



COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

REPORT ON THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

23 March to 10 April 1970

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION**

SUPPLEMENT No. 6

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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.

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I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission on the Status of Women held its twenty-third session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 23 March to 10 April 1970.
2. The session was opened by Mrs. Hanna Bokör (Hungary), Chairman of the Commission at its twenty-second session.

Attendance

3. The session was attended by representatives of twenty-eight States Members of the Commission, by observers from twelve States not members of the Commission and by representatives of specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. A full list of those attending is given in annex I.

Election of officers

4. At its 546th meeting on 23 March 1970, the Commission unanimously elected the following officers: Chairman, Mrs. Mimi Marinović de Jadresić (Chile); Vice-Chairmen, Mrs. L.P. Marinkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson (Liberia), Mrs. Eva Kolstad (Norway); Rapporteur, Mrs. Leticia Shahani (Philippines).

Meetings, resolutions and recommendations

5. The Commission held twenty-five plenary meetings. The views expressed in those meetings are summarized in the records or minutes of the 546th to 570th meetings (E/CN.6/SR.546-570). At its 546th meeting, at the request of one representative, the Commission decided that it would have summary records for items 3 and 4 of its agenda (E/CN.6/SR.548; 549; 551-557; 561-564; 567-569).
6. In accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure the observers of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council made statements in the course of the Commission's twenty-third session: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (items 4 and 5), International Council of Women (items 4, 6 and 7), League of Red Cross Societies (item 6), Women International Democratic Federation (items 3, 4 and 5), World Confederation of Labour (item 4); Associated Country Women of the World (item 4), International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities (items 4 and 5), International Association of Penal Law (items 3, 4, 5 and 7), International Committee of the Red Cross (item 6), International Council of Jewish Women (item 6), International Federation of Business and Professional Women (item 4), International Federation of University Women (item 4), International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (item 5),

International Planned Parenthood Federation (item 5), and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (item 5). Written statements submitted by the non-governmental organizations are listed in annex II to the present report.

7. The resolutions adopted by the Commission at the twenty-third session and the draft resolutions submitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration are set out in chapters XII and XIII of the present report.

8. The documents before the Commission at its twenty-third session are listed in annex II to the present report.

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

Agenda

10. The Committee considered its agenda at its 546th meeting. It had before it the provisional agenda (E/CN.6/528) drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission at its twenty-second session.

11. During the consideration of the agenda, the Commission also had before it a proposal by the representative of the United States of America which grouped together various items included in the provisional agenda (E/CN.6/L.571). After some discussion and certain oral amendments which were accepted by the representative of the United States of America, the agenda contained in document E/CN.6/L.571, as revised, was adopted by 12 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions.

12. The agenda as adopted reads as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of agenda
3. Implementation of international instruments and national standards for the rights of women
 - (a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
 - (b) Progress achieved in the field of political rights of women
 - (c) Periodic reports on human rights
4. The development of women's role in society
 - (a) Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: the participation of women in the economic and social development of their countries
 - (b) Women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community

- (c) Access of women to education and training: co-education and literacy
 - (d) International Labour Organisation activities which have a bearing on the employment of women
 - (e) Repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women
- 5. The role of women in the family
 - (a) The status of women and family planning
 - (b) The status of the unmarried mother
 - 6. Protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence
 - 7. Review of programme of work and establishment of priorities. Control and limitation of documentation
 - 8. Advisory services in the field of human rights
 - 9. Co-operation with intergovernmental organizations outside of the United Nations system: report of the Inter-American Commission of Women
 - 10. Influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories
 - 11. Youth and human rights
 - 12. Report of the twenty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women to the Economic and Social Council

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN

13. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda at its 548th, 549th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd and 562nd meetings and discussed subitems (a), (b) and (c) separately. The Commission decided that summary records should be provided for this item (see paragraph 5 above).

A. Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

14. The representative of the Secretary-General, in presenting the relevant documents (E/CN.6/530; 531 and Add.1), noted inter alia that a pamphlet giving the history of the Declaration would be prepared and issued by the United Nations in the near future. She also pointed out that the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/CN.6/531 and Add.1) was based on all the replies received up to 10 January 1970 and therefore superseded the report submitted to the Commission at its twenty-second session. The report included replies from forty-seven Governments, two specialized agencies and twelve non-governmental organizations.

15. Many members of the Commission expressed appreciation for the measures taken by the United Nations to give publicity to the Declaration, and it was noted with satisfaction that a pamphlet on the history of the Declaration would soon be published. It was felt, however, that more efforts should be made to publicize the text of the Declaration, and indeed the work of the United Nations relating to the status of women in general, and that new and effective ways should be found or used to reach women, particularly through the mass media. It was suggested that fuller use be made of the advisory services programme in the field of human rights by holding seminars and granting fellowships relating to mass communication and the implementation of international instruments concerning the status of women.

16. Many representatives noted that much progress had been achieved at the national level towards the recognition in law of the rights of women. It was felt, however, that there still existed certain fields, particularly the economic and social ones, where progressive legislation as well as other measures were urgently needed. In order to encourage such action, and in view of the fact that the Declaration was not binding upon States Members, the need for an international convention on the elimination of discrimination against women containing measures of implementation similar to those in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was mentioned by one representative. Another expressed the view that the International Covenants on Human Rights, which embodied in broader terms the principles of the Declaration, were the instruments through which Governments could be made to abide by the principles of the Declaration.

17. The wide discrepancy between the situation in law and the situation in practice, due to a variety of factors, was recognized. In that connexion the need to bring about a change in traditional attitudes of men and women towards their respective roles, mainly through education and through the moulding of public

opinion, was emphasized. Several members also stressed the important role that special governmental bodies concerned with the advancement of women, such as national commissions on the status of women, could play. Others mentioned the need for co-ordinating national efforts at the regional level through existing regional bodies. Recent activities of the League of Arab States and the Council of Europe were cited in that connexion.

18. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.573) under which the Economic and Social Council would "request the General Assembly, on examining the question of the elderly and the aged at its twenty-fifth session, to give special attention to the status of elderly and aged women".

19. The representative of Canada submitted an oral amendment to replace the words "to the status of elderly and aged women" by the words "to the existing discriminatory practices which deny to elderly and aged women retirement privileges and provisions for security in respect of old age equal to those provided to men in the same category".

20. In view of the submission of amendments which modified the substance of the draft resolution, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic withdrew it.

21. The representatives of Nicaragua and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution calling upon Governments to express their viewpoint concerning the distribution of household responsibilities and to organize surveys and gather information on the subject.

22. After an exchange of views it was decided that the draft resolution would be revised and considered under item 4 (a).

B. Political rights of women

23. The report of the Secretary-General on political rights of women (A/7920), prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI), paragraph (a), showed that the constitutions, electoral laws or other relevant legal instruments of most countries guaranteed women equal political rights with men. The report also indicated, however, that in some countries women still did not have the right to vote or that that right was restricted in some way, a fact noted with regret by several members of the Commission. Some also observed that although women had the right to vote in most countries they still seemed to encounter difficulties in a number of instances in acceding to public office.

24. The obstacles mentioned as hindering women from fully exercising their political rights included the apathy shown by women themselves, traditional attitudes and customs, the tendency of women to confine themselves to social work, the diffidence of many women in assuming responsibility which tended to discourage them from full participation in public life, and the multiplicity of tasks women were frequently called upon to assume. Some representatives observed that the attainment of full political equality for women required, above all, the adoption by Governments of further legislative and organizational measures guaranteeing women's political rights.

25. Several representatives emphasized that greater participation of women in all forms of political activity was essential to the progress of society in general. In that connexion various members of the Commission drew attention to the progress that had been, or was being, achieved in their countries, especially as regards the number of women holding high public office. The suggestion was made that making the right to vote compulsory might evoke greater interest in politics among the younger generation. Education was mentioned by many representatives as being the most important factor in making women aware of their rights and responsibilities and encouraging them to play a more active role.

C. Periodic reports on human rights

26. The Commission had before it the following documents: (a) a note by the Secretary-General relating to developments of periodic reports on human rights (E/CN.6/533); (b) reports received from Governments on economic, social and cultural rights covering the period from 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1969 (E/CN.4/1011 and Add.1-10); (c) reports received from the specialized agencies on economic, social and cultural rights covering the same period (E/CN.4/1012 and Add.1); (d) an analytical summary of reports and other material on economic, social and cultural rights (E/CN.4/1024 and Add.1 and 2); (e) a subject and country index to these reports (E/CN.4/1025); (f) an up-to-date memorandum on the status of multilateral international agreements in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/907/Rev.6); and (g) reports on civil and political rights from the Governments of Canada, France and Ireland, received after the 1969 session of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.4/973/Add.15-17). Information from non-governmental organizations, together with the comments of Governments concerned, was also made available to the Commission.

27. The representative of the Secretary-General gave a summary of the information relating to the status of women contained in the periodic reports of the Governments and specialized agencies, in the analytical summary of reports and other material, and in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Periodic Reports to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1026).

28. Colombia, Nicaragua, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution on periodic reports on human rights, to which Costa Rica and Liberia were subsequently added as co-sponsors (E/CN.6/L.588). In that resolution, the Commission, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the information of the Commission at each session a summary of those parts of the periodic reports which relate to the status of women and decided to consider at future sessions any relevant information contained in the Secretary-General's summary in connexion with the implementation of international instruments relating to the status of women, including the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

29. At its 562nd meeting, on 6 April 1970, the Commission adopted the draft resolution unanimously. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter XII, resolution 1 (XXIII).)

III. THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S ROLE IN SOCIETY

30. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 551st, 553rd to 557th, 561st to 564th, 567th to 569th meetings. It discussed subitems (a) and (b) together, and also subitems (d) and (e). Subitem (c) was considered separately. It decided that summary records should be provided for the whole item (see paragraph 5 above).

A. Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: the participation of women in the economic and social development of their countries

31. Subitem 4 (a) was discussed at the 555th, 556th, 557th, 567th, 568th and 569th meetings of the Commission when it had before it one report of the Secretary-General relating to the long-term programme (E/CN.6/532) and another analysing the replies to the questionnaire on the participation of women in the economic and social development of their countries (E/CN.6/513/Rev.1).

32. The representative of the Secretary-General, in presenting the report on the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field (E/CN.6/532), noted that the initiation of the study of the question in 1962 (General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII)) had resulted in the extension in the scope of work of the Commission, especially in the social field. She further recalled that guidelines for the long-term programme had been laid down in resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights held in Teheran in 1968, and endorsed by the Commission in its resolution 9 (XXII). Prior to the Teheran Conference the Commission had asked that a questionnaire seeking the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries be prepared. The analysis of the replies to the questionnaire was before the Commission in document E/CN.6/513/Rev.1. The analysis showed that in the vast majority of countries - both developed and developing - women's role was still limited and needed to be expanded; that there was a general trend towards a more active participation of women in the economic and social life of their countries; and that society was groping for ways and means to cope with that situation and for new patterns to fit the changing role of men and women.

33. With regard to the establishment of a long-term programme she noted that what seemed to be envisaged was an expansion of technical co-operation and maximum use of other methods and techniques available through the United Nations system. The report of the Secretary-General contained a number of suggestions intended to assist the Commission in its further study of the question.

34. The representative of the Secretary-General also drew attention to General Assembly resolution 2499 (XXIV), in which it had been decided that a final document or documents would be prepared to be signed and/or adopted during the twenty-fifth commemorative session of the General Assembly. The functional

commissions of the Economic and Social Council had been invited to indicate their views as to what might be included in these documents.

35. During the debate many representatives emphasized the importance of the unified long-term programme. They noted that in most countries the law provided for equal rights for men and women, but the discrepancy between law and practice was often very great. The work of the Commission, which for many years had concentrated on establishing standards, had now moved into a crucial phase of giving effect in practice to the norms established, and the basic aim of the long-term programme was to seek new methods and techniques of achieving that. Furthermore, it was pointed out that the goals and objectives of the long-term programme should be achieved as widely as possible during the Second Development Decade.

✓ 36. A highly important factor in the process of achieving equality for women and changing traditional attitudes of men and women towards their respective roles was education, as mentioned by many representatives. It was pointed out that equal educational opportunities for men and women and equal provisions for vocational training and retraining were essential if women were to participate fully in the economic and social life of their countries.

37. Other important factors mentioned were the revision of existing discriminatory legislation, the education of public opinion, making maximum use of the communication media, the provision of facilities for working women with family responsibilities and the awakening in women themselves of an awareness of their role and responsibilities in modern society. With regard to the latter it was noted that non-governmental organizations could play an active and constructive part.

38. Although the establishment of special programmes for women and of national commissions on the status of women or women's bureaux was considered useful in some instances, several representatives emphasized the desirability of an integrated approach. It was felt by those representatives that programmes for the advancement of women should form an integral part of over-all national development plans; one member of the Commission emphasized in particular the need for a greater participation of women in national planning bodies. It was also felt that technical co-operation projects carried out under the auspices of the United Nations, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies should give more attention to the inclusion of programmes from which women would benefit.

39. Several representatives saw the need for greater United Nations assistance in the developing countries and mentioned in that connexion the value of seminars, workshops guided by experts, training courses and fellowships. Interest was also expressed in the various suggestions contained in the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/532). Mention was made in particular of the suggestion concerning the designation of special rapporteurs who might make a study within a particular region of the legal position of women and compare it with the actual role played by women in society and their contribution to economic and social development, reviewing at the same time the different programmes and methods used by the United Nations family to assist women in the region. Some representatives also noted with interest the suggestions concerning the drawing up of a list of experts whose services could be made available to Governments on request.

40. With a view to increasing activities at the regional level several representatives referred to the suggestions made at two regional seminars in Africa for the establishment of a permanent body under the auspices of the Organization for African Unity to deal with the status of women in Africa and the establishment of similar bodies in other regions. They expressed the hope that these suggestions would materialize. It was also said that the interest of the regional commissions should be aroused to consider questions of the advancement of women especially during the Second Development Decade.

41. A number of representatives suggested the initiation of sociological and other studies by experts on various problems relating to the advancement of women and the changing role of men and women in society.

42. The importance of giving the widest publicity to the principles contained in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was stressed by several representatives. The suggestion was made by some representatives that the Declaration should now be followed by the drafting of a convention, including perhaps measures of implementation similar to those contained in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. Some other representatives, however, thought that the ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights would form the basis for implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

43. A number of representatives further expressed the hope that material relating to the status of women would be included in the final document or documents to be prepared for the twenty-fifth commemorative session of the General Assembly in 1970.

Consideration of draft resolution and voting

44. The Commission decided to establish a Working Group to prepare recommendations on the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women composed of interested members of the Commission. Representatives of Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, France, Iran, Philippines, Romania, Tunisia, USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States of America participated in the Working Group. Mrs. Souad Chater of Tunisia was elected Chairman.

45. The Working Group had before it draft resolutions submitted to the Commission by various members (E/CN.6/L.578, 581, 582, 584 and 592), a letter circulated to the Commission by the representative of the Byelorussian SSR (E/CN.6/L.579) and suggestions submitted by various members of the Commission. It also considered three working papers prepared by the Secretariat incorporating many of the above suggestions.

46. The Working Group recommended two draft resolutions for the consideration of the Commission and decided to forward the other draft resolutions to the Commission without discussion.

47. A total of six draft resolutions on the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field were considered.

48. The first draft resolution was submitted by the representatives of Nicaragua and Uruguay (E/CN.6/L.578). In its preamble it noted, inter alia,

that according to the report of the Director-General of the International Labour Office (E/CN.6/529), the number of women in the labour force would increase by some 92 million between 1970 and 1980 and, furthermore, that a very large and growing proportion of those working women have family duties as well as their work outside the home. In its operative part it requested the Secretary-General to suggest to Governments that, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned and interested non-governmental organizations, they organize surveys in their respective countries with a view to obtaining direct information and opinions from working women themselves concerning their family responsibilities. It further decided that once the results of those surveys were obtained, the Commission would carry out relevant studies and would consider the need for an educational campaign on the subject to provide guidance on the sharing of responsibilities within the family.

49. In commenting on the draft resolution, some representatives expressed the view that solutions to the problems raised in the draft resolution depended largely on provisions made by Governments. One of these representatives, moreover, felt that the draft resolution entailed financial implications.

50. At its 567th meeting, on 8 April 1970, the Commission adopted the draft resolution by 17 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter XII, resolution 2 (XXIII).)

51. The second draft resolution was submitted by Canada, France, Iran, Liberia, Nicaragua, Norway, the Philippines, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.584). Although the draft resolution was originally addressed to the Economic and Social Council, it was felt to be preferable to request that body to transmit the draft resolution to the General Assembly.

