PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

206. The Commission considered item 12 of its agenda: "Periodic reports on human rights" at its 520th meeting on 16 February 1968. It had before it the following documents: (a) a note by the Secretary-General relating to developments of the periodic reports on human rights (E/CN.6/501); (b) reports received from Governments on freedom of information covering the period from 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1967 (E/CN.4/948 and Add.1-12); (c) reports received from the specialized agencies on freedom of information covering the same period, including a report by UNESCO (E/CN.4/951 and Add.1); (d) a subject and country index to reports on freedom of information (E/CN.4/953 and Corr.1).

207. The Commission also had before it the reports on civil and political rights covering the period from 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1965 (E/CN.4/892/Add.27) and reports on economic, social and cultural rights covering the period 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1966 (E/CN.4/917/Add.13-24) received from Governments under Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) after the twentieth session of the Commission, as well as an additional report from UNESCO on economic, social and cultural rights (E/CN.4/918/Add.3) and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights (E/CN.4/968).

208. Information from non-governmental organizations together with comments of Governments concerned also was made available to the Commission.

209. Under Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) which governs the system of periodic reporting, the Commission on the Status of Women is invited to inform the Commission on Human Rights of its comments on the material received under the Council resolution and of any recommendations it may wish to make.

210. The present system of periodic reports on human rights is based on a continuing three-year cycle scheduled as follows: (a) in the first year, on civil and political rights, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1965; (b) in the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1966; (c) in the third year, on freedom of information, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1967.

211. At its twentieth session, the Commission on the Status of Women having considered reports on civil and political rights (E/CN.4/892 and Add.1-26 and E/CN.4/893) and reports on economic, social and cultural rights (E/CN.4/917 and Add.1-12 and E/CN.4/918 and Add.1 and 2) adopted resolution 2 (XX) 13/ which was noted in resolution 16 (XXIII) 14/ of the Commission on Human Rights of 22 March 1967.

13/ Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 164.

14/ Ibid., Supplement No. 6, para. 538.

212. In operative paragraph 1 of part B, of the resolution, the Commission on Human Rights considered that the task of the United Nations bodies concerned in identifying important trends in the periodic reports would be facilitated in future by concentrating on material of an objective character, revealing characteristics such as the following:

"(a) the influence on Member States of United Nations instruments which contain principles and norms for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and, in particular, measures adopted to implement such instruments;

"(b) the common interest of a number of States in particular aspects of the rights under consideration;

"(c) experience of difficulties in the field of human rights which may be of interest to other States;

"(d) new developments or methods which may be helpful in overcoming such difficulties;

"(e) the participation of increasing numbers of the population in the enjoyment of human rights."

In operative paragraph 5, of part B of the resolution, the Commission expressed its belief that the above provisions would be "an adequate basis for an objective evaluation of the periodic reports by the United Nations bodies concerned".

213. The Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General, when presenting future reports for the consideration of the Commission, to prepare an analytical summary with regard to each of the rights under consideration, bearing in mind operative paragraph 1 and including a description of the important trends revealed in the reports, difficulties encountered, methods adopted to overcome them, suggestions for possible further action, and drawing, as appropriate, on such pertinent material as might be available from other United Nations sources.

214. The Secretary-General was further requested by the Commission, when inviting the submission of periodic reports under Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), to provide an outline of the headings under which he expected to organize the material received, taking into account pertinent provisions in the United Nations instruments, so that reports might be presented under those headings if those submitting them so wished. Pursuant to that request the Secretary-General, when inviting the submission of reports on freedom of information for the period 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1967, drew up an outline of headings under which the material received on freedom of information might be organized in the analytical summary, and transmitted the outline to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, to the specialized agencies concerned and to non-governmental organizations in consultative status.

215. The Commission on the Status of Women considered the periodic reports which were before it. Attention was drawn to the fact that those reports had been studied by the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports, which, in a draft resolution for adoption by the Commission on Human Rights, had discerned some trends,

characteristics and problems revealed by the reports submitted. The Commission was also informed that in pursuance of the Commission on Human Rights resolution 16 (XXIII) of 22 March 1967, the Secretary-General had prepared an analytical summary of the reports and other material received on freedom of information for the period under review. The attention of the Commission was further drawn to the fact that under the latter resolution, the Secretary-General would also prepare an outline of headings and make it available to Governments and non-governmental organizations concerned, when inviting them to submit reports on civil and political rights for the period from 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1968.

216. In the discussion, the importance of the participation of the Commission on the Status of Women in the consideration of periodic reports on human rights was emphasized. It was pointed out, however, that the calendar of conferences made it very difficult for the Commission to perform the task assigned to it in operative paragraph 16 of Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), especially when the Commission met concurrently with the Commission on Human Rights. It was suggested that the Secretary-General when preparing the outline of headings for future reports on civil and political rights (1965-1968) take into account provisions of paragraph 4 of Commission on the Status of Women resolution 2 (XX) adopted on 20 February 1967. In the absence of objections it was so agreed.

XII. REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMISSION ON THE
STATUS OF WOMEN AT THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (1967)

217. The Commission considered item 13 of its agenda at its 520th meeting on 16 February 1968. It heard a report by Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland) who had represented the Commission on the Status of Women at the twenty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights (20 February-23 March 1967).

218. In her report, Mrs. Sipilä noted that at its twenty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights had discussed the question of slavery which was of concern to the Commission on the Status of Women, and that a resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council was subsequently adopted requesting the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the matter. She noted that the Commission on the Status of Women, at its present session, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1232 (XLII), had included an item on the agenda entitled "Measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave trade affecting the status of women", and that a resolution on the subject had been adopted at an earlier meeting (see Chapter XVIII below, resolution 4 (XXI)).

219. While discussing the programme of work and future activities of the Commission (see Chapter XV, below), some representatives questioned the need for a representative to continue attending sessions of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and of the Commission on Human Rights. Other representatives felt that the practice was a useful one and should be maintained. The Commission was reminded that resolution 48 (IV) adopted by the Economic and Social Council in 1947 authorized such representation and that a representative of the Commission had attended meetings of the other bodies only when they discussed items of concern to the Commission on the Status of Women.

XIII. CO-OPERATION WITH INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

220. The Commission considered item 14 of its agenda: "Co-operation with inter-governmental organizations outside the United Nations system" and the two sub-items: "(a) Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women"; "(b) Relationship between the Commission on the Status of Women and non-United Nations inter-governmental organizations active in fields of concern to the Commission" at its 519th and 520th meetings on 16 February 1968.

221. In introducing the report of that body (E/CN.6/504), the representative of the Inter-American Commission of Women described the activities which had been carried out during the past year and commented also on some of the conferences which were being planned for the near future. Some members of the Commission expressed appreciation of the work of the Inter-American Commission of Women and of the report it had submitted. One representative expressed the view that it was time to consider whether the Commission should continue to review the activities of the Inter-American Commission of Women. She felt that other regional organizations whose work might also be of interest to the Commission might be invited to participate. In that connexion, the Commission took note of resolution 1267 B (XLIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 3 August 1967, in which the Council invited its subsidiary bodies to make recommendations to it regarding the desirability of establishing relationship between themselves and specific non-United Nations inter-governmental organizations active in fields of concern to them. The Commission was reminded that, until now, no other inter-governmental organization had expressed interest in attending the Commission on the Status of Women. It was agreed that the question should be considered further at the twenty-second session.

XIV. COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STATUS OF WOMEN

222. The Commission considered item 15 of its agenda at its 512th meeting on 12 February 1968. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 76 (V), as amended by Council resolution 304 I (XI), the Secretary-General prepared two lists summarizing communications received: a non-confidential list of communications (E/CN.6/CR/20) dealing with principles which relate to the promotion of human rights in the political, economic, social and educational fields, and a confidential list of other communications concerning the status of women.

223. The Committee on Communications which had been appointed by the Commission at its 504th meeting was composed of the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Japan, Madagascar, Peru, Spain and Tunisia. The Committee met on 12 February 1968 under the chairmanship of the representative of Peru, to review the non-confidential list and recommended which of the communications it contained should be made available, in the original, to the members of the Commission at their request. The Committee recommended that the original of all communications should be made available. The Commission unanimously approved the report of the Committee (E/CN.6/L.541) presented by its Rapporteur, the representative of Tunisia.

224. The Commission received and took note of the confidential list of communications at a closed meeting held on 12 February 1968.

XV. SURVEY OF THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION. REVIEW OF THE
PROGRAMME OF WORK AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES.
CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

and

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE
OF EXPERTS TO EXAMINE THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

225. The Commission considered items 16 and 17 together at its 520th meeting on 16 February 1968. It had before it the following documents: a supplementary report of the Secretary-General bringing up to date the survey of the work of the Commission and of the results achieved on the international level (E/CN.6/372/Add.6); a memorandum by the Secretary-General on United Nations sales publications relating to the status of women (E/CN.6/502); a note by the Secretary-General on the programme of work, the establishment of priorities, and the control and limitation of documentation (E/CN.6/506); the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4383/Rev.1); the Secretary-General's report on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements (E/4331/Add.16); the second report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (A/6343); and a note by the Secretary-General on the question (E/CN.6/507).

226. During the general debate many representatives commented that the agenda of the Commission was becoming too heavy to permit thorough discussion of all the items within the three weeks duration of the session. It was therefore suggested that in drawing up the future agenda, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission, should keep in mind the need to reduce it to a manageable length. It was also felt by some members that since the membership of the Commission had increased, the duration of the session should be extended.

227. Various suggestions were made regarding priorities. One was that the Commission should concentrate its efforts on current issues of significance to women; another that it should only attempt to deal with a few regular items and discuss them in greater depth. It was also said that the Commission should avoid duplicating the work carried out by other United Nations bodies; slavery and family planning were questions mentioned in that connexion.

228. In relation to the organization of its future work some representatives suggested that it would be desirable for it to adopt a five-year programme of work following the pattern established by some other functional commissions and one representative suggested that there should be two-year and five-year programmes.

229. A number of representatives indicated that in order to be better prepared for the work of each session, the agenda and the relevant reports should be

prepared and circulated well in advance. It was also noted that the timing of the current session had created difficulties, since it had coincided with the meetings of several other United Nations bodies and was too close to the General Assembly; this imposed a heavy burden on delegations and on the substantive and technical services of the Secretariat.

230. The representative of Iran proposed that a sub-item reading "The influence of the activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in the dependent Territories" be added to the item "Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field". In introducing the proposal, she referred to General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967 as the basis for her proposal.

231. Some representatives pointed out that since the question was already on the agenda of the General Assembly, adding it to that of the Commission would be an unnecessary duplication of work. They also expressed concern at the Commission becoming involved in political issues already discussed by other United Nations organs. Several representatives felt that the matter could be discussed under the item on the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

232. At the request of the representative of Hungary, the proposal was put to the vote by roll-call and was adopted by 13 votes to 4, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics, Chile, Dominican Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic.

Against: Australia, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Cyprus, Finland, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia.

233. The representative of the United Arab Republic proposed that a sub-item reading: "Protection of women and children in emergency or war-time fighting for peace, national liberation and independence" be added to the item on the political rights of women. In introducing the proposal she noted that the Commission should be involved in such current issues which were of concern to women all over the world. At her request, the proposal was put to the vote by roll-call and adopted by 13 votes to none, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, Mauritania, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Botswana, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

234. The Commission also adopted a number of changes in its future programme contained in annex I to document E/CN.6/506. It decided that the supplementary report of the Secretary-General on the "Nationality of married women" be prepared triennially instead of biennially; that the supplementary report of the Secretary-General on the "Survey of work of the Commission and the results achieved at the international level" be produced biennially instead of annually; that the memorandum by the Secretary-General on "United Nations sales publications relating to the status of women" be deleted and the information contained therein be included in the Newsletter; and that the reports of the specialized agencies on their activities in educational and vocational training of girls and women in rural areas, and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of recommendations of United Nations bodies on technical and vocational training of girls and women be deferred in view of the report submitted by UNESCO to the current session. The Commission also decided to defer to a future session the report by the ILO on part-time cost.