52. The draft resolution expressed the hope that the United Nations, including the special bodies and all intergovernmental agencies of the United Nations family, would set an example with regard to the opportunities they afford for the employment of women at senior and other professional levels. It urged the United Nations, including its special bodies and all governmental agencies of the United Nations family, to take or continue to take measures to ensure equal opportunities for the employment of qualified women in senior and other professional positions. In the light of a number of suggestions made during the discussion of the draft resolution the co-sponsors agreed to reword operative paragraph 3. In this paragraph, as revised, the Secretary-General was requested to include in his report to the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat data on the employment of women at senior and other professional levels by the secretariats of the various aforementioned bodies, including their numbers and the positions occupied. In presenting the draft resolution, the sponsors emphasized that it was in no way their intention to criticize the Secretary-General or prejudice the issue.

53. At its 567th meeting, on 8 April 1970, the Commission adopted by 23 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, the draft resolution as revised, which the Economic and Social Council was requested to transmit to the General Assembly. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter XIII, draft resolution I.)

54. The third draft resolution on subitem 4 (a), submitted by Colombia (E/CN.6/L.581), was withdrawn at the Commission's 568th meeting.

55. The fourth draft resolution was also submitted by the representative of Colombia (E/CN.6/L.582). In the course of the discussion the sponsor of the draft resolution accepted a number of proposals and amendments to the preambular part of the draft resolution. In that part it was recognized that the United Nations was playing a very important role in the field of human rights and frequently established guidelines which were then followed by the Member States. It was also noted that the Secretary-General was exceptionally well placed to know of women whose qualifications and training should be associated with the pursuit of the objectives of the world community. The preambular part of the draft resolution also expressed the belief that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the International Educational Year and the Second Development Decade were an appropriate time to continue and improve upon a policy of real equality in the representation of men and women in the higher posts of the United Nations Secretariat and the secretariats of the specialized agencies.

56. Operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution recommended to the Secretary-General, the Directors of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO and to the Executive Director of UNICEF to make a special effort to appoint qualified women to fill future vacancies in the highest ranks of the international civil service.

57. In order not to leave any doubt about the autonomous position of the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies with regard to the appointment of candidates, the author of the draft resolution agreed to revise operative paragraph 2, in which the Secretary-General had been requested to transmit the resolution to Member States so that "they may in due course submit the candidatures of their most distinguished women nationals for such posts".

58. At its 568th meeting, on 8 April 1970, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as revised, by 21 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter XII, resolution 5 (XXIII).)

59. The fifth draft resolution on the item was submitted for the Commission's consideration by the Working Group (E/CN.6/L.595). It consisted of a draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council incorporating a draft recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

60. The draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly contained an annex setting forth a number of general objectives and minimum targets to be achieved during the Second Development Decade in education, training and employment, health and maternity protection, and administration and public life.

61. In the operative part of the draft resolution the Commission would, inter alia, have the General Assembly recommend that concerted efforts be made to increase the resources available for technical co-operation projects which advance the status of women and that consideration be given to allocating a specific percentage of the available funds for that purpose.

62. It was also recommended that conferences, seminars and similar meetings at the regional and international levels be organized with the participation, wherever possible, of ministers, high government officials, specialists and representatives of non-governmental organizations concerned with problems of development to consider ways and means of promoting the status of women within the framework of over-all development.

63. In discussing the draft resolution a number of representatives objected to the inclusion of preambular paragraph 5 in which the hope was expressed that concerted policies of disarmament would enable Governments to earmark larger percentages of available resources for programmes designed to advancement of women. Acting upon the suggestion of one representative the Working Group revised the text of that paragraph.

64. Some representatives also raised objections with regard to the last part of operative paragraph 2 in which the hope was expressed that adequate staff and resources would be made available for achieving the objectives and targets set forth in the draft resolution.

65. A number of other suggestions and amendments, made during the ensuing discussion of the draft resolution, were also accepted by the Working Group. They pertained to the inclusion of two new paragraphs: operative paragraph 7, relating to adult education, and paragraph 3 under part II, section C, of the annex concerning the creation and development of a wide network of medical institutions for the protection of the health of mother and child.

66. At the request of a number of representatives, separate votes were taken on various paragraphs.

67. At its 569th meeting, on 9 April 1970, the Commission voted on the draft resolution. The voting on the draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly was as follows:

Preamble

The first, second and third paragraphs were adopted unanimously.

The fourth paragraph was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The fifth paragraph, as revised, was adopted by 16 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

The sixth, seventh and eighth paragraphs were adopted unanimously.

Operative part

Paragraph 1 was adopted unanimously.

The last part of paragraph 2, reading "and hopes that adequate staff and resources will be made available for this purpose", was adopted by 23 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 as a whole was adopted by 24 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 3 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 were adopted unanimously.

The last part of paragraph 7, reading "in order to help to change in particular their attitude of mind towards the roles to be played by men and women in order to help them to assume their responsibilities in society" was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

Paragraph 7 as a whole was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

Annex

Part I (General objectives) was adopted unanimously.

Part II (Minimum targets to be achieved during the Second United Nations Development Decade)

Section A (Education)

In paragraph 1, the words "especially among the younger generation" were adopted by 26 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 1 as a whole was adopted by 27 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

In paragraph 2, the words "and at educational institutions of all types, including universities and vocational, technical and professional schools" were adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 2 as a whole was adopted unanimously.

In paragraph 3, the words "and in achieving free education at all levels" were adopted by 23 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Paragraph 3 as a whole was adopted unanimously.

Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 were adopted unanimously.

Section B (Training and employment) was adopted unanimously.

Section C (Health and maternity protection)

In paragraph 1, the words "with a view to ensuring paid maternity leave with the guarantee of returning to former or equivalent employment" were adopted by 27 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 1 as a whole was adopted unanimously.

Paragraphs 2 and 3 were adopted.

Paragraph 4 was adopted by 23 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

Section D (Administration and public life) was adopted unanimously.

68. The draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, as a whole, was adopted unanimously. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter XIII, draft resolution II.)

69. The sixth draft resolution was also submitted by the Working Group for the Commission's consideration (E/CN.6/L.595/Add.1). At the request of the representative of the USSR, operative paragraph 6, which expressed the hope that adequate staff and resources would be made available to enable the Secretary-General to implement fully and effectively the various recommendations for a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, was voted upon separately.

70. At its 569th meeting, on 9 April 1970, the Commission voted on the draft resolution. Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by 23 votes to 3, with 1 abstention. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter XII, resolution 4 (XXIII).)

B. Women's service as a means of enabling women to work
gratuitously for the benefit of the community

71. Under subitem 4 (b) the Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/534) containing a summary of fifteen replies received from Governments pursuant to Commission resolution 6 (XXII). It was noted that an additional reply had been received from one Government, and in the course of the discussion a number of representatives described the relevant activities undertaken in their countries, especially by voluntary organizations. Another representative stressed the importance of women's service in her country which might be carried out through government agencies for the benefit of children, the sick and the aged, or through cultural missions. Such service never provided remuneration; it was a form of social work for the benefit of the community.

72. Some representatives stressed the fact that many of the organizations working gratuitously for the benefit of the community were effective as pressure groups to encourage Governments to take measures designed to advance the status of women. It was also said that women were making a real contribution by actively participating in various organizations which offered gratuitous help to the community. Voluntary service could be an effective means of enhancing the status of women and could promote their increased participation in the life of the nation. Voluntary services, moreover, could serve as a means of gaining more experience by women.

73. A number of representatives suggested that Governments should encourage the establishment of voluntary organizations, which often provided services that would not be available otherwise. The suggestion was also made that, where possible, international organizations should give assistance in the training of volunteers.

74. Some representatives expressed the view that by working without remuneration women might hamper the entry of others into the labour market. It was also felt by several members of the Commission that women should not be restricted to the field of social work and should not be expected to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community to a greater extent than men. Similarly, it was felt

that where no compulsory service for men existed, compulsory social service for women would be a form of discrimination. A number of representatives stressed the contribution made by associations of professional wives in the field of voluntary work.

75. A draft resolution on women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community was submitted by Morocco (E/CN.6/L.592).

76. In introducing the draft resolution, the sponsor emphasized that since the general debate had revealed the various views on that question, it would be useful to have regional seminars which would permit a fruitful exchange of views among the countries interested in women's social service, as, for example, the developing countries.

77. One representative strongly opposed the draft resolution, which she felt would be a step backward instead of forward in the advancement of the status of women.

78. Complying with a suggestion made in the course of the debate, the sponsor of the draft resolution slightly revised the third preambular paragraph, which had read as follows:

"Noting further that women, particularly in the developing countries, frequently have no opportunity to work for the benefit of the community except through gratuitous social activities".

79. At its 568th meeting, on 8 April 1970, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as revised, by 20 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter XII, resolution 5 (XXIII).)

C. Access of women to education and training:
co-education and literacy

80. The Commission considered subitem 4 (c) of its agenda: access of women to education and training: (a) co-education and (b) literacy at its 562nd to 564th meetings and at its 568th to 569th meetings. It had before it two reports by UNESCO. The first contained an analysis of the replies received from Member States on co-education (E/CN.6/537 and Add.1) and a synthesis of information furnished by non-governmental organizations on the same question. The second report (E/CN.6/538) dealt with the equal access of women to literacy and was also accompanied by a report from non-governmental organizations.

81. The representative of UNESCO first drew attention to the International Education Year (1970) and to the activities, such as seminars, conferences, training courses and studies, concerning equal access of women to education which had been undertaken on that occasion. In introducing document E/CN.6/537 and Add.1, she indicated that co-education meant a system by which all institutions were open without discrimination to young people of both sexes who attended them together and where teaching was given in common classrooms. Separate schools for boys and girls, however, did not constitute discrimination, according to the Convention against discrimination in education, if the facilities

for access to education, the qualifications of the staff, the premises, equipment and programmes were the same or equivalent for both. The General Conference of UNESCO recommended co-education as a means of promoting the equality of access of girls to education. The report contained much statistical data, indicating to what extent educational institutions, school enrolment and teaching staff were co-educational. Many countries were in favour of co-education, and a number were considering establishing or extending it; on the other hand, some countries considered such action premature under current social conditions. There seemed to be a link between co-education and increased educational opportunities for girls. Problems raised by the development of co-education concerned, among others, the adaptation of premises and of curricula, the lack of female staff as well as boarding facilities and matters of discipline and control.

82. In introducing the second report (E/CN.6/538) on the equal access of women to literacy, the representative of UNESCO pointed out that the report was prepared on the basis of 115 replies received to a questionnaire sent to Member States and associate members. Of these, forty-three indicated that illiteracy was no longer a problem for them. The document described the organization and financing of literacy programmes, the extent of illiteracy among women, the status of teachers and obstacles to the access of women to literacy, especially in rural areas. The report also contained a section on functional literacy programmes and their bearing on women and a chapter on the experiences of countries which had successfully achieved the elimination of illiteracy. She stressed that in most of the countries literacy courses were co-educational, although in some they were separate for men and women. The possibility of professional advancement for women teachers was less favourable than for men teachers. The difficulties in the access of women to literacy seemed to be the inadequacy of the resources allocated to the literacy services, including the shortage of teaching staff, the many time-consuming tasks of women and traditional prejudices. A number of positive measures needed to be taken if women were to benefit fully from literacy programmes.

83. During the discussion on co-education, the view was expressed that an improvement in the status of women, to a large extent, depended on co-education at all levels. Many representatives stated that co-education existed in their countries, although financial and technical assistance was required to establish it on a more comprehensive scale.

84. It was also pointed out that co-education should mean not only equal access to educational institutions but equal access to all types of curricula and examinations

85. The view was expressed that the unequal access of girls and women to the same curricula had contributed to the division of work into "men's work" and "women's work". It was pointed out, for instance, that women in general were limited to the nursing, teaching and social welfare professions and were not encouraged to pursue careers in areas generally considered as belonging to men, such as the sciences, mathematics, finance and development planning. In that connexion, the example was cited of one country which had undertaken some thorough reforms with a view to enabling and encouraging girls and women to undertake careers on the basis of their aptitude and skills rather than on the basis of what was traditionally regarded as women's work. Those measures included vocational courses for boys and girls, as well as systematic vocational guidance, including advice to girls that an inadequate education would mean subsequent difficulties in entering the labour market.

86. Other representatives appreciated the beneficial effects of co-education at the primary level, noting favourable changes in the behaviour of boys and girls towards each other.

87. It was also stated that co-education could present social problems and that the particular traditions of a country had to be taken into consideration in establishing a system of co-education.

88. As regards literacy, most of the representatives agreed on the great importance of eradicating illiteracy among women. It was recognized that much work still remained to be done in that field. The hope was expressed that UNESCO would help non-governmental organizations with literacy programmes for girls and women by providing them with information about modern techniques and methods of combating illiteracy.

89. Several representatives stated that the access of women to education and training was extremely important for their effective participation in national development and should be closely related to the goals and objectives of the unified long-term programme for women. The hope was expressed that the Commission and UNESCO, in co-operation with the other specialized agencies concerned, would continue to study the access of women to education and training within the framework of the unified long-term programme.

90. Two draft resolutions on access of women to education and training and co-education and literacy were submitted. The first was submitted by France, Hungary, Morocco, Romania, Spain and Tunisia (E/CN.6/L.590) and subsequently sponsored also by Chile, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Uruguay. The second draft resolution was presented by France, Nicaragua, Philippines, Romania, Tunisia and Uruguay (E/CN.6/L.593).

91. At the 568th meeting, on 8 April 1970, the Commission unanimously adopted the first draft resolution (E/CN.6/590) recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIII, draft resolution III.)

92. The second draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.593) was slightly revised when it was introduced by one of its sponsors. Subsequently, the representatives of Belgium and Hungary proposed amendments which were accepted by the sponsors.

93. At its 569th meeting, on 9 April 1970, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by 26 votes to none, with 1 abstention. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter XII, resolution 6 (XXIII).)

D. Economic rights and opportunities for women

94. The Commission considered sub-items 4 (d) and (e) of its agenda relating to economic rights and opportunities for women at its 551st, 553rd, 554th, 555th and 561st meetings. It had before it two reports by the International Labour Office: the first relating to the International Labour Organisation activities which have a bearing on the employment of women (E/CN.6/529), and the second to the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women (E/CN.6/539 and Add.1).

95. The representative of the ILO, in her introductory statement, stressed that the main contribution of ILO to the economic rights and opportunities of women would lie within the concrete short-term and long-term plans which would be formulated within the framework of the World Employment Programme. It was important that that Programme should take full account of the need to promote the employment and develop the potential of women along with men, since women's contribution to the economic and social development of their countries was vast and far-reaching.

96. The Commission was informed that, in response to its resolution 13 (XXII), the ILO had included in its report a section on women's participation in handicrafts. The ILO was also organizing regional seminars on this subject, the first to be in Dakar in September 1970. The Commission was also informed that an increasing number of girls and women were being reached under the ILO's technical co-operation activities in the pre-vocational and vocational training field and that a certain number of women were being trained with men under the small industry and management development projects in the various regions. In the field of rural development, which affected the great majority of the women of the world, the ILO was co-operating with FAO and UNESCO in activities aimed at giving girls and women education and training in home economics as well as in agricultural and related rural activities and crafts. The representative of the ILO was of the view that more attention should be given to the whole question of the participation of women in co-operatives and to training them along with men for co-operative organization and management. The ILO, in addition, was expanding its educational activities towards the training of women trade union leaders and the social education of young trade unionists - male and female.

97. With regard to the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women, the representative of the ILO pointed out that while the picture was, on the whole, positive and encouraging, especially from a long-range viewpoint, there were certain danger signals which should be heeded early, if women were not to be left behind in the technological revolution. Technical and scientific advance would mean continuous adaptation to new, and possibly higher, job requirements and skills, as well as to new methods of work and working conditions. Women, as well as men, consequently, must be willing and encouraged to adapt themselves to such skills and methods, given the existing services and facilities established for that purpose, and to take full advantage of the new employment opportunities resulting from technological progress. She suggested that the Commission would do well to make that whole question a recurrent item on its agenda, in order that it might be in a position to evaluate the situation from time to time.

98. During the general debate on the item, representatives congratulated the ILO on its initiative in respect of employment promotion and on the valuable information it had placed before the Commission on the repercussions of technological progress on the employment and conditions of women and on the interest which the ILO had taken in this field. Several representatives mentioned the fact that although some ILO Conventions were observed, and in fact applied in their countries, they could not be ratified owing to rather minor technical difficulties. The number of ratifications therefore was not necessarily a real measure of the effect of ILO standards on national legislation. Governments that had not ratified Conventions were urged, however, to overcome technical obstacles and to ratify them as soon as possible.

99. Representatives placed strong emphasis on the fact that, as a result of scientific and technological advance, a very sound and polyvalent educational background was required, as well as more specialized vocational and technical training. Such change underlined the need for more and better vocational guidance and training for women as the most effective way of guaranteeing their right to work at all levels. It was considered essential, therefore, that equal opportunities for technical education should be provided at the earliest stages for girls and young women in order that they might avail themselves of employment opportunities in their countries. The public should be educated and made aware of this need. It was pointed out that classification of jobs into men's or women's jobs caused loss to society, as it often meant that women's technical and mechanical aptitudes were largely untapped. The need for integrating activities relating to scientific and technological advancement within the wider economic development of the country was stressed, as well as the need for co-ordinating efforts at the national and international level within national economic and social development. It was felt by some representatives that special attention should be given to women in rural areas and to the whole question of rural employment and development.

100. Both the positive and the negative repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and the employment of women were spelled out by some of the representatives. On the positive side, technological advance had considerably diminished the physical aspect of work; it had made more flexible the demarcation line between men's and women's work, and it had cut down working hours and provided greater opportunities for leisure. Some of the negative aspects, which affected both men and women, were increased noise, new safety and health risks in some cases, monotony and new forms of nervous strain.

101. The view was expressed by one representative that while the repercussions of scientific and technological progress had beneficial effects in the industrially more advanced countries, because that progress had been made in a period of full employment and manpower shortage, the situation in the developing countries, which were lagging behind in the scientific and industrial fields, was quite different. In that connexion, she pointed out that no reference had been made by the ILO to the possible relationship between over-population and unemployment or underemployment or to the relation between automation and employment. It was suggested that these two issues might be discussed in relation to the developing countries, as well as to the technologically advanced countries. It was also suggested by one representative that the International Institute of Labour Studies should hold a special seminar on the evolution of women in economic and social life. The ILO was urged to give an adequate place to women in the World Employment Programme. It was hoped that women would be included in trade union delegations to the ILO Conference. Finally, an appeal was made to the ILO to keep the item of the labour and social aspects of advancing technology on its agenda and to continue to study those aspects and other related problems very closely, in co-operation with Governments, employers, trade unions and non-governmental organizations concerned.

102. The representatives of Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, France, Japan, Morocco and Romania submitted a draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.583 and Corr.1), to which the representative of the Dominican Republic was subsequently added as a sponsor. The representative of the USSR submitted amendments to that draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.587). The USSR amendments to the draft resolution were accepted by the sponsors with slight modifications.

103. In the resolution, the Economic and Social Council would request Member States to make provision in school programmes for appropriate general education that prepared the ground for flexible vocational training, which could be adjusted at all times to the structure of employment and to which girls and boys had equal access; to ensure that continuing adult education, accelerated vocational training and retraining were available to men and women under the same conditions; to provide new opportunities for employment, irrespective of sex, on the basis of individual ability and aptitudes; to ensure that no reduction was permitted in the employment of women, in particular in skilled work; and to pay special attention to the problems of environment, social installation, hygiene and occupational safety associated with scientific and technological progress. It would request the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, particularly the ILO, to continue to study, in co-operation with Member States, the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women and to submit periodic reports on that question to the Commission on the Status of Women. Finally, it would request the ILO to study ways of evaluating working conditions which would permit the efficient implementation of the principle of real equality of pay for women and to continue its review of international Conventions from the point of view of the changes arising from scientific and technological progress.

104. Several oral amendments were submitted in the course of the discussion, all of which were accepted by the sponsors.

105. At its 561st meeting, on 3 April 1970, the Commission adopted unanimously the draft resolution, as revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIII, draft resolution IV.)

IV. THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY

A. The status of women and family planning

106. The Commission considered item 5 (a) of its agenda at its 558th, 559th and 564th meetings. It had before it a progress report by the Special Rapporteur, Mrs. Helvi Sipilä of Finland (E/CN.6/542).

107. The Special Rapporteur, in introducing the progress report, pointed out that since the relationship between the status of women and family planning was a new concept which had not been studied until recently, few Governments had been able to undertake national surveys or case studies within the expected period. She suggested that it might facilitate the task of other Governments if a series of guidelines were drawn up with the co-operation of experts. She further noted that the question of family planning had been approached from two angles: (a) concern for the dignity and well-being of parents and their children (i.e., the human rights aspect); and (b) the importance of the population factor in national development.

108. Several representatives endorsed the proposal of the Special Rapporteur concerning the preparation of guidelines and expressed the hope that the study undertaken would truly contribute to a greater understanding of the role of women in family planning, in order that women could better undertake their responsibilities in the modern world both as wives and mothers and as participants in public life. It was suggested that the following points should be taken into account in the preparation of the guidelines: (a) the different religions, customs and cultural patterns in the various regions of the world; (b) the extent to which women participated both as personnel and beneficiaries, of family planning programmes; (c) the extent to which educational and informational materials on family planning emphasized the ways in which women could benefit from family planning programmes, instead of the use of abstract figures and statistics; (d) the extent to which other social services which benefited women were co-ordinated with existing family planning programmes, such as education, retraining for older women, part-time work, child-care facilities, housing and the provision of labour-saving devices.

109. The view was also expressed that in the preparation of the study by the Special Rapporteur the available resources of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Trust Fund for Population Activities, could be used. It was furthermore pointed out that the Population Commission, at its fifteenth session, had expressed the hope that the special study on family planning and the status of women, which was being conducted at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women (Economic and Social Council resolution 1236 (XLIV)), would be completed early enough to enable the Secretariat to utilize the findings in its study of measures, policies and programmes affecting fertility (E/4760, paragraph 110). The view was also expressed that that question was not within the Commission's purview, and its inclusion would result in duplication of the work of other United Nations organs, especially the Population Commission.

110. Many representatives noted the change in the attitude towards family planning since the item had first been introduced in the Commission in 1963. At first considered a taboo, family planning was now increasingly accepted as a basic human right which could enrich the quality of life and enable parents to reach their full potential. That was particularly true for women whose health and general well-being were greatly affected by unwanted pregnancies.

111. Family planning had also been recognized by many Governments as a means of moderating and stabilizing population growth in order that the goals and objectives of their development plans might be attained. In this regard, it was pointed out that it was useful for the Commission to realize that because of the priority which some Governments gave to family planning programmes, the attention of those Governments could be brought to the need to raise the status of women if family planning programmes were to be successfully implemented.

112. Although progress had been made in this field, much remained to be done. In that regard many representatives stressed the important role of education and mass communication in family planning programmes. It was also pointed out that in order to implement family planning programmes a whole complex of institutional and technical factors had to be efficiently mobilized, an undertaking in which the participation of women was important. It was felt, moreover, that a need existed for more evaluation of family planning programmes based on information obtained from pilot projects and on knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP) studies.

113. It was also acknowledged that an important contribution could be made by the United Nations family through technical assistance programmes. With regard to the latter, the representatives of the ILO and UNESCO informed the Commission that family planning programmes were being incorporated in a number of projects recently undertaken.

Draft resolution and voting

114. A draft resolution relating to the status of women and family planning was submitted by the Dominican Republic, Norway, the Philippines, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.585). Under the draft resolution the Commission invited the Special Rapporteur to continue the study of the status of women and family planning as outlined in her progress report, with a view to completing the study for submission to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session. The draft resolution also requested the Special Rapporteur, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, to prepare guidelines which would assist Governments in undertaking national surveys and which would aid United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations in further work on the subject. It furthermore requested Member States to furnish the necessary information in accordance with those guidelines. Finally, the draft resolution invited the Special Rapporteur to consider, as a means of assisting her with the study and within the resources available, the holding of consultations at the regional and national level with appropriate national and international officials, experts and women leaders.

115. Several representatives supported the draft resolution which, it was thought, would assist the Special Rapporteur in the execution of her task. In answer to a question concerning possible financial implications, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that the use of the phrase "within the resources available" in operative paragraph 4 would seem to imply that additional costs would not be involved or might be met, if necessary, from the funds already provided for the Special Rapporteur's study or perhaps from the Fund for Population Activities.

116. In the course of the discussion on the draft resolution, the sponsors agreed to include in its preambular part a reference to the Proclamation of Teheran, to the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and to General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXII) on the world social situation, as proposed, respectively, by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Morocco and Cyprus.

117. Pursuant to further suggestions the sponsors of the draft resolution also included a new paragraph 3 in the operative part which requested Member States to furnish the necessary information on the relationship of the status of women and family planning in accordance with the guidelines which would be furnished by the Special Rapporteur.

118. At its 564th meeting, on 7 April 1970, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally amended, by 21 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. For the text of the resolution, see chapter XII, resolution 7 (XXIII).

B. The status of the unmarried mother

119. The Commission considered the above question at its 550th, 551st, 559th, 560th and 561st meetings on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General on the status of the unmarried mother: law and practice (E/CN.6/540), prepared at the Commission's request in its resolution 6 (XX).

120. The representative of the Secretary-General, in presenting the report, recalled that it had been based in large part on the information used in the study of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, 1/ prepared for the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and on the series of regional seminars on the status of women in family law organized from 1961 to 1964. She stressed that while the Sub-Commission's study had focused principally on the status of persons born out of wedlock, the current report dealt specifically with the status of the unmarried mother, which was a subject of direct concern to the Commission.

121. In the course of the general debate members of the Commission agreed that the subject under consideration was highly important, not only because it concerned an increasing number of women in the world but because, as the report amply demonstrated, such women were, more often than not, subject to legal and social discrimination, and the special hardships of their situation were not always taken into account. It was said that that was a serious violation of the principles of equality, non-discrimination and respect of human dignity set out in all the relevant international instruments adopted by the United Nations.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.3.

122. As evidence of the growing concern with the problem, attention was drawn to the fact that the European ministers on family affairs were studying the question of the status of the unmarried mother, as was also the Council of Europe. The latter would soon consider a resolution drawn up by a Group of Experts aimed, inter alia, at ensuring a normal life for the unmarried mother and her child and at educating public opinion so that a greater awareness and understanding of their problems might be achieved and that they might be regarded as forming a family unit fully integrated into society.

123. Those members of the Commission affirmed that the unmarried mother should be provided with all the social assistance and protection necessary to enable her and her child to live in dignity and become active participants in the life of the community. There was, however, a divergence of opinion as to whether the recognition of full legal rights and obligations to the unmarried mother, as such, was advisable. For various representatives such recognition was imperative, and there was an obvious need to elaborate an international instrument which would deal exclusively with the rights and obligations of, and the special social protection required by, the unmarried mother. Other representatives expressed their concern that such an approach would be tantamount to the recognition in law of the existence of a type of family other than the traditional one and would jeopardize the latter, which, as the fundamental unit of society, was a prerequisite for its survival. Some representatives felt that a compromise should be reached whereby the unmarried mother and her child would be granted adequate legal and social protection without jeopardizing the institution of the legitimate family, which should continue to be given primary consideration. A few representatives expressed the view that no uniform attitude could be adopted in the field under consideration and that national legislation had to conform to the concepts and attitudes prevailing in each particular country.

124. Various members of the Commission indicated that there was a need to study the various factors which were at the root of the problem, that is, the causes of births out of wedlock and of their general increase throughout the world. In that connexion, both the lack of education, together with a deplorable lowering of moral values, and the importance of including sex education courses in school curricula and of expanding family planning services were emphasized by various members of the Commission.

Consideration of draft resolutions and voting

125. Two draft resolutions on the status of the unmarried mother were submitted. The first, which would be recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, was sponsored by Belgium, France, Hungary and Romania (E/CN.6/L.575/Rev.1) the second by Norway (E/CN.6/L.576).

126. The operative part of the first draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.575/Rev.1), which was slightly modified when introduced by one of its sponsors, read as follows:

"1. Urges the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take adequate measures of social assistance in favour of the unmarried mother and the child born out of wedlock;

"2. Invites Member States and the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned to study the causes of the increase in the number of births out of wedlock in some countries and the problems posed by the harmonious integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society;

"3. Invites the United Nations Children's Fund to communicate all relevant information on the question;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to devote a part of the report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the application of this resolution".

127. Introducing the first draft resolution, one of the sponsors indicated that it concerned primarily the question of the social protection in favour of the unmarried mother and her child. She explained that her proposal did not refer to the legal aspect of the status of the unmarried mother because, in her opinion, the modification of family structures, which was the prerequisite to the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in society and to the recognition of their full legal status would necessarily proceed at a slow pace, while measures of social assistance and protection could be carried out without delay. The fact was also stressed that the draft resolution was entirely within the scope of social protection formulated in article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

128. In opposition to the draft resolution the view was expressed that by failing to recognize the unmarried mother as a full parent, entitled as such to a complete set of rights and duties, the Commission would be ignoring the findings of the Secretary-General's report on the subject, according to which there existed in the world a trend towards such recognition. In addition, concern was voiced that, if adopted, the draft resolution might endanger the fate of the general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock, adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, when they were considered by the Commission on Human Rights and higher organs of the United Nations. It was recalled that those were far-reaching principles which affected directly or indirectly the status of the unmarried mother.

129. The representative of the USSR orally proposed the insertion, in operative paragraph 1, after the word "agencies", of the words "that have not yet done so", stating that various countries had already taken adequate measures of social assistance in favour of the unmarried mother. The proposal was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

130. The representative of Tunisia proposed that in operative paragraph 2, after the words "to study", the words "the causes of the increase in the number of births out of wedlock in some countries and", be deleted and that the following words be added at the end of the paragraph: "and elaborate for adolescents of both sexes educational programmes to make them aware of their future responsibilities as parents". In her view, the most important question with respect to the subject under consideration was the need for educating young generations and instilling in them the sense of their future responsibility as parents.

131. In view of this and other suggestions made in the course of the discussion, the sponsors of the draft resolution orally revised the operative part to read as follows:

"1. Urges the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that have not yet done so to take adequate measures of social assistance in favour of the unmarried mother and the child born out of wedlock;

"2. Invites Member States and the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to study the problems posed by the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society;

"3. Invites Member States to elaborate for adolescents of both sexes educational programmes aimed at making them aware of their future family responsibilities;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to devote a part of the report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the study of the problems posed by the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society on the basis of the information furnished by Member States and specialized agencies concerned."

132. At the request of the representative of Norway, the operative part of the revised draft resolution was voted upon paragraph by paragraph. The Commission adopted the preamble by 21 votes to none, with 5 abstentions; operative paragraph 1 by 19 votes to none, with 8 abstentions; operative paragraph 2 by 22 votes to none, with 5 abstentions; operative paragraph 3 unanimously; operative paragraph 4 by 22 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

133. At its 559th meeting on 2 April 1970, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution as a whole by 21 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. (For the text, see chapter XIII, draft resolution V.)

134. The second draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.576), which was slightly modified when introduced by its sponsor, read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the unmarried mother: law and practice (E/CN.6/540),

"1. Expresses the hope that this report will be printed at an early date and given wide dissemination;

"2. Invites the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, have solemnly proclaimed and re-affirmed faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, and their determination to promote social progress and better standards of life,

"Recalling that the principle of non-discrimination against women on account of maternity, and protection of children is also embodied in these instruments and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,

"Noting that a sizeable proportion of the mothers in the world are unmarried and, as such, often subject to legal and social discrimination in violation of the principles of equality and non-discrimination set out in the above instruments,

"Noting further the heavy responsibilities assumed in fact by the unmarried mother,

"Welcoming the recent emergence in some countries of a greater awareness of the difficulties confronting the unmarried mother,

"Convinced that efforts should be made, through all possible means, to promote respect for the inherent dignity and worth of the human person so as to enable all members of society, including unmarried mothers, to enjoy the equal and inalienable rights to which they are entitled,

"1. Recommends that Governments of Member States take all possible measures to eliminate any prevailing legal and social discrimination against the unmarried mother and to accord her all necessary assistance called for by her position and seek to obtain a greater comprehension by society of her problems with a view to doing away with prejudice against her and to secure the acceptance of her and her child on an equal footing with other families;

"2. Recommends the following principles for achieving that end:

"(a) Maternal filiation shall be recognized in law in all cases, automatically as a consequence of the fact of birth;

"(b) Whatever the legal system applying in the case of married parents, the unmarried mother, whether paternal filiation is established or not, shall enjoy in all cases, as a parent, the fullest set of rights and duties provided for by law, in particular:

"(i) If maternal filiation only is established, the surname of the unmarried mother shall be transmitted to her child, modified if necessary, in such a manner as not to reveal the fact of birth out of wedlock;

- "(ii) In countries where jus sanguinis is applied, the unmarried mother, as a consequence of the fact of birth, shall transmit her nationality to her child;
- "(iii) The unmarried mother should be vested in law with full parental authority over her child, in all cases, as an automatic consequence of the fact of birth;
- "(iv) Maintenance rights and obligations as between the unmarried mother and her child should be the same as between a sole parent and a child born in wedlock. When both paternal and maternal filiations are established the maintenance obligations of the parents should be the same as if they were married. All possible assistance should be given by the State to the mother to help her
 - (a) establish paternal filiation, (b) obtain an agreement by the father or a decision by the competent authority to contribute to the maintenance of the child and (c) enforce as speedily as possible the father's obligation. If the father does not fulfil his maintenance obligations or if the legal establishment of paternal filiation was not possible because of a legal impediment, the State should compensate for the lack of the father's contribution to the maintenance of the child, either on a provisional or a permanent basis;
- "(v) Once maternal and/or paternal filiation has been established, inheritance rights of a child born out of wedlock shall be the same as those of a child born in wedlock;
- "(vi) The unmarried mother, whether working or not, should enjoy all the measures of social assistance and social security devised for mothers in general and for single parents in particular."