235. The programme of work as adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 520th meeting on 16 February 1968 is set out below:

I. PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

(for consideration at the twenty-second session of
the Commission on the Status of Women in 1969)

A. Continuing projects

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
1. <u>Political rights of women</u>		
(a) Progress achieved the field of political rights (annual)	Report of the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments and on the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women	Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI)
(b) Status of women in Trust and Non-Self- Governing Territories (biennial)	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women: third session (E/1316, 15/ para. 18), fifteenth session (E/3464, 16/ paras. 205, 215 and 216), and twenty-first session, resolution 1 (XXI) (see Chap. XVIII below)
2. <u>Advisory services in the field of human rights (annual)</u>	(i) Report of the Secretary-General	General Assembly resolution 926 (X)
	(ii) Report of the 1968 Seminar on the Status of Women	Commission on the Status of Women, thirteenth session, resolution I B (XIII), (E/3228, 17/ para. 30)

15/ Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 5.

16/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 7.

17/ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
3. <u>Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women</u>	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session, resolution 3 (XXI) (see Chap. XVIII below)
4. <u>Economic rights and opportunities activities of the ILO which have bearing on the employment of women (annual)</u>	Report by the ILO	Economic and Social Council resolution 821 IV B (XXXIII), Commission on the Status of Women, eighteenth session, resolution 12 (XVIII) (E/4025, 18/ para. 233) and nineteenth session, resolutions 14 (XIX) and 15 (XIX) (E/4175, 19/ paras. 337 and 340)
5. <u>Equal pay for equal work (biennial)</u>	Report by the ILO	Economic and Social Council resolution 504 G (XVI) and Commission on the Status of Women, sixteenth session, resolution 4 (XVI) (E/3606/Rev.1, 20/ para. 52)
6. <u>Access of women to education Activities of UNESCO of special interest to women (biennial)</u>	Report by UNESCO	Economic and Social Council resolution 154 F (VII), Commission on the Status of Women, seventeenth session, resolution 4 (XVII) (E/3749, 21/ para. 61), eighteenth session, resolution 12 (XVIII) (E/4025, paras. 233 and 316) and nineteenth session, resolution 11 (XIX) (E/4175, para. 301)
<u>18/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7.</u>		
<u>19/ Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.</u>		
<u>20/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7.</u>		
<u>21/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7.</u>		

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
7. Effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women on National Legislation (biennial)	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, sixteenth session (E/3606/Rev.1, paras. 148-150), seventeenth session (E/3749, para. 188), eighteenth session, resolution 14 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 268) and twentieth session (E/4316, 22/ para. 384)
8. <u>Periodic reports on human rights</u> (annual)	Reports by Governments and by specialized agencies for the period ending 30 June 1968 relating to civic and political rights	Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX)

B. Ad hoc projects

1. Political rights of women

Protection of women and children in emergency or war time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence

Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session (see para. 233 above)

2. Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field

(a) Participation of women in national, economic and social development

Report of the Secretary-General containing replies to a questionnaire

Economic and Social Council resolution 1133 (XLI) and Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session, resolution 5 (XXI) (see Chap. XVIII below)

22/ Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
(<u>b</u>) Review of regional training centres or institutes	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, twentieth session, resolution 14 (XX) (E/4316, para. 357) and twenty-first session (para. 107 above)
(<u>c</u>) Participation of women in community development	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, twentieth session, resolution 13 (XX) (E/4316, para. 351)
(<u>d</u>) Influence of the activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories		General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII) and Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session (paras. 230-232 above)
3. <u>Status of women in private law</u>		
(<u>a</u>) Implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriages	Report of the Secretary-General containing the reports received from Governments concerning methods of implementing the principles of the Recommendation	General Assembly resolution 2018 (XX) and Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session (para. 48 above)
(<u>b</u>) The status of the unmarried mother	Report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, twentieth session, resolution 6 (XX) (E/4316, para. 244) and twenty-first session (para. 48 above)
4. <u>Access of women to education</u>		
Co-education	Report by UNESCO	Commission on the Status of Women, nineteenth session (E/4175, para. 374) and twenty-first session, resolution 8 (XXI) (See Chap. XVIII below)

II. PROJECTS FOR LATER SESSIONS^{23/}

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
1. <u>Political rights of women</u> Progress achieved in the field of political rights (biennial)	Supplementary report of the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments	Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI)
2. <u>Survey of the work of the Commission and of the results achieved at the international level</u> (biennial)	Supplementary report of the Secretary-General	Commission on the Status of Women, fourteenth session (E/3360, ^{24/} para. 144), fifteenth session (E/3464, para. 203) and twenty-first session (para. 234 above)
3. <u>Nationality of married women</u> (triennial)	Supplementary report of the Secretary-General	Economic and Social Council resolution 547 D (XVIII), Commission on the Status of Women, fifteenth session (E/3464, para. 206) and twenty-first session (para. 234 above)
4. <u>Status of women in private law</u>		
(a) Legal capacity of women including freedom of movement	Report of the Secretary-General (1970)	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session (para. 54 above)
(b) Property rights of women	Report of the Secretary-General (1972)	<u>Ibid.</u>

^{23/} In addition to the projects listed in this section, the Commission also considers each year the following projects listed in section I A above as annual continuing projects: 2. Advisory services in the field of human rights; 4. Activities of the ILO which have bearing on the employment of women; and 8. Periodic reports on human rights.

^{24/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 7.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
(c) Domicile and residence	Reports of the Secretary-General (1974)	<u>Ibid.</u>
(d) Dissolution of marriage and judicial separation (including the question of maintenance obligations)	Report of the Secretary-General (1976)	<u>Ibid.</u>
(e) Parental rights and duties	Report of the Secretary-General (1978)	<u>Ibid.</u>
5. <u>Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field</u>		
Educational and vocational training of girls and women in rural areas	Report on its activities in this field by the specialized agencies concerned	Commission on the Status of Women, twentieth session, resolution 12 (XX) (E/4316, para. 348) and twenty-first session (para. 234 above)
6. <u>Economic rights and opportunities for women</u>		
(a) Technical and vocational education and training of girls and women (Review of the results obtained in the implementation of the recommendations made by United Nations bodies on this question)	Report of the Secretary-General (in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned)	Commission on the Status of Women, eighteenth session, resolution 12 (XVIII), (E/4025, para. 233) and twenty-first session (para. 234 above)
(b) Part-time work for women	Report by the ILO	Commission on the Status of Women, eighteenth session, resolution 11 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 227), nineteenth session (E/4175, para. 374) and twenty-first session (para. 234 above)
(c) Studies and activities undertaken by the ILO on the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the status of women workers	Report by the ILO	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session, resolution 10 (XXI) (see Chap. XVIII below)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
7. <u>Family planning and the status of women</u>	Report of the Special Rapporteur	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session, resolution 4 (XXI) (see Chap. XVIII below)
8. <u>Measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women</u>	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery (1956) and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949)	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session, resolution 4 (XXI) (see Chap. XVIII below)

III. PUBLICATIONS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Newsletter on the Status of Women	biannually (February and September)	Commission on the Status of Women, fourth session (E/1712, <u>25/</u> para. 93)
Consolidated Report on Constitutions, Electoral Laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women	1968	Commission on the Status of Women, twentieth session, resolution 3 (XX) (E/4316, para. 179)
Revised edition of <u>Legal Status of Married Women</u> <u>26/</u>	1968	Economic and Social Council resolution 884 D II (XXXIV)

25/ Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 6.