135. Introducing the draft resolution, its sponsor explained that it contained a series of principles which, it was hoped, would serve as guidelines for Governments when they enacted legislation with respect to the status of the unmarried mother. Such principles, it was stressed, were in line with those adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in respect of persons born out of wedlock but dealt primarily with the question of the legal status of the unmarried mother. It was important, in the opinion of the sponsor, that the Commission make its stand known and such a stand had to be consonant with the principles of equality for all and non-discrimination enshrined in all major international instruments of the United Nations.

136. In support of the draft resolution, it was said that by adopting the proposed set of principles the Commission would show its belief in the equality it had always advocated, and the hope was expressed that the principles would be a first step towards the codification of the status of the unmarried mother both at the international and national levels. Other representatives, however, felt that they were too far-reaching for various countries, and that, in any event, the belief in the sanctity of the traditional family as the fundamental unit of society should be formulated.

137. The representative of the USSR proposed the insertion, in the first operative paragraph, of the words "which have not yet done so" after the words "Member States", because in various countries of the world the situation was one of equality and non-discrimination with respect to the status of the unmarried mother. The suggestion was accepted by the sponsor of the draft resolution.

138. The representative of Cyprus proposed the insertion, in sub-paragraph 2 (b), after the word "shall" of the following words: "Unless on account of age or other incapacity the competent authority decides that in the interest of the child this rule should be waived". He was of the opinion that there could be cases where the unmarried mother should not be vested with parental authority and therefore the possibility of exceptions to the general rule had to be mentioned. The proposal was accepted by the sponsor of the draft resolution.

139. In view of various other suggestions that were made in the course of the discussion, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.576/Rev.1), which included the following changes:

(a) Paragraph 1 of the preamble would read "Expresses the hope that this report will be given wide dissemination in an appropriate form".

(b) Operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council would begin with the words: "1. Recommends that Governments of Member States which have not yet done so".

(c) Operative paragraph 2 would begin with the words: "2. Recommends the following general principles for achieving that end".

(d) Operative sub-paragraph 2 (b) would read as follows: "Whatever the legal system applying in the case of married parents, the unmarried mother, whether paternal filiation is established or not, shall enjoy in all cases, as a parent, the fullest set of rights and duties provided for by law (unless on account of age or other incapacity the competent authority decides that in the interest of the child this rule should be waived), in particular:".

(e) The two last sentences of operative sub-paragraph 2 (b) (iv) were replaced by the following: "All possible assistance should be given by the State to the mother to help her (a) establish paternal filiation, (b) obtain an enforceable agreement by the father or a decision by the competent authority for the support of the child by his father. If the father does not fulfil his maintenance obligations, or if it is not possible to establish paternity, provisions should be made by appropriate government sources to compensate for the lack of the father's contribution to the maintenance of the child;".

(f) Operative sub-paragraph 2 (b) (v) was replaced by the following: "(v) There should be no discrimination against persons born out of wedlock in all matters of inheritance;".

140. In the course of the discussion, Morocco submitted two amendments (E/CN.6/L.586). The first amendment proposed to replace the beginning of the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, up to the word "often" by the following words: "Noting

that the number of unmarried mothers is continually increasing in certain countries and that they are". The second amendment was aimed at adding a third operative paragraph which would read as follows: "Invites Member States to study the causes for the increase of the number of unmarried mothers and to adopt educational and other measures adequate to this question". In introducing these amendments the representative of Morocco stated that they had been proposed because it was felt that it was at least as important, if not more important, to go to the root of the problem, know its causes and try to remedy them. Both amendments were accepted by the sponsor of the draft resolution.

141. At the request of the representative of Romania, the operative part of the revised draft resolution was voted upon paragraph by paragraph. The Commission adopted paragraph 1 by 17 votes to none, with 10 abstentions; paragraph 2 (a) by 18 votes to none, with 9 abstentions; paragraph 2 (b) by 17 votes to none, with 10 abstentions; paragraph 2 (b) (i) by 20 votes to none, with 7 abstentions; paragraph 2 (b) (ii) by 23 votes to none, with 4 abstentions; paragraph 2 (b) (iii) by 17 votes to none, with 10 abstentions; paragraph 2 (b) (iv) by 19 votes to none, with 7 abstentions; paragraph 2 (b) (v) by 15 votes to 5 with 6 abstentions; paragraph 2 (b) (vi) by 23 votes to none, with 3 abstentions; paragraph 3 by 23 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

142. At its 561st meeting, on 3 April 1970, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution as a whole, by 13 votes to none, with 13 abstentions. The representative of Colombia indicated that had she been present her vote would have been affirmative. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter XII, resolution 8 (XXIII)).

V. PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY OR WAR-TIME,
FIGHTING FOR PEACE, NATIONAL LIBERATION AND INDEPENDENCE

143. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 564th, 565th and 569th meetings. It had before it a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/536), which it had requested at its previous session in resolution 4 (XXII). It was indicated in the Secretary-General's report that, in connexion with the item, the attention of the Commission was drawn, at the request of the Permanent Representative of Jordan, to his letter addressed to the Secretary-General, which was distributed to the General Assembly and to the Security Council in documents A/7944 and S/9618. It was furthermore stated in the report that the attention of the Commission was drawn to the reply to that letter by the Permanent Representative of Israel, at the latter's request, whose reply was contained in a letter dated 29 January 1970 and addressed to the Secretary-General, which was distributed to the General Assembly and to the Security Council in documents A/7945 and S/9623.

144. In the course of the general debate some representatives expressed doubt as to the relevance of the item on the Commission's agenda, as it might imply that women, as opposed to all civilians, should have a special place. In their view, if the Commission asked for special protection or special care for women, it might give the impression that it was asking for special privileges for them. All civilians, irrespective of sex, age, race or creed, should be protected in case of armed conflict. The question of protection of civilians had been taken up by other United Nations bodies and by the International Committee of the Red Cross, where it really belonged.

145. On the other hand, a number of representatives maintained that the Commission was to be commended for placing the item on its agenda, as the protection of women and children in war-time or emergencies was a most pressing task. In support of that view, it was stated that since the protection of women in peace-time was accepted as a legal right and not as a privilege, it was legitimate that this fact should be accepted also in emergency or war-time. It was strongly emphasized that the Commission was not seeking protective privileges. It was merely concerned with the legitimate protection of women as a group whose physical nature and dual role in society made them more vulnerable in war-time. The provisions of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, as well as of the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, did not make any general distinctions between protection of human rights in peace-time or war-time, and the Commission, they felt, would be renouncing a major responsibility if it did not attempt to contribute in some manner within its competence to the more effective implementation of the international rules which must apply in time of armed conflict. Expression of support by the Commission for the work of the international agencies in that humanitarian field, it was felt, would be of great value in facilitating their task.

146. Representatives expressed their wish not to enter into political polemics or turn the Commission into a political arena. A study of the relevant material, it was indicated, showed that existing international instruments were ineffective, and men, women and children were subject to intolerable suffering in some areas of the world, in particular in the Middle East, in the African territories of Angola and Mozambique, and in Asia. Furthermore, it was said that no one was sheltered from war; the struggle between two fraternal countries in Latin America was proof of this.

147. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the Declaration of Principles for International Humanitarian Relief to Civilian Population in Disaster Situations, which was adopted by the International Conference of the Red Cross held in Istanbul in September 1969. This Conference had also adopted a resolution requesting the Red Cross in co-operation with Governments representing principal legal and social systems to take steps and consider ways of supplementing existing Conventions and developing matters dealt with in article 3 of the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war. It was suggested that article 3, which provided for the protection of civilians, could serve as a good basis for expanding the scope of the protection of civilians under conditions of modern warfare.

148. It was also suggested that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, UNESCO and the International Committee of the Red Cross should be invited to prepare and disseminate suitable educational material regarding existing Conventions in the humanitarian field, and that the support of private organizations in that field should be enlisted and strengthened.

149. The Commission was strongly urged by a number of representatives to include the item on the agenda in future sessions so as to enable the Commission to consider, in the light of the studies and reports requested of the Secretary-General, measures for the better protection of women and children in emergency or wartime, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence.

150. The Commission was urged to renew its appeal to all the women of the world to exert pressure for resolving the problem of protecting women and children everywhere.

151. Finally, the Commission was urged by a few representatives, on the basis of studies undertaken by the Secretary-General, to consider the possibility of requesting the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to elaborate a special declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence.

152. At the request of one representative the Commission put to vote the question of whether the observer from Israel should be allowed to make a statement. The vote was 12 in favour and 6 against, with 7 abstentions. The observer from Israel then made a statement, indicating that the views of his Government were on record in the report of the Commission on Human Rights at its last session.

Draft resolution and voting

153. The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Malaysia and Morocco submitted a draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.591) for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, which, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General (a) to give particular attention, in the pursuit of his study on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, to the question of protection of women and children in emergency or war-time; (b) to consider further measures of promoting throughout the world a wider knowledge of the plight of women and children victims of armed conflicts and of the existing international rules which provide protection for women and children in armed conflicts; and (c) to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-fourth session a report containing information available from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as from any other appropriate United Nations bodies, on the condition of women and children in emergency and armed conflicts in the struggle for peace, national liberation and independence.

154. The Commission requested the General Assembly to consider the possibility of drafting a declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency or war-time. It further decided to include the question of the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflicts in the struggle for peace, national liberation and independence in the agenda of its twenty-fourth session.

155. At the request of one representative, a separate vote was taken on the preamble and on each operative paragraph of the draft resolution.

156. At its 569th meeting, on 9 April 1970, the Commission voted as follows on the draft resolution: The preamble was adopted by 20 votes to none, with 8 abstentions; operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 1 abstention; operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 27 votes to none, with 1 abstention; operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 14 abstentions; operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 12 abstentions; operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 14 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions. The draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, as a whole, was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIII, draft resolution VII.)

157. The representatives unanimously commended the spirit of co-operation which had been evident in the voting on that draft resolution, the subject of which, in their opinion was a very humane and topical one.

VI. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES; CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

158. At its 565th and 569th meetings, the Commission considered item 7 of its agenda.

159. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/535), with special reference to the relevant requests which the Economic and Social Council had addressed to its functional commissions concerning their work programme.

160. The representative of the Secretary-General, in presenting the above note, drew special attention to the relevant developments that had taken place in the Council and in the General Assembly since the last session of the Commission concerning the periodicity of the sessions of the Commission, in particular to resolution 2587 (XXIV) of the General Assembly, by which it invited the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its decision of 8 August 1969, according to which, starting in 1971, the Commission should meet biennially. She also observed that the agenda of the current session, as adopted, had not included an item on "communications" and invited the suggestions of the members of the Commission on the matter.

A. Pattern of conferences

161. The issue of the pattern of conferences was considered to be one of serious concern to the members of the Commission. Two different viewpoints were expressed on this subject. For some representatives it was preferable that, because of the heavy work programme of the Commission, it should meet biennially to allow more time for adequate preparation of the documents. In that connexion, the possibility was suggested that in the years in which the Commission would not meet, regional meetings, by way of seminars on similar activities, might be organized, or that the Commission on Human Rights might include in its agenda an item relating to the status of women. Other representatives strongly opposed that view. They stressed that annual sessions were of great importance in encouraging the advancement of women and that, since many of the problems of discrimination against them still existed in the world which required the constant attention of the Commission, any decision to hold biennial sessions would be considered as a relaxation of the Commission's efforts to accomplish its task and could be detrimental to its work. They also observed that the suggestion to hold regional sessions or seminars, in alternate years, would not serve the purpose of economy, which was at the root of the decision of the Economic and Social Council concerning biennial sessions of the Commission, and therefore would not afford the exchange of views at the international level so valuable to the promotion of the advancement of women, especially since there was in fact no other international body especially interested in the status of women.

162. A draft resolution on periodicity of the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women was submitted by Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Uruguay, (E/CN.6/L.594). A statement on financial implications was circulated in document E/CN.6/L.597.

163. The operative paragraph of the draft resolution would request the Economic and Social Council to accede to the General Assembly's request and to reconsider its decision of 8 August 1969, so that the Commission on the Status of Women might continue to meet annually, preferably three to four months after the General Assembly.

164. At its 569th meeting, on 9 April 1970, the Commission adopted the draft resolution by 15 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter XII, resolution 9 (XXIII).)

B. Review of the programme of work and
establishment of priorities

165. Members were unanimous in considering the work of the Commission vital to the promotion of the status of women all over the world. They were convinced that, although various instruments relating to the status of women had been adopted since the inception of the Commission, much remained to be done, especially with regard to the implementation of the instruments already adopted and the de facto exercise by women of the rights they had acquired.

166. Members of the Commission agreed that the programme of work of the Commission was too heavy. However, views differed as to what should be done about it. Some representatives were of the opinion that it should be revised and that the work of the Commission should be streamlined with a view to reducing the annual agenda to a manageable length, not exceeding a few themes of importance, so that they might be considered in depth at each session. One representative noted, however, that the Commission had always been able to complete its agenda.

167. The view was also expressed that the Commission should confine itself to issues which were within its terms of reference and which were not being considered by other organs of the United Nations. It was agreed, however, that the Commission's work was linked to decisions taken by higher bodies of the Organization, so that in most instances the same issue was necessarily discussed by several organs of the United Nations.

168. Various representatives regretted the fact that the documents were not sent to them within six weeks before the opening of the session and that they were thus unable to read and study them in advance. Although they were aware that that problem was part of the over-all difficulties encountered in the preparation, reproduction and translation of the volume of documentation requested by the various organs of the United Nations, they expressed the hope that the Secretariat would explore ways by which to remedy the situation, including, if necessary, the expansion of the staff servicing the Commission.

169. A draft resolution entitled "Review of programme of work and establishment of priorities. Control and limitation of documentation" was submitted by Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.596).

170. The operative part of the draft resolution read as follows:

"Decides

"(a) That the agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women shall consist of central themes of importance, such as:

"(i) The methods by which women can contribute fully to the economic and social development of their countries,

"(ii) Ways of changing attitudes regarding the role of women as individual members of society - under which all items of the agenda will be grouped;

"(b) That the agenda for the twenty-fourth session shall be divided into items strictly relevant to the subject to be determined by the Commission on the basis of work already undertaken and such reports and information as have already been requested by the Commission;

"(c) That notwithstanding the decision taken above it shall always be open to the Commission to inscribe on its agenda questions relating to the status of women so as to consider new situations, or matters of urgency, provided that they are not properly the concern of other organs of the United Nations;

"Decides further that at its twenty-fourth session the Commission shall decide as a matter of highest priority the central theme or themes for its next session on the basis of the unified long-term United Nations Programme for the advancement of women, and its progress during the Second Development Decade."

171. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors emphasized that it was essential at that stage of the work of the Commission to establish a programme of work, which would deal with a few central themes and would not go beyond the terms of reference of the Commission.

172. The representative of the USSR suggested that in operative paragraph 1, a sub-paragraph should be added so that the agenda of the Commission would also consist of questions in relation to which the Commission, in its resolutions, requested the Secretary-General or other bodies of the United Nations to submit reports or studies for the twenty-fourth session of the Commission. She explained that it was necessary to make sure that such decisions and reports would be taken into account by the Commission.

173. The suggestion was supported by other representatives. Furthermore, the fear was expressed that previous resolutions relating to the work of the Commission might be annulled if the proposed draft resolution was adopted without the USSR amendment.

174. In the light of the discussion the draft resolution was withdrawn by its sponsors, who hoped, however, that the Commission at its next session would take account of the basic principles contained therein.

C. Programme changes

175. The Commission accepted the programme of work contained in the annex to the note of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/535) with the changes necessary to take into account the decisions and resolutions of the Commission at its twenty-third session. These changes were as follows:

(a) The grouping of projects to reduce the number of main items to be considered by the Commission at each session;

(b) The deletion of a specific item relating to periodic reports on human rights and the consideration in future of any relevant information on the status of women in connexion with the implementation of international instruments (see resolution 1 (XXIII) and project 1 (a) (vii) below);

(c) The addition of the following new projects to be presented to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session if possible (indicated by an asterisk in the programme of work reproduced below):

- (i) Study by the Secretary-General of provisions in existing Conventions that relate to the status of women (see resolution 4 (XXIII) and project 1 (d) below);
- (ii) Analysis of comments and observations relating to the Secretary-General's report on the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women (see resolution 4 (XXIII) and project 2 (a) (i) below);
- (iii) Inclusion in the report of the Administrator of the UNDP to the Governing Council of information on the extent to which women are participating in and benefiting from technical co-operation projects, such information to be made available to the Commission (draft resolution II recommended for adoption by the General Assembly and project 2 (a) (iii) below);
- (iv) Report 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 on the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories (see draft resolution IX recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and project 3 (b) (ii) below);
- (v) Report of the Secretary-General relating to the protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence (see draft resolution VII recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and project 3 (c) below).

(d) The addition of other new projects or new elements of existing projects without a date being specified for their submission to the Commission. These are indicated by an asterisk in the programme of work reproduced below (see projects 1 (a) (i); 3 (d) and (e); 4 (b) and (c); and 5 (b) (iii)).

176. The programme of work of the Commission, incorporating the changes arising out of the decisions of the twenty-third session, is therefore as follows:

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

| PROJECT | ORIGIN | TIME SCHEDULE AND PRIORITIES |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. <u>International instruments and national standards relating to the status of women</u> | | |
| (a) <u>Reports relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women a/</u> | | |
| (i) Report of the Secretary-General based on information furnished by Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on publicity given to the Declaration and on measures taken to comply with its principles. | Economic and Social Council resolution 1325 (XLIV) | <u>Recurrent</u> : annual |
| Such reports will also include a section on the study of the problems posed by the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in society, based on information furnished by Member States and the specialized agencies concerned* | Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-third session, draft resolution V (to be approved by the Economic and Social Council) | |

a/ While the reports authorized under (i)-(vii) have been listed separately to indicate the different origin and degree of priority to be attached to each, the Secretary-General would endeavour to combine all of them in a single document relating to the implementation of the Declaration. As regards (ii) and (iii) it may also be noted that the Commission at its twenty-second session asked the Secretary-General to report on how these projects could be absorbed under the item relating to the implementation of the Declaration (E/4619, para. 144).

| PROJECT | ORIGIN | TIME SCHEDULE AND PRIORITIES |
|--|---|--|
| (ii) Report of the Secretary-General relating to the effect of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission on national legislation | 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); twentieth session (E/4316, para. 384); twenty-second session (E/4619, para. 144) | <u>Recurrent: biennial</u> <u>Priority B</u> |
| (iii) Report of the Secretary-General relating to recent changes in legislation concerning the nationality of married women | Economic and Social Council resolution 547 D (XVIII); Commission on the Status of Women, fifteenth session (E/3464, para. 206); twenty-first session (E/4472, para. 234); and twenty-second session (E/4619, para. 144) | <u>Recurrent: triennial</u> <u>Priority B</u> |

| PROJECT | ORIGIN | TIME SCHEDULE AND PRIORITIES |
|--|---|---|
| (iv) Report of the Secretary-General containing information relating to the status of women communicated 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 (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 (1949) | Commission on the Status of Women resolution 4 (XXI) (E/4472, chapter XVIII) | 1971 <u>Priority A</u> |
| (v) Report of the ILO on equal pay for equal work | Economic and Social Council resolution 504 G (XVI) | <u>Recurrent: biennial</u> (next report due in 1971) |
| (vi) Report of the ILO on part-time work for women | Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 11 (XVIII) (E/4025, para. 227) | 1972 <u>Priority A</u> |
| (vii) Report of the Secretary-General summarizing those parts of the periodic reports on human rights which relate to the status of women* | Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXIX); and Commission on the Status of Women resolution 1 (XXIII) (E/4831, chapter XII) | <u>Recurrent: annual</u> 1971: Reports on freedom of information 1972: Civil and political rights 1973: Economic, social and cultural rights <u>Priority A</u> |

| PROJECT | ORIGIN | TIME SCHEDULE AND PRIORITIES |
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| (b) <u>Reports relating to the implementation of the Convention on Political Rights of Women</u> | | |
| (i) Report of the Secretary-General based on information furnished by Member States on the implementation of the Convention, including statistical data and percentages of women appointed to high posts. | Economic and Social Council resolutions 961 B (XXVI) and 1132 (XLI); Commission on the Status of Women resolution 1 (XXII) (E/4619, chapter XVI) | <u>Recurrent: biennial</u> (next report due in 1971) <u>Priority A</u> |
| (ii) Report of the Secretary-General based on information available to him on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women (In alternate years these two reports are combined and circulated to the General Assembly in a single document) | Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI) | <u>Recurrent: annual</u> <u>Priority A</u> |
| (c) <u>Reports relating to the implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages</u> Report of the Secretary-General based on information furnished by Member States concerning methods of implementing the three basic principles of the Recommendation | General Assembly resolution 2018 (XX) | <u>Recurrent: every five years</u> (next report due in 1974) <u>Priority A</u> |

| PROJECT | ORIGIN | TIME SCHEDULE AND PRIORITIES |
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| (d) <u>Study of provisions in existing Conventions that relate to the status of women</u> Report of the Secretary-General showing to what extent existing Conventions contain provisions relating to the rights covered by the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the measures of implementation provided and the status of ratifications or accessions* | Commission on the Status of Women resolution 4 (XXIII) (E/4831, chapter XII) | Twenty-fourth session <u>Priority A</u> |
| 2. <u>Programme of concerted international action to promote the advancement of women and to increase their contribution to development</u> | | |
| (a) <u>Further elaboration of a programme of concerted action</u> | | |
| (i) Analysis of the comments and observations of Governments, specialized agencies, UNICEF, executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the report of the Secretary-General contained in document E/CN.6/532* | Commission on the Status of Women resolution 4 (XXIII), paras. 1 and 7 (E/4831, chapter XII) and draft resolution II (to be approved by the Economic and Social Council (E/4831, chapter XIII) | Twenty-fourth session <u>Priority A</u> |
| (ii) Preparation of an interregional meeting of experts on the role of women in economic and social development, to be carried out in co-operation with the Social Development Division | Economic and Social Council resolutions 1139 (XLI) and 1327 (XLIV) | 1971 <u>Priority A</u> |

| PROJECT | ORIGIN | TIME SCHEDULE AND PRIORITIES |
|--|---|---|
| (iii) Inclusion in the report of the Administrator of UNDP to the Governing Council of information on the extent to which women are participating in and benefiting from technical co-operation projects, such information to be made available to the Commission* | Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-third session, draft resolution II (to be approved by the General Assembly (E/4831, chapter XIII) | Twenty-fourth session <u>Priority A</u> |
| (b) <u>Advisory services in the field of human rights</u> | | |
| (i) Report of the Secretary-General on the advisory services programme | General Assembly resolution 926 (X); and Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 4 (XXIII)* and 5 (XXIII)* (E/4831, chapter XII) | <u>Recurrent: annual</u> <u>Priority A</u> |
| (ii) Report of seminars relating to the status of women | Commission on the Status of Women resolution 2 (XIII) (E/3228, para. 35) | <u>Recurrent: annual</u> <u>Priority A</u> |
| (c) <u>Activities of the specialized agencies to promote the advancement of women</u> | | |
| (i) Report of the ILO on its activities which have a bearing on the employment of women | Economic and Social Council resolution 921 (XXXII); Commission on the Status of Women resolution 6 (XXIII)* (E/4831, chapter XII) | <u>Recurrent: annual</u> <u>Priority A</u> |

| PROJECT | ORIGIN | TIME SCHEDULE AND PRIORITIES |
|--|---|--|
| (ii) Report of UNESCO on its activities of special interest to women | Economic and Social Council resolution 154 F (VII); Commission on the Status of Women resolution 6 (XXIII)* (E/4831, chapter XII) | Recurrent: biennial (next report due in 1971) <u>Priority A</u> |
| (iii) Report of UNESCO on education and vocational training of girls and women in rural areas | Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 12 (XX) (E/4316, para. 348) | 1973 <u>Priority B</u> |
| (d) <u>Co-operation with intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system</u> Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women | Economic and Social Council resolution 48 (IV) | Recurrent: annual <u>Priority A</u> |
| 3. <u>The role of women in community, national and international life</u> (a) <u>Participation of women in community development</u> Revised report of the Secretary-General based on additional replies received from Governments | Commission on the Status of Women, resolutions 7 (XXII) and 8 (XXII) (E/4619, chapter XVI) | 1970 <u>Priority A</u> |

| PROJECT | ORIGIN | TIME SCHEDULE AND PRIORITIES |
|--|--|--|
| (b) <u>Status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories</u> | | |
| (i) Report of the Secretary-General based on information received from Governments concerned and on 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 | Commission on the Status of Women resolution 1 (XXI) (E/4472, chapter XVIII), and resolution 2 (XXII) (E/4619, chapter XVI) | Recurrent: biennial (next report due in 1971) <u>Priority A</u> |
| (ii) Report 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 on the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories* | Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-third session, draft resolution IX (to be approved by the Economic and Social Council) (E/4851, chapter XIII) | Twenty-fourth session <u>Priority A</u> |
| (c) <u>Protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence</u> | | |
| Report of the Secretary-General containing information available from UNRWA, UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as from any other appropriate United Nations bodies, on the condition of women in emergency and armed conflicts in the struggle for peace, national liberation and independence* | Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-third session, draft resolution VII (to be approved by the Economic and Social Council) (E/4851, chapter XIII) | Twenty-fourth session <u>Priority A</u> |

| PROJECT | ORIGIN | TIME SCHEDULE AND PRIORITIES |
|--|---|--|
| <p>(d) <u>Repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women</u></p> <p>Periodic reports by the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned, especially the ILO on the above topic*</p> | <p>Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-third session, draft resolution IV (to be approved by the Economic and Social Council) (E/4831, chapter XIII)</p> | <p><u>Recurrent: every few years</u></p> <p><u>Priority A</u></p> |
| <p>(e) <u>Employment of qualified women by organizations of the United Nations system</u></p> <p>Inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat of data on the employment of women in senior and other professional levels by the secretariats of organizations of the United Nations system*</p> | <p>Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-third session, draft resolution I (XXIII) (to be approved by the General Assembly) (E/4831, chapter XIII)</p> | <p>1971</p> <p><u>Priority A</u></p> |
| <p>4. <u>The role of women in the family</u></p> <p>(a) <u>Status of women in private law</u></p> <p>(i) Report of the Secretary-General on legal capacity of women, including freedom of movement</p> <p>(ii) Report of the Secretary-General on property rights</p> <p>(iii) Report of the Secretary-General on domicile and residence</p> | <p>Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session (E/4472, paras. 54 and 55)</p> <p><u>Ibid.</u></p> <p>Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session (E/4472, paras. 54 and 55)</p> | <p>1971</p> <p><u>Priority A</u></p> <p>1973</p> <p><u>Priority A</u></p> <p>1975</p> <p><u>Priority A</u></p> |

| PROJECT | ORIGIN | TIME SCHEDULE AND PRIORITIES |
|---|---|--|
| (iv) Report of the Secretary-General on dissolution of marriage and judicial separation (including the question of maintenance obligations) | <u>Ibid.</u> | 1977 <u>Priority A</u> |
| (v) Report of the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties | <u>Ibid.</u> | 1979 <u>Priority A</u> |
| (b) <u>Status of women and family planning</u> Assistance to the Special Rapporteur in the preparation of the study on the relationship of the status of women and family planning, (including the preparation of guidelines to assist Governments in undertaking national surveys*) | Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV), and Commission on the Status of Women resolution 7 (XXIII) (E/4831, chapter XII) | 1972 <u>Priority A</u> |
| (c) <u>The family responsibilities of working women</u> Report of the Secretary-General containing the replies of Governments relating to national surveys concerning the sharing of family responsibilities* | Commission on the Status of Women resolution 2 (XXIII) (E/4831, chapter XII) | 1972 or 1973 <u>Priority A</u> |
| 5. <u>Educational activities and dissemination of information concerning the status of women b/</u> (a) <u>Youth and human rights</u> The Secretary-General is requested to make available to the Commission on the Status of Women all relevant documentation relating to the education of youth in respect for human rights | Commission on Human Rights resolution 12 (XXVI) (E/4816, chapter XIV) and decision of the Commission on the Status of Women to defer to twenty-fourth session (E/4831, para. 192) | Twenty-fourth session <u>Priority A</u> |
| b/ In resolution 4 (XXIII), para. 4, the Commission has invited the Secretary-General to make increased efforts to disseminate information concerning the status of women and make better known the work of the Commission, especially in connexion with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. | | |

| PROJECT | ORIGIN | TIME SCHEDULE AND PRIORITIES |
|--|--|--|
| (b) <u>Preparation of pamphlets, publications and similar activities</u> | | |
| (i) Newsletter on the Status of Women | Commission on the Status of Women, fourth session (E/1712, para. 93) | <u>Recurrent:</u> <u>bi-annual</u> <u>Priority B</u> |
| (ii) Pamphlet giving the history, meaning and aims of the Declaration | Commission on the Status of Women resolution 5 (XXII). See report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/530, para. 3) | <u>1970</u> <u>Priority B</u> |
| (iii) Publication in an appropriate form of the report of the Secretary-General on the unmarried mother: law and practice (E/CN.6/540)* | Commission on the Status of Women resolution 8 (XXIII) (E/4831, chapter XII) | <u>1970 to 1971</u> <u>Priority B</u> |

VII. ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

177. The Commission considered item 8 of its agenda at its 565th meeting. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General describing the current programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.6/544) and the report of the seminar on the effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women, held in Iasi, Romania, from 5 to 18 August 1969 (ST/TAO/HR.37).

178. The representative of the Secretary-General, commenting on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, informed the Commission that three seminars were held in 1969: the first, on special problems relating to human rights in developing countries, was held from 26 June to 9 July in Nicosia; the second was the one indicated above on the status of women, and the third, on the establishment of regional commissions on human rights with special reference to Africa, was held from 2 to 15 September in Cairo. In addition to a seminar on the participation of women in the economic life of their countries (with reference to the implementation of article 10 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women) to be held from 8 to 21 September 1970, in Moscow, the programme of advisory services for 1970 included three other human rights seminars. The Commission was informed that the Government of Gabon had extended an invitation to hold a seminar on the status of women in 1971. It was further informed that, with respect to fellowships, a total of thirty-one women were nominated by Governments in 1969, and fifteen of them were recommended for awards, and also that the programme for human rights fellowships for 1970 and 1971 had been planned to enable the award of about double the number in 1962.

179. During the debate on the item, members of the Commission stressed the importance of the advisory services programme in the field of human rights. The hope was expressed that new topics for seminars and fellowships might be envisaged which would concern the role of mass-communication media in spreading knowledge of the work of the United Nations; the ways in which scientific developments affected the role of women in society; sociological approaches to the status of women; and an examination of the ways in which women exercise the vote. The increase of fellowships awarded to women was noted with satisfaction. The usefulness of the services of experts and of the regional training courses established under the advisory services programme in the field of human rights was also emphasized.

180. The representative of the USSR, in connexion with the seminar on the status of women to be held in Moscow in September 1970, welcomed the attendance of observers from Member States and of fellowship holders under the programme of advisory services.

VIII. CO-OPERATION WITH INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OUTSIDE
THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
COMMISSION OF WOMEN

181. The Commission considered item 9 of its agenda at its 566th and 569th meetings. It had before it the report of the Inter-American Commission of Women (E/CN.6/545).

182. In introducing the report, the President of the Inter-American Commission of Women, describing its activities, pointed out that it had continued its efforts to increase the number of ratifications of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women and the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. It had also carried out a campaign for the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. She drew the attention of the Commission to a resolution adopted by the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labour recommending the establishment of women's bureaux within the ministry of labour of each country which was the result of efforts undertaken by the Inter-American Commission. The President also informed the Commission about the seminars, conferences and other activities which had taken place. Finally, she expressed the hope that other regions would undertake measures to establish similar regional intergovernmental organizations on the status of women.

183. Several representatives commended the work carried out by the Inter-American Commission and expressed their appreciation for its report and for its contribution to the promotion of the status of women. One representative noted that it would be desirable to have closer co-operation between the Inter-American Commission and other organizations outside the United Nations system and other governmental organizations, such as the Council of Europe and the League of Arab States.

184. A draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, concerning co-operation with intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system was submitted by Canada, Costa Rica, Liberia, Malaysia, Nicaragua, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Uruguay (E/CN.6/L.598).