26/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 57.IV.8.

XVI. PLACE OF MEETING, DURATION AND TIMING OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

236. A draft resolution on the place of meeting, duration and timing of the twenty-second session of the Commission was submitted by the representatives of Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines and Poland (E/CN.6/L.550).

237. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors reiterated the views expressed regarding the timing and duration of the session of the Commission, as well as the necessity of avoiding simultaneous meetings with other Commissions. It was also emphasized that the Commission should not meet during the General Assembly since some members were also represented on their delegations to the Assembly.

238. The draft resolution was unanimously adopted by the Commission at its 520th meeting on 16 February 1968.

[For the text of the resolution, see chapter XVIII, resolution 11 (XXI).]

XVII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

239. At its 521st meeting on 19 February 1968, the Commission on the Status of Women unanimously adopted its report to the Economic and Social Council on its twenty-first session.

XVIII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS
OF WOMEN AT ITS TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

1 (XXI). Status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories^{27/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling resolution 2 (III) inviting the Secretary-General to transmit to it at each session any information relating to the status of women in Trust Territories,

Recalling also its decision at the fifteenth session that this information, and information on the status of women in Non-Self-Governing Territories should be submitted in alternate years, ^{28/}

Having considered the report by the Secretary-General on the status of women in the three Trust Territories for the period 1965-1966 (E/CN.6/491),

1. Decides that it is no longer necessary for the Secretary-General to submit information on the status of women in Trust Territories separately from information on the status of women in Non-Self-Governing Territories;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it, biennially, beginning with the twenty-second session, a report containing information relating to the status of women in both Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, based on information received from the Governments concerned, and on any relevant reports and records of the Trusteeship Council and of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

2 (XXI). Political rights of women^{29/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

[For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIX, draft resolution I.]

^{27/} See paras. 20-23 above.

^{28/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 7, paras. 205 and 206.

^{29/} See paras. 24-30 above.

3 (XXI). Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women 30/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Expressing its satisfaction at the unanimous adoption by the General Assembly on 7 November 1967 at its twenty-second session of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 2263 (XXII)),

Considering the importance of the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

Realizing that knowledge and understanding of the principles contained in the Declaration will be of great assistance in the elimination of discrimination against women throughout the world,

1. Appreciates the efforts made by Governments, the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and individuals for the publication and distribution of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
2. Requests the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and individuals to continue distributing the text of the Declaration in as many languages and as widely as possible, and to prepare articles and other publicity material on the Declaration;
3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIX, draft resolution II./

4 (XXI). Measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women 31/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having studied the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery^{32/} as requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1232 (XLII) which asks the Commission "to study the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery and to formulate specific proposals for immediate and effective measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women",

30/ See paras. 31-39 above.

31/ See paras. 73-106 above.

32/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XIV.2.

Noting the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twentieth session (E/CN.4/947) and its recommendations for eradicating slavery, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism,

Condemning the institution of slavery and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism in all their manifestations,

Believing that the community of nations, and particularly all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, should take immediate and effective measures to eradicate these pernicious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting that the question of slavery and the slave-trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, has been included on the provisional agenda for the International Conference on Human Rights to be held at Teheran, Iran, in 1968,

Expressing the hope that the above-mentioned Conference will achieve meaningful results in this respect,

1. Expresses appreciation to the Special Rapporteur on Slavery for his report;
2. Decides to examine, if possible at its twenty-third session, all relevant information that relates to the status of women which may be communicated to the Secretary-General in accordance with article 8 (2) of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave-Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery of 1956 and in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 731 E (XXVIII) concerning the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949, with a view to making further recommendations for the eradication of slavery in all its manifestations;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the draft resolution below to the Commission on Human Rights so that the comments of that Commission may be before the Economic and Social Council when the draft resolution is considered;
4. Recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIX, draft resolution III./

- 5 (XXI). Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field 33/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII) of 7 December 1962, in which the Secretary-General was requested to study in co-operation with Member

33/ See paras. 129-134 above.

States, the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and appropriate non-governmental organizations, the possibility of providing and developing new resources aimed especially at the initiation and implementation of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1133 (XLI) of 26 July 1966 in which the Secretary-General was requested to draw up and communicate to Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status concerned with the subject, a questionnaire seeking their views on the role which women can play in the economic and social development of their countries, the degrees of priority which should be given to the contribution of women to the various areas of national economic and social development, the problems encountered in those areas, possible ways of surmounting those problems, and the kind of assistance that might be required,

Recalling further its resolution 15 (XX)^{34/} in which it requested the Economic and Social Council to take the necessary measures to enable the Commission to hold its 1968 session prior to the convening of the International Conference on Human Rights, in order that the Commission might consider the replies to the questionnaire on the role of women in economic and social development with a view to establishing guidelines for a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Having given preliminary consideration to the few replies so far received to the Secretary-General's questionnaire (E/CN.6/493 and Add.1),

Having heard the statements by the representatives of the ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO and UNICEF and the Director of the Social Development Division,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1274 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967 and the report by the Secretary-General on the development and utilization of human resources in developing countries (E/4353 and Add.1),

Noting further the report of the Secretary-General on national commissions on the status of women (E/CN.6/494 and Add.1),

Considering that it would be preferable to await more replies to the questionnaire before drawing up a long-term United Nations programme,

1. Expresses its appreciation to those Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status which have replied to the questionnaire;
2. Invites those Governments and non-governmental organizations which have not so far done so, to send their replies to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and in time for these to be submitted to the Commission well in advance of the twenty-second session;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of producing an analysis of the replies received;

^{34/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 382.

4. Reaffirms the importance of establishing a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, taking into account the suggestions made in chapter IV and annex I of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women; 35/

5. Believes that the implementation of the principles of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should form an integral part of the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women;

6. Believes that the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations will have an important part to play in such a programme, for example, through the provision of training and re-training, fellowships, travel grants for study visits and publications including, in particular, information about technical and vocational training and about employment opportunities and careers;

7. Welcomes the inclusion on the provisional agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights of a sub-item entitled "Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women";

8. Decides to accord priority to this item at its twenty-second session.

6 (XXI). Development and utilization of human resources^{36/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1274 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967 on the development and utilization of human resources and the importance given therein to concerted action by the organizations in the United Nations system,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report entitled "Development and utilization of human resources in developing countries" (E/4353 and Add.1),

Bearing in mind the vital role of human resources in all fields of development,

Noting that considerable wastage of human resources occurs because of inadequate recognition and utilization of the potential contribution of women towards national development,

Considering furthermore that implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women could contribute significantly to the increased participation of women in the development of their countries,

Calling attention to the great potentialities which exist in developing countries of involving women more directly and effectively in the development process in all fields and at all levels,

35/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.IV.2.

36/ See paras. 135 and 136 above.

1. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General, in examining the priorities to be established among the proposals made in this report, give high priority, inter alia, to the following measures:

(a) Take full account in development planning of the contribution and potentialities of women;

(b) Create greater awareness of the needs of girls and women and of the contribution they can make in development projects if they are appropriately trained and their skills fully utilized;

(c) Provide new employment and other opportunities for girls and women to participate in the development process;

(d) Promote educational and training programmes and other measures, including the improvement of the professional and vocational education of women and vocational guidance, to enable them to carry out more effectively their important responsibilities in the family and in the community;

2. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider ways and means of promoting effectively concerted action by the appropriate organizations in the United Nations system for the advancement of women and their effective participation in the development of their countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General in close co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned to explore the possibility of arranging for an international exchange of experience or methods of encouraging a more effective participation of women in the development process through a more integrated approach to the education, vocational guidance, training and employment of girls and women.

7 (XXI). Family planning and the status of women^{37/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered the interim report of the Secretary-General on the status of women and family planning (E/CN.6/497), prepared at the request of the Commission in resolution 7 (XVIII), ^{38/}

1. Decides to appoint a Special Rapporteur to continue the study of the status of women and family planning and to report on the further measures that might be taken by the Commission on the Status of Women in this field, if possible at its twenty-third session,

2. Recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIX, draft resolution IV.7

^{37/} See paras. 152-160 above.

^{38/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 157.

8 (XXI). Access of women to education^{39/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Taking into consideration the information contained in the report of UNESCO concerning the access of girls and women to technical and vocational education (E/CN.6/498) at the skilled worker and technician level,

Requests the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following draft resolution.

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIX, draft resolution V./

9 (XXI). Programme of advisory services in the field of human rights^{40/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.6/505 and Add.1),

Considering that the seminars arranged under the advisory services programme in the field of human rights have produced positive results and represent one of the best means of promoting the advancement of women in the participating countries, and especially in the countries which act as host to such seminars;

Considering that regional seminars on the civic and political education of women are already proposed in the future programme,

Considering with interest that the agenda of its twenty-first session includes a number of new items which may lead to the holding of other seminars, and in particular:

- the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,
- the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries, and
- family planning and the status of women,

Noting however, that no Member State has as yet expressed the intention of acting as host to a seminar on the status of women in 1968,

^{39/} See paras. 171-175 above.

^{40/} See paras. 182-189 above.

1. Draws the attention of Governments to the importance of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and in particular seminars on the status of women,

2. Expresses its keen satisfaction at the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights regarding the annual programme of advisory services as from 1969,

3. Recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIX, draft resolution VI./

10 (XXI). Repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the status of women workers 41/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered the report on ILO activities related to the repercussions of technological change on the employment and conditions of women workers (E/CN.6/500),

Asks the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIX, draft resolution VII./

11 (XXI). Place of meeting, duration and timing of the twenty-second session of the Commission 42/

The Commission on the Status of Women

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that the twenty-second session of the Commission should be held in Geneva in 1969 unless a Member State invites the Commission to hold its session at some other place;

Further recommends that, when it considers the Commission's methods of work and the duration of its session, the Council should provide that the Commission's annual sessions should be not less than three weeks in duration, should be held, if possible, in March or at a later date, and should in no case be held at the same time as the session of the General Assembly.

41/ See paras. 199-205 above.

42/ See paras, 236-238 above.

XIX. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN^{43/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the memorandum by the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women, containing relevant information available to the Secretary-General as of 15 September 1967 (A/6807 and Add.1),

Noting also the report of the first Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women, held at Helsinki, Finland, in August 1967 (ST/TAO/HR/30) and organized on a world-wide basis in accordance with Council resolution 1124 (XLI),

1. Recognizes that considerable progress has been made in the field of the granting of political rights to women and that there now remain only a few countries in which women have no voting rights and are not eligible for election, or in which the right to vote and/or the eligibility of women for election are subject to limitations that are not imposed on men;
2. Notes, however, that although women have now acquired civic and political rights on equal terms with men under the laws of almost all countries, the exercise of these rights and women's effective influence in all questions of policy and their full participation in policy-making at all levels, is limited in practice in a number of them;
3. Believes that henceforth particular attention should be paid by Governments and the United Nations bodies concerned to the opportunities available for and the extent to which women are exercising their political rights, including the right to vote, to be eligible for election, to hold public office and to exercise public functions;
4. Urges all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which have not already done so, to take the necessary action without delay to accord women political rights on equal terms with men, if possible during the International Year for Human Rights;
5. Invites all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which have not already done so, to ratify or accede to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, if possible during the International Year for Human Rights;

^{43/} See paras. 24-30 above.

6. Draws the attention of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to the conclusions contained in the report of the Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women held at Helsinki, Finland, in August 1967 (ST/TAO/HR/30, chapter VIII) and in particular to the suggestions for the consideration of Governments (ibid., para. 153);

7. Draws the attention also of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the conclusions and suggestions contained in the report of the above-mentioned Seminar.