185. The representatives of the USSR and the Byelorussian SSR requested the postponement of the study of the draft resolution in view of the fact that the translation into Russian had not reached them in time and that they had therefore not studied it. The sponsors not having been able to satisfy that request, a motion of postponement of the study of the draft resolution was put to the vote. The motion was not adopted, and the draft resolution was put to the vote without further discussion.

186. At its 569th meeting, on 9 April 1970, the Commission voted on the draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council which it adopted by 19 votes to none, with 9 abstentions. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIII, draft resolution VIII.)

IX. INFLUENCE OF ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS
ON THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF WOMEN IN DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

187. The Commission considered item 10 of its agenda at its 566th and 569th meetings. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/541) explaining the origin of the item on the Commission's agenda and subsequent developments since the adoption by the Commission of resolution 3 (XXII) in which it had asked the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to include in its report to the General Assembly information on the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories.

188. A draft resolution was submitted by Hungary, Iraq, Morocco, Romania, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.6/L.589). At its 569th meeting, on 9 April 1970, the Commission adopted the draft resolution by 13 votes to none, with 11 abstentions. The representative of Romania indicated that had she been present, her vote would have been affirmative. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter XII, resolution 10 (XXIII).)

X. YOUTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS

189. The Commission considered item 11 of its agenda at its 566th and 567th meetings. The Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General on this item (E/CN.6/543) which explained that the item had been included in the agenda as a result of the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 20 (XXIV).

190. Several representatives considered that, in view of the importance of the item to the future of mankind and also of the important role of women as mothers, consideration of this question merited high priority. Others believed that the question of youth was being discussed in other organs of the United Nations and, therefore, should not be dealt with by the Commission.

191. Members of the Commission agreed, however, that time did not permit adequate study of the matter at the current session and that consideration of the item should be postponed to the next session.

192. The Commission adopted by 23 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, a proposal by the representative of Tunisia to adjourn the debate to the twenty-fourth session under rule 45 of the rules of procedure, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would not make a new study but would make available the relevant reports and the summary records of the meetings at which the question of the education of youth in human rights arose.

XI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

193. At its 570th meeting, on 10 April 1970, the Commission on the Status of Women unanimously adopted its report to the Economic and Social Council.

XII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS
OF WOMEN AT ITS TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

1 (XXIII). Periodic reports on human rights^{2/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 624 B (XXII) which first established a system of periodic reports on human rights,

Recalling also Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) which invited the Commission to comment and make recommendations on these periodic reports,

Noting with appreciation that the Secretary-General has included in his guidelines for preparation of the reports subjects of concern to the Commission,

Noting that the Commission was again unable this year to make its comments and recommendations available to the Commission on Human Rights,

Considering also that it does not have time for adequate study of the voluminous material received each year, and that relatively little of this material relates specifically to the status of women,

Believing that, for the efficient and effective conduct of its business, it should concentrate greater attention on fewer items at each session,

1. Expresses its appreciation to those Governments and organizations which have submitted information on the status of women in their periodic reports;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the information of the Commission at each session a summary of those parts of the periodic reports which relate to the status of women;

3. Decides to consider at future sessions any relevant information contained in the Secretary-General's summary in connexion with the implementation of international instruments relating to the status of women, including the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

2 (XXIII). The family responsibilities of working women^{3/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1967,

^{2/} See paras. 26-29 above.

^{3/} See paras. 48-50 above.

and in particular its article 3 on the education of public opinion towards the abolition of customary and all other practices that are based on the idea of the inferiority of women,

Taking note of the views expressed by some Governments to the ILO, by governmental representatives in symposia, seminars, etc., held by the United Nations, by non-governmental organizations or expressed by some of its members, or by representatives on the Commission on the Status of Women at previous sessions,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General of the International Labour Office of 1 December 1969 (E/CN.6/529), according to which the number of women in the labour force will increase by some 92 million between 1970 and 1980, reaching approximately one third of the world labour force,

Bearing in mind that a very large and growing proportion of those working women have family duties as well as their work outside the home and that the problem of making the elimination of discrimination against women overwhelmed by this double burden a practical proposition will become worse from the numerical point of view,

Convinced that the problem cannot be solved without direct knowledge of the actual circumstances, opinions, needs and suggestions of the women concerned,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to suggest to Governments that they organize, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental organizations interested in the problem, surveys in their respective countries with a view to obtaining direct information and opinions from working women themselves concerning their family responsibilities, particularly on (a) their actual position with respect to the sharing of household duties; (b) the obstacles, if any, preventing them from duly carrying out both activities; (c) their views on the problem itself, when it exists; (d) their suggestions concerning practical measures to deal with obstacles to the smooth running of the home;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the replies received to the Commission on the Status of Women;

3. Decides that, once the results of these surveys are obtained, it will carry out, in the light thereof, the relevant studies and will consider the need for an educational campaign on the subject which could provide guidance on the sharing of responsibilities within the family, bearing in mind the rapid changes that are taking place in the structure of labour in human society owing to the growth of women's participation in paid work.

3 (XXIII). Appointment of qualified women to the highest ranks of the international civil service 4/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling that the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women establishes the urgent need to take all appropriate measures for the effective application of equality of rights for men and women,

4/ See paras. 54-58 above.

Recognizing that the United Nations is playing a very important role in the field of human rights and frequently establishes guidelines which are then followed by the Member States,

Noting that the Secretary-General is exceptionally well placed to know of women whose qualifications and training should be associated with the pursuit of the objectives of the world community,

Believing that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the International Education Year and the Second United Nations Development Decade are a most appropriate time to continue and improve upon a policy of real equality in the representation of men and women in the higher posts of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the secretariats of the specialized agencies,

1. Recommends to the Secretary-General, to the Directors-General of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO and to the Executive Director of UNICEF that they make a special effort to appoint qualified women to fill future vacancies in the highest ranks of the international civil service;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to Member States in order that they may in due course publicize vacancies and encourage the candidatures of their most qualified women nationals for such posts.

4 (XXIII). Unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women 5/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered the analysis of replies to the questionnaire on the participation of women in economic and social development (E/CN.6/513/Rev.1) and the report of the Secretary-General on the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women (E/CN.6/532) submitted to the Commission at its twenty-third session,

Convinced of the need for a greater participation and involvement of women in all sectors of the political, economic, social and cultural life of their countries,

Believing that in order to advance the status of women and increase their effective participation in all sectors a programme of concerted international action, planned on a long-term basis, should be established,

Considering that the success of such a programme will require intensified action on the part of Member States at the national and regional levels,

Wishing to make maximum use of methods and techniques available through the United Nations family, with particular emphasis on the expansion of technical co-operation activities, to promote the advancement of women,

5/ See paras. 31-47 and 69-70 above.

Recognizing that the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women is intended also to make maximum use of other methods and techniques, including the drafting and implementation of international instruments, the preparation of studies, the exchange of experience, educational activities, and the dissemination of information,

Noting with interest the various suggestions relating to a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women contained in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/532),

Believing, however, that the views of Governments and other agencies and bodies relating to some of the suggestions would be helpful to the Commission in its further study of this question,

1. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To forward the report (E/CN.6/532) to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, to the specialized agencies concerned and to UNICEF, to the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, and to interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, together with the resolutions adopted and the comments and suggestions concerning the long-term programme made by members of the Commission at the twenty-third session, and to invite their comments and observations on the suggestions contained in the Secretary-General's report;

(b) To present an analysis of the replies received to the Commission, if possible at its twenty-fourth session.

2. Requests the Secretary-General also to examine the possibility of rendering to Member States under the human rights advisory services programme new types of assistance in the field of the status of women, and to establish and maintain, in consultation with interested specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions, a list of experts and consultants whose advice could be made available on request to Governments as well as to the regional training and research institutes for social development to be established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1406 (XLVI).

3. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To undertake a study showing to what extent existing international conventions already contain provisions relating to rights covered by the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the measures of implementation provided under such conventions, and the status of ratifications and accessions to them,

(b) To present the study to the Commission, if possible at its twenty-fourth session;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to make increased efforts to disseminate information concerning the status of women and to make the work of the Commission better known, especially in connexion with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations;

5. Invites also Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations to increase their activities in this respect;

6. Expresses the hope that adequate staff and resources will be made available to enable the Secretary-General to implement fully and effectively the various recommendations concerning a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;

7. Decides to keep under review the achievement of the objectives of the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, in particular those set forth in the resolutions adopted at the twenty-third session.

5 (XXIII). Women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community 6/

The Commission on the Status of Women

Considering that women must be fully alive to the importance of their contribution to the economic and social progress of their country,

Noting that the degree of women's participation in economic and social development differs as between the developed countries and the developing countries,

Noting further that many women throughout the world frequently work for the benefit of the community through voluntary social activities,

Considering that it would be extremely useful for the women of those countries to exchange experiences and points of view on women's civic service as a means of working gratuitously for the benefit of the community,

Considering that the organization of regional seminars on women's civic service would enable this fruitful exchange of views on the subject to take place,

1. Hopes that regional seminars on women's civic service will be organized within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate to the Commission on the Status of Women any subsequent information he may have received pursuant to resolution 6 (XXII) of the Commission on the Status of Women on the subject, together with the reports drawn up following any seminars that may be held on women's civic service.

6/ See paras. 71-79 above.

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered the report by UNESCO submitted to the Commission at its twenty-third session (E/CN.6/537 and Add.1).

Noting that the information contained therein has important implications for the advancement of women in the educational and employment fields,

Believing that co-education should mean equal access to educational institutions as well as equal access to all types of study, vocational training, curricula and examinations,

Believing further that the unequal access of girls and women to educational institutions and all types of curricula and vocational training has led to the artificial division of "men's work" and "women's work", which affects adversely the participation of women in the economic and social development of their countries,

Considering that co-education is one of the most important means for ensuring that girls and women have the same curricula and vocational training as boys and men, and that this common training at all levels of general and vocational education must facilitate equal access to occupations,

Considering that co-education also helps to prepare young boys and girls for a more equitable distribution of tasks and responsibilities in the family and society,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the continuing efforts by UNESCO and the ILO to ensure for the two sexes equality of access to education and vocational training;

2. Draws the attention of Governments to the importance of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education and the ILO Convention on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation and hopes that the Governments of those States which have not yet done so will become parties to these Conventions by ratifying or acceding to them;

3. Expresses the hope that Member States will adopt co-education as a means of ensuring equality of access to education and vocational training and will give girls and women access in co-educational establishments to the same curricula and instruction at all levels as are offered to boys and men, so that the same training and occupational opportunities are available to both sexes;

4. Expresses the hope that Member States will encourage the undertaking of thorough studies of the effects of co-education on educational and training performance, career opportunities, the moral training and behaviour of the pupils, the psychology of the boys and girls and their attitudes towards the principle of co-education and towards the other sex;

^{7/} See paras. 80, 81, 83-87, 90 and 92-93 above.

5. Recommends that scholarships, loans and adequate facilities be provided to ensure the enrolment of girls and women in co-educational establishments and that a public education campaign in favour of equal access to education and vocational training be undertaken;

6. Requests UNESCO and other specialized agencies concerned to include in the reports which they submit to the Commission information on the development of co-education, and the access of girls and women to education, training and careers corresponding to their aptitudes and qualifications.

7 (XXIII). Status of women and family planning^{8/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling the Commission's decision to appoint a Special Rapporteur to study the status of women and family planning, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV) to that effect,

Noting the progress report of the Special Rapporteur, Mrs. Helvi Sipilä of Finland (E/CN.6/542), and especially her recommendation that guidelines might be suggested to Governments which would assist them in undertaking national surveys or studies,

Appreciating the work of the Special Rapporteur and the assistance given her by Member States and non-governmental organizations,

Noting the Proclamation of Teheran which states, in paragraph 16, that the protection of the family and of the child remains the concern of the international community, and that parents have a basic human right to determine freely and responsibly the number and the spacing of their children,

Recalling that this principle is also enunciated in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, adopted at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, and in General Assembly resolution 2436 (XXIII) on the world social situation,

Noting the increasing capability of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to assist in financing programmes dealing with population, and the recent actions taken by many of the specialized agencies in support of population programmes,

1. Invites the Special Rapporteur to continue the study of the status of women and family planning as outlined in her progress report, with a view to completing the study for submission to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session;

2. Requests the Special Rapporteur, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, to prepare guidelines which would assist Governments in undertaking national surveys and which would aid United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations in further work on this subject;

^{8/} See paras. 106-118 above.

3. Requests Member States to furnish the necessary information on the relationship of the status of women and family planning in accordance with the guidelines which will be furnished by the Special Rapporteur on this question;

4. Invites the Special Rapporteur to consider, as a means of assisting her with the study and within the resources available the holding of consultations at the regional and national level with appropriate national and international officials, experts and women leaders.

8 (XXIII). The legal and social status of the unmarried mother^{9/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the unmarried mother: law and practice (E/CN.6/540),

1. Expresses the hope that this report will be given wide dissemination in an appropriate form;

2. Invites the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following draft resolution:

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

9 (XXIII). Periodicity of the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women^{10/}

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 48 (IV) of 29 March 1947, in which the functions of the Commission on the Status of Women are defined as follows:

(a) To prepare recommendations and reports to the Economic and Social Council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, civil, social and educational fields,

(b) To make recommendations to the Council on urgent problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights with the object of implementing the principle that men and women shall have equal rights, and to develop proposals to give effect to such recommendations,

Recalling further resolution 532 A (VI) of 4 February 1952, in which the General Assembly resolved to request the Economic and Social Council to continue to convene the Commission on the Status of Women for one session each year, and the Council's decision of 15 August 1964 to continue to convene the Commission on the Status of Women on an annual basis,

^{9/} See paras. 119-125 and 134-142 above.

^{10/} See paras. 161-164 above.

Recalling also the decision taken by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session, on 8 August 1969, that, starting in 1971, the Commission on the Status of Women should meet biennially,

Recalling in particular General Assembly resolution 2587 (XXIV) urging the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its decision of 8 August 1969 so that the Commission on the Status of Women may continue to meet annually, preferably three months after the General Assembly,

Believing that the achievement of the Commission's aims as they derive from the functions devolving upon it, from the directives concerning its future work appearing in resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights adopted at Teheran on 12 May 1968 and from the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women as adopted by the Commission at its present session, demands a sustained effort at the present time, and more especially during the next few years,

Requests the Economic and Social Council, when it considers the question of the calendar of conferences at its forty-eighth session, in July-August 1970, to accede to the General Assembly's request and to reconsider its decision of 8 August 1969, so that the Commission on the Status of Women may continue to meet annually, preferably three to four months after the General Assembly.

- 10 (XXIII). Influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories 11/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling its resolution 3 (XXII) of 3 February 1969,

Considering paragraph 17 of the report 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 (A/7752),

Considering, also, General Assembly resolution 2554 (XXIV), in particular paragraph 9 of that resolution,

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

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter XIII, draft resolution IX.7

11/ See paras. 187-188 above.

XIII. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I

Employment of qualified women in senior and other
professional positions by the secretariats of
organizations in the United Nations system 12/

The Economic and Social Council,

Transmits to the General Assembly the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination
against Women,

"1. Expresses the hope that the United Nations, including its special
bodies and all intergovernmental agencies of the United Nations family of
organizations, will set an example with regard to the opportunities they
afford for the employment of women at senior and other professional levels;

"2. Urges the United Nations, including its special bodies and all
intergovernmental agencies of the United Nations family of organizations,
to take or continue to take appropriate measures to ensure equal
opportunities for the employment of qualified women in senior and other
professional positions;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the report he
submits to the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat data
on the employment of women in senior and other professional levels by the
secretariats of the above-mentioned bodies, including their numbers and
the positions occupied."

12/ See paras. 51-53 above.

II

Programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women 13/

The Economic and Social Council,

Invites the General Assembly to adopt the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1777 (XVII) initiating the study of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

"Recalling also the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted by the General Assembly in 1967 and the Declaration of Social Progress and Development adopted by the General Assembly in 1969,

"Noting resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights, held in Teheran in 1968, on measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women which established guidelines for such a programme,

"Noting also that in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2571 (XXIV) arrangements should be made 'to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the policies that are not consistent with the attainment of these objectives and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed',

"Expressing the hope that general and complete disarmament will allow for the use of the resources released progressively for purposes of economic and social progress of all peoples and in particular elaboration of programmes designed to advance the status of women,

"Believing that a programme of concerted international action, planned on a long-term basis, will advance the status of women and increase their effective participation in all sectors,

"Considering that the success of such a programme will require intensified action on the part of Member States at the national and regional levels, as well as maximum use of the methods and techniques available through the United Nations system of organizations,

"Believing that an important step in the further development of such a programme would be the establishment of concrete objectives and minimum targets,

"1. Recommends that the objectives and targets set forth in the annex to the present resolution should be achieved as widely as possible during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

13/ See paras. 31-43 and 59-68 above.