II

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN 44/

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the unanimous adoption by the General Assembly on 7 November 1967 at its twenty-second session of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 2263 (XXII)),

Recognizing the contribution which women have made and can make to the development of their countries, and the importance of speedy action to eliminate discriminations which inhibit the full participation of women in every aspect of national life,

Considering that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urges Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals to do all in their power to promote the implementation of the principles contained therein, with the object of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women both in law and in practice,

Considering that the International Year for Human Rights in 1968 provides an excellent opportunity of giving publicity to the Declaration,

1. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to take steps to ensure the immediate circulation of the text of the Declaration through their respective services;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to make funds available, as a matter of priority, for the publication and distribution in 1969 of a pamphlet containing the text of the Declaration together with background material and commentary on its development and significance, and for the publication and distribution at a later stage of a pamphlet as a follow-up containing information received by the Secretary-General on the publicity given to the Declaration and the national programmes executed in furtherance of its implementation, and to enlist the co-operation of the specialized agencies for this purpose;

44/ See paras. 31-39 above.

3. Invites Member States, competent national organizations and non-governmental organizations to take all measures for the recognition, in law and in fact, of the principles contained in the Declaration, and to this end:

(a) To publicize the text of the Declaration in their national languages as widely as possible, to issue pamphlets, articles and commentaries on the Declaration, and use all other appropriate media of communication;

(b) To undertake studies on the rapid evolution in the traditional roles of men and women with regard to their participation in the life of the family and of society as a whole;

(c) To encourage within the entire country programmes designed to give effect to the provisions of the Declaration;

4. Invites the specialized agencies to undertake and continue further studies on the changing role of men and women in a changing world;

5. Invites the full participation of international non-governmental organizations in the activities for publicizing the Declaration and in the implementation of the principles contained therein;

6. Invites the Governments of Member States to consider the possibility of revising national legislation in the light of the principles of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

7. Requests Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned to inform the Secretary-General of the publicity given to the Declaration and of action taken by them in compliance with the principles of the Declaration;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on information received on the Declaration for the consideration of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-second and subsequent sessions.

III

MEASURES WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS COULD ADOPT TO ERADICATE ALL FORMS AND PRACTICES OF SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE AFFECTING THE STATUS OF WOMEN ^{45/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned that the report of the Special Rapporteur^{46/} indicates that slavery and the slave-trade and similar institutions and practices still exist in many parts of the world and that women especially are among the victims of such institutions and practices,

^{45/} See paras. 73-106 above.

^{46/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XIV.2.

1. Condemns slavery, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, the slave-trade and similar institutions and practices, such as marriages without consent, traffic in persons for purposes of prostitution, transference and inheritance of women and other similar degrading practices;

2. Notes with satisfaction the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in resolution 4 (XX) (E/CN.4/947, para. 111), and requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To ask Member States what further measures, in their views, might be adopted to implement the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956;

(b) To organize seminars on the question of the elimination of slavery, the slave-trade and similar institutions and practices, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, and to invite the participation of non-governmental organizations in these fora;

3. Appeals to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which have not yet done so, to become parties, as soon as possible, to the International Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention of 1956, the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949 and the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962;

4. Requests the specialized agencies in areas of their competence and in particular the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization to consider how best they can assist in the rehabilitation of women and girls freed from slavery and from the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism and any of their manifestations, and to report their findings to the Economic and Social Council;

5. Requests all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to give protection to all persons escaping from slavery and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism in any of their forms and for the receiving States to submit a report to the Secretary-General;

6. Expresses thanks to those non-governmental organizations which have determinedly and consistently fought against the demeaning institution of slavery and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism and all their manifestations and requests them to continue their efforts to eradicate these practices.

FAMILY PLANNING AND THE STATUS OF WOMEN^{47/}The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the General Assembly in resolution 2211 (XXI) recognized the sovereignty of nations in formulating and promoting their own population policies with due regard to the principle that the size of the family should be the free choice of each individual family,

Considering that the General Assembly in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, unanimously adopted on 7 November 1967 (resolution 2263 (XXII)), has recognized the equal right of men and women to "access to educational information to help in ensuring the health and well-being of families",

Noting the mandate and activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the population field,

Noting also that various family planning programmes offer services which include education for responsible parenthood, the treatment of sterility, the provision of maternal and child care facilities, and the dissemination of educational information, including sex education and marriage counselling,

Recognizing that such programmes as they are evolving today have important implications for women in several fields,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the interim report relating to the status of women and family planning to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, to the specialized agencies concerned, and to interested non-governmental organizations;

2. Invites interested Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies:

(a) To undertake national surveys or case studies on the status of women and family planning, taking into account such factors as the implication for the status of women of the effects of population growth on economic and social development; factors affecting fertility that relate directly to the status of women; the implications of family size for maternal and child welfare; the scope of existing family planning programmes in relation to the status of women; and current trends in population growth and family size, and the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of women;

(b) To make their findings available to the Secretary-General as the basis for a further report on this question;

3. Invites the specialized agencies concerned to co-operate within their respective fields of competence in the further study of the relationship of the status of women and family planning;

^{47/} See paras. 152-160 above.

4. Requests interested non-governmental organizations to make available to the Secretary-General any relevant material relating to the factors mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) above which they may have;

5. Approves the decision of the Commission on the Status of Women to appoint a Special Rapporteur to continue the study of the status of women and family planning and to report on the further measures that might be taken by the Commission in this field;

6. Invites the Special Rapporteur to take into account the information furnished in accordance with the present resolution.

V

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION^{48/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the principles set out in the preamble and articles 9 and 10 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the principles contained in the Convention against Discrimination in Education,

Recalling also the suggestions and conclusions of the Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women held at Helsinki in 1967 (ST/TAO/HR/30),

Noting also the importance of the contribution of women to urban and rural development,

Taking into account the general trend of the UNESCO programme and pilot projects for encouraging girls and women to take up scientific and technical studies,

Noting with satisfaction that an increasing number of girls and women are attending institutions for technical and vocational education,

Noting, however, the following existing situations as set out in the report of UNESCO (E/CN.6/498) which are delaying or hindering the full participation of women in economic and social life: insufficient number of technical institutions admitting female students; unsuitability of school curricula, in both the developed and developing countries and in both rural and urban areas, for providing training in a wide range of occupations relevant to employment possibilities; inadequacy or lack of information given to families regarding the types of training available, and inadequate orientation adapted to the potentialities of girls; persistent orientation of courses towards so-called feminine occupations for which there is a limited demand; lack of a clear distinction between training for an occupation and training for family responsibilities,

^{48/} See paras. 171-175 above.

Noting that in some parts of the world illiteracy and wastage among girls and women still constitute major obstacles to their access to technical and vocational education,

1. Requests the Secretary-General in conjunction with the specialized agencies to draw up an international policy aimed at promoting and accelerating technical and vocational training in line with employment opportunities for broad sections of the female population in the developing countries;

2. Expresses appreciation for the efforts of UNESCO on behalf of the technical and vocational education of girls and women and for those of the ILO on behalf of their vocational training;

3. Expresses appreciation for the proposal by UNESCO that the results of a comparative study of co-education should be submitted to the twenty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women, since that aspect of educational problems is of particular importance in ensuring equal access to education;

4. Invites organizations within the United Nations system to intensify their co-operation in the fields of education, vocational guidance and training for girls and women by using every means of action available to those organizations (in particular, the granting of training fellowships to middle-level female personnel) in order to promote the full participation of girls and women in economic and social development;

5. Invites UNESCO to continue its research within the context of educational planning, with a view to incorporating adequate technical and vocational training for girls and women into school curricula and permanent education plans so as to enable every person to begin, continue or resume studies in institutions for technical and vocational training;

6. Further invites UNESCO to ensure that the assistance programmes for functional selective literacy training provide girls and women who are illiterate with the basis for a vocational education in addition to the fundamental notions of literacy;

7. Suggests that Member States which have not already done so and which are drawing up education plans should:

(a) Take all necessary legislative, administrative and financial measures to ensure girls and women of access to all technical and vocational training institutions without discrimination;

(b) Reserve a place for the notions of an adequate general education supplemented by civic and political education, and training in family responsibilities for children of both sexes in the final years of elementary education and at the intermediate level in so far as technical, vocational and general training are concerned;

(c) Provide diversification in the technical and vocational curricula, making due allowance for sectoral changes, and prepare the students of both sexes for such changes, which are characteristic of modern societies irrespective of their stage of development;

(d) Accord special attention to the information to be provided concerning employment possibilities for families and young persons entering technical or vocational training institutions;

(e) To study all necessary measures (including the granting of bursaries) to ensure that girls and women in rural areas have the opportunity of undertaking technical studies in the same circumstances as men.

VI

ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS^{49/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the importance of seminars on the status of women,

Considering, however, the financial difficulties which confront developing countries in meeting their share of the expenses involved in acting as host Governments to such seminars,

Noting General Assembly resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955, which provides, inter alia, that "the amount of assistance and the conditions under which it is to be rendered shall be decided by the Secretary-General, with due regard to the greater needs of the under-developed areas, and in conformity with the principle that each requesting Government shall be expected to assume responsibility, as far as possible, for all or a considerable part of the expenses connected with the assistance furnished to it",

1. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of making a larger contribution to the financing of seminars on the status of women held in developing countries;

2. Requests the General Assembly to authorize the Secretary-General, in the absence of an invitation from a Government, to organize seminars on the status of women at the Headquarters of the United Nations, at the United Nations Office at Geneva or at the headquarters of the Regional Economic Commissions.

VII

REPERCUSSIONS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN WORKERS^{50/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Believing that the advantages of scientific and technological progress should serve mankind,

^{49/} See paras. 182-189 above.

^{50/} See paras. 199-205 above.

Taking into account the positive contribution that such progress could make to the employment and working conditions of women;

Recalling resolution 1136 (XLI) of the Economic and Social Council concerning the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the status of women workers,

Noting the importance of the ILO report on its studies and the measures taken by it in regard to this question,

Believing that the question needs to be further studied both by the ILO and by the Commission on the Status of Women,

1. Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which are in a position to do so, to undertake national surveys concerning the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women, especially as regards:
(a) employment and unemployment; (b) vocational guidance and vocational training; (c) training and retraining of older women; (d) remuneration; (e) hours of work and leisure; (f) safety and health; (g) child-care; and to make their findings available to the Secretary-General who, in consultation with the ILO will arrange for their submission in an appropriate form, to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible, at its twenty-third session;

2. Invites the Governing Body of the ILO to consider the desirability of:

(a) Placing the question of the effects of scientific and technological progress on the employment and working conditions of women in both developed and developing countries on the agenda of the next meeting of consultants on the problems of women workers;

(b) Including the question of the effects of scientific and technological progress on employment, including women's employment, in the agenda of a future session of the International Labour Conference;

3. Recommends the ILO to continue studying the positive and negative effects of scientific and technological progress on the employment and conditions of work of women and to report their findings to the Commission;

4. Recommends the Commission to continue studying the question and to prepare its recommendations for the Economic and Social Council.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

List of documents which were considered by the Commission
on the Status of Women at its twenty-first session

Documents issued in the general series

- A/6343 Second report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80)
- A/6447 Constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women: report of the Secretary-General
- A/6807 and Add.1 Constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women: memorandum by the Secretary-General
- E/4331/Add.16 Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements: report of the Secretary-General
- E/4353 and Add.1 Development and utilization of human resources in developing countries: report of the Secretary-General (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 8)
- E/4383/Rev.1 Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 9)
- E/CN.4/892/Add.27 Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports by Governments on civic and political rights
- E/CN.4/917/Add.13-24 Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports by Governments on economic, social and cultural rights
- E/CN.4/918/Add.3 Periodic reports on human rights: additional report submitted by UNESCO
- E/CN.4/947 Report of the twentieth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the Commission on Human Rights