"2. Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and all organs and agencies within the United Nations system to co-operate in achieving these objectives and targets, and hopes that adequate staff and resources will be made available for this purpose;

"3. Recommends that concerted efforts be made to increase the resources available for technical co-operation projects which advance the status of women and that consideration be given to allocating a specific percentage of the available funds for this purpose;

"4. Invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to include in his report to the Governing Council information on the extent to which women are participating in, and benefiting from, technical co-operation projects, and to make that information available to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its twenty-fourth session;

"5. Recommends that conferences, seminars and similar meetings at the regional and international levels be organized with the participation, wherever possible, of ministers, high government officials and specialists concerned with problems of development, and of representatives of non-governmental organizations concerned with this problem to consider ways and means of promoting the status of women within the framework of over-all development;

"6. Draws attention to the important role that may also be played in this respect by the regional training and research institutes for social development to be established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1406 (XLVI);

"7. Suggests that the continuous education of adults be encouraged in order to help to change in particular their attitude of mind towards the roles to be played by men and women in order to help them to assume their responsibilities in society.

"ANNEX

I. General objectives

"(1) The ratification of, or accession to, the relevant international conventions relating to the status of women;

"(2) The enactment of legislation to bring national laws into conformity with international instruments relating to the status of women, including in particular the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

"(3) The taking of effective legal and other measures to ensure the full implementation of these instruments;

"(4) The development of effective large-scale educational and informational programmes using all mass media and other available means to make all sectors of the population in rural as well as urban areas fully

aware of the norms established by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the conventions, recommendations, declarations and resolutions adopted under their auspices and to educate public opinion and enlist its support for all measures aimed at achieving the realization of the standards set forth;

"(5) The assessment and evaluation of women's contribution to the various economic and social sectors in relation to the country's over-all development plans and programmes, with a view to the establishment of specific objectives and minimum targets which might realistically be achieved by 1980 to increase the effective contribution of women to the various sectors;

"(6) The study of the positive and negative effects of scientific and technological change on the status of women, with a view to ensuring continuous progress, especially as regards the education and training as well as the living conditions and employment of women;

"(7) The elaboration of short-term and long-term programmes to achieve these specific objectives and minimum targets, where possible within the framework of over-all national development plans or programmes and the provision of adequate funds for programmes which advance the status of women;

"(8) The establishment of machinery and procedures to make possible the continuous review and evaluation of women's integration into all sectors of economic and social life and their contribution to development;

"(9) The full utilization of the desire and readiness of women to devote their energies, talents and abilities to the benefit of society.

"II. Minimum targets to be achieved during the Second United Nations Development Decade

"A. Education

"(1) Progressive elimination of illiteracy, ensuring equality in literacy between the sexes, especially among the younger generation;

"(2) Equal access of boys and girls to education at the primary and secondary levels and at educational institutions of all types, including universities and vocational, technical and professional schools;

"(3) Decisive progress in achieving free and compulsory education at the primary level and in achieving free education at all levels;

"(4) Establishment of the same choice of curricula for boys and girls, the same examinations, equally qualified teaching staff, and the same quality of school premises and equipment, whether the institutions are co-educational or not, and equal opportunities to receive scholarships and grants;

"(5) Achievement of equality in the percentage of boys and girls receiving primary education and of a substantial increase in the number of girls at all educational levels, in particular in the field of technical and professional education;

"(6) Establishment of educational policies that take account of employment needs and opportunities and of scientific and technological change.

"B. Training and employment

"(1) Provision of the same vocational advice and guidance to members of both sexes;

"(2) Equality of access for girls and women to vocational training and retraining at all levels, with a view to achieving their full participation in the economic and social life of their countries;

"(3) Universal acceptance of the principle of equal pay for equal work and the adoption of effective measures to implement it;

"(4) Full acceptance of the policy of non-discrimination in relation to the employment and treatment of women and measures to give effect to that policy on a progressive basis;

"(5) A substantial increase in the numbers of qualified women employed in skilled and technical work and in all higher levels of economic life and in posts of responsibility.

"C. Health and maternity protection

"(1) Progressive extension of measures to ensure the protection of maternity, with a view to ensuring paid maternity leave with the guarantee of returning to former or equivalent employment;

"(2) Development and extension of adequate child care and other facilities to assist parents with family responsibilities;

"(3) Adoption of measures for the creation and development of a wide network of special medical establishments for the protection of the health of the mother and child.

"(4) Making available to all persons who so desire the necessary information and advice to enable them to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to prepare them for responsible parenthood, including information on the ways in which women can benefit from family planning.

"D. Administration and public life

"(1) A substantial increase in the number of women participating in public and government life at the local, national and international levels.

Special attention might be paid to training women for such participation, especially in middle-level and higher posts;

"(2) A substantial increase in the number of qualified women holding responsible posts at the executive and policy-making levels, including those related to over-all development planning."

III

Elimination of illiteracy among women^{14/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the equality of access of women to literacy (E/CN.6/538),

Considering that illiteracy is one of the main obstacles to the progress of women in general and to the effective exercise of their rights and responsibilities in particular,

Considering, also, that progress in eliminating illiteracy and in raising the standard of general education at all levels would not fail to bring about an improvement whereby all citizens, and more particularly women, would contribute more fully to the development of their countries,

1. Appeals to Member States, non-governmental organizations and other voluntary organizations to intensify their efforts to ensure that all the necessary steps are taken and every facility provided to enable women in both rural and urban regions to start or continue their education, making full use of all the available adult education programmes;

2. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to assign an important place in its functional literacy programmes to women who are still illiterate and to give assistance to all governmental and non-governmental literacy undertakings, inter alia by acquainting them with modern techniques and methods for overcoming illiteracy;

3. Suggests that non-governmental organizations should undertake or continue activities aimed at public opinion, national parliaments and public authorities, with the express aim of:

(a) Securing the signing and ratification of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960;

(b) Raising the standard of literacy among adults, particularly among women on account of their having lagged so far behind;

(c) Helping to train leaders for literacy campaigns and to devise methods of stimulating the interest of women.

^{14/} See paras. 80, 82 and 88-91 above.

Repercussions of scientific and technological progress on
the status of women workers 15/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1328 (XLIV) and 1394 (XLVI) concerning the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the status of women workers,

Considering that the progress of science and its technological applications opens up wide prospects of economic, social and cultural progress and of improving the standard of living,

Noting that modern scientific and technological progress requires the highest level of vocational training of workers,

Bearing in mind that the introduction of the latest techniques, mechanization and automation of production processes give women access to many new vocations,

Considering that general education and vocational training acquire exceptional importance under conditions of scientific and technological progress,

Considering that scientific and technological progress gives rise to numerous and complex problems, according to the regions, categories of workers, occupational sectors and individuals,

Noting that some unfavourable consequences of scientific and technological progress weigh more heavily upon the status of women workers,

Noting in that connexion the low degree of skill of most women workers and the difficulty of changing occupations resulting therefrom,

Noting also women's limited geographical mobility, due usually to their family responsibilities,

Aware of the need for preparation, guidance and vocational training constantly adjusted to scientific and technological progress and to the requirements of economic development,

1. Notes with satisfaction the attention being given by the United Nations to examining the effect of scientific and technological developments on the status of women in contemporary society;

2. Draws the attention of Member States and of interested international organizations to the conclusions of the European Seminar on that topic, held at Jassy, Romania, from 5 to 18 August 1969 by the United Nations in co-operation with the Romanian Government;

15/ See paras. 94-105 above.

3. Requests Member States:

(a) To make provision in school programmes for appropriate general education that prepares the ground for a flexible vocational training which can be adjusted at all times to the structure of employment, and to which girls and boys have equal access under the same conditions;

(b) To ensure that continuing adult education, accelerated vocational training and vocational and other re-training are available to men and women under the same conditions;

(c) To see to it that new opportunities for employment are accorded on the basis of individual ability and aptitudes, irrespective of sex and without division of work into men's and women's work;

(d) To see to it that no reduction is permitted in the employment of women, in particular in skilled work;

(e) To pay special attention to the problems of environment, social installations, hygiene and occupational safety associated with scientific and technological progress;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned, in particular the International Labour Organisation, as well as Member States, to continue to study the repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women and to submit periodic reports on that question to the Commission on the Status of Women;

5. Requests the International Labour Organisation to study ways of evaluating work which would permit the efficient implementation of the principle of real equality of pay for women and men for equal work;

6. Requests the International Labour Organisation to continue its review of international conventions from the point of view of the changes that occur as a result of scientific and technological progress.

V

The unmarried mother and her child: their social protection
and the question of their integration in society 16/

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the number of unmarried mothers is still increasing in some countries,

Noting further that owing to her status and the inadequacy of measures of social protection in her favour, the unmarried mother and her child are still the subject of discrimination in many countries,

16/ See paras. 119-125 and 126-133 above.

Considering that as a human being the unmarried mother is entitled to respect for her dignity and for her well-being and that of her child,

Mindful that there can be no satisfactory progress for humanity as a whole without more rapid progress as regards the status of all women,

Considering that the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in society is a complex problem which calls for thorough study;

1. Urges the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that have not yet done so to take adequate measures of social assistance in favour of the unmarried mother and the child born out of wedlock;

2. Invites Member States and the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to study the problems posed by the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society;

3. Invites Member States to elaborate for adolescents of both sexes educational programmes aimed at making them aware of their future family responsibilities;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to devote a part of the report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the study of the problems posed by the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society on the basis of the information furnished by Member States and specialized agencies concerned.

VI

The legal and social status of the unmarried mother^{17/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development have solemnly proclaimed and reaffirmed faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, and their determination to promote social progress and better standards of life,

Recalling that the principle of non-discrimination against women on account of maternity and the protection of children is also embodied in these instruments and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,

Noting that the number of unmarried mothers is continually increasing in certain countries and that they are often subject to legal and social discrimination in violation of the principles of equality and non-discrimination set out in the above instruments,

^{17/} See paras. 119-125 and 134-142 above.

Noting further the heavy responsibilities assumed in fact by the unmarried mother,

Welcoming the recent emergence in some countries of a greater awareness of the difficulties confronting the unmarried mother,

Convinced that efforts should be made, through all possible means, to promote respect for the inherent dignity and worth of the human person, so as to enable all members of society, including unmarried mothers, to enjoy the equal and inalienable rights to which they are entitled,

1. Recommends that Governments of Member States which have not yet done so take all possible measures to eliminate any prevailing legal and social discrimination against the unmarried mother and to accord her all necessary assistance called for by her position and that they seek to obtain a greater comprehension by society of her problems with a view to doing away with prejudice against her and to secure the acceptance of her and her child on an equal footing with other families;

2. Recommends the following general principles for achieving that end:

(a) Maternal filiation shall be recognized in law, in all cases, automatically as a consequence of the fact of birth;

(b) Whatever the legal system applying in the case of married parents, the unmarried mother, whether paternal filiation is established or not, shall enjoy in all cases, as a parent, the fullest set of rights and duties provided for by law (unless on account of age or other incapacity the competent authority decides that in the interest of the child this rule should be waived), in particular:

- (i) If maternal filiation only is established, the surname of the unmarried mother shall be transmitted to her child, modified if necessary, in such a manner as not to reveal the fact of birth out of wedlock;
- (ii) In countries where jus sanguinis is applied, the unmarried mother, as a consequence of the fact of birth, shall transmit her nationality to her child;
- (iii) The unmarried mother should be vested in law with full parental authority over her child, in all cases, as an automatic consequence of the fact of birth;
- (iv) Maintenance rights and obligations as between the unmarried mother and her child should be the same as between a sole parent and a child born in wedlock. When both paternal and maternal filiations are established the maintenance obligations of the parents should be the same as if they were married. All possible assistance should be given by the State to the mother to help her (a) establish paternal filiation, (b) obtain an agreement by the father or a decision by the competent authority for the support of the child by his father. If the father does not fulfil his maintenance obligations, or if it is not possible to establish paternity, provisions should be made by appropriate government sources to compensate for the lack of the father's contribution to the maintenance of the child;

- (v) There should be no discrimination against persons born out of wedlock in all matters of inheritance;
- (vi) The unmarried mother, whether working or not, should enjoy all the measures of social assistance and social security devised for mothers in general and for single parents in particular;

3. Invites Member States to study the causes for the increase of the number of unmarried mothers and to adopt educational and other measures adequate to this question.

VII

Protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence 18/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 4 (XXII) adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women on protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence,

Bearing in mind resolutions I and XXIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights and the fact that the General Assembly has taken concrete steps towards the implementation of these resolutions,

Noting that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 which provides for important safeguards for the protection of women and children, is not fully implemented in the course of armed conflicts and in occupied territories,

Taking note of the report of the Special Working Group of Experts established under resolution 6 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights,

Fully convinced that the protection of women and children during emergency and war-time is contemplated by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 2597 (XXIV), has requested the Secretary-General, in pursuance of his study on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, to give special attention to the need for better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules to such conflicts,

Having received the Secretary-General's report on protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence, concerning the conditions of women and children in the occupied territories in the Middle East and the steps taken by the United Nations with respect to human rights in armed conflicts (E/CN.6/536),

18/ See paras. 143-157 above.

1. Renews its solemn appeal to all women throughout the world to make every effort to contribute, in their families and in their communities, to the establishment of peace and justice and towards finding a just solution to armed conflicts;

2. Calls upon States to abide fully by their obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and other rules of international law concerning respect for human rights in armed conflicts;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To give particular attention, in pursuing his study on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, to the question of protection of women and children in emergency or war-time;

(b) To consider further measures of promoting throughout the world a wider knowledge of the plight of women and children victims of armed conflicts, and of the existing international rules which provide protection for women and children in armed conflicts;

(c) To submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-fourth session a report containing information available from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as from any other appropriate United Nations bodies, on the condition of women and children in emergency and armed conflicts in the struggle for peace, national liberation and independence;

4. Requests the General Assembly to consider the possibility of drafting a declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency or war-time;

5. Decides to include the question of the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflicts in the struggle for peace, national liberation and independence in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

VIII

Increased activities relating to the status of women at the regional level 19/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the effectiveness of the work accomplished by various intergovernmental organizations in assisting in the implementation of resolutions and recommendations as adopted by the various organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations,

19/ See paras. 181-186 above.

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General recommending increased action at the regional level to implement more effectively the programmes of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/532),

Recalling that, in resolution 1267 (XLIII) of 3 August 1967, the Council asked the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to establish contact with non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations in the social and economic fields for regional co-operation in development and in matters of common interest and invited its subsidiary bodies to make recommendations regarding the desirability of similar relationships between themselves and specific intergovernmental organizations active in fields of common concern to them,

Noting that the seminar held in Cairo in September 1969 on the establishment of regional commissions on human rights, with special reference to Africa, recommended that the United Nations and intergovernmental organizations assist in the establishment of regional commissions on human rights with special reference to Africa,

Further noting the services rendered by the Inter-American Commission on Women for the advancement of women at the regional level through seminars and training courses and through the dissemination of information concerning United Nations instruments for the advancement of women, particularly the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

Mindful that compliance with all relevant United Nations instruments is essential for the full integration of women into society and for the satisfactory progress of all humanity,

Mindful also that there can be little real progress in improving the status of women without programmes that will implement the objectives of these instruments at the regional and national levels,

Bearing in mind that de facto compliance with United Nations instruments that assure equal participation of women in all aspects of the political, social and economic life of their country has not been fully achieved,

1. Believes that the Commission on the Status of Women would benefit greatly in its work by the establishment of regional intergovernmental commissions in parts of the world where they do not yet exist;
2. Recommends the establishment of regional intergovernmental commission on the status of women in order to make more effective the resolutions and measures adopted in favour of women, and to promote their wider integration into the social, economic and cultural development and progress of their countries;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in any way possible within the limits of the resources available to him to establish preparatory bodies which would consider the necessary steps that can be taken to establish regional commissions for the status of women in those areas where they do not yet exist;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the regional economic commissions to take whatever action may be necessary to incorporate programmes that will increase the participation of women in their regional activities, to send observers on economic and social development to meetings of the Commission

on the Status of Women and to include in their reports to the Council information on what has been done to integrate women in the economic and social development of their countries.

IX

Influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories 20/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2189 (XXI), 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII) and 2554 (XXIV) condemning the activities of foreign economic and other interests in dependent Territories which lead to the exploitation of colonial countries and peoples,

Noting that, in its resolution 2554 (XXIV), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue its study of the problem of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session,

Considering also the request made by the Commission on the Status of Women in the operative paragraph of its resolution 3 (XXII) of 3 February 1969, requesting the Special Committee to devote a part of the report which it is to present to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session to the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories, in order that the study may be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-third session,

Noting that in paragraph 17 of its report (A/7752) the Special Committee expressed its readiness to take appropriate action on that request in the light of any decision that might be taken in that regard by the General Assembly,

Requests the General Assembly to invite the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the question of the influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories, in order that the study may be submitted to the twenty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

20/ See paras. 187-188 above.