E/CN.4/948 and Add.1-12	Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports by Governments on freedom of information
E/CN.4/951	Periodic reports on human rights: report submitted by UNESCO
E/CN.4/951/Add.1	Periodic reports on human rights: report submitted by the specialized agencies
E/CN.4/953 and Corr.1	Subject and country index to reports on freedom of information: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.4/968	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Periodic Reports
E/CN.5/417 and Addenda	<u>1967 Report on the World Social Situation</u>
E/CN.6/372/Add.6	Survey of the work of the Commission and the results achieved at the international level: supplementary report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/490	Provisional agenda: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/490/Rev.1	Agenda of the twenty-first session as adopted by the Commission
E/CN.6/491	Status of women in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/492	Status of women in private law: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/493 and Add.1	The role of women in the economic and social development of their countries: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/494 and Add.1	National commissions on the status of women: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/496	Development and utilization of human resources: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/497	Family planning and the status of women: interim report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/498	Access of girls and women to technical and vocational education: report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
E/CN.6/499	Activities of the ILO of special interest from the standpoint of women's employment: report of the International Labour Office
E/CN.6/500	Economic rights and opportunities for women. Activities of the ILO related to repercussions of technological change on employment and conditions of women workers: report of the International Labour Office

E/CN.6/501	Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/502	United Nations sales publications relating to the status of women: memorandum by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/503	Measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave trade affecting the status of women: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/504	Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women
E/CN.6/505 and Add.1	Advisory services in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/506	Review of programme of work, establishment of priorities and control and limitation of documentation: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/507	Implementation of the <u>Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies</u> : note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/CR.20	Non-confidential list of communications
ST/TAO/HR/30	<u>Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women (Helsinki, Finland, August 1967)</u>
United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XIV.2	<u>Report on Slavery</u> by the Special Rapporteur

Documents issued in the limited series

E/CN.6/L.528	Political rights of women - Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.528/Rev.1	Political rights of women - Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.529	Political rights of women - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.530	Political rights of women - Finland, France and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.530/Rev.1 and 2	Political rights of women - Finland, France, Iran and United States of America: revised draft resolution

- E/CN.6/L.531 Measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women - United States of America: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.531/Rev.1-5 Measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women - United States of America: revised draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.532 Political rights of women - Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.533 Political rights of women - text of the resolution adopted by the Commission at its 501st meeting on 5 February 1968
- E/CN.6/L.534 Repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the status of women workers - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.534/Rev.1 and 2 Repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the status of women workers - Chile, France, Hungary and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: revised draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.535 Advisory services in the field of human rights - Chile, Finland, France, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Tunisia, Turkey and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.535/Rev.1 Advisory services in the field of human rights - Chile, Finland, France, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Philippines, Tunisia, Turkey and United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.536 Measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to the revised draft resolution of the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.531/Rev.2)
- E/CN.6/L.537 Advisory services in the field of human rights: text of the resolution adopted by the Commission at its 508th meeting on 8 February 1968
- E/CN.6/L.538 and Add.1-12 Draft report to the Economic and Social Council on the twenty-first session of the Commission
- E/CN.6/L.539 Measures which the United Nations could adopt to eradicate all forms and practices of slavery and the slave-trade affecting the status of women - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to the revised draft resolution of the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.531/Rev.5)

E/CN.6/L.540	Access of women to education - France and Mexico: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.540/Rev.1	Access of women to education - Finland, France, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Tunisia and United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.541	Communications concerning the status of women: report of the Committee on Communications
E/CN.6/L.542	Repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the status of women workers: text of the resolution adopted by the Commission at its 509th meeting on 9 February 1968
E/CN.6/L.543	Measures for the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: report of the Working Group
E/CN.6/L.544	Status of women in private law: report of the Working Group
E/CN.6/L.545	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.545/Rev.1	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.546	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field - Ghana, Liberia and Philippines: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.546/Rev.1	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field - Ghana, Liberia and Philippines: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.547	Access of women to education: text of the resolution adopted by the Commission at its 516th meeting on 14 February 1968
E/CN.6/L.548	Family planning and the status of women - Cyprus, Finland, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Turkey and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.549	Family planning and the status of women - note by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.6/L.548

E/CN.6/L.550

Twenty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women - Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines and Poland: draft resolution

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| E/CN.6/NGO/197 | Economic rights and opportunities for women: statement submitted by the Women's International Democratic Federation |
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| E/CN.6/NGO/200 | Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women |
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- E/CN.6/NGO/205 Status of women in private law. Review of the work of the Commission in the field of family law with suggestions for its future programme: statement submitted by the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
- E/CN.6/NGO/206 Measures for the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: statement submitted by: International Alliance of Women, International Council of Jewish Women, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Federation of Women in Legal Careers, International League for the Rights of Man, Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, Women's International Democratic Federation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World Woman's Christian Temperance Union, World Young Women's Christian Association, International Council of Social Democratic Women, International Planned Parenthood Federation, St. Joan's International Alliance

ANNEX II

Financial implications of decisions taken by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-first session

I

1. Resolution 3 (XXI) of the Commission on the Status of Women adopted at the 517th meeting (see chapter XVIII above), requests the Secretary-General to make funds available as a matter of priority, for the publication and distribution in 1969 of a pamphlet containing the text of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, together with background material and for the publication and distribution at a later stage of a pamphlet on the publicity given to the Declaration and the national programmes executed in furtherance of its implementation.
2. The Commission was informed at its 517th meeting that the cost of publishing in the five official languages a 36-page pamphlet containing the text of the Declaration with background material and commentary would be \$8,150. This estimate is based on the following press run: English 10,000 copies, French 5,000, Spanish 5,000, Russian 3,000 and Chinese 3,000.
3. The cost of publishing a 52-page pamphlet in three languages on the publicity given the Declaration would be \$3,400, based on the following press run: English 3,000 copies, French 1,500 and Spanish 1,500.
4. If the Economic and Social Council approves this resolution, provision, as appropriate, will be made in the initial budget estimates for 1969 to be submitted to the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

II

5. By resolution 7 (XXI) adopted at the 519th meeting (see chapter XVIII above), the Commission decided to appoint a Special Rapporteur to continue the study of the status of women and family planning, and recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a draft resolution in which inter alia the Council would approve such a decision. Before acting, the Commission took note of a statement of the financial implications involved (E/CN.6/L.549), in which the Secretary-General stated that the appointment of a Special Rapporteur would involve the following costs:

	<u>United States dollars</u>
Travel to New York for consultation and/or preparation of report pro forma	\$1,100
Subsistence in New York (20 days at \$25 per day .	500
Fee	<u>1,000</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>2,600</u></u>

The Secretary-General further stated that the Secretariat would absorb, as far as possible, the substantive work connected with the preparation and issuance of the report. If the Economic and Social Council approves the draft resolution, the Secretary-General will make provision, as appropriate, in the initial budget estimates for 1969.

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