ANNEXES

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS

Austria: Mrs. Irmgard Probst, Miss Helga Bidmon

Belgium: Mrs. A. Hislaire-Guislain, Mrs. M.L. Ernst-Henrion,*
Mrs. N. Staels-Dompas,* Mrs. M. van Hemeldonck,* Mrs. E. Gunawardana**

Botswana: Mrs. Motsie Doreen Galetshoge***

Byelorussian SSR: Mrs. L.P. Marinkevich, Mr. Vladimir Lissitsky*

Canada: Miss Sylva M. Gelber, Mr. Jacques J. Corbeil**

Chile: Mrs. Mimi Marinović de Jadresić, Miss Wilna Saavedra,*
Mr. Sigisfredó Monsalva**

Colombia: Mrs. Esmeralda Arboleda de Cuevas Cancino

Costa Rica: Mrs. V. Madrigal Mora

Cyprus: Mr. Cleanthis Vakis, Mr. Michael Sherifis*

Dominican Republic: Mrs. Licelotte Marte de Barrios, Mrs. Inova Marte Hoppiz*

France: Miss Jeanne Chaton, Mr. Jacques Bourgoïn,* Mrs. Germaine Hirlemann**

Ghana: Mrs. Justice Annie Jiagge***

Hungary: Mrs. Hanna Bokor, Mr. József Sas*

Iran: Mrs. Effat Nahvi, Mrs. Homa Afzal,* Mrs. Sayareh Amiri**

Iraq: Mrs. Suad K. Ismail, Mr. Mustafa Kamil Yasseen,* Mr. Farouk El Obaidi,*
Mr. Solah Daoud**

Japan: Miss Taki Fujita, Mrs. Hisako Takahashi,* Mr. Jinichi Yuki**

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

*** Not present.

Liberia: Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson

Madagascar: Mrs. Zaiveline Ramarosaona***

Malaysia: Senator Aishah Binte Haji Abdul Ghani

Mauritania: Mrs. Turkia Abdallahi Ould Daddah***

Morocco: Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi

Nicaragua: Mrs. Olga Nuñez de Saballos

Norway: Mrs. Eva Kolstad

Philippines: Mrs. Leticia Shahani, Miss Delia Domingo*

Romania: Mrs. Florica Paula Andrei, Mrs. Florica Dinu**

Spain: Miss Carmen Salinas, Mrs. Ribed Carola*

Tunisia: Mrs. Souad Chater

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mrs. Tatiana N. Nicolaeva,
Mrs. Vera Kastalskaja,* Mr. Vladimir Emelianov**

United Arab Republic: Mrs. Aziza Hussein, Mr. El Sayed A.R. El Reedy,*
Mr. M. Sami Draz**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Mrs. John Tilney,
Mr. M.S. Baker-Bates*

United States of America: Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan Koontz, Mrs. Consuelo N. Bailey,**
Mr. John M. Cates Jr.,** Mrs. Shirley Hendsch,** Mr. John E. Means,**
Mr. L. Ivar Nelson,** Mrs. Evangeline Wilson Swift**

Uruguay: Mrs. Ofelia Machado Bonet

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Australia: Mr. William Fisher

Czechoslovakia: Mr. Jaroslav Stahl

Israel: Miss Hava Hareli, Mr. Zeev Dvir, Mr. Moshé Melamed

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

*** Not present.

Italy: Miss Graziella Simbolotti, Mr. Alberto Schepisi

Mongolia: Mrs. D. Baljinnyam

Netherlands: Mr. Johannes Zandvliet

Poland: Mr. Jerzy Osiecki

Sweden: Miss Ulla Fredriksson

Syria: Miss Siba Nasser

Turkey: Mr. Nüzhet Kandemir

Yugoslavia: Miss Zagorka Ilić

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Representatives of the Secretary-General: Mr. Marc Schreiber, Director, Division of Human Rights; Mrs. Margaret K. Bruce, Chief, Section on the Status of Women

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Miss Dorothea Banks

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mrs. Elizabeth Johnstone

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Miss Ebbs, Miss Ludmilla Marin

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Miss Nicole Friderich

World Health Organization (WHO): Miss Lily M. Turnbull, Mrs. Elinor Kamath

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS^{a/}

Inter-American Commission of Women: Mrs. Piedad de Suró

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

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category I

International Co-operative Alliance: Mrs. M. Russel

International Council of Women: Miss R. Gaillard, Mrs. M.K. Baxter,
Mrs. L. Moghaizel, Miss M.L. van Eeghen

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mrs. M.C.M. Dehareng,
Mr. Goosse

League of Red Cross Societies: Miss M. Esnard

World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. G. Boglietti, Mr. K.B. Panikkar

World Confederation of Labour: Mr. Georges Eggermann, Miss E. Martinie

Women's International Democratic Federation: Mrs. S. Alami

Category II

All-India Women's Conference: Mrs. P. Jungalwalla

All-Pakistan Women's Association: Begum R. Mirza Khan

Associated Country Women of the World: Begum R. Mirza Khan, Mrs. M.H. Plume

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Miss M.M. Brazzola

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Miss J. Skuse,
Miss I-B. Castrèn, Miss B. Bam

Friends World Committee for Consultation: Mrs. K. Wood

International Association of Penal Law: Mrs. H. Romnicianso

International Alliance of Women: Miss M. Ginsberg, Mrs. I. Rimondini,
Mrs. Cassinader

International Catholic Child Bureau: Mr. J. Moerman

International Committee of the Red Cross: Mrs. D. Bujard

International Commission of Jurists: Mrs. Pouyat

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Mr. T. Szmitkowski

International Council of Jewish Women: Mrs. M. Warburg, Mrs. H. Levy

International Council on Social Welfare: Miss M-L. Cornaz

International Federation of Business and Professional Women: Mrs. M.C. Miles,
Miss A. Travelletti

International Federation of Social Workers: Miss M-L. Cornaz

International Federation of University Women: Mrs. C. Jones, Mrs. E. Bromhead

International Federation of Women in Legal Careers: Mrs. T. Guillard

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Miss H. Pfander, Mrs. D. Aberlin

International Planned Parenthood Federation: Mrs. J. Swingler

International Union of Family Organizations: Mrs. K. Midwinter-Vergin

Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association: Mrs. C. Jones

Pax Romana: Mrs. Odile Rouillet

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Mrs. G. Baer, Mrs. M. Cotton

Women's International Zionist Organization: Mrs. Y. Brunschvig

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Mrs. M.T. Graber-Duvernay,
Miss L. Herren

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations: Mr. T. Doss

World Women's Christian Temperance Union: Miss L. Erni

World Young Women's Christian Association: Miss A. Arnold, Miss A. Paquier,
Mrs. K. Strong

Zonta International: Mrs. G. Deneke, Mrs. N. Nicol

Roster

International Council of Nurses: Miss M. Picard

International Council of Social Democratic Women: Mrs. A. Ruddling,
Miss M. Squire

St. Joan's International Alliance: Mrs. P. Wolf

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: Mrs. Bugnion-Secretan

* * *

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations: Mr. G. Warburg^{b/}

SECRETARIES OF THE COMMISSION

Miss Janine Ferringa, Section on the Status of Women

Mrs. Sol Nahon, Section on the Status of Women

^{b/} Pending action by the Council on the recommendation regarding the future status of this organization which the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations was asked to formulate, this organization continues in consultative status with the rights and obligations previously exercised by it.

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

Documents issued in the general series

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| A/7920 | Political rights of women: report of the Secretary-General |
| A/7944 | Situation in the Middle East: letter dated 27 January 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General |
| A/7945 | Situation in the Middle East: letter dated 29 January 1970 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.4/907/Rev.6 | Status of multilateral treaties in the field of human rights concluded under the auspices of the United Nations: memorandum by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.4/973/Add.15-17 | Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports by Governments on civil and political rights |
| E/CN.4/1011 and Add.1-10 | Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports by Governments on economic, social and cultural rights |
| E/CN.4/1012 and Add.1 | Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General transmitting reports by the specialized agencies on economic, social and cultural rights |
| E/CN.4/1024 and Add.1 and 2 | Periodic reports on human rights: analytical summary of reports and other material on economic social and cultural rights prepared by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.4/1025 | Periodic reports on human rights: subject and country index to reports on economic, social and cultural rights: note by the Secretary-General |

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| E/CN.4/1016 and Add.1-5 | Report of the Special Working Group of Experts established under resolution 6 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights |
| E/CN.4/1027 | Study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms: report of the Director-General of UNESCO |
| E/CN.4/1032 and Add.1 and 2 | Study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.6/513/Rev.1 | Participation of women in the economic and social development of their countries: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.6/528 | Provisional agenda: note by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.6/528/Rev.1 | Agenda of the twenty-third session as adopted by the Commission |
| E/CN.6/529 | International Labour Organisation activities of special interest in relation to the employment of women: report by the International Labour Office |
| E/CN.6/530 | Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General on publicity given to the Declaration by the United Nations |
| E/CN.6/531 and Add.1 | Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.6/532 | Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.6/533 | Periodic reports on human rights: note by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.6/534 | Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field - Women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community: report of the Secretary-General |

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| E/CN.6/535 | Review of the programme of work and establishment of priorities. Control and limitation of documentation and pattern of conferences: note by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.6/536 | Protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence: report by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.6/537 and Add.1 | Study of Co-education: report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| E/CN.6/538 and Add.1 | Study on equal access of girls and women to literacy: report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| E/CN.6/539 and Add.1 | Repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women: report by the International Labour Office |
| E/CN.6/540 | The status of the unmarried mother - Law and practice: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.6/541 | Influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent territories: note by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.6/542 | Status of women and family planning: progress report by the Special Rapporteur, Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland) |
| E/CN.6/543 | Youth and human rights (study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and the strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms): note by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.6/544) E/CN.4/1030) | Advisory services in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.6/545 | Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women |

Documents issued in the limited series

- E/CN.6/L.571 Agenda - United States: proposed revised agenda
- E/CN.6/L.572 Organization of work: note by the Chairman
- E/CN.6/L.573 Implementation of international instruments and national standards for the rights of women -
Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women -
The status of elderly and aged women -
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.574 Implementation of international instruments and national standards for the rights of women -
Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women -
Nicaragua and Uruguay: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.575/Rev.1 The role of women in the family - The status of the unmarried mother - Belgium, France, Hungary and Romania: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.576 The role of women in the family - The status of the unmarried mother - Norway: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.576/Rev.1 The role of women in the family - The status of the unmarried mother - Norway: revised draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.577 Organization of work: note by the Chairman
- E/CN.6/L.578 The development of women's role in society - Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: the participation of women in the economic and social development of their countries - Nicaragua and Uruguay: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.579 Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: letter dated 25 March 1970 from the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic at the twenty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women addressed to the Chairman of the Commission
- E/CN.6/L.580 and Add.1-10 Draft report to the Economic and Social Council on the twenty-third session of the Commission

- E/CN.6/L.581 The development of women's role in society -
Unified long-term programme for the advancement
of women and United Nations assistance in this
field: the participation of women in the economic
and social development of their countries -
Colombia: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.582 The development of women's role in society -
Unified long-term programme for the advancement
of women and United Nations assistance in this
field: the participation of women in the
economic and social development of their
countries - Colombia: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.583 The development of women's role in society -
(d) International Labour Organisation activities
which have a bearing on the employment of women
(e) Repercussions of scientific and technological
progress on the conditions of work and employment
of women - Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia,
France, Japan, Morocco and Romania: draft
resolution
- E/CN.6/L.584 The development of women's role in society -
Unified long-term programme for the advancement
of women and United Nations assistance in this
field: the participation of women in the
economic and social development of their
countries - Canada, France, Iran, Liberia,
Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, United Arab
Republic, United Kingdom and United States of
America: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.585 The role of women in the family - Status of women
and family planning - Dominican Republic, Norway,
Philippines, United Arab Republic and United
States of America: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.586 Status of the unmarried mother - Morocco:
amendments to draft resolution E/CN.6/L.576/Rev.1
- E/CN.6/L.587 The development of women's role in society:
(d) International Labour Organisation activities
which have a bearing on the employment of women
(e) Repercussions of scientific and technological
progress on the conditions of work and employment
of women - USSR: amendments to draft resolution
E/CN.6/L.583
- E/CN.6/L.588 Periodic reports on human rights - Colombia,
Nicaragua, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom
and United States of America: draft resolution

- E/CN.6/L.589 Influence of activities of foreign economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories - Hungary, Iraq, Morocco, Romania, Tunisia and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.590 Access of women to education and training: co-education and literacy - France, Hungary, Morocco, Romania, Spain and Tunisia: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.591 Protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence - Byelorussian SSR, Malaysia and Morocco: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.592 The development of women's role in society - Women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community - Morocco: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.593 Access of women to education and training: co-education and literacy - France, Nicaragua, Philippines, Romania, Tunisia and Uruguay: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.594 Periodicity of the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women - Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia and Uruguay: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.595 Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: the participation of women in the economic and social development of their countries - draft resolutions recommended by the Working Group - draft resolution I
- E/CN.6/L.595/Add.1 Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: the participation of women in the economic and social development of their countries: draft resolutions recommended by the Working Group - draft resolution II
- E/CN.6/L.596 Review of programme of work and establishment of priorities. Control and limitation of documentation - Canada, France, United Kingdom and United States of America: draft resolution
- E/CN.6/L.597 Financial implications - Estimated costs as related to the continuance of the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women on an annual basis: note by the Secretary-General

Co-operation with intergovernmental organizations outside of the United Nations system: report of the Inter-American Commission of Women - Canada, Costa Rica, Liberia, Malaysia, Nicaragua, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

Documents issued in the non-governmental-organization series

E/CN.6/NGO/215

Status of women and family planning: statement submitted by the International Alliance of Women

E/CN.6/NGO/216

Access of women to education: statement submitted by the International Alliance of Women

E/CN.6/NGO/217

Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: statement submitted by the International Alliance of Women

E/CN.6/NGO/218

The status of the unmarried mother: statement submitted by the International Council of Jewish Women

E/CN.6/NGO/219/Rev.2

Protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence: statement submitted by the International Council of Women, League of Red Cross Societies and Women's International Democratic Federation (category I), the Associated Country Women of the World, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Catholic Children's Bureau, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International League for the Rights of Man, International Union of Family Organizations, Pan Pacific and South-east Asia Women's Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Women's International Zionist Organization and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (category II), the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations and the St. Joan's International Alliance

| | |
|----------------|---|
| E/CN.6/NGO/220 | Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field - Women's service as a means of enabling women to work gratuitously for the benefit of the community: statement submitted by the Pan Pacific and South-east Asia Women's Association |
| E/CN.6/NGO/221 | Status of women and family planning: statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women |
| E/CN.6/NGO/222 | Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: the participation of women in the economic and social development of their countries: statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women |
| E/CN.6/NGO/223 | Access of women to education: statement submitted by the Associated Country Women of the World |
| E/CN.6/NGO/224 | <u>/Not issued/</u> |
| E/CN.6/NGO/225 | Access of women to education - Illiteracy: statement submitted by the World Young Women's Christian Association |
| E/CN.6/NGO/226 | The role of women in the family - The status of the unmarried mother: statement submitted by the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers |
| E/CN.6/NGO/227 | Protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence: statement submitted by the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers |
| E/CN.6/NGO/228 | The role of women in the family - Family planning: statement submitted by the Women's International Democratic Federation |
| E/CN.6/NGO/229 | Youth and human rights: statement submitted by the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers |

Annex III

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AT ITS TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

1. By its resolution 9 (XXIII), adopted at the 569th meeting (see chapter VI above), the Commission on the Status of Women requested the Economic and Social Council, when it considers the question of the calendar of conferences at its forty-eighth session in July-August 1970, to accede to the General Assembly's request and to reconsider its decision of 8 August 1969, so that the Commission on the Status of Women may continue to meet annually, preferably three to four months after the end of the session of the General Assembly.
2. Before taking a decision on that matter, the Commission had been informed about the financial implications of the draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.597). The Secretary-General informed the Commission that the estimated costs of a session of the Commission on the Status of Women, to be held in 1971, would be \$58,000 if held at Geneva and \$23,000 if held in New York. Those figures included the direct costs of \$21,000 or \$23,000, respectively, for travel of members. Should the session be held in Geneva at a time not overlapping with other meetings, some savings in temporary assistance might be effected